

Role of Algerian Diplomacy to Keep pace and security in the territorial region known by « african sahel »

PhD : Melouki Slimane

*Faculty of Law, Political department
University of M'sila*

ملخص :

ترغب السلطات الجزائرية بكل حزم في الاندماج في النظام الأمني الشمال-الجنوبي الجديد. و عليه فإن الدولة الجزائرية و سياستها الخارجية و دبلوماسيتها تتقارب في وجهات نظرها مع الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية والقوى الغربية في هذا الاتجاه. لذلك نجد الجزائر تستفيد من كونها شريكا مع هذه القوى العظمى في مشروعها المعروف ب" الحرب الشاملة على الإرهاب".

يهدف هذا المقال الى تناول مسألة التهديدات حول الأمن في المنطقة المعروفة ب"الساحل الإفريقي" لتفرض تعاوننا امنيا وعسكريا من شأنه أن يحقق السلم السياسي والاجتماعي في المنطقة، وأن يحقق تطورا اقتصاديا و تنمية اجتماعية، وهذا ما تسعى اليه المقاربة و الدبلوماسية الجزائرية.

Abstract

The Algerian authorities desired to be firmly integrated into the new North-South security system. The country found its way to emerge from its diplomatic isolation through a rapprochement with the United States on the security level. The results have undoubtedly been beneficial for Algiers, which has now become a new partner for Washington in the "Global War on Terror".

This article tray to explain or clarify The Algerian diplomacy position or role in the territorial region known as "Sahel" in order to Keep pace and security in the Malian state in terms to preserve the Malian sovereignty and security according the international law principles.

Key words: Algerian Diplomacy, geopolitical framework, territorial region, exit strategy, current changes, maintain position, regional security matters.

Introduction

The year 2000 were represented our country five times by the President of the Republic in the works of the General Assembly of the United Nations recall including the Millennium Summit, held in September 2000, the International Summit at the age of 2005, dedicated to the reform of the United Nations body. Algeria's membership of the Security Council. Algeria has been elected member of the Security Council in 2003 was knead devote to restore Algeria's international standing and some sort of recognition and effective contribution to the path of reform, currently under way, the United Nations is the first stage in the establishment of the Commission on Human Rights Council to promote peace in the set a clear strategy to combat terrorism across the world.[1]

Algeria has not ever-demanding need for a comprehensive international convention on the issue of terrorism and has contributed very effectively, in the framework of the Mediterranean Forum (FOROMED) to urge participation in the adoption of a unified position against terrorism states also called, to conclude a number of agreements for the prevention of terrorism and to fight on level of the African, Arab and Islamic world. These efforts have culminated in the establishment of the African Centre for Studies and Research on Terrorism (CAERT) based in Algiers.[2]

At the level of the Arab countries: Algeria is the summit, which was held in the month of March 2005, a milestone in the reform of the joint Arab action system; Proof knead is a decision that resulted in him concerning the abolition of the system of work a unanimous vote and the establishment of a number of new institutions such as the Arab Transitional Parliament and the Arab Council Peace, security and the Arab Court of Justice.

African dimension of the Algerian diplomacy: reflected a dimension in the tireless efforts that Algeria has been changed for the establishment of new bodies at the level of the African continent like the Peace and Security Council and the establishment of the Pan African Parliament to complete the course of the integration of NEPAD Authority within their organizations note that the President of the Republic was the leading actors in the framework of his meetings with the leaders of the Group of Eight countries (G8) and the European Organization for Cooperation and Development (OCDE) in order to provide support to the African continent.

The consolidation of the foundations of peace in the world of the biggest bets that Algerian diplomacy is working to win; knead that Algeria is struggling for ways to enhance cooperation between the United Nations and

the African Union with regard to the prevention and resolution of conflicts on the African continent. Dispatch observers to participate in the

maintenance of security operations undertaken by the United Nations in the conflict between Ethiopia and Eritrea and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The success of mediation in the hands of the president to end the conflict, the Eritrean and Ethiopian conflict between the Malian government and Tuareg rebels.[3]

Celebrated Algerian diplomacy, yesterday, the anniversary of 52 to join Algeria to the United Nations investigator, years where it has achieved major achievements and eager again to achieve in light of intense activity has on more than one level, and is considered the Algerian diplomacy of the most successful and continental. International Tribute best evidence of the Algerian diplomatic success praised Minister Plenipotentiary retired warrior and diplomat Ahmed percussion great track Algerian diplomacy from 54 to the present day and principles of the painted words of gold highlighting that Algeria has lived a golden age in diplomatic activity, a return on the movement of unusually through initiatives to maintain the stability of the Sahel region, which has received international acclaim. [4]

The minister said the percussion has hosted in the guest morning program for the first radio channel that Algeria initiative for reconciliation between the parties in Mali, Libya and eagerness to solve the Sahel region, which is witnessing security tensions tough falls within Algeria's strategy because it has no other option because the stability of neighboring countries means stability problems therefore must be protected our borders, which is witnessing several serious threats .

Previous diplomatic Ahmed percussion important role played by the young diplomats from the Revolutionary generation and generation of independence in the definition of the national struggle and the internationalization of the Algerian case, stressing continue these endeavors between the two generations, so there were not a rupture. Algeria has never retreat from its support for movements editorial also touched Ahmed percussion to the golden age of the Algerian diplomacy what was chaired by United Nations General Assembly. President Bouteflika, the then Minister of Foreign Affairs, where hears her world opinion on international issues on preferred diplomatic activity Algerian has the backing of all the liberation movements in Africa and the world as well as Algeria large contribution to the definition of the Palestinian cause.

when talking about the Algerian diplomatic past that first November program was within it the diplomatic side and sent the Algerian revolution

representatives abroad, stressing The first victory of the revolution was in December 1954 during the preparatory meeting of the Conference of

Bandung. With a speaker at events Corners program first broadcast channel and explained that the Algerian case were not registered at the outset in this conference other than the cases of Tunisia and Morocco are summoned the leadership of the FLN to send representatives in Cairo . Ait Ahmed attend the conference and the codification of the Algerian case, which was the start of the Algerian revolution At the global level. For his part, highlighted the Ambassador Mustafa Bouturh adviser at the Ministry of Foreign fundamental principles upon which the Algerian diplomacy, stressing they pop up the principles of the diplomatic work of the Algerian revolution, and that has not changed despite changing circumstances and punish the men as he put it.[5]

The most prominent of them support the right of peoples to self-determination and their right to control the wealth and national capabilities and non-interference in internal affairs and refused to resolve conflicts by force. Algeria was a precedent for the defense of the interests of the countries of the South and the spokesman pointed to the role of Algeria in the call in 1974 to establish a global economic system that takes into account the interests of the countries of the South.

Algerian foreign policy seeks to provide stability in the region and stressed the spokesman on the active role of the Algerian diplomacy, which has moved from the revolutionary diplomacy to liberal and diplomatic ones to diplomatic isolation of Algeria during the security crisis in the country in the nineties of the last century, and finally to the diplomatic quest to provide security and stability all across the world. For his part, Mustafa Sharif minister and former ambassador to Algeria in Cairo confirmed that the Algerian diplomacy is highly respected in the global international system . He explained that the objective of the most prominent Algerian diplomacy is currently pursuing a new international system characterized by justice and equality among peoples of the world.

The Algerian diplomacy has always been characterized by professionalism and continuity within the confines of the principles and values that underpin. In this regard pointed Lamamra the algerian foreing minister in his speech on the occasion of the revival of the Algerian brief summary diplomatic Day for October 8 of each year, to the continuity of values and principles and the spirit of sacrifice and also professionalism that characterized always Algerian diplomacy, whether through editorial

Revolution or during the construction period and construction after independence.[6]

The minister explained that this commemoration which carried the theme this year is communication between diplomatic generations in suitable to stand at the achievements of the Algerian diplomat working from the first of November 1954 Revolution, through the accession of Algeria to the United Nations Organization in the October 8, 1962 and up to the current stage . And take the appropriate minister to mention illustrious personalities that made the glory of the Algerian diplomacy, led by President of the Republic Abdelaziz Bouteflika, both when he was foreign minister, or when he became president of the country, as well as other names along the lines of diplomatic and former Minister of Foreign Lakhdar Brahimi, who was present did not miss the occasion to pray for mercy Lamamra on the martyrs of the Algerian diplomacy, in particular, including the consul Sais Boualem and diplomat Taher Touati.

IBrahimi said in his intervention on the occasion of the revival of the Algerian diplomacy on a brief summary for 8 October every year: I am very happy because Algeria is her involvement with the basic and significant others in trying to help our brothers in Mali to solve their problems, pointing out that what is happening in this country neighbor concerns us greatly and .

In this context, the role of mediation Ibrahim known in several international crises, Algeria and its president, Abdelaziz Bouteflika, insisting congratulated assume this role in order to reach a solution to the situation in Mali. In response to a comment about the Algerian role at the level of the African continent, the new emphasis on the Algerian Brahimi belonging to this continent, highlighting the role of the first revolution of November 1954 editorial in the emergence of movements, as well as help her independent Algeria and the African countries in general. And the extent of diplomatic acclimated in the current era with new phenomena known to the international arena, as is the case with the phenomenon of terrorism, considered the intervener that international diplomacy adapted to the new situation, especially after the fall of the Berlin Wall, but he pointed out that the subject such as terrorism needs to look to him for near.[7]

Algerian diplomacy achivments:

The Algerian diplomacy, which has made great achievements from 54 to the present day and was able to draw its words of gold highlighting that Algeria has lived a golden age in the diplomatic activity which is returning today unusual movement through initiatives to maintain the stability of the Sahel region, which has received international acclaim. the percussion first

Role of Algerian Diplomacy to Keep pace and Security in the territorial region known by « africain sahel »

radio channel "Algeria is an initiative of reconciliation between the parties in Mali, Libya and eagerness to solve the Sahel region, which is witnessing security tensions tough falls within Algeria's strategy because it has no other option because the stability of neighboring countries means stability problems must therefore protect our borders, which is witnessing several threats.[8]

we celebrate the anniversary of the 52 accession of Algeria to the United Nations Organization for the important role played by the young diplomats from the Revolutionary generation and the generation of independence in the definition of the national struggle and the internationalization of the Algerian case, stressing continue these endeavors between the two generations .Also touched to the golden age of the Algerian diplomacy what was chaired by Algeria United Nations General Assembly, President AbdelazizBouteflika, the then Minister of Foreign Affairs, where Algeria from countries that hears her world opinion on international issues on preferred diplomatic activity Algerian has the backing all liberation movements in Africa and the world at large as well as to contribute to the definition of the Palestinian cause.

Mr. RedhaMalek explained in a seminar forum Mujahid newspaper on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the accession of Algeria to the UN organization in October 8, 1962 that he and parallel with the armed struggle, which erupted in November 1, 1954, "it was necessary to fight a diplomatic battle to define the Algerian issue through various international forum" .When Algeria's accession to the United Nations immediately after independence in 1962 was not easy, but was preceded by a major diplomatic battle with the French colonizers.[9]

And stated that it was for the first time inclusion of the Algerian issue at the United Nations in 1955, despite strong opposition from French colonialism, which was considered -as he said, most talk about Algeria in the UN organization as "traveled in France's internal affairs intervention." [10]

He added that the United Nations, which is based on fixed principles, including resolving conflicts in the world and dedicate the right of peoples to self-determination, it was not possible to play its role to the fullest because of the influence and domination of the big powers.

Mr. RedhaMalek confirmed that in 1958 formed a "decisive turning point" in the history of the Algerian case after the United Nations approved the list establishes the right of the Algerian people to self-determination, which has

been recognized by France, the colonial years thereafter on the lips of General Charles de Gaulle.[11]

And prominent lecturer in the same role that has been played by the Algerian diplomacy after independence when succeeded in their request to hold a special session of the United Nations in order to study the economic issues of the third world countries, especially those relating to the prices of raw materials, which have been degraded in the time context.

It also focused on the support of Algeria and its defense desperate for just causes in the world, pointing in particular to the Regulations made by the Minister of Foreign Affairs at the time, Mr. AbdelazizBouteflika of what was chaired by Algeria United Nations General Assembly in 1974 to demand the suspension of South Africa in the UN body because of the policy of racial discrimination advocating at the time by the Pretoria regime.[12]

He explained that it was approved this regulation by two-thirds of the members of the United Nations General Assembly, and is considered by most observers as a great victory of the Algerian diplomacy.

According to the same source, it was "the liberation of all diplomats pots and Miloud, while Consul General Boualem Sais died of a chronic disease, according to information Algerian authorities of Mali" According to the statement of the killing of Deputy Consul General TaherTouati at the hands of the terrorist group kidnapped.[13]

It is noteworthy that "editors diplomats" were in the grip of what is known as "Tawhid and Jihad in West Africa," and that he has been transferred, "the editors at dawn on Saturday from Bordj Badji Mokhtar Airport (2200 km) south of Algiers."

The group, which calls itself "Tawhid and Jihad" kidnapped seven Algerian diplomats from the Algerian consulate in Gao mid-April 2012, before releasing three of them were released as announced that it had executed Deputy Consul General TaherTouati, and retained three others, including the Consul General, this is referred to Algeria repeatedly refused to hand over ransom to the kidnapers for the liberation of its diplomats.

Washington salutes Algeria and leadership in global diplomacy. The United States hailed the occasion of the National Day of the Algerian diplomacy, Algeria continued leadership in global diplomacy and expressed Washington's statement through the US Embassy in Algeria, for lasting

gratitude for the role played by Algeria in the release of 52 American hostages in 1981 during the american –iranian crise. [14]

Role of Algerian Diplomacy to Keep pace and Security in the territorial region known by « africain sahel »

The Algerian Director General of the Institute of International Relations diplomat Mohamed Abdelaziz Bouktaah, yesterday, that the Algerian Ministry of Foreign Affairs has embarked on a program entitled Hello prompt foreign diplomats appointed recently in Algeria. He commemorates the day of the Algerian diplomacy to facilitate the integration of new foreign diplomats to propose a variety of activities pertaining to the discovery of Algerian heritage, history and culture, and economic and trade aspects.

The official explained that this initiative seeks to be a space of convergence and exchange are mainly designed to create a climate of understanding to work in the light of trust and confidence and friendliness. He says that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs wishes to ensure the continuity of this framework in order to devote dynamic interaction and friendship between Algeria and foreign diplomats, and we are convinced that it would be for this initiative and with great resonance over time will become one of the hallmarks of diplomatic life in Algeria.[15]

The Hello initiative by USA intends to recognize the role of Algerian foreign diplomacy to discover different, economic, cultural and social aspects of the Algerian activities dimensions. And programmed activities include the organization of seminars on the basis of Algeria's foreign policy and its principles and its history, culture and civilization, as well as its policy of energy.

She said US Ambassador to Algeria, a Joan. Polachik in the statement that the Algerian government on the occasion of the celebration of diplomatic history, I would like to express the gratitude of the Government and people of the United States for permanent Algeria role in securing the release of 52 American hostages in 1981.

According to the Ambassador that through creativity and perseverance and the ability to find common ground between two different positions, in 1981, reached the mediation of Algerian diplomats to deal saved lives and face serious differences to legal channels peacefully, adding that the Algiers Agreement is an example of diplomacy at its best. And US Ambassador stressed that the country still feels deep gratitude to the Algerian government for its role in the liberation of the American hostages and greets Algeria's leadership in the ongoing global diplomacy.[16]

Results :

-African dimension of the Algerian diplomacy: reflected the tireless efforts that Algeria has been they change for the establishment of new bodies at the

level of the African continent like the Peace and Security Council and the establishment of the Pan African Parliament.

- Algeria's role in maintaining security in the world is a consolidation of the foundations of peace in the world of the biggest bets that Algerian diplomacy is working to win.

-The Algerian diplomacy was characterized by a strong and effective presence in various international forums and contributed to rub in the search for solutions to meet the challenges facing the international community, including the issues related to terrorism and international security, disarmament and problematic development, environmental protection and the dialogue of civilizations.

-Nonetheless the Algerian case, thanks to the struggles of her sons were able to attract the sympathy and solidarity of many countries in Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America.

-Refusing to consider any joint strategy, as seen in its position on the Malian crisis, Algeria has once again preserved its position as a key country in regional security matters.

-The United States hailed the occasion of the National Day of the Algerian diplomacy, and encourage the leadership in global diplomacy for lasting gratitude for the role played by Algeria in the sahel. And the midetiranian sea.

-The most prominent of them support the right of peoples to self-determination and their right to control the wealth and national capabilities and non-interference in internal affairs and refused to resolve conflicts by force.

- As a hello initiative by usa intends to recoganize the role of algerian foreign diplomacy to discover different , economic, cultural and social aspects of the Algerian activities dimensions .It's a great thing that accepted by a super power state.

References:

[1]-M Alexander, JFV Keiger,France and the Algerian War: strategy, operations and diplomacy,Journal of Strategic Studies, 2002 - Taylor & Francis.p102.

[2]-H,Darbouche,Decoding Algeria's ENP policy: differentiation by other means?Mediterranean Politics, 2008 - Taylor & Francis.p85

Role of Algerian Diplomacy to Keep pace and Security in the territorial region known by « africain sahel »

- [3]-YH Zoubir ,The resurgence of algeria's foreign policy in the twenty-first century
The Journal of North African Studies, 2004.p73
- [4]-M Connelly ,Rethinking the Cold War and decolonization: the grand strategy of the Algerian war for independence, International Journal of Middle East Studies, 2001 - Cambridge Univ Press.p44
- [5]-RJ Nurse ,Critic of Colonialism ,Algerian Independence, 1977 - Wiley Online Library.p27.
- [6]- AiDa Ammour , Algeria's Role in the Sahelian Security Crisis, Stability: International Journal of Security and stabilityjournal, p 37.
- [7]-F Cavatorta ,The failed liberalisation of Algeria and the international context: a legacy of stable authoritarianism,The journal of North African studies, 2002 - Taylor & Francis.p 62.
- [8]- Marc Sageman, Leaderless Jihad: Terror Networks in the Twenty-First Century, (University of Pennsylvania Press, 2008), p. 157.
- [9]-LA Peskin ,The Lessons of Independence: How the Algerian Crisis Shaped Diplomatic History, 2004 - dh.oxfordjournals.org
- [10]-Roberts,Sovereignty:The Algerian Diplomatic History,2004.oxfordjournals.org
- [11]- R Mortimer Le Choix de l'Algérie: Deux Voix, Une Mémoire, The Journal of North African Studies, 2014 - Taylor & Francis.p77
- [12]-Daniel Kimmage, The Al-Qaeda Media Nexus: The Virtual Network Behind the Global Message, RFE/RL Special Report, March 2008, http://docs.rferl.org/en-S/AQ_Media_Nexus.pdf.
- [13]-John Rudy, Modern Algeria: The Origins and Development of a Nation, Indiana University Press: 2005 (1992).p33
- [14]-Alistair Horne, A Savage War of Peace: Algeria 1954-1962, New York Review Books Classics: 2006 .p 69.
- [15]- Anouar Boukhars, The Paranoid Neighbor: Algeria and the Conflict in Mali, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, October 22, 2012.p12
- [16]- Aïda Ammour, Regional Security Cooperation in the Maghreb and Sahel: Algeria's Pivotal Ambivalence, February 2012.p56