

Algerian diplomacy's efforts in setting international disputes

جهود الدبلوماسية الجزائرية في حل النزاعات الدولية

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Received: 10/10/2022

Accepted: .11/11/2023

Published:30/01/2024

Abstract:

The roots of Algerian diplomacy extend back to the era of the establishment of the state at the hands of Emir Abd-el-Kader, and it has not been developing in our current era but has gone through stages of varying effectiveness in its achievements. Algerian diplomacy aims to deal wisely in consolidating the language of dialogue to resolve international and regional conflicts. Algeria's endeavor to perpetuate and promote peaceful solutions to international and regional conflicts comes in implementation of its international obligations. It has achieved many successes in resolving many outstanding issues between countries, and it seeks global peace and security in a manner that does not conflict with international law and United Nations resolutions. Until her speech became heard in international forums.

Keywords: Diplomacy; Algeria; Peace; International; Politics.

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1. INTRODUCTION

After independence, Algerian diplomacy was distinguished by its distinguished activity in the international arena, and it achieved many successes in resolving many outstanding issues between countries. The Algerian government seeks security, peace and stability among countries in a manner that does not contradict international law and United Nations resolutions. How did Algeria achieve these gains through its diplomatic endeavors? Has her word become heard in international forums? What is the future of Algerian diplomatic activity in a world that moves politically and strategically on a hot plate?

Methods: This study relies on a descriptive and analytical approach to the diplomatic activity of the Algerian government in the modern era, which is the period after independence 1962, and in the current time of international geopolitical transformations.

2. Definition of diplomacy:

2.1. Linguistic concept:

As for the second meaning, it is related to the Romans' use of the word diplomacy in that through it a distinction is made between the character of the diplomatic envoy, and what this trait requires of etiquette and artificial affection, and avoiding the causes of criticism, and this is the content of the Latin word diploma. The word diplomacy which means scammer (Sebarini, 2009, p. 11).

In the Arabic language, the Arabs used the word book to express the document exchanged by those in power among themselves, and they also used the word embassy in the sense of the message that is directed to a people (Echaami, 2009, p. 33).

2.2. idiomatic concept:

There have been many views of researchers and specialists about developing a comprehensive and anti-diplomatic definition of the concept of diplomacy, but we will try to present some definitions that combine around this concept:

It came in the ancient Arab tradition that Mouawiyah iben Abi Soufyan approached the concept of responsibility in his saying: If there was one hair between me and the people, I would not cut it. It is a description of the relationship that exists between human beings, as diplomacy is likened to poetry, as it is characterized by accuracy and keenness to continue relations and not break them (Elmegarbez, 2009, p. 28).

- There are those who defined diplomacy as: it is a science and an art, and it is the science of managing international relations between countries by peaceful means and dealing with others by negotiating with them, and it has its rules and foundations that are constantly developing in accordance with what is emerging in the international community, and its principles. It may be said that the defender speaks when the diplomat is silent, or that the war is a continuation of the efforts of the diplomats, and in another way It has also been said that diplomacy is the art of reconciling opposing interests (Elfetah, 2002, p. 9).

- Another definition of diplomacy, that is a set of international rules and norms, procedures, decrees and formalities that are concerned with regulating relations between persons of international law, i.e. states and diplomatic organizations, with an indication of the extent of their rights and duties, conditions of their practice and official duties, and the principles in which the provisions and principles of international law, and conciliation entail application "It is also the art of conducting political negotiations in international conferences and meetings, and holding meetings and negotiations (Elmegarbez, 2009, p. 29)

- Raoul Genii defined diplomacy by saying: is the art of representing the government and looking after the interests of states in a foreign country. This will ensure respect for the rights and interests of states, manage foreign relations in accordance with the instructions sent, and carry out diplomatic negotiations (Sebarini, 2009, p. 12).

- Professor Flodden Urey defined diplomacy in his saying: It is the art of representing the government and the interests of the country in foreign countries, and therefore it raises the

management of state affairs, follow-up of political negotiations and foreign relations, and care for the national interests of peoples and governments in their mutual relations in cases of peace and war, that is, it is a means of applying international law (Sebarini, 2009, p. 12).

2.3. Legal definition of diplomacy:

Suhail Hussein Al-Fatlawi defined diplomacy by saying: Diplomacy is the science and art of representing the positions of international law persons in their foreign relations through specialized devices called permanent or temporary missions (Elfetlaoui, 2009, p. 92).

Thamer Kamel Muhammed gave a definition of diplomacy: a set of international rules and norms, formal procedures and decrees that are concerned with regulating relations between persons of international law, i.e. states, international organizations and diplomatic representatives, so that they meet the statement of their rights, duties, and privileges, and the conditions for the exercise of their official duties, and a statement of the assets they must follow to implement the provisions of the law (Mohamed, 2000, p. 21).

3. Principles and features of Algerian diplomacy:

The Algerian diplomacy was described by a set of principles and advantages that made it occupy a prominent position at the international and regional levels as a result of its active participation in the peaceful settlement of international and regional conflicts, these principles are also fixed and do not change with the change of regimes, presidents and issues.

Algerian diplomacy is based on security in its expanded concept as a first national priority, as well as an attempt to stabilize Algeria's image abroad. We will present these principles and advantages as follows:

Algerian diplomacy is based on the Charter of the United Nations, and these principles were affirmed by the 1996 amended constitution in 2016. We summarize them as follows:

3.1. The principle of cooperation between the Algerian state and neighboring countries:

Algeria attaches great importance to cooperation with countries near and far from its borders within the framework of bilateral agreements, and in various fields, including political, social, cultural and economic.

3.2. The principle of good neighborliness:

Algeria seeks to consolidate this principle in dealing with international and regional issues, and in the exercise of its foreign policy. "Algeria has adopted the principles contained in the charters of the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity, the Arab League and the Non-Aligned Movement, principles enshrined in good-neighbourly relations. This is what Algeria has recognized in its relations with neighboring countries, and it is what Algerian President Chadeli Bendjedid declared on October 20, 1981 to the deputies of the People's National Assembly that Algeria is part of the Arab Maghreb, and it also belongs to the group of desert countries, as it strives to achieve principles Positive good neighborliness Algeria has practiced this principle with Mauritania when Morocco wanted to maneuver and contain it, and also supported Tunisia against foreign harassment against it, which is what it is doing today with the Sahrawi people in determining their fate, and this does not stem from just standing by the liberation movements only, but it is the owner The global and leading experience in the struggle against colonialism. "If we want to compare the role of Algeria and the size of its support for the Palestinian cause and its support for the desert cause, we will find that the Algerian commitment to Palestine is greater. Likewise, issues of liberation in the world are considered, if it does not have strong support from neighboring countries, then this movement may not achieve its goal in many cases.

3.3. The right of peoples to self-determination:

Algerian diplomacy confirms its efforts to seek self-determination of the colonial and occupied peoples. The principle of the right of peoples to self-determination is of great importance to good-neighborly relations in determining the course of Maghreb relations, as

the fraternity agreement between Algeria and Tunisia included this principle in its first article, which affirms the Tunisian position on the issue of Western Sahara, as recognized by Mauritania under the signed agreement. With the Polisario Front on 08/05/1973. (Elayeb, 2010/2011, p. 32)

The right of peoples to self-determination was recognized in the Fraternity and Conciliation Agreement signed between Algeria and Mauritania in 1983, as was recognized by the Libyan Republic.

Tension has dominated the relationship between Algeria and Morocco regarding the Saharan issue for nearly twelve years, which has not returned to its normal course, and Algeria has not retreated from its principled position that Morocco should respect its neighboring peoples for self-determination (Elayeb, 2010/2011, p. 32).

3.4. The principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of countries:

It is also a principle stipulated by the Charter of the United Nations in Article 2/7 and confirmed by the national constitutions of countries (Eljasour, 2001, p. 107). and it has been stipulated by the League of Arab States and the Organization of African Unity, and Algeria seeks to apply it in its foreign relations and diplomatic work.

Algeria was supportive of the principles of the United Nations and the regional organizations to which it belongs, and adherence to resolutions that impose mutual respect between political, economic and social systems. Violation of this leads to conflicts, intertwined problems between interference in the internal affairs of states and the right of states to defend their rights.

3.5. Settling international and regional disputes:

This can only be done through diplomatic means and without resorting to force. Respecting the sovereignty and independence of neighboring countries can only be achieved by the presence of two pillars that guarantee its achievement. The first pillar is refraining from the use of force or threats, and the second guarantee is the recognition of good neighborliness

This means giving up control, taking possession and threatening the entity of the recognized state. Without that, good neighborly relations cannot be established.

4. Types of diplomacy:

Diplomacy is based on the exchange of opinions at different levels between countries or between countries and organizations, and diplomatic activity may shift from one form to another according to the goals set by these countries and organizations. It is fast and efficient. There are many forms of diplomacy as a foreign policy tool, which can be referred to as the following types:

4.1. Crisis diplomacy:

It represents diplomatic activity directed at resolving an emergency international crisis (Joseph, 2010, p. 184). and these crises often result from conflicting interests between states. And as a way out of tension between countries, the diplomat is granted broad powers of diplomatic action, solving international problems, and his ability to understand the dimensions of the problem (Keith & Richard, 2012, p. 24).

4.2. Alliance diplomacy:

is a diplomatic activity devoted to the establishment of military alliances or political blocs, and is based on the presence of motives as a result of the tendency of countries towards political alliances and blocs that have led to an increase in the political influence of international groups It has received special attention in the diplomatic field, according to researchers Kate Hamilton and Richard Lethorn. With the development of international blocs, diplomacy has entered a new stage in the transformation of diplomacy in itself. (Keith & Richard, 2012, p. 225)

4.3. Summit diplomacy:

It represents conferences held by heads of state among themselves, to discuss some international issues or relations between the countries participating in the summit meeting. It

has contributed to the development of relations between states and the interest of state governments in the international dimension. The idea of the summit meeting is one of the ways to arrive at important proposals that would save time and effort (Joseph, 2010, p. 184).

4.4. Security diplomacy:

This diplomacy has a security orientation and a military orientation. Although diplomacy attempts to achieve interests in the field of foreign relations, through negotiation and understanding, it is nevertheless not a substitute for the acquisition of the reasons for power and self-enjoyment of the state. Diplomacy and force are two attributes of a parallel relationship, so that they support each other. Raymond Aron believes that force has an essential role to achieve the goals of states, and he also believes that international relations are managed by only two personalities, the diplomat and the soldier (Raymond, 2004, p. 165). Likewise, the armed forces use peacetime for pressure and deterrence, and the consequent acquiescence of other parties and the achievement of national interests, because states still view the military power of their allies as a basic guarantee for their survival.

5. The diplomatic activity of the Algerian state in the modern era:

Algerian diplomacy has known a qualitative leap in the course of its development, after the establishment stage through the efforts of Prince Khaled and the movements of the Algerian youths that chose direct petition with the French to negotiate the rights of the Algerians, and Prince Khaled was able in 1919 to deliver a message on behalf of the Algerian people to American President Wilson Churchill (Bouhouche, 1997, p. 203).

After the revolution and the establishment of the Algerian government, the latter erased the traces of French diplomacy that tried to isolate Algeria from African countries by participating in seminars and conferences and coordinating in order to empty French propaganda of its content. After independence and during the rule of President Houari Boumediene, diplomacy proved its place in establishing a new international economic order within the framework of the Fourth Conference of Heads of State and Government of Non-Aligned

Countries, which was held in Algiers in 1973. Also during the Sixth Special Session of the United Nations held in April 1974, President Houari Boumediene stressed the need to reformulate global economic relations to be more balanced and harmonious and to continue the path of Algerian diplomacy with long-term achievements.

Algeria nationalized its natural mineral and energy resources and practiced a voluntary and explicit policy, especially within the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, which had a great impact on the restoration of developing countries to their natural wealth, which led to the emergence of deep disputes between Algeria and some major powers, including the Soviet Union and the United States of America.

Algerian diplomacy contributed to finding a solution to many international conflicts, including: the issue of liberating the American hostages in Iran in 1982, and reaching a settlement between Iraq and Iran in 1975. We also find her

5.1. The conflict in Syria:

Algeria defended the right of the Syrian people to freedom, by recommending the non-interference of foreigners in the internal affairs of this country and their right to find a peaceful solution to the crisis they are experiencing (Eracheden & Mohamed Khalil, 2005, p. 58). Algeria preferred the Arab solution to the Syrian crisis, despite the presence of some Arab countries that preferred the intervention of foreign countries in the Syrian file.

5.2. The conflict in Yemen:

Algeria called for dialogue between the Yemeni parties, recalling the principles of its foreign policy based on non-interference in the internal affairs of countries, and rejecting foreign interference in internal conflicts. Algeria refuses to send its military forces outside its national borders and has not participated in the Arab military coalition currently operating in Yemen (Mouslem, 2015, p. 38).

5.3. The conflict between Ethiopia and Eritrea:

The dispute between the two countries over the border between them was renewed in 1998 after Eritrea's encroachment on the Ethiopian border, including the seizure of the Badme region and some of the disputed border areas. Subsequently, the Secretary-General of the United Nations contacted the leaders of the two countries, urging them to settle the conflict in a peaceful manner. He also asked his Special Envoy in Africa, Algerian Ambassador Mohamed Sahnoun, to assist in the mediation efforts of the African Union.

And during the OAU summit in Algeria in July 1999, the two parties were persuaded of the necessity of withdrawing their forces from the disputed areas based on the document methodologies for implementing the framework agreement of the Organization of African Unity, and in the presence of the Special Envoy of the President of the Organization of African Unity, the document of rich arrangements for the implementation of the OAU agreement was drawn up. Then a neutral committee was formed in order to determine the common border between the two countries and to monitor disarmament.

In the year 2000 renewed conflict and fighting between the two parties, and Ethiopia was able to achieve victories over Eritrea, as it was able to penetrate into Eritrean territory.

The Algerian diplomacy tried to find a peaceful solution to end the conflict and was able to convince the two countries through its mediation of the peace agreement and the ceasefire signed in Algeria on June 18, 2000 with the help of the President of the Organization of African Unity, the representative of the American states and the special envoy of the President of the European Union (Iliyes, 2015, p. 2).

5.4. The conflict in Mali:

The Algerian diplomacy focused on the file of the conflict in Mali with all seriousness to find a peaceful solution and without any military intervention, describing Mali as neighboring Algeria, and any tension in it will reflect negatively on Algeria.

Algeria was keen to distance the military option in dealing with this crisis, despite the approval of some African countries and major powers and the approval of the Security

Council on a regulation allowing military intervention on conditions.¹⁸ Algeria played its role as a mediator to settle the conflict in the years 1990, 1996, 2006 and 2012/2013. The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Azawad and the Arab Islamic Front of Azawad for the Pursuit of Armed Operations (Malika, 2013).

Algeria led an active diplomacy between the Touareg and the governments of Mali and Niger, and in this context it involved many meetings and mediation operations, such as: the first Algiers meeting from December 29-30, 1991, the second Algiers meeting from January 22-30, 1994, and also the third meeting from March 15-25, 1992, and the Temenrasset meeting from January 27-30, 1994, which culminated in the official announcement of the settlement of the conflict in northern Mali on March 26, 1996 (Malika, 2013).

Then the conflict quickly resumed due to the deterioration of social and economic conditions and the return of the Malian regular army to power and after the attack on military sites in Kidal and Manaka by the Democratic Alliance for Change, after both of the two Tuareg leaders declared war against the Malian government after an undeclared mediation failure. It was carried out by another Tuareg leader and failed to convince the president of the demands made by the Touareg leaders in a meeting on Monday May 22, 2006 at the Koloba presidential palace (Malika, 2013).

After the conflict intensified, Algeria led mediation at the highest level supervised by the President of the Republic, which indicates Algeria's interest in the African circle, and the extent of the threat to its national security posed by the Tuareg rebellion in the Azawad region. The Algerian mediation culminated in the signing of a peace agreement in Algeria on July 04, 2006 under the name of the May 23 Alliance of the same year for the change that was the result of Algerian diplomacy to bring security to this country (Mohamed D. , 2013).

Diplomatic activity in Algeria during 2012-2015 witnessed a remarkable movement due to the regional and regional transformations that the neighboring regions are experiencing,

which prompted them to go along with them and think of appropriate methods to deal with them. Its commitment to silence on some issues, while Algeria affirmed its adherence to the diplomacy of actions, not the diplomacy of statements.

5.5. The conflict in Libya:

The Algerian diplomacy tried to find an internal political solution to the Libyan crisis, and to reach a settlement that satisfies the two parties, namely the Gaddafi regime and the Transitional Council. A year has passed since the outbreak of events in this country and the accompanying spread of war weapons and the exacerbation of the phenomenon of internal violence (Mouhand, 2012)

The Algerian government was able to mobilize international support for its endeavor to solve the Libyan crisis politically and conduct a political dialogue between the Libyan parties under the auspices of the United Nations. Accordingly, according to observers of the Libyan issue, it succeeded in blocking the path of some Arab and foreign parties that were pleading in favor of military intervention to end the crisis. Algeria did not accept any military settlement to the conflict or arm the army without adopting dialogue and the return of legitimate institutions to Libya. But the biggest obstacle to the efforts of Algerian diplomacy in Libya is the presence of ISIS in the region and its threat to the peace process for which it advocates at the international level (Iliyes, 2015, p. 2)

6. Algerian diplomacy in the scene of the current geopolitical transformations:

Today, the world is witnessing major structural transformations at the political, economic and social levels at the level of countries and regions, and at the level of strategic blocs that were established after World War II. At a later stage, after the collapse of the Soviet Union and the fall of the Berlin Wall, the trend towards unipolarity and the domination of the United States and NATO over the world system began.

The United States of America imposed its hegemony on the regional atmosphere and the countries of the Third World militarily, economically and politically with a stick of iron. As for

today, there have been voices calling for transcending the miserable situation of unipolarity and dissolving this tyrannical liberal system and replacing it with another multipolar system that has not yet crystallized.

Other powers may appear on the scene, including the Soviet Union and China, which are trying to expand their areas of influence by carrying out expansionist military moves in their geographical surroundings. And all this came as an inevitable domination of globalization and control of the global market economy from the ways of the powers that were dominant. Today, countries that possess nuclear weapons and possess economic potentials of oil, gas and wheat have become the heard word in the world.

We are now facing a world order that began to take shape after Russia invaded Ukraine, and the features of this system are not yet clear. Perhaps the current global conditions are appropriate for the weak states and sovereign nationalities to work to gain strength in front of the international institution and global capital, especially as they possess energy and human resources.

Algeria is one of the countries that possesses the elements of strength and development. It possesses energy resources such as oil, gas, minerals, and financial and human capabilities that qualify it to be one of the leading countries in the world.

In these current geopolitical situations, the Algerian diplomacy must remain neutral and be wise in decision-making. The President of the Republic, Abd Elmadjid Tebboune, indicated that Algeria is a friendly country to Russia and also to the United States of America, and Algeria is not one of the countries whose military strength is underestimated, as it has a military arsenal and a regular army at the top of readiness.

7. Conclusion:

After independence, Algerian diplomacy has known a persistent and positive movement in resolving and settling many international and regional issues and crises.

The Algerian government respects legal principles in directing diplomacy to resolving disputes by appropriate methods, making it a pioneer in this field.

Algerian diplomacy has often been appreciated and respected by international organizations and bodies in the context of maintaining peace, due to its respect for the principles of international law and its non-interference in internal affairs or its intrusion on some issues of self-determination.

Algerian diplomacy is an effective partner whose importance and role in settling international and regional conflicts cannot be ignored, through its rational policy and its government's respect for the laws enshrined in the national constitution.

Algerian diplomacy today, and after what we have witnessed from international and regional transformations at the military, political, economic, social and logistical levels, is facing new challenges, and it is in the process of adopting a forward-looking vision to confront challenges and defend its position and its internal and external gains without overstepping the provisions of international laws and conventions.

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