

## The ARAB-AFRICAN DIMENSION IN ALGERIAN FOREIGN POLICY



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**Abstract:** This topic aimed to study the status of Algeria as an Arab-African country that stands out as an indispensable mediator of stability in North Africa and the Sahel region. As insecurity, foreign interference and polarization are increasing throughout the region. At important moments, Algeria; has promoted dialogue and State-Building as the best way to resolve crises and its approach to promoting integration and settlement to achieve stability for its neighbors is due to factors such as: Geographical location, Historical memory associated with prominent historical figures who contributed to the establishment of peace and the connection of the Arab African peoples among themselves. In addition to the Algerian foreign policy towards its regional environment, which has been ranked one of the most active foreign policies among African countries. As it is characterized by activity towards many issues. Such as its position towards liberation issues, the most prominent of which is the Western Sahara issue, and the Palestinian issue, as well as facing some challenges, such as the fight against terrorism and organized crime. On this basis, the study attempts to read Algeria's position and the directions of Algeria's foreign policy under the current political conditions, which results in many new perceptions of Algerian foreign policy that creates a development of Algeria's neighboring and regional policy.

**key words:** The Arab-African dimension; foreign policy; historical factor; religious factor.

**ملخص:** تم التطرق إلى هذا الموضوع لدراسة مكانة الجزائر كدولة عربية أفريقية تبرز كوسيط لا غنى عنه للاستقرار في شمال أفريقيا ومنطقة الساحل. وحيث يزداد انعدام الأمن والتدخل الأجنبي والاستقطاب في جميع أنحاء المنطقة ، فقد عززت في لحظات مهمة الحوار وبناء الدولة كأفضل وسيلة لحل الأزمات، ونهجها في تعزيز الإدماج والتسوية لتحقيق الاستقرار لجيرانها ، يعود لعوامل مثل : الموقع الجغرافي، الذاكرة التاريخية المرتبطة بشخصيات تاريخية مرموقة ساهمت في بسط السلم وربط الشعوب العربية الإفريقية فيما بينها، بالإضافة إلى السياسة الخارجية الجزائرية تجاه محيطها الإقليمي والتي صنفت واحدة من أكثر السياسات الخارجية نشاطا بين الدول الإفريقية إذ تتميز بالنشاط تجاه العديد من القضايا كموقفها تجاه مناصرة القضايا العادلة؛ كقضايا التحرر والتي من أبرزها قضية الصحراء الغربية، والقضية الفلسطينية، وكذا في مواجهة بعض التحديات كمكافحة الإرهاب والجريمة المنظمة. وعلى هذا الأساس فالدراسة تحاول قراءة موقف الجزائر وتوجهات السياسة الخارجية للجزائر في ظل الظروف السياسية الراهنة، والتي ينتج عنها للعديد من التصورات الجديدة للسياسة الخارجية الجزائرية، مما يخلق تطوير للسياسة الجزائرية الجوارية والإقليمية.

**الكلمات المفتاحية:** البعد العربي-الافريقي؛ السياسة الخارجية؛ العامل التاريخي؛ العامل الديني.

## **Introduction:**

Algeria belongs to a renewed regional context that is witnessing rapid changes in international relations, as the center of the Maghreb region and the only country with common borders with its countries. As well as a Mediterranean country whose geopolitics represents a vital strategic dimension in North Africa and an important geographical position to the African Sahara territories.

The basis of each country begins with a return to its history, beliefs, then its ideology and foreign policy strategies on a taking into consideration the perception of history and religious beliefs that affect-in some way or another in the construction of the process and formulating of foreign policy. The outcome of these processes would make the planning of the state's foreign policy on a large side of realism and rationality.

Therefore, this study attempts to reveal the main factors that helped strengthen Algeria's foreign policy towards its Arab-African environment by reviewing the content of Algeria's regional and international policy.

The research on how to use these strategic relations to strengthen the directions of Algerian foreign policy expose a fundamental problem that requires careful examination: **Would Algeria achieve an effective balance between the Arab and African dimensions in light of exploiting future opportunities to meet the challenges of strengthening these relations?**

## **The Study hypotheses:**

1. The more Algeria adopts new effective and balanced changing methods in its foreign policy, the more it will achieve a dynamic in its foreign policy.
2. The more Algeria adheres to its principles of non-interference in the internal affairs of states and its decisions on fateful issue, the more effective and balanced its foreign policy will be.

## **The importance of the analysis**

Is highlighting the research interest in the Arab and African dimension in Algerian Foreign orientations due to the extension of the nature of these relations to historical, political and cultural dimensions, based on which this article comes to understand and interpret this complex dimension and analyze the future stakes facing Algeria in building and strengthening its foreign relations with the Arab and African geopolitical circles.

## **The Study Methodology**

The study requires the use of the historical approach for studying the historical events that contributed to the construction of Algerian foreign policy. Moreover, the study is based on a role theory approach differs from realist approaches as an important variable reflecting Algeria's foreign policy.

## **I. The trends of Algerian foreign policy between stability and change**

To start with, it is necessary to emphasize the importance of using different concepts for studying the foreign policy phenomenon.

### **Conceptual introduction to foreign policy:**

The study of foreign policy requires an examination of the concept itself, along with an emphasis on the key characteristics and principles that set it apart from other concepts. Furthermore, an analysis of the primary determinants that define foreign policy.

### **1-The Background and the origin of the term foreign policy**

After the Treaty of Westphalia and the end of World War I and II, the international system witnessed a growing development in the formation of nation-states. As a result, the ultimate product of this evolution is the creation of interactions between these nation-states .

Additionally, the establishment of the United Nations and the decolonization process that liberated many countries to become sovereign entities provided an additional momentum for mutual relations between states. This led to the shaping of foreign policies, aiming to define and determine decisions, strategies and goals of a state's interaction with another state. Moreover, in the modern era of globalization, the widening, deepening, and acceleration of global interconnectedness have increased these mutual relations or interactions between countries.

Consequently, there is a consensus among scholars on the necessity of a foreign policy for each state, as no state would desire to operate in complete isolation. This perspective has led scholars like Felix Mocozzi to state that even the decision not to engage with a specific country is also a foreign policy.

A state without a foreign policy has been compared to a ship in the depths of the seas without any knowledge of directions. Thus, foreign policy guides the state in achieving its national interests and securing a relevant position among the comity of nations

### **Definition of foreign policy**

Hermann defined foreign policy as the purposeful separate action resulting from the political decision of an individual or group of individuals. It is the tool that translates a decision at the political level. It is not the decision itself, but the

outcome of the decision. Through this, it can be observed that Hermann defines foreign policy as the behavior of states.

George Modelski describes foreign policy as the set of actions developed by nations to influence the behavior of other states and to adapt their own actions to the global environment. According to Modelski, foreign policy should focus on how states try to alter, and actually manage to alter, the behavior of other states. He emphasizes that foreign policy primarily targets changing the current behavior of states. (Frankel, 1968)

Joseph Frankel defines foreign policy as the strategic decisions and actions taken by a state in its relations with other states. In essence, foreign policy encompasses a range of actions that are carried out within a state's borders but are directed towards external forces. It encompasses the development and execution of a set of principles that guide how states engage with one another to safeguard and promote their national interests.

According to Padelford and Lincoln, a State's Foreign Policy encompasses all interactions with the external environment. It is the outcome of the process through which a state transforms its broadly defined goals and interests into concrete actions to accomplish its objectives and safeguard its interests. Padelford and Lincoln's definition highlights two key functions of foreign policy: The first one, to achieve its established goals, and the second one, to safeguard its national interest and Holsti characterized foreign policy as the state's actions towards its external environment with the decision-making process's circumstances influencing the adoption of these actions by states. Besides, Holsti suggested personality as an elusive concept in the making of foreign policy. He believed that policy making skills, and character and pathological traits significantly affect the type of actions taken in various policy-making situations. (K.J.Holsti, 1972)

Reynolds believes that foreign policy includes the scope of actions taken by the institutions of an international unity government in the direction of others. (F.A.Reynolds, 1971)

### **Instruments of Foreign Policy:**

The analysis of the principles that make up foreign policy is crucial because countries often use it strategically, contrasting their own principles with those of their competitors on the global stage, while also presenting them as a new standard in international politics. The objectives of foreign policy can be seen as the outcome of a country's external actions, which are desired by the country itself. In the literature on this subject, there are numerous typologies of these objectives.

We will only highlight selected examples that we believe are most valuable for studying the foreign policy of contemporary nations. Roman Kuźniar suggests that foreign policy objectives should be categorized based on three criteria: time (short, medium, and long-term goals) and content (existential goals, including survival and security in both negative and positive senses). (Adamczyk, 2017)

Arnold Wolfers proposed an interesting typology for analyzing the foreign policy of future hegemonic states. He identified three categories of goals: self-extension (aiming to change the existing order), self-preservation (maintaining possessions), and self-abnegation (commitment to the welfare of the international community). On the other hand, Steven Westley Mosher proposed a spatial criterion for examining the foreign policy objectives of contemporary China, which involves three levels of analysis. (Adamczyk. M, 2019)

Political instruments encompass all aspects related to maintaining diplomatic relations and contacts between politicians at various levels. On the other hand, economic measures constitute an extensive category and are typically divided into positive measures (such as development aid, investments, trade preferences, etc., which support other countries) and negative measures (including embargoes, discrimination, etc., which allow for exerting pressure).

### **Determinants of foreign policy:**

The analysis of foreign policy conditions reveals the close relationship between internal and external state policy. In the field of national literature, determinants are categorized based on two criteria: objective and subjective determinants, as well as factors of internal and external origin. (ABHIJEET PIMPARKAR, )

This classification allows for the identification of four types of conditions: internal objective, internal subjective, external objective, and external subjective. These factors play a crucial role in shaping the structure of foreign policy and the tools available to it. (Baraniuk)

The first category, internal objective factors, encompasses various elements such as the geographical environment (territory size, (Policy) border configuration, climate and natural resources), demographic potential (population size, age structure, enrollment rate, population density, and migration patterns), economic and scientific-technical potential (economic size, pace of development, technological advancement, foreign trade structure and balance, dependence on strategic raw materials imports, foreign investments, economic system, membership in international economic organizations, etc.) and military potential (defense expenditures armed forces size and structure, technological advancement, training and morale levels, military bases distribution involvement

in armed conflicts military industry size and advancement as well as military traditions).

Additionally, the social and political system (governance form, administrative functioning, political party activities, media role, and public opinion) also falls under this category. (Jaworski)

Another category of internal factors consists of subjective determinants, which include the perception of the international environment. (Chopra 123).

### **The role theory approach in the Algerian's Foreign policy**

A role theory approach sheds new light on the dynamics involved in the construction of sovereignty. To begin with, the role theory which originates from foreign policy analysis emphasizes and examines the agency of states and other political actors. The roles of states are influenced by various factors such as material and ideological properties, which shape their understanding of their national roles. Since states have the ability to choose and construct their roles, norms of sovereignty can be selected and even modified in order to fulfill a specific role. Role theory also delves into the domestic politics of these agents more explicitly than research on the domestic politics of norms. Unlike assuming a single state identity or national role conception, role theory allows for vertical and horizontal contestation of roles across different platforms that potentially impact role-playing and role change. As roles can be contested within a state, sovereignty norms can also become subjects of domestic debates regarding which roles should be pursued and the significance of the sovereign role. Consequently, sovereignty is not only constructed and holds multiple meanings, but it is also subject to contestation. This contestation, occurring at various levels of agency, implies that norms may not be internalized as assumed by much of the constructivist work on socialization. By focusing on state agency, role theory establishes a connection between agents and normative structures as roles serve as an important link between the two. In light of the different circumstances and events that surrounded the Algerian foreign policy it is not unrealistic to point out that Algeria's decision-making process was shaped within a strict and stubborn framework so as to achieve targeted policy outcomes that fell within a well defined ideology.

The pursuit of any foreign policy requires the availability of some motives and the data on which it is based, the search for interests does not mean that there is a single way to reach them, because the means that can be implemented are numerous according to the variety of the nature and the goal to be achieved.

## **II. The Evolution of Algeria's Foreign policy: origins and developments**

Algeria's interest in establishing regional relations is shown by the strategy contained in its principles and their implementation at the international level. Being located at the intersection of several Geographical areas is a big challenge for the Algerian foreign policy. The will to build a United, secure and indivisible Africa is not impossible, especially since the African Unity imposed something by establishing territories, the achievement of which is part of the methodology of events. Africa currently represents a significant political force in the world thanks to the sense of unity that animates it.

As an international actor Algeria occupies a central and important diplomatic position not only because of its geographical location which is a meeting point between Europe, Africa and the Arab world.

### **1.The Historical Background in the Algerian, Arab-African relations.**

The historical background highlights the roots and origins of Algeria's foreign policy .Algeria is belonging to different geographical areas, it is the center of the Maghreb and the only country with common borders with its countries also its presence in North Africa represents an important strategic dimension.

Moreover, Algeria has a distinctive geostrategic location considering its Maghreb location and its position at the Arab-Islamic and African-Mediterranean levels. In addition ,to its involvement in international political life in a very enthusiastic and effective manner.

It is impossible to imagine the Arab world and Africa without Algeria and this organic interconnection emerged during the great liberation revolution in 1954 against the brutal French colonialism. After independence Algeria forms the heart of the Arab region, it mediates all the Maghreb countries, the geopolitical situation has given it a unique place, it is already the mediator or the only country that has common borders with all the brothers of the other five members of the Maghreb Union.

Since the Constitution is the highest legal document in the country the Constitution of 2020 states that" Algeria, which is committed to peace, human rights and development directs its foreign policy towards enhancing its presence and influence in the forums of nations through partnership processes based on mutual interests that are in full harmony with its national political, economic, social and cultural choices, while respecting the goals and principles of the

United Nations Organization, the African Union and the league of Arab states. (CONSTITUTION, 2020)

### **The Arab dimension in the Algerian foreign policy**

It is the duty of the Algerian diplomacy to evoke this dimension and take care to consolidate it in its diplomatic work to introduce Algeria into the system of values of the era, interacting with its developments at the same time preserving its identity and national privacy.

Algeria made the Arab world a center of its relations and its policy. As a country that belongs to the Arab world, Algeria was a pioneer in joining the league of Arab states. The creation of the Arab League in 1945, in all probability, raised the hopes to go beyond political and geographical divisions and ultimately form a unified Arab state. Besides the sentiment of a joint and unified culture, religion and language between states of the Arab Maghrib and the Arabian Peninsula. It is regional organization that works to strengthen ties between member states and coordinate their political, economic, social, cultural and security plans. The league consists of twenty articles related to the objectives of the league. Its organs and relations among the member states from which the league of Arab states was founded on 22 March 1945. "The charter stipulates that every independent Arab state has the right to join the league and the number of member states in the league has become 22 countries" (Kenton, 2024) including Algeria, which joined on 16 August 1962, forty days after its independence this was due to Algeria's conviction of Arab cooperation, so that required effectiveness with its regional environment.

Algeria, which believes in Arab cooperation in deed, has been presented at all the events that the Arab nation has experienced since the events of the Nakba in 1948 in Palestine, the Palestinian issue has always held a major priority in Algerian's agenda. And its great contribution to the stability of several Arab countries such as Yemen, Lebanon, Iraq and Syria and has done well in supporting the Arab countries from the ocean to the Gulf.

Algeria was the hosting of the Arab summit in 1973 after the October War and the Palestinian intifada summit in 1988 as a result it was the establishment of the Palestinian state on November 1988, on the territory of Algeria. The most important events that marked that era was the Arab world consisted of the full and comprehensive support and spontaneity of leadership's decisions. Algeria's foreign policy process towards the Arab world was highly driven by ideological motivations. Anti-imperialism and the support of movements of Liberation flavoured Algeria's foreign policy actions. In recognition of Algerian's central role in the region, Algeria was elected on June 2023 in the first round and by an overwhelming majority by the UN General Assembly as a



non-permanent member of the UN Security Council for a two-year term starting from the first January 2024 and Ahmed bin Yamina was assigned as responsible for state security issues. He defended the Palestinians on January 2024 in the Security Council, he required to stop the genocide against civilian. Interestingly, the failure to reach an agreement on how to liberate Palestine from the Zionist yoke highlighted deep fissures within the Arab world. The incapability of Arab states to follow similar road maps, in their thinking of a Palestine settlement, was likely to prevent any progress on the issue. Algeria never gave up and continued supporting the Palestinian issue by another request to the Security Council on 02 March 2024 for stopping immediately the bold bath and massacre of innocent people. Algeria's philosophy was implemented through support and unconditional contributions, besides the Algerian political positions aiming at serving the Palestinian cause in all international and Arab summits until the liberation of Palestine from the shameful clutches of The inhuman Zionist yoke.

Algeria, which believes in its common Arab destiny is the only country that is unique to the rest of the Arab countries, through its mediation and standing at the same distance with all Arab countries from the ocean to the Gulf, As it has opened its borders to neighboring countries (Libya – Tunisia – Mauritania). Carrying about their security and sovereignty .Algeria had balanced positions in the Gulf War, to preserve the capabilities of the Arab countries and she did it sincerely. Which cost the lost one of her sons Mohamed Siddique Ben Yahia, Minister of foreign affairs of Algeria on 02 May 1982. He was truly a martyr of duty for peace.

Algeria's agreement with the Arab world is not a gift, but it has a duty of belonging. Algeria has diplomatic reliability with Arab issues, it has contributed and continues to contribute to the stability of the Arab world and is working with all its might and using all its capacities for that we can notice this with Libya to maintain stability and with Tunisia in overcoming its financial crisis, Moreover, with Western Sahara in gaining independence.

Furthermore, Algeria had always supported issues dealing with peace and security .It stand with Arab countries such as Lebanon in order to regain its territory and protect its territorial sovereignty, with Syria in overcoming its crisis which was ravaged by foreign interventions and conflicts of interests in the region. As well as with Yemen as one united country, In addition to Sudan that exceeds its current conditions without forgetting the humanitarian actions with Somalia. Arab union was a necessity for regional security, which needed to be achieved through several phases and needed to be based on logic and wisdom.

Algeria wants to build a Maghreb Union that unites the peoples of the region away from any presence of any foreign element from the Arab ocean and this depends on the development of a new participatory strategic vision based on

democracy and the adoption of self-industrial policies, based on confronting it. Through the creation of military structures and equipment for the future.

## **The African dimension in the Algerian foreign policy**

Algeria's African identity was forcibly an integral part of its cultural and geographical reality that could not be ignored or forgotten. Algeria has a close geographical, historical, civilized connection with the African countries, Algeria is part of Africa they share a common heritage in addition to the spiritual ties that connect Algeria with Africa. What is happening nearby Algeria ,The crises of the Sahel, the continuation of the Libyan division, the fragility of the situation in Tunisia, the diplomatic break with Morocco, the military divisions in Africa, the international attitudes towards liberation issues in the world. Especially Palestine and Western Sahara issues Algeria has confirmed on several occasions its firm position on the Sahrawi issue and the Sahrawi people's in accordance with the principles of the United Nations and international legitimacy. In addition to the global food crisis after the corona pandemic and others. These regional and international environmental variables besides the new challenges coming from the external environment.

Algeria is a founding country of the African Union as it is convinced of the African cooperation in international forums through coordination and integration to maintain peace and stability in Africa.

In order to achieve sustainable development, Algeria was among the initiators of the establishment of the NEPAD mechanism with South Africa and Nigeria that are most influential countries in the African leaders. NEPAD means "new partnership for Africa's development", which includes the African Union's vision for the economic and social development of the African continent. The organization of African Unity (currently the African Union) was established by the Addis- Ababa declaration in 1963 attempts to unify within a political and economic African framework in the Continent crystallised the antagonist policy orientations of African states. (Chuckun, 2009) Accordingly, the adoption of a Charter by the African Union schematised the thirty African countries' understanding of the necessity to overcome contingencies and withstand all forms of neo-colonialism. It proved political maturity over existing challenges in Africa. Its main goal was to complete freedom from colonial control, many countries of the continent were subject to colonization, especially the areas of Spanish and Portuguese influence and blacks in South Africa were suffering from racial discrimination established by the white regime. The organization of the African Union aimed at eradicating and eliminating all sorts of discrimination and racism against Africans. It hence and promoted a better life for the African peoples by coordinating and intensifying cooperation.

The primary objective that spurred Algeria's valuable contributions in the African Union was its determination to establish a cooperative bridge between the African Continent and the Arab world.

Nevertheless, the creation of the African Union did not prevent the upsurge of border conflicts, which resulted from an ill-defined border map and secessionist disputes in the Continent. An example was seen in the conflict between Somalia and Ethiopia, which erupted in 1964 and in which Kenya was involved. Hostilities continued until peace was restored. There were also in 1967 the Ethiopian-Iberian armed conflict and Algeria managed to solve it by the signing of a peace agreement between the two countries on 12 December 2000. It was an international event due to the international crowd that attended the signing in Algiers, presented by UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan and the presence of international figures from the permanent member states.

These sincere intentions have been translated through Algeria's projects with Africans one of the outstanding examples was The Saharan route which is a strategic route that many connect Algeria, Niger, Mali, Chad, Nigeria and has been accompanied by a fiber-optic link to serve communications, In addition, to the gas pipeline – Algeria- Abuja (4128 km). Amongst other indicators of the evolving Arab-African cooperation was Algeria's active contribution to the creation of the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa, which culminated in the ratification of an accord in this respect, in Cairo on 18 February 1974. Algeria has also opened two banks in Mauritania and another in Dakar Senegal which are very important steps for Algeria's foreign policy.

The African dimension with Algeria is not limited to the economic aspect Algeria has been strongly and effectively involved in all African structures, where it hosts the African Center for studies and research on terrorism CAERT and the African police cooperation mechanism "AFFRIPOLE" the mechanism of the African Union for police cooperation. It is a mechanism that support police cooperation between African countries through the exchange of information and enhance coordination among them. Algeria has used its experience in the fight against terrorism for the sake of a peaceful, secure and prosperous Africa.

Algeria has defended Africa in all regional and international forums as she has a firm conviction in African integration. This conviction was manifested in Algeria's embrace of Africans as brothers as fighters and as leaders. Nelson Mandela, Was an example Algeria defended him while he was a prisoner, received him while he was free leader also, immortalized his name in the Olympic Stadium of Beraki, believing in the unity of African people and a common destiny.

Before that, Algeria expelled the representative of South Africa at that time from the United Nations on the 13 of November 1974 from the General Assembly, which was chaired by Algeria at that time. These firm positions was not a show, but a firm conviction that Algeria truly believes in and defends at all costs because they are principles that do not accept compromise because Algeria considers the African dimension as a strategic dimension and as it happened fifty years ago it expelled the representative of Apartheid South Africa. The Algerian diplomacy moved by a decision of the Algerian decision-maker against the admission of Israel as an observer member state in the African Union and Algerian diplomacy achieved a remarkable success on the 06 of February 2022 where it refused the Summit of African heads of state and government, officially convened in Addis Ababa as observer member of Israel within the African Union, which was the status granted by the president of the EU Commission supported by Morocco and others.

Algeria hosted the 31st session of the Arab summit the "declaration of Algeria" by the permanent representative of Algeria to the United Nations, NADIR ELARBAOUI that the Arab summit confirmed its adherence to the rights of the Palestinian people and the need for Arab countries to play a collective leadership role to contribute to reaching a political solution in the Syrian crisis.

One of the principles of the new foreign policy through the Constitution is that Algeria is in solidarity with all peoples struggling for political and economic liberation, the right to self-determination and against all racial discrimination. Algeria also works to support international cooperation and the development of friendly relations between states on the basis of equality and mutual interest, non-interference in internal affairs and adopting the principles and objectives of the United Nations.

In the same way, Pragmatism presented an opportunity to Algeria to develop its economy. This did not mean that Algeria had turned a blind eye to its principles and convictions. On the contrary, Algerian's foreign policy was very firm and determined to reach and accomplish its targets. However, It knew when and how to draw a line between ideology and national interest. It is of a paramount importance at that point to draw attention to the fact that "national interest" was part of Algerian foreign policy.

### **III. The religious factor in the Algerian Foreign trends towards the Afro-Arab region**

#### **The islamic dimension as spiritual connection**

It is necessary to refer to the role of some Algerian personalities who had their mark on the events, which the Arab world and the African Ocean have known for centuries the contribution of El Amir ABDELKAD in The massacre in Damascus on July 1860 .The crisis ended thanks to the humanitarian efforts of El Amir ABDELKADER who was a model of high-class humanitarian treatment. He protected Christians and housed them in his home. Another famous figure was The Algerian Imam Mohammed bin Abdelkarim El-Meghili. He was one of the most prominent figures during the tenth century because of the well-known intellectual and reform revolution that resonated along the African coast and into the jungles of Africa. Passing by the historical region of TUAT, his final residence and his historical jihad against the Jews. He had a noticeable impact on the whole West Africa and the rest of the Sahel African countries. He was a reference for its scholars and elders, who studied under his hand. He was a symbol of moderation .In addition to, Sheikh Sidi Ahmed Tijani, one of the greatest spiritual masters of Islam, is well known by The Tadjanin method has been credited with spreading Islamic culture, sciences and educating generations on peace and harmony. Thereby achieving spiritual unity and cultural identity that unites the peoples of Africa. Due to his moderate mysticism, he has become popular with millions in North Africa, Senegal, Chad, Nigeria, Sudan, and even in the Arab world.

What tends to be clear that the mention of these models of intellectual advocacy is to emphasize on how deep the Algerian-Arab-African relationship has been for centuries and is not born today.

#### **IV. Conclusion:**

The presence of Algeria has already been confirmed at both levels since the first years of independence. Its role as a pioneer in the Arab-African and Islamic forums, It has also demonstrated a permanent presence at the international level what was witnessed by its accession to major international treaties. Besides, its activity in the fold of the UN body.

The Arab- African depth represents the main gains for Algeria despite the efforts exerted, we note that the idea exists, but what is missing are the mechanisms to activate and strengthen these approaches due to the absence of an effective dynamic because Algeria is based on a rentier economy and the fragility of the economic system.

Algeria has its original identity, cultural characteristics and historical stock as a pivotal country that has played and continues to play a distinct role in its foreign

relations, especially in its security and humanitarian dimension. Algeria was also a good example for studying the intricate and subtle link between ideologised and pragmatic aspects of foreign policy as mentioned before. It requires pragmatic also it is related to the charisma of the decision maker and the role that he played in the making and implementation of foreign policy during this time.

It is crucial to keep in mind that decision makers all the time seek for different alternatives they describe as compelling. And close to fact, what should be taken into account also in the political arena is the way politicians perceive reality and assess situations. Their own understanding of a situation is based on historical, Ideological and economic components. However, reality often differs from the policy makers' images of reality. As a result of physical impediments to the flow of information owing to the lack of time, faulty communications, censorship or lack of competent advisers or intelligence sources, or because of beliefs, values, attitudes or faulty expectations.

However, aspirations and hopes of achieving unity have hardly overcome constant conflicts, which explains that state leaders would have to evaluate their counterpart intentions before taking any actions. The material facts are not enough, especially if the intentions are not clear. It would be advisable, hence, to gauge what the other parts next move will be.

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