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**A Historical Narrative on Algerian- British  
Collaborations: The Reign of Elizabeth II (1952 -2022)**

**A Dissertation Submitted to the Department of English in Partial  
Fulfilment of the Requirements for Master Degree in Civilization and  
Literature**

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## *Dedication*

**I dedicate this work to** my parents and my little family, particularly Fatima, Amina, Mohamed and Khalil.

**AISSA**

## *Dedication*

I dedicate this work to my parents, for their support, prayers, love and sacrifices, and to my teacher for their pieces of advice and words of encouragement.

**ATALLAH**

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First and foremost, we would like to express our deep and sincere gratitude to our supervisor, **Mr. Mohamed Cherif Seddiki**, for his guidance and help throughout this study. We further thank him for his constant moral support and encouragement; it was a great pleasure to work under his guidance. We are so grateful for his tolerance and understanding he has shown during this work. We also extend our sincere thanks to Mrs Aicha Hocine for great support and guidance.

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**Abstract:**

This study explores British-Algerian collaborations during the reign of Queen Elizabeth II, particularly the scope and significance of political, economic, and cultural relations between the two nations. The concern of this work is to emphasize the importance of these ties, from Algerian political, economic and cultural contexts. The study additionally aims at identifying prospects and suggesting solutions to overcome potential obstacles for a fruitful partnership. This study employs a multidisciplinary approach, highlighting political ties, economics, and cultural accounts to understand the bilateral relationship between the United Kingdom and Algeria. It is therefore imperative to review a series of historical events and incidents, if not all forms of collaborations that range from energy cooperation and trading activities to cultural affairs and foreign policies. This would for sure help measure to what extent these ties are building both nations.

**Keywords: Historical Narrative, Collaboration, Algerian-British, Reign , Queen Elizabeth II,**

## **Résumé:**

Cette thèse fournit un compte rendu analytique des collaborations anglo-algériennes sous le règne de la reine Elizabeth II, visant à explorer la portée et l'importance des relations politiques, économiques et culturelles entre les deux nations. En examinant ces liens, l'objectif est de mettre en lumière leur importance dans les contextes politiques et économiques algériens, tout en identifiant les perspectives d'avenir et en suggérant des solutions pour surmonter les obstacles potentiels à un partenariat fructueux. L'étude utilise une approche multidisciplinaire, s'appuyant sur les liens politiques, économiques et culturels pour analyser les relations bilatérales entre le Royaume-Uni et l'Algérie. Il est donc impératif d'examiner une série d'événements et d'incidents historiques, voire toutes les formes de collaboration qui vont de la coopération énergétique et des activités commerciales aux affaires culturelles et à la politique étrangère. Cela permettrait certainement d'examiner dans quelle mesure ces liens construisent les deux nations.

**Mots-clés : Narration Historique, Collaboration, Algéro-Britannique, Règne, Reine Elizabeth II,**

## الملخص

تقدم هذه الأطروحة وصفًا تحليليًا للتعاون البريطاني الجزائري في عهد الملكة إليزابيث الثانية بهدف استكشاف نطاق وأهمية العلاقات السياسية والاقتصادية والثقافية بين البلدين من خلال فحص هذه العلاقات، فإن الهدف هو تسليط الضوء على أهميتها في السياقات السياسية والاقتصادية الجزائرية، مع تحديد الآفاق المستقبلية واقتراح الحلول للتغلب على العقبات المحتملة من أجل شراكة مثمرة. تستخدم الدراسة نهجًا متعدد التخصصات، يعتمد على العلاقات السياسية والاقتصادية والثقافية لتحليل العلاقة الثنائية بين المملكة المتحدة والجزائر ، ولذلك فمن الضروري مراجعة سلسلة من الأحداث التاريخية وجميع أشكال التعاون في مختلف المجالات الطاقوية والتجارية والثقافية والسياسات الخارجية، وهذا من شأنه ان يساعد في توطيد العلاقات بين البلدين.

**الكلمات المفتاحية: السرد التاريخي، التعاون، الجزائري-البريطاني ، الحكم، الملكة إليزابيث II.**

## **List of Tables**

<b>Algeria Population.....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Top services exported to the world by Algeria .....</b>	<b>40</b>

## **List of Maps**

<b>Algeria Infrastructure .....</b>	<b>8</b>
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### **List of Abbreviations:**

**AQIM:** Alqeada in Islamic Maghreb

**FAC:** Foreign Affair Committee

**FLN:** National Liberation Front

**LNG:** Liquified Natural Gas

**NLA:** National Liberation Army

**Pan-Africanism:** is the idea to unify the Arab countries from North Africa to West Asia to constitute a single nation.

**Pan-Arabism:** is the idea to unify African peoples in order to promote economic, social and political progress.

**UKIT:** United Kingdom for Trade and Investment

**UN:** United Nations

## *Table of content*

Dedication.....	
Dedication.....	
Aknowldgements.....	
List of Abbreviations.....	
List of maps.....	
List of tables.....	
General Introduction .....	1
Literature review.....	4
<b><u>Chapter one: An Overview on Algerian-British political relations</u></b> .....	<b>7</b>
Introduction.....	8
Algeria in its Early Days.....	9
Algeria infrastructure.....	10
Population of Algeria (1960-2023) .....	11
The evolution of Algerian policies.....	12
Algeria Economic Potential in the Midst of Challenges.....	14
Summary of Algeria's domestic policy.....	15
Post- independence Era .....	16
Foreign Diplomatic Relations.....	17
Official visits .....	20
Conclusion .....	21
<b><u>Chapter two: The Consolidation of British Presence in North Africa Region</u></b> .....	<b>22</b>
Introduction.....	23
The economic relations.....	24
Algeria and the British link .....	24
The Potential of Active Trading Activities.....	25

Algeria’s Natural Resources.....	26
Algeria's hydrocarbon market (background) .....	28
UK to Algeria via BP .....	29
The Economic Connection .....	30
Economic benefits .....	31
Development of trade exchange .....	32
Promoting partnership.....	33
Future prospects of economic collaborations .....	35
Services traded to the world by Algeria.....	38
Conclusion.....	39
<b><u>Chapter three: Extending Collaborations to Cultural Partnership</u></b> .....	40
Introduction.....	41
Cultural background .....	42
Algeria as portrayed in the words of British tourists.....	43
Fostering Cultural Ties via Education:.....	45
Promoting Cultural Exchange.....	46
Cultural Exchange Extended to Sport Events .....	47
Algeria-British collaboration in education.....	47
Benefits of the cultural relations.....	49
Conclusion .....	51
General conclusion .....	52
Bibliography.....	53
Appendices.....	55

## *General Introduction*

The relationship between Algeria and Britain is indeed complex and ambiguous influenced by various historical and geopolitical factors. It dates back long before 1962. One of the most important historical factors influencing their relationship is Algeria's colonial history. Algeria was under French colonial rule for over 130 years until independence in 1962. Britain had no direct colonial involvement in Algeria, but the country had its own colonial empire with interests in other regions of North Africa and the Middle East after The Algerian War of Independence (1954-1962) which was an important event in the history. Britain, like many other Western countries, had to adapt its stance in this war. Although It did not directly support the Algerian independence movement, but expressed sympathy for efforts to decolonize and was often careful not to completely agree with the views of the French government (**Michael, 1994, P:217**)

After gaining independence, Algeria focused on non-alignment during the Cold War and played a role in many international conflicts. Its relations with Western countries, including Britain, are influenced by its foreign policy choices. It is an important player in North Africa and in the wider Arab world. It has significant energy resources, including natural gas and oil that have attracted the attention of many countries, including the UK. Geopolitical considerations, such as energy security and regional stability, have influenced their relationship.

In recent years, economic interests have become more and more important in Algerian-British relations. Trade and investment have grown, with British companies involved in sectors such as energy, finance and infrastructure development in Algeria. The two countries have common interests in the fight against terrorism and regional security in the face of instability in North Africa and the Sahel region. They cooperate on issues related to counterterrorism and intelligence sharing. Algeria and Britain maintain diplomatic relations and official visits and exchanges have taken place between the two governments. However, the extent and extent of their cooperation may change over time depending on the political and economic circumstances of the time.

Given these historical and geopolitical factors, the nature of the Algeria-British relationship can indeed be ambiguous to some. It is essential to recognize that diplomatic relations between countries can evolve over time in response to changing global dynamics and national interests.

This dissertation aims to examine the relationship between Algeria and Britain, highlighting the extent to which Algerian-British collaborations have contributed to the Algerian economy. It also explores the means used to promote and diversify economic and cultural exchanges between the two countries as an alternative to French hegemony. Additionally, the study investigates the past and future prospects of these relations during the reign of Queen Elizabeth II.

The historical background of Algerian-British relations dates back to the 17th century when both countries signed a peace and commerce agreement in 1682. However, the colonizer's arrival interrupted these relations up to 1962. Since then; Algerian officials have focused on developing relations not only with their former colonizer but also with other countries such as Russia and Middle Eastern nations. (**www.Parliament.uk.common, 2022, P:03**)

The importance of this study is to interest on the collaborations of all kinds between Algeria and the United Kingdom hold notable significance in promoting mutual growth and prosperity for both nations. With historical ties dating back centuries ago, different activities have evolved into a beneficial partnership involving many sectors such as trade, education, culture, and security. Our topic is special for it highlights a specific period, Elizabeth II's reign. It is indubitably important in the sense that it addresses the potential to leverage each country's strengths, expertise, and resources to stand against common challenges, promote economic diversification, and enhance bilateral relations. Increasing these collaborations, both nations can unlock new opportunities, promote innovation, and build a sustainable future for their citizens.

The study tries to address the question of address the extent to which the Algerian-British collaborations have contributed to the Algerian political, economic, and Culture sectors. It also tries to find out the ways or rather how Algerians can promote these ties. This work also attempts to answer questions such as how can we diversify the economic and cultural relations? How can we explore the past and prospects of these collaborations during the reign of Queen Elizabeth the Second? By analysing trade and investment data, joint

initiatives, and economic policies, the study examines the tangible benefits derived from these collaborations and their impact on Algeria's economic development

The main objective was to explore the historical accounts highlighting what efforts both nations have put into developing cultural and economic activities in the favour of both countries. Our attempt is also meant to highlight the potential future schemes to develop further activities to bring in technologies, expertise and so forth. We also examine these ties, and its significance Vis-a vie the Algerian political, economic, and Cultural, besides the future vision to overcome possible obstacles for fruitful partnership between the two nations. Furthermore, the dissertation tries to find ways to promote and diversify Algerian-British ties, seeking to reduce the country's dependency on France. It investigates potential areas of economic cooperation, including trade diversification, investment opportunities, technology transfer, and knowledge sharing. The study also explores avenues for cultural exchange, education partnerships, and the preservation and promotion of Algerian cultural heritage by using the historical analytical approach to examine the narratives on British Algerian relationships to understand to how frequent and mainly how solid Algerian British relationships were or are.

To tackle these points, the dissertation is divided into three chapters; the first chapter is about a historical background of Algeria after its independence, the challenges that faced at different levels; socially, economically in order to build a strong nation. also it highlights the development of diplomacy as it discussed the British-Algerian political relations. The second chapter deals with the economic link as well as; the role of British companies in Algeria and the agreements between the two sides not only; in Hydrocarbons sector but also in banking and trade exchange. The third chapter deals with cultural background official visits; scientific exchange for better cultural collaborations and a fruitful partnership.

## *Literature Review*

Collaborations between nations play a crucial role in various fields, including politics, trade, culture, and education. This literature review explores the historical and contemporary collaborations between the United Kingdom and Algeria, shedding light on their multifaceted relationship.

**Economic and Diplomatic Relations:** Ibtissam Brahimî's in her report entitled «British –Algerian Relations: Are trade and Diplomacy Compatible» emphasizes the historical significance of economic and diplomatic ties between Algeria and Britain. The fact that Britain was Algeria's first client for liquefied natural gas (LNG) after its independence underscores the importance of these economic connections. The study acknowledges the arrival of British companies in Algeria and the reforms initiated by the Algerian government to enhance foreign trade, banking, taxation, and trade exchange with global partners.

**Challenges in Balancing Trade and Diplomacy:** One of the central questions raised in Brahimî's work is the compatibility between trade and diplomacy. She points out that financial interests can sometimes conflict with diplomatic goals. This observation highlights the complexity of international relations and the need for policymakers to navigate these challenges effectively. She uses a descriptive approach, as she deals with historical background of Algeria from 1990 till 2014 when she alludes to the domestic and foreign policy of Algeria, as well as; the economic policy despite the different bureaucratic and international obstacles Algerian Government faced; she depends on statistics of national and international institutions.

Finally; she argued that trade and diplomacy are not always compatible because of financial interests. However, it is worth noting that Brahim's analysis appears to have some limitations. The study primarily focuses on diplomatic and economic aspects, neglecting the significance of cultural exchange in bilateral relations. Cultural exchange has the potential to foster mutual understanding, build bridges between societies, and promote people-to-people connections. Examining this aspect would provide a more holistic view of the Algerian-British relationship. The review notes also that Brahim does not mention the agreements signed between Algeria and Britain in fields such as education and tourism. Agreements of this nature can play a pivotal role in international relations by facilitating cultural exchange, knowledge sharing, and cross-cultural interactions. A more comprehensive analysis should consider these agreements and their impact.

In conclusion, Ibtsem Brahim's analysis contributes to our understanding of Algerian-British relations by highlighting the economic and diplomatic dimensions of collaboration and questioning the compatibility of trade and diplomacy. However, future research in this area should expand its scope to include cultural exchange and examine the impact of agreements between the two countries, particularly in fields like education and tourism. Such a comprehensive approach would provide a more nuanced and complete picture of the multifaceted relationship between Algeria and Britain.

The conference on "Algeria Today and Tomorrow" :the British Connection, held at Chatham House in London on 7 February 2008, brought together experts, policymakers and academics to discuss the challenges political, economic and social issues facing Algeria and its future prospects. The discussions revolved around several main topics: Participants examined the political landscape in Algeria, including the role of the military and the ruling National Liberation Front (FLN). They discussed the challenges associated with the transition to a more democratic and pluralistic political system The conference addressed Algeria's economic reforms and the need to diversify beyond hydrocarbons. Energy prices, tax policy and business environment are analysed in the context of Algeria's economic development. Social Issues: The conference addressed various social issues, such as youth unemployment, education, health care and migration. Participants discussed the importance of addressing these challenges for the stability and prosperity of Algerian society.

Algeria's foreign policy, its role in regional conflicts, and its relations with neighbouring countries and world powers are also discussed. The country's views on issues such as the Western Sahara conflict and its role in regional stability were examined. The conference addressed Algeria's efforts to combat terrorism and extremism, drawing on the country's experience from the 1990s civil war and its current strategies in the global fight against terrorism. Future prospects Experts and policymakers have explored possible scenarios for Algeria's future, including political reform, Algerian-British bilateral economic relations development and the country's role in the North African and Continental regions. However, the conference neglected the cultural relations between the two nations and focused only on Algeria's economic reform policies to build an attractive investment climate based on the sanctity of law and open, transparent market. Enduring relationships based on mutual trust that help underwrite sustainable foreign investment

Besides Anissa Moulai Hassen in her dissertation entitled "Into boosting and Strengthening Algerian Bilateral Relationship with Post-Brexit UK; focused on the nature of the Anglo-Algerian relationship and the impact of the Brexit on Britain. in the first chapter she dealt with the challenges Algeria faced after independence. The second chapter highlighted the exit of Britain from the European Union and the third chapter discussed the impact of Brexit on Britain and the possible results of the Anglo-Algerian relationship after the Brexit. Despite her study but she does not mention the cultural relationship.

In addition, only a few studies were written in English; works in Arabic and French much more frequently. However, there are some interesting studies on Algeria written in English by Algerians or others and most of them deal with terrorism in Algeria. . Karima Bennoune in her book «your Fatwa does not apply here», untold stories of the fight against Islamic fundamentalism (2013) dating from the black decade in Algeria, as does an anthology of articles by Robert Fisk on Algeria 1992-2013 (2013), plus other articles "Barbarian Wars" Code of Violence in Algeria, 1990-1999" by James McDougal, "Armed Islamic Movement and Political Violence in Algeria" by Mohamed M. Hafez

# Chapter one

**An Overview on Algerian-British Political  
Relations**

**Introduction:**

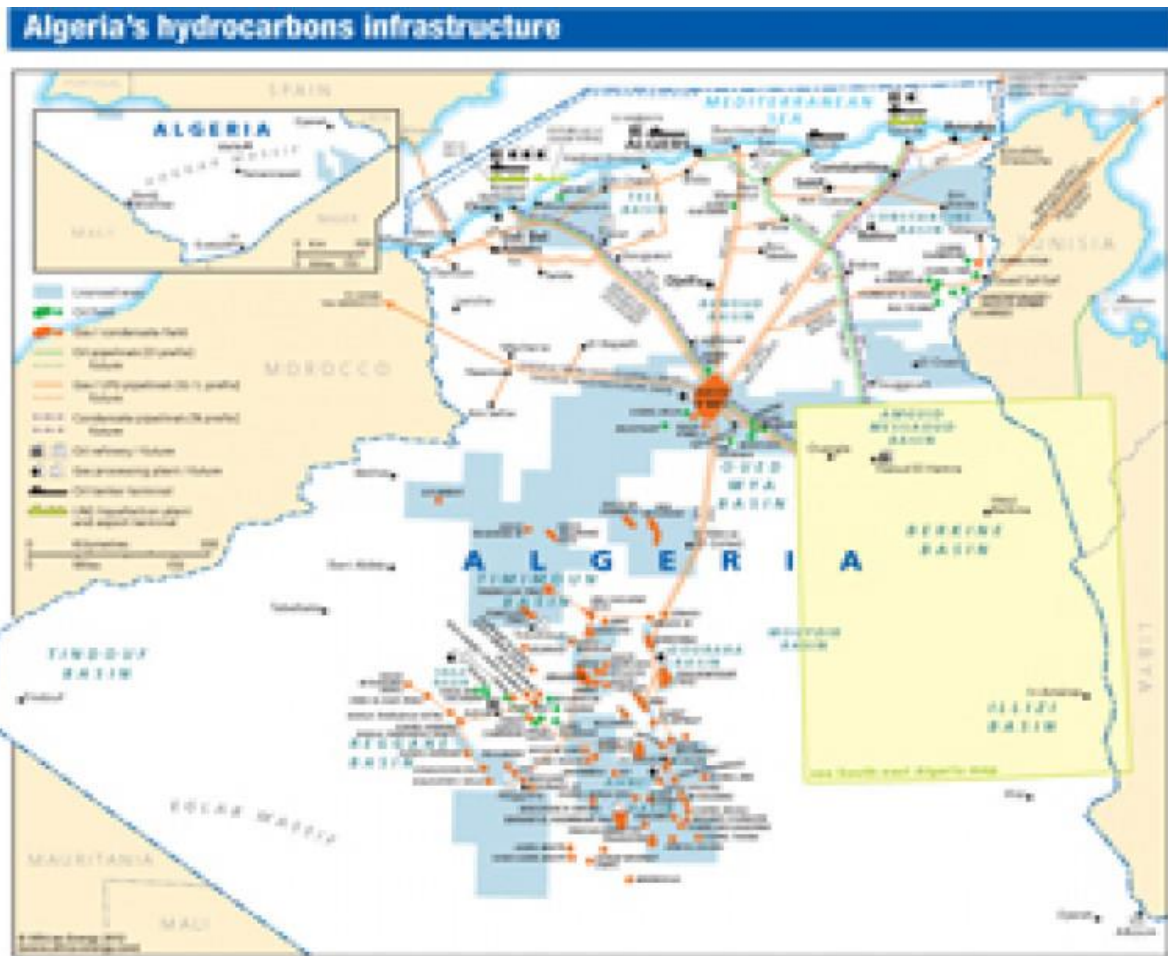
This chapter is about a concise and understandable overview of Algeria after independence. This implies that the historical growth of Algeria following independence, which was a period full of difficulties that tried the nation's resolve, capacities for resistance, and capacity for recovery, will receive a lot of attention. Additionally, this chapter looks at the social, economic, and political issues that a broken and weaker nation confronted as it emerged from a period in which it lost many martyrs and saw a lot of its infrastructure destroyed. The chapter will also discuss the nation's foreign policy and the British perspective on the Algerian War of Independence.

### **Algeria in its Early Days:**

Indeed, Algeria's struggle for independence from French colonization was a significant and arduous journey. The war for independence, which took place from 1954 to 1962, was fought by the National Liberation Army (NLA) and its political wing, the National Liberation Front (FLN). The FLN represented the Algerian cause abroad and served as the voice of the Algerian people in their quest for freedom. The war for independence was a protracted and intense conflict, characterized by brutal tactics employed by the colonizers to suppress the Algerian resistance. The price paid by the Algerian people was exceptionally high, with an estimated 1.5 million martyrs, leaving behind thousands of widows and orphans. Entire villages were destroyed, and countless individuals were displaced, resulting in a significant number of homeless people. **(Zaghlami, 2021, P:465)**

It is important to note that Algeria's struggle against colonization was not confined to the war of 1954-1962. The fight for independence had its roots in the resistance efforts against French invasion since 1830. Over the years, Algeria witnessed numerous fierce resistance movements, with a total of approximately 8 million martyrs sacrificed for the cause of freedom. Following independence in 1962, Algeria faced significant challenges, including a semi-catastrophic social reality inherited from the colonial period. The country grappled with high levels of poverty and unemployment, as well as the task of rebuilding and reconstructing after years of conflict. The process of nation-building and socio-economic development was complex and demanding, requiring efforts to address the aftermath of war and create opportunities for the Algerian people.

Algeria's struggle for independence and its subsequent challenges in the post-colonial era have shaped the country's history and influenced its socio-political and economic landscape. The memory of the war for independence remains significant in Algeria, serving as a reminder of the sacrifices made by the Algerian people in their pursuit of freedom and self-determination. The challenges Algeria faced in the aftermath of the war for independence. Illiteracy rates were indeed high, and the psychological impact on the population was significant due to the experiences of war and colonization. The destruction of lands and infrastructure further compounded the difficulties faced by the Algerians.



Source: Algeria infrastructure : <https://fanack.com/wpcontent/> accessed 2023/6/20/22:30

The healthcare system in Algeria also suffered during this period. The spread of diseases, lack of access to medicines, destruction of health structures, and malnutrition were all significant issues that needed to be addressed. The well-being and healthcare needs of disabled individuals also required attention and support. However, despite these obstacles, Algeria gradually began to witness improvements in its socio-economic conditions. One notable change was the growth in population, driven by two key factors. Firstly, during the 1970s, Algeria experienced a high fertility rate due to early marriages and a culture of high marital fertility. This contributed to a considerable increase in the birth rate. Secondly, the end of the war and a decrease in the death rate further impacted population growth.

The demographic changes in Algeria, despite unfavourable initial conditions, reflect the resilience and determination of the Algerian people to rebuild and move forward. Efforts to improve education, healthcare, and infrastructure gradually led to improvements in living conditions and contributed to demographic shifts. It is important to recognize that the process of recovery and development in post-independence Algeria was complex and required sustained efforts. Over time, the country made progress in addressing the challenges it faced, though further work was and continues to be necessary to ensure the well-being and prosperity of the Algerian population.

**Table1: Population of Algeria:(1960-2023)**

	Population	yearly% change		Migrants (net)	Median age	Density (p/km <sup>2</sup> )	Urban pop%
2023-	45.606.480	1.57	-11.000	28.6	3.08	19	73.4 %
2019	43.053.054	1.95%	-10.000	27.7	2.98	18	72.6%
2015	39.053.054	2.00%	-28.654	27.5	2.96	17	71.6%
2010	35.977.455	1.65%	-71.468	26.0	2.72	15	67.8%
2005	33.149.724	1.32%	-41.046	24.1	2.38	14	64.1%
2000	31.024.235	1.54%	-32.883	21.7	2.89	13	60.2%
1995	28.757.785	2.23%	-32.883	19.4	4.12	12	56.3%
1990	25.758.869	2.80%	-25.736	18.0	5.30	11	52.4%
1985	22.431.501	3.14%	-18.660	17.1	6.32	9	48.3%
1980	19.221.665	2.97%	-16.204	16.7	7.18	8	43.8%
1975	16.607.707	2.80%	-44.967	16.5	7.57	7	40.6%
1970	14.464.985	2.88%	-50.687	16.6	7.65	6	39.7%
1960	11.057.863	2.50%	-38.371	17.8	7.38	5	30.7%

Source: <sup>5-</sup> World population /accessed on 20/08/2023 /17:15

### **The Evolution of Algerian Policies:**

After Algeria's independence on July 5, 1962, Pan-Arabism<sup>6</sup>, Pan-Africanism<sup>7</sup>, compliance with United Nations (UN) resolutions, and later the adoption of an economic model. Soviet economy helped the newly independent Algeria. Over the decades, Algerian diplomacy has developed through participation in the peaceful end of many conflicts such as the Iran-Iraq crisis in 1975, Algeria's mediation in 1981 negotiations between the United States and the United States. and Iran to free the American hostages held in Tehran. in 1980. , etc. But the tragic events of the dark decade of the 1990s isolated Algeria from the international scene until the mid-2000s. Usually, Algeria's diplomacy with Western nations is linked to France because of its past, while relations with Britain are barely acknowledged except for documents issued by official organisations. \*

#### **Suicide attack in Algeria: \*\***

Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) has been active in Algeria and the wider Maghreb region, which includes countries such as Mali and Tunisia. They have carried out many suicide bombings and other acts of terrorism over the years. Ali bennoune is a terrorism expert in the Maghreb and has presumably conducted research on AQIM operations, which could provide valuable information on the history and context of suicide attacks. “Algeria is one of those countries that is very complicated to understand and manage”, as former US Secretary of State Hilary Clinton asserts. **(Hilary, 2014)**

For many years, Algeria's diplomacy with Western countries has been mainly towards France, not only because of France's colonial past in Algeria but also for economic and strategic reasons, such as hydrocarbons and the advantages of immigration. For decades, Algeria was no longer a French monopoly, and the arrival of Abdelaziz Bouteflika as president in April 1999, the professional multi-economic partner, changed a lot in Algeria. For example, Britain expressed its desire to cooperate with Algeria in 2006. **(The Foreign Affairs Committee, 2006, P: 16-22 )**

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\* \_ is the idea to unify the Arab countries from North Africa to West Asia to constitute a single nation.

However, Britain's interest in Algeria was surprising, with Britain being the other imperial power and inventor of the Commonwealth, expressing a keen interest in Algeria, . France's old ground of Arab-Islamic culture, and despite factors such as terrorism and bureaucracy.

This is not a random preference as it is motivated by a specific goal; promoted British trade in Algeria at all levels, but also supported arms exports to Algeria. This is an attempt to shed light on how Britain has been working in Algeria since the mid-2000s to win a lucrative market and boost arms exports. The first part The Algerian Market for Britain despite Terror is intended to introduce Algeria to the reader to understand the workings of Algerian politics and the Algerian economy. It will also address the terrorism that Algeria witnessed in the 1990s to clarify the trade risks in the region, and then illustrate the link between Britain and Algeria. The second part of the Algerian market for the UK:beyond hydrocarbons aims to explain Algeria's hydrocarbon policy and how international companies like British Oil (BP) work in Algeria, how Britain works through its companies and BP is lobbying Algeria to win more contracts in the Algerian market and boosted UK arms exports. Finally, more generally, the function of British arms transfer policy will be presented. The idea of this piece is to illustrate that diplomacy in the name of people's happiness is often an excuse to improve business. ( **Laframboise, 2003**)

### **Algeria Economic Potential in the Midst of challenges:**

The current complex situation in the Sahel affects not only local people and their governments, but also international partners operating in the region. Algeria, due to its geographical location, is more than ever a strategic crossroads for these international partners such as the United Kingdom. To understand why Britain is operating in Algeria despite the shadow of terrorism, it is necessary first to present Algeria, then to define terrorism, to finally show out how the bilateral relationship between Algeria and the United Kingdom of Brittan works in the areas of trade and security. **(Mansour ,2021)**

### **Strategic potentials of Algeria:**

The People's Democratic Republic of Algeria is an African, Maghreb and Arab-Amazigh country, located in North Africa, along the Mediterranean coast. The country was declared independent from France on 5 July 1962, with the city of Algiers as its capital. Its area is 2,381,741 square kilometres, making Algeria the tenth largest country in the world and the largest in Africa after the division of northern and southern Sudan in 2011. The Algerian desert, rich in natural resources However, it occupies nearly 80% of the total area of the country. The country is bordered to the north by the Mediterranean Sea, to the northeast by Tunisia, to the east by Libya, to the west by Morocco, to the southwest by Western Sahara, Mauritania and Mali, and finally to Niger to the east. This location makes Algeria a strategic crossroads for international partners.

Algeria's population throughout its history has been a place of many ethnic origins such as Turks, Romans, Phoenicians and especially Arabs. The Amazighs ;(also known by Berber) remain indigenous to Algeria, and most Algerians are of Amazigh origin, regardless of the existing controversy over the actual issue of Algerian national identity Arabic is the national and official language while Islam is the state religion. French is popular due to the colonial past between France and Algeria. However, the influence and practice of French has declined drastically in recent decades. **(Mehri,)**

### **Summary of Algeria's domestic policy:**

Publicly, Algeria is a republic and the elected president is the country's highest chief executive. Executive power, legislative power and judicial power are three components of the constitution. Major riots in October 1988; forced President Chadli Bendjedid and his government to abandon the one-party system in favour of a multi-party system.

**(Axtmann, 1999, P: 41-64)**

Algeria maintains respectable diplomatic relations with Western and Eastern countries and consistently advocates the use of diplomatic methods to settle international disputes. the Algiers agreement to end the Iran-Iraq crisis in 1975, the 1981 Algerian reconciliation talks between the United States and Iran for the release of American hostages held in Tehran in 1980, the peace agreement the 2000 peace treaty between Eritrea and Ethiopia during the war since 1997, the 2003 friendship treaty between France and Algeria, or more recently the 2015 Mali peace and reconciliation agreement, etc In addition, Algeria has subscribed to United Nations (UN) resolutions since October 1962 : thus promoting and encouraging the freedoms of peoples ; as is the case with Palestine and Western Sahara . During the dark decade (the 1990s) Algeria experienced a period of isolation, with only Cuba and China maintaining “normal” diplomatic relations with Algeria . After a bloody decade, Algeria is back on the international scene. Under President Abdelaziz Bouteflika, Algeria's foreign policy is geared towards cooperation with the US government on counter-terrorism.

**( Ghebouli ,1921)**

Relations with China have grown significantly since many important commercial contracts were signed, making the Chinese community in 2013 the first foreign community in Algeria (about 70,000 people) after the French. (about 32,000 people). Trade movements with Italy and Spain were also started. Relations with France and Russia were revived. Relations with Gulf countries such as Saudi Arabia, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) record significant links. Relations with Morocco have improved notably despite disagreement over the conflict in Western Sahara. And bilateral relations with Britain had a fresh start. **(www.aps.dz, published on Tuesday July 18.2023)**

The development of Algerian diplomacy extends beyond the period of Elizabeth II and encompasses various phases in the country's history. While the focus here is on the Algerian-British relations during that time, it's important to note that Algerian diplomacy has undergone broader changes and development since gaining independence from France in 1962.

### **Post- independence Era:**

After independence, Algeria sought to establish diplomatic ties with various nations; including Britain. the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation in 1964<sup>15</sup> marked a significant milestone in the bilateral relations between the two countries. This agreement provided a formal framework for diplomatic engagement and cooperation encompassing trade, investment, cultural exchange and scientific research projects. This treaty between Algeria and Britain symbolized a shift from the colonial era to a new phase where two sovereign states could collaborate without external interference. It demonstrated willingness on both sides to work together despite historical and cultural differences. This shift was particularly notable during a period of heightened international tensions due to Cold War.

#### **( Barei,2003)**

It granted them access to the British market, allowing for the diversification of their export beyond oil products. This economic cooperation helped Algeria some of the challenges it faced in its early years of independence and contributed to its long-term prosperity. It is important to mention that Algerian diplomacy continued to evolve beyond the period mentioned, with engagements in regional and international forums, bilateral agreements with other nations and active participation in various global issues such as peacekeeping and conflict resolution.

Overall, the collaboration between Algeria and Britain during the reign of Elizabeth II as symbolized by the treaty of friendship and cooperation played an important role in shaping the trajectory of Algerian diplomacy during that time. However; it is essential to consider that Algerian diplomacy is a dynamic process that encompasses a wide range of interactions and developments through its history. During Queen Elizabeth II's reign, which began in 1952, there have been several collaborations and interactions between Britain and Algeria. Here's an overview of some notable areas of collaboration.

## **Foreign Diplomatic Relations:**

The establishment of diplomatic relations between Britain and Algeria took place during Queen Elizabeth II's reign. Algeria gained independence from France in 1962, and Britain recognized Algeria as an independent nation shortly thereafter. Diplomatic ties were established, and both countries have maintained embassies in each other's capitals. Economic collaboration between Britain and Algeria has taken various forms over the years. British companies have been involved in sectors such as oil and gas , exploration, infrastructure development, engineering, and finance. Trade relations have also existed, with bilateral trade between the two countries reaching significant levels.

Algeria and Britain have cooperated on security matters, particularly in the field of counterterrorism. Both countries have faced threats from extremist groups, and they have exchanged intelligence and engaged in joint initiatives to combat terrorism and enhance security. Educational Exchanges: Algerian students have had the opportunity to pursue higher education in British universities, contributing to educational and cultural exchanges between the two nations. Scholarships and academic programs have facilitated such exchanges, promoting mutual understanding and knowledge sharing. **(Embassy of Algeria, UK Nov13/2020)**

Cultural interactions between Britain and Algeria have taken place through various channels. Cultural events, exhibitions, and artistic collaborations have fostered a better understanding of each other's cultures. These interactions have contributed to the appreciation of Algerian arts, music, literature, and heritage in the United Kingdom and vice versa.: Both countries have engaged in humanitarian efforts and collaborations, particularly in times of crises. For instance, British organizations have provided assistance during natural disasters in Algeria, and British aid agencies have supported development projects and initiatives in the country. **(Connelly, 2002)**

It's worth noting that the specific collaborations and interactions during Queen Elizabeth II's reign can vary over time and may not be limited to the areas mentioned above. The relationship between Britain and Algeria has evolved and diversified, reflecting the changing priorities and interests of both nations. The agreement of friendship and cooperation, which resulted in long-standing adversaries putting aside hostilities, is a powerful testament to the potential for reconciliation and cooperation even in the face of

deep-rooted conflicts. It serves as a timeless reminder that given sufficient incentives or motivations, parties with a history of enmity can overcome their differences and work towards a common goal. **(Taylor and Francis Group,2003)**

Throughout history, we have witnessed various instances where former adversaries have found ways to collaborate and forge alliances. These instances highlight the importance of recognizing shared interests and finding common ground as a basis for building trust and fostering cooperation. When the incentives or motivations for collaboration are strong enough, the parties involved can rise above their animosity and embrace the possibilities of working together.

This principle remains highly relevant in today's world, as numerous conflicts and tensions persist. The lessons learned from past examples of adversaries overcoming hostilities offer valuable insights into potential pathways for resolving present-day disputes. They remind us that dialogue, diplomacy, and finding mutually beneficial solutions are often more effective in addressing conflicts than perpetuating antagonism and hostility. Furthermore, in an increasingly interconnected and interdependent global landscape, the need for cooperation is more evident than ever. Today's challenges, such as climate change, economic interdependence, and transnational threats, require collective efforts that transcend traditional boundaries and rivalries. The ability to set aside long-standing hostilities and focus on shared objectives becomes essential in tackling these complex issues effectively.

Therefore, the agreement of friendship and cooperation mentioned earlier continues to be relevant as a symbol of hope and a reminder of what can be achieved when adversaries find common ground. It serves as an inspiration for ongoing efforts to promote understanding, foster dialogue, and seek peaceful resolutions to conflicts, both historical and contemporary. The importance of building bridges instead of walls, promoting peaceful coexistence, and working towards common goals such as peace, development, and economic cooperation. It also highlights the significance of mutual protection against aggression in regions experiencing ongoing tensions. These principles can indeed contribute to fostering stability, understanding, and collaboration among nations.

Resolving conflicts requires political willpower and a commitment from all parties involved. By focusing on building bridges, countries can create opportunities for dialogue, cooperation, and the exchange of ideas. This approach can help break down barriers, foster understanding, and address the underlying causes of conflicts.

The idea of working together towards common goals, such as peace building efforts and economic development, is crucial for promoting stability and prosperity in regions like North Africa and Europe. Collaboration in these areas can lead to improved living conditions, increased trade, and enhanced diplomatic relations, which ultimately benefit all parties involved. Moreover, recognizing the need for mutual protection against aggression is important in regions experiencing ongoing tensions. By standing together and offering support, countries can discourage potential aggressors and contribute to regional stability. This recognition emphasizes the significance of collective security and the importance of working towards conflict resolution through diplomatic means. **(Taylor and Francis Group,2003)**

In summary, the importance of building bridges, working towards common goals, and providing mutual protection against aggression. By promoting peaceful coexistence, cooperation, and development, we can pave the way for a better future for the next generations, free from conflict-fuelled animosity.

### **Official visits:**

Indeed, Queen Elizabeth II's visit to Algeria in October 1980 was a significant event in the history of bilateral relations between Algeria and the United Kingdom. During her visit, Queen Elizabeth II was warmly welcomed by President Chadli Benjedid and had the opportunity to explore the Roman ruins at Tipaza. This visit helped strengthen the ties between the two nations and fostered cultural exchanges. Similarly, in 2006, President Abdelaziz Bouteflika made the first official visit by an Algerian head of state to the United Kingdom since Algeria gained independence. This visit marked an important milestone in diplomatic relations and demonstrated the growing importance of bilateral cooperation. Collaboration between Britain and Algeria has been a key component of both countries' foreign policy agendas for many years. This collaboration has encompassed various areas, including trade negotiations, military cooperation, and joint efforts to combat terrorism in the region. **(British Embassy, 2022, P:722)**

Trade negotiations have played a significant role in strengthening economic ties between the two countries. Both nations have worked together to promote trade and investment, facilitating the exchange of goods and services. This collaboration has been beneficial for both parties, fostering economic growth and creating opportunities for businesses.

Military cooperation has also been an important aspect of the relationship between Algeria and the United Kingdom. The two nations have engaged in joint military exercises, training programs, and information sharing to enhance security and defence capabilities. This collaboration aims to address common security challenges and contribute to regional stability. Furthermore, the United Kingdom and Algeria have collaborated closely in efforts to combat terrorism in the region. Both countries recognize the importance of collective action to address the threat of terrorism and have worked together to share intelligence, coordinate counterterrorism operations, and enhance border security measures.

Overall, the collaborative efforts between Britain and Algeria in various fields have played a crucial role in strengthening their bilateral relations. Through trade negotiations, military cooperation, and joint counterterrorism initiatives, the two nations have fostered mutual understanding and contributed to each other's development and security

## **Conclusion:**

Algeria came out of the revolution culturally economically weak. The creation of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria was not an easy task to do and making Algeria among the most advanced countries in Africa determined by the strength of political will and perseverance that helped the state to find its place in the world. The next chapter tackles the economic ties. And its benefits for both sides.

# Chapter two

## **The Consolidation of British Presence in North Africa Region**

## *Introduction*

Algeria has pursued an activist foreign policy since gaining its independence from France in 1962. This chapter examines the economic links, including trade exchanges, agreements and regulations, changes in the hydrocarbon and gas sectors, and the economic benefits of these cooperation.

## **The Economic Relations:**

### **Algeria and the British link:**

Relations between Algeria and Great Britain dates back before the reign Queen of Elizabeth the second but in post-independence Algeria, bilateral relations between Algeria and Great Britain are not really of great importance. However, by the mid-2000s, Algeria and Britain had a closer partnership; Counterterrorism and trade issues are central to the resumption of relations between the two countries. The expansion of the British Embassy in Algiers and the reopening of the defence and trade divisions, along with the appointment of additional premier and management staff between 2005 and 2007, best reflects the UK's commitment for operations in Algeria, as mentioned in the Foreign Affairs Committee (FAC) Report 2006 on the War on Terror. In this report, the Foreign Office highlights the strategic importance of the Maghreb region to the UK in the fight against terrorism.

The FAC report highlights the importance of the region in the context of its energy strategy and European Neighbourhood Policy, with the UK's need to engage in other areas as well. Regarding the complex situation in the Sahel and the bilateral security relationship, the report recommends that the government work with its European and international partners to "strengthen cooperation among countries in the region and offer to support capacity building support, if any". It highlighted the fact that Muslim regions are the best place to combat the disguised ideology that terrorists in the region use to justify their actions, and It did not forget to mention the issue. Criminal network caused by the influx of migrants from the Maghreb to Europe. The report also indicates that Algeria is not only committed to cooperation with France, but also intends to cooperate with other European countries such as the United Kingdom. **(Chatham House ,2008, P: 02-70)**

However, the UK has shown a lack of interest in Algeria and this is a mistake due to Algeria's strategic location in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) both politically and economically. In fact, this is what the British ambassador to Algeria, Martyn Rober, in office from 2010 to 2014, has adopted and what his successor, Andrew Noble, appointed in June 2014, continue towards. While the report notes "major progress" the Algerian government has made in ending the terrorist threat in the country.

It also highlights the presence of terrorist groups in the region as well. Algerians and foreigners. The report then addresses the UK government's commitment to working in Algeria and other countries in the region to develop democracy, good governance and human rights. Since 2005, the UK has been working to increase bilateral trade and commerce in Algeria. Despite bureaucratic and security issues, the Algerian market is very lucrative, according to the UK Department for Trade and Investment (UKTI), trade from the UK to Algeria was worth £529 million in 2013 , ie the 4th largest market in Africa **(Chatham House ,2008, P: 02-70)**

In addition to BP, the following British operations were also active in Algeria: Unilever, British Airways, HSBC, British American Tobacco, Glaxo Smith Kline, AstraZeneca, Biwater, United Insurance Brokers. However, BP remains most famous due to its international popularity with the British economy.

#### **The Potential of Active Trading Activities:**

In addition to hydrocarbons: The UK Department for Trade and Investment (UKTI) in its overseas business division presents the Algerian market as a profitable market, offering a number of opportunities for international businesses. Offers some opportunities for international partners, despite some bureaucratic obstacles. Britain's interest in the Algerian market is not accidental; Since 2006, Algeria's strategic location in the Sahel region supports this vision due to the insecurity in the region. Why and how does the UK invest in a market that is in the risk zone? To understand these questions, it is essential to understand how the hydrocarbon market works in Algeria? **(International Trade Administration,2023)**

### **Algeria's Natural Resources:**

Oil production in Algeria began in the 1950s under French colonization, and the Evian independence agreements allowed for cooperative exchange between France and Algeria for three renewable years. The agreements allow for hydrocarbon production, Hocine Matli former deputy executive director of Sonatrach (1973-1975), explained the French tactics to protect their interests in Algeria, through the creation of the Joint Organization of the Saharan Regions in 1957 \* independent of the Algerian Sahara. Subsequently, the Saharan Petroleum Code\*\* of 1958 directed oil extraction activities in the Algerian Sahara . These measures allowed France to maintain its hegemony in Algeria and the National Liberation Front (FLN) to reach a peace agreement to end the war. Furthermore, because France agreed to help Algeria with qualified engineers and technicians, in addition to the equipment needed to exploit natural resources, the fledgling Algerian government was "forced" to accept the agreements. this agreement. This explains how Algeria was able to gain experience in hydrocarbons and how France was able to continue to make profits in Algeria even after independence. After disagreements with the FLN on the hydrocarbon issue, it was later decided that the nationalization of hydrocarbons would be a long-term goal. **(Malti, 2010, P :23-29)**

However, the Trepal case of 1962<sup>(25)</sup> supported the establishment of the Algerian hydrocarbon company Sonatrach, which officially launched on December 31, 1963 and gradually the Algerian government began to glimpse sovereignty over the its natural resources . Trepal is an oil pipeline project where the Algerian government aims to control the transportation of oil from Haoud El Hamra in Hassi Messaoud (Ouargla province) to the port of Arzew (Oran province). France on behalf of the Evian Agreement opposes the Algerian government with a desire to claim a 33% stake in the project while the Algerian government expressed its disapproval in the name of Evian Agreement. **( Brahim, 2015, P:06)**

The relevant documents of the Évian agreement on the hydrocarbon issue concern French companies operating on Algerian soil, as well as all foreign companies, and authorize hydrocarbon exploration on Algerian soil.

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\*- Organisation Commune des Région sahariennes in French appellation

\*\* - Code pétrolier in French appellation

But under administrative and legislative agreement of the Algerian government. The Algerian government of Sid Ahmed Ghazali under the chairmanship of Ahmad Ben Bella decided to launch the creation of what was then known as the third pipeline. Subsequently, the construction of the Arzew-Hassi Messaoud gas pipeline was entrusted to the British company Constructors John Brown (CJB) with the help of Kuwait, which granted Algeria a credit of \$30 million for financing. for gas pipeline project. as facilities permitted by British banks. Indirectly, the Trepal episode led to the signing of the 1965 Algiers agreement, which brought new text to the 1962 Evian agreement. This is why "Associative Cooperation" (ASCOOP) ) between Algeria and France was created in 1965. ASCOOP aims to organize a joint venture between the two countries through the national companies Sonatrach for Algeria and Sopefal for France. Between 1966 and 1967, Sonatrach's operations grew significantly, the pipeline unit named OZ1110 increased production and transportation capacity by nearly 30%. In addition to Sonatrach's missions, which were limited to pipeline marketing and management, they have been extended to hydrocarbon research, production and processing (**Oxford University Press,2017**)

After the Six-Day War (1967) in response to British and American neutrality over the Israeli occupation of Egypt, Jordan and Syria, all British and American companies operating in Algeria were placed under executive control of the state to be nationalized. later (1968-1969). Phillips Petroleum Co, Mobil, Esso, Sinclair Mediterranean, El Paso Natural Gas and Getty Oil (USA) and British Oil (distribution file) are the companies involved in the early nationalization scheme. Meanwhile, Algeria has become a member of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). In fact, Algeria joined OPEC in 1969 because on the one hand the organization represented a great opportunity to strengthen Algeria's international position as a major oil producer, on the other hand to reduce it French supervision of hydrocarbons. OPEC could provide a framework to strengthen Algeria's international standing, rather than confining it to a 'new colonial and patriarchal' relationship with France." The fact that the Algerian government disapproves of its inability to take any decisions regarding its hydrocarbon sector without the approval of France, means that nationalization also means independence in economy. Thus, on 24 February 1971, President Houari Boumediene announced the nationalization of Algeria's hydrocarbons. The decision means that the Algerian state controls (51%) of French companies operating on Algerian soil, in addition to gas, oil and mining infrastructure. (**Brahimi, 2015, P: 07**)

### **The Algerian Law on hydrocarbons 2005:**

Indeed, the Nationalization brings advantages such as;(economic sovereignty, domestic investment, international credit, .) but it also has disadvantages. The Algerian government under Sonatrach has adopted a non-profit marketing strategy, allowing foreign investors to make the most of the Algerian market (complex administrative procedures, financial burden, etc.). To correct this mistake, the Algerian government spent much of the 1990s changing the law on hydrocarbons to attract foreign investment. This period symbolizes the rise of American companies in southern Algeria, for example, in 1998, American oil companies reached \$850 million in cumulative exploration investments in the Algerian market. this amount accounts for half of the total combined exploration costs undertaken since 1990. All the changes resulted in the 2005 Algerian Hydrocarbons Law being revised in 2013. The Algerian government presented the 2005 Hydrocarbons Law as a turning point for the development of the country, and despite strong criticism strongly from inside and outside Algeria because of American intervention. with Chakib Khalil, the former Secretary of Energy, the United States under President George Bush Jr. can control Algeria's internal affairs when this law is enacted.

### **Law before amendment 2013:**

First, in terms of discoveries, the 2005 law withheld 20 to 30 percent in favour of the national company Sonatrach in terms of the degree of legal choice in all possible discoveries made by foreign companies whether in the oil or gas sector. Second, the license for research and exploration, the 2005 law maintains a system of 51% - 49% (51% for Sonatrach and 49% for foreign firms) however, what is novel is that foreign companies are considered co-partners with the same advantages as Sonatrach, a feature that the previous law(s) did not allow as Sonatrach no longer owns the license. Finally, import and trade, for the first time in Algeria, the 2005 law allows foreign companies to import and market national hydrocarbons in Algeria in the same way as the national oil distribution company Naftal.\*

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\*- The New Law is generally more precise, simpler and more flexible, in particular by providing different contractual options and more room to contractually negotiate certain terms such as the sequencing of the different exploration phases, the financing and the sharing formula.

### **Law as amended in 2013:**

Taxes first, the fiscal component of the 2005 law does not benefit international partners, which may explain why foreign investment after the April 2005 law is no longer as important. For example, during the country's seventh licensing round in 2008, only 4/16 available blocks were awarded, 3/8 in 2009 and only 2/10 in 2011. In order to make it easier for international partners, the 2005 law was revised in 2013. For example, the tax on oil income is no longer based on revenue but on the profits of projects. In other words, it is the corporation that sets the tax payable on the annual income. Then, shale gas exploration, a 2013 revision that allowed shale gas exploration, and two years later, exploratory tests to estimate the exact potential of Algerian shale gas were carried out. The American multinational company Halliburton is in charge of this task. Total and BP have expressed interest, but now both want to be more neutral, especially after the campaign against shale gas in Algeria, and this option could be profitable for BP in the future. In the near future due to having won his place in Algeria. **(Chatham House,2008, P:11)**

### **UK to Algeria via BP:**

Since the 1964, Algeria has supplied liquefied natural gas (LNG) to the UK from the Arzew liquefaction plant through a joint venture between British Oil (BP) and Sonatrach. Algeria supplies gas to the Isle of Grain. Algeria ranked 4th Crude oil producer in Africa, 6th largest gas producer in the world and 4th largest supplier of gas energy in the EU. In addition, Algeria could supply up to 10% of the UK's gas needs in the coming years. In addition, Algeria has one of the highest foreign exchange reserves in the world (over \$200 billion in 2014) and the stable situation in the Sahel reinforces UK interest in the Algerian market. Algeria is currently the UK's 58th largest export market in the world, up from 66th place in 2008. (UKTI)

In 2013, the United Kingdom was Algeria's fourth European partner, exporting \$7.194 billion, while world imports were estimated at \$1.175 billion, representing a positive balance of \$6,018 billion. These data make the UK the country with the largest positive balance in Algeria. The UK exports diesel oil to Algeria (\$293 million or an average of 24.78%), machinery (\$134 million or an average of 11.34%), medical products (\$96 million, 18%) and reactive compounds (\$41 million). million, an average of 3.5%) as well as threading machines. **( Fothergill and mayer, P: 4-5)**

### **The Economic Connection:**

Economic ties between Britain and Algeria has evolved since Algeria gained independence from France in 1962. Initially, the relationship faced challenges due to political tensions and the aftermath of decolonization. However, over the years, economic ties have strengthened, with bilateral trade and investment playing significant roles. In the immediate post-independence period, Britain's economic presence in Algeria was relatively limited compared to France. Algeria pursued a policy of economic self-sufficiency, nationalizing industries and implementing import substitution strategies. This approach, along with political differences, affected British economic involvement in Algeria during the 1960s and 1970s.

However, in the 1980s, Algeria embarked on economic reforms and sought foreign investment to diversify its economy. This opened up opportunities for British companies to enter the Algerian market. The energy sector became a key focus of British involvement, with companies like BP, Shell, and BG Group (now part of Royal Dutch Shell) engaging in oil and gas exploration and production projects. British expertise in this field and technology transfers contributed to Algeria's energy sector development.

Trade relations between the two countries have also grown over time. The United Kingdom is one of Algeria's major trading partners. Key exports from the UK to Algeria include machinery, vehicles, pharmaceuticals, and electrical equipment. Meanwhile, Algeria exports petroleum, natural gas, and other mineral products to the UK.

In recent years, the economic ties between Britain and Algeria have continued to expand. The sectors of infrastructure, finance, renewable energy, and education have seen increased cooperation. British companies have been involved in infrastructure projects, such as the construction of roads, railways, and airports. The financial sector has also witnessed collaboration, with British banks operating in Algeria. Moreover, educational and cultural exchanges between the two countries have promoted mutual understanding and business cooperation. British universities have established partnerships and exchange programs with Algerian institutions, fostering academic and research collaborations.

It is important to note that the economic relationship between Britain and Algeria can be influenced by various factors, including political developments, global economic conditions, and individual company initiatives during the reign of Queen Elizabeth II, the economic relations between Algeria and Britain held several potential benefits. However, it's

important to note that Queen Elizabeth II has been the monarch of the United Kingdom since 1952, and Algeria only gained its independence from France in 1962. (<https://Embassy of Algeria.uk>, 2023)

### **Economic benefits:**

Nonetheless, let's consider some potential benefits that can be derived from economic relations between the two countries Algeria and Britain can be engaged in bilateral trade, exchanging goods and services. Britain, as an industrialized nation, can provide machinery, technology, and expertise to support Algeria's economic development, while Algeria, rich in natural resources like oil and gas, supplied energy products to Britain. Economic relations can facilitate investment opportunities. British companies may invest in Algeria, creating jobs, transferring technology, and boosting economic growth in Algeria. Similarly, Algerian investments in Britain can also provide capital and contributed to economic diversification in the UK. Collaboration between Algeria and Britain can encourage knowledge transfer in various sectors such as education, research, and innovation. This may involve student exchanges, joint research projects, and partnerships between academic institutions, fostering intellectual development in both countries. (**Hansard, 2022, P: 722**)

**Tourism and Cultural Exchange:** Economic relations may facilitate increased tourism and cultural exchange between Algeria and Britain. People-to-people interactions can promote understanding, foster cultural appreciation, and generate economic benefits for both countries' tourism industries. Strengthening economic ties can often lead to enhanced diplomatic and political relations. Cooperation on economic matters between Algeria and Britain can create a foundation for deeper engagement in other areas, such as security, diplomacy, and regional collaborations.

It is important to note that these potential benefits are hypothetical, as the specific economic relations between Algeria and Britain during Queen Elizabeth II's reign would depend on the historical context and actual agreements made between the two countries. (**Convention UK-Algeria, 2015**)

### **Development of trade exchange:**

Promoting economic relations between Algeria and Britain can be achieved through various strategies and initiatives. Here are some key steps that can be taken to enhance economic cooperation between the two countries: Both countries should actively promote trade and investment opportunities to encourage businesses to explore partnerships. This can be done through trade missions, business forums, and investment seminars that bring together Algerian and British companies. Encourage the negotiation and signing of bilateral agreements between Algeria and Britain that support and protect investments, promote trade facilitation, and eliminate barriers to trade. These agreements can provide a framework for economic cooperation and create a favourable business environment. Conduct market research to identify sectors with strong potential for trade and investment. Share this information with relevant stakeholders, including businesses, trade associations, and government agencies. This will help them understand the market dynamics and explore opportunities. ( **Development news, research, data**)

Facilitate networking opportunities for Algerian and British businesses to interact and forge partnerships. Organize business conferences, trade fairs, and B2B matchmaking events where companies from both countries can showcase their products and services and establish direct contacts. Enhance infrastructure connectivity, including transportation networks and digital infrastructure, to facilitate trade and investment flows between Algeria and Britain. Improve logistics and transportation links to reduce barriers to trade and ensure efficient movement of goods and services also Identify sectors of mutual interest and promote collaboration in those areas. This could include energy, infrastructure development, agriculture, tourism, healthcare, and information technology. Encourage joint ventures, technology transfers, and knowledge-sharing initiatives in these sectors. besides Maintain an open and regular dialogue between governments, businesses, and other stakeholders to address any challenges, explore new opportunities, and discuss ways to deepen economic ties between Algeria and Britain.

### **Promoting partnership:**

By implementing these measures, Algeria and Britain can strengthen their economic relations, foster increased trade and investment, and create a mutually beneficial partnership for both countries. Algeria and Britain have economic ties that encompass various sectors and forms of cooperation. Here are some key aspects of the economic relations between the two countries: Algeria is a significant supplier of natural gas to Britain. The country possesses substantial natural gas reserves and has been exporting liquefied natural gas (LNG) to the UK for several years. British companies are involved in the import, distribution, and utilization of Algerian gas, contributing to the energy security of the UK. Trade relations between Algeria and Britain have been growing, albeit with fluctuations. Algeria primarily exports petroleum and natural gas, while importing machinery, vehicles, pharmaceuticals, and other manufactured goods from the UK. Trade between the two countries provides opportunities for business partnerships and investment. **(interview with Lord Richard Risby, 2022)**

**Investments:** British companies have made investments in various sectors in Algeria, including energy, construction, telecommunications, finance, and retail. These investments contribute to job creation, technology transfer, and economic development in Algeria. Conversely, Algerian investments in Britain are relatively limited but have included sectors like real estate and finance. British banks and financial institutions have a presence in Algeria, providing financial services and expertise. They assist with project financing, investment advisory, and other banking services. This involvement strengthens financial ties between the two countries and supports economic activities

**Technical Assistance and Consultancy:** British companies, consultancy firms, and experts may provide technical assistance and consultancy services to Algerian entities. This cooperation helps Algeria benefit from British expertise in areas such as infrastructure development, urban planning, healthcare, and agriculture. **(Webinar, 2020)**

Algerian and British companies collaborate on joint projects, particularly in the energy sector. These projects involve exploration, production, and development of oil and gas fields. Additionally, bilateral partnerships may extend to areas such as renewable energy, water management, and industrial development. It's important to note that the economic ties between Algeria and Britain can be influenced by factors such as global energy markets, political dynamics, and economic policies. The specific nature and extent of economic

cooperation can evolve over time as both countries seek to strengthen their economic relations and explore new opportunities.

British companies involved in the import and distribution of Algerian liquefied natural gas (LNG). Collaboration in the energy sector includes long-term gas supply contracts, joint ventures, and investment partnerships. British companies have been involved in infrastructure development projects in Algeria, including the construction of roads, railways, and housing. These collaborations contribute to Algeria's economic growth, job creation, and the transfer of construction expertise.

British banks and financial institutions have a presence in Algeria, offering banking services, project financing, and investment advisory. They support Algerian businesses and contribute to the development of the financial sector in Algeria. Educational collaboration between Algeria and Britain plays a role in developing human capital. Algerian students pursue higher education in the UK, and collaborations between universities and research institutions enhance knowledge transfer and research partnerships.

Collaboration in the agricultural sector focuses on improving agricultural practices, enhancing food security, and promoting agricultural trade. British expertise in areas such as agribusiness, technology, and agricultural research can support Algeria's agricultural development. Algerian and British companies collaborate in various industrial sectors, including manufacturing and engineering. Joint projects and partnerships contribute to technology transfer, capacity building, and industrial diversification. With increasing global emphasis on renewable energy, collaboration between Algeria and Britain in this sector is gaining importance. Algeria has vast renewable energy potential, particularly in solar and wind power. British companies can provide expertise and investment in renewable energy projects. ([www.aps.dz.economy](http://www.aps.dz.economy), 2022)

Trade relations between Algeria and Britain involve the exchange of goods and services. Both countries seek to promote trade and investment opportunities through trade missions, business forums, and bilateral agreements. Efforts are made to enhance trade volumes, expand market access, and strengthen investment ties. These examples highlight the diverse range of economic collaboration between Algeria and Britain. The specific areas of cooperation can evolve over time as both countries explore new opportunities.

### **Future prospects of economic collaborations:**

The future prospects of economic collaborations between Algeria and Britain can be influenced by various factors. Here are some potential areas of growth and future prospects for their economic cooperation: As the global focus on clean and renewable energy intensifies, there is potential for collaboration between Algeria and Britain in the development of renewable energy projects. Algeria has significant solar and wind energy potential and British expertise in renewable technologies and project financing can contribute to the expansion of renewable energy infrastructure in Algeria.

**Diversification of Trade:** Both Algeria and Britain have expressed interest in diversifying their trade portfolios. Exploring new sectors and expanding the range of traded goods and services can contribute to increased bilateral trade. Algeria's non-energy sectors, such as agriculture, manufacturing, and services, offer potential areas for collaboration and trade expansion. Collaboration in technology and innovation can be an area of growth between Algeria and Britain. British expertise in areas like information technology, digital services, and innovation ecosystems can support Algeria in its efforts to develop its technology sector, boost entrepreneurship, and promote innovation-driven industries. The financial services sector can be an avenue for further collaboration. British financial institutions can assist Algeria in enhancing its financial sector capabilities, including banking services, capital markets, and investment products. Collaboration in Islamic finance, and sustainable finance could also be explored.

Algeria's infrastructure development presents opportunities for collaboration with British companies. Infrastructure projects related to transport, urban development, and renewable energy require technical expertise, investment, and project management. British companies can contribute their knowledge and experience to support Algeria's infrastructure development goals. for instance; Houari Boumediane international Airport expansion project is headed by British company. The collaboration between Algerian and British universities and educational institutions can continue to expand. Joint research projects, student exchanges, and capacity-building initiatives can strengthen educational ties and enhance skills development in areas relevant to Algeria's economic priorities. Encouraging public-private partnerships can foster collaboration in various sectors, including energy, infrastructure, and agriculture. Engaging the private sector in joint projects and investments

can help accelerate economic development and leverage expertise and resources from both countries. **(Privacy Shield Networks,2018)**

It's important to note that the future prospects of economic collaborations between Algeria and Britain depend on the commitment of both governments, the business environment, regulatory frameworks, geopolitical factors, and global economic trends. However, with proactive efforts and a focus on mutual interests, there are opportunities for further economic cooperation and growth between the two countries.

In an interview with the international radio of Algeria, the British government representative Rosey Diaz described the bilateral relations between the two countries as close and strategic. She also insisted that Algeria is a significant trading partner, with trade reaching 2.6 million pounds in 2017. (<https://www.aps.dz/ar/algerie>, 2021 )

Additionally; Mr Andrew Henderson Ambassador in Algeria said that; «Algeria's private firms are investing more and more in their country, as are an increasing number of foreign partners. BP foresaw the spectacular return of Algeria and has invested heavily. HSBC has also made progress. The decision of prestigious British companies such as GlaxoSmithKline to operate in Algeria and the reopening of the British Council are all positive signs, but the Ambassador suggested that one should not forget that Algeria has also invested in the UK, such as the gas reserves of SONATRACH in the Thames estuary. The field is wide open in Algeria for British companies and investors and opportunities are numerous for those who wish to invest with the certainty of healthy return. Geographically, Algeria is very close to the UK, with several flights a week between the two and the British can bring an indisputable added value to Algeria's emerging economy. In this flourishing economic climate, Algeria therefore extends an invitation to all British business people to be its partners in the context of a mutually advantageous formula for all parties ». **(Ibrahimi,2015, P 08)**

Since 1960's, Algeria has provided Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) to Britain from the liquefaction plant of Arzew through a joint venture between British Petroleum (BP) and Sonatrach Algeria is supplying gas to the Isle of Grain. Algeria is the fourth crude oil producer in Africa. The sixth largest gas producer in the world, and the fourth EU gas energy supplier. In addition, Algeria could be supplying up to 10% of the UK 's gas demand, as well Algeria had one the highest foreign currency reserves in the world (over \$200billions in

2014) and stable situation in the Sahel which comforts the British interests in the Algerian Market. (Ghatham house , 2008)

Algeria is now the UK's 58th large export market worldwide, compared with 66th in 2008. In 2013 the UK was the fourth European partner of Algeria, exports reached \$7194 billion, while global imports were estimated to \$1175 billion, which represented a positive balance. These data made the UK the country with the biggest positive balance in Algeria. The UK exports gasoil to Algeria (\$293 million that is an average of 24.78%), machines (\$134 million that is an average of 11.34%) medical products (\$96 million that is an average of 8.18%) and reactive compounds (\$41 million that is an average of 3.5 %) as well thread machinery. (<https://www.aps.dz/ar/algerie/>,2021)

Besides British petroleum is the most important company in Algeria; it has been present in Algeria since 1960's but officially BP signed its joint venture in Algeria in 1995, and started its activities in 1997. BP's merger with AMOCO in 1998 and the acquisition of ACRO in 2000 made BP the biggest foreign investor in Algeria. <sup>43\*</sup> opsit (<https://www.aps.dz/ar/algerie/>,2021)

The British commissioner for trade in Africa Ema Wid Smith in her visit to Algeria said that « the withdrawal of Britain from the European union is an opportunity for Britain to promote its trade relations with Algeria » she also considered that 2 million pounds of trade exchange between Algeria and Britain does not reflect the existing chances of partnership. She argued that partnership is the key to promote the economic relations with the British expertise in hydrocarbon sector, renewable energy, agriculture, and industry.

She added that the rapprochement should gather the British and the Algerian businessmen in the field of import and export towards Africa; insisting on that the British government is ready to assist and helping the Algerian government achieving its goals of diversification of economy as well as structural reform. (<https://www.aps.dz/ar/algerie/>,2021) According to the number given by the British ambassador in Algeria that more than 127 companies are operating in Algeria. She also confirmed that Britain is willing to promote the bilateral relations to a higher level.

**Services traded to the world by Algeria (trade map):**

**Top services exported to the world by Algeria in 2020**

	\$ USD billion	%of total services exported
1- Other business services	<b>1.8</b>	<b>57.5%</b>
2-Transport	<b>0.6</b>	<b>17.6%</b>
3-Construction	<b>0.3</b>	<b>9.7%</b>
4-Financial services	<b>0.2</b>	<b>5.1%</b>
5-Government goods and services	<b>0.1</b>	<b>4.6%</b>
<b>All services exported</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Top services imported from the world by Algeria in 2020**

Rank	EBOPS service type	\$ USD billion	% of total services imported
1-	Other business services	<b>3.6</b>	<b>45.4%</b>
2-	Transport	<b>2.6</b>	<b>32.1%</b>
3-	Construction	<b>0.7</b>	<b>8.2%</b>
4-	Government goods	<b>0.3</b>	<b>3.2%</b>
5-	Travel	<b>0.2</b>	<b>2.4%</b>
6-	<b>All services imported</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Source:** Trade and investment factsheet/department of international trade, P:8

These charts show the scope of world exchange including imports and exports. one can say that these data were affected by lockdown and other measures during the COVID-19 pandemic. Data quality has also been affected and may be subject to larger revisions than usual.

## **Conclusion**

To summarize, the obstacles that Algeria experienced despite tremendous potentials such as natural riches, strategic position in Africa, and reforms implemented are seen as a turning point in its history and the beginning of a new chapter. The UK's withdrawal from the European Union provides a chance to expand and strengthen investment between Algeria and the UK. The future partnership will focus on mutual exchange, particularly on security and defence, by exchanging experiences and benefits. Furthermore, Algeria will strengthen the English language in Algeria, as it is considered one of the most widely spoken languages in the world.

# Chapter three

**Extending Collaborations to Cultural Partnership**

## *Introduction*

This chapter addresses the cultural ties that exist between Algeria and the United Kingdom, including state visits, tourism, education, and cross-cultural interactions that include athletic events, as well as methods for strengthening these ties to promote mutual understanding.

## **Cultural Background**

Algeria's rich history is a testament to its great Roman heritage, which formed the country that it is today. Julius Caesar annexed Algeria to the Roman empire in 46 BC, and Emperor Trajan's strategy of reinforcing Rome's Algerian territories resulted in the great fortress at Lambaesis and the development of towns such as Timgad and Djémila. Timgad is upheld as a marvel of Roman town planning, with a beautifully preserved UNESCO world heritage site often described as Africa's Pompeii. The city was a home for retired soldiers, with the inscription in the forum reading "Lavare, Venari, Ludere", translated as "Hunting, bathing and playing", which surely sums up the good life for everyone, especially those who had given service to the empire. It was regarded as a particularly productive part of the Roman empire, becoming a main provider of agricultural surpluses to other distant territories. Christianity also has a long history in Algeria, with St Augustine, the Berber Bishop of Hippo Regius, writing a treatise against the Donatists. St Augustine's legacy can still be seen today at Annaba. Algeria has had a diverse and varied list of rulers, including the Arabs who arrived in the mid-7th century, bringing Islam and Arabic to Algeria. **(Rogerson)**

The 130-year period of French rule had a profound influence on Algeria, which can still be seen today in language, customs, and ties. The traumatic events of Algeria's war of independence live long, even now, in the memory of Algerians, and 1 million pied-noirs fled to France amid the turmoil and horrors perpetrated by various groups on all sides. Despite its tumultuous past,

Algeria is looking to fashion modern, equal relationships that will be both mutually beneficial and respectful. The United Kingdom has only ever had positive relations with Algeria, building links based on friendship and equality, particularly in the past 60 years of Algerian independence. There is ample evidence of Anglo-Algerian harmony down the years, with official relations between Algeria and the United Kingdom dating back to John Tipton's appointment as first British consul in Algiers in 1580. ( Chamekh, p 275)

After Algeria's independence in 1962, relations between Algeria and the United Kingdom became deeper and stronger. The UK was Algeria's first client to import liquefied natural gas in 1964, and British companies were crucial in supplying equipment, machinery, and technological expertise for Algeria's industrial expansion.

### **Algeria as portrayed in the words of British tourists**

The study of British travel to Algeria is significant because it signalled the beginning of a new experience and a new encounter with an Other 'who was racially, culturally, socially, and religiously different. Algeria – and the Maghreb in general – was the beginning of a new zone where the tourist gaze shifted from the landscape, as was the case in the British seaside resorts, to the people with their culture, religion and social mores. These became in turn the focus of British travel literature (holiday guidebooks, travel accounts and British newspaper materials) in the second half of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth. Several factors made the southern Mediterranean and the Maghreb ideal destinations for British travellers. One simple factor was Romanticism, which was partly developed as a reaction against industrialism and the Enlightenment. Aspects of this movement included a predilection for the past, natural beauty, the remote, folk culture and ethnic and cultural origins. It was considered one of the motives for a holiday in Algeria and the Maghreb. The lands of the Maghreb were considered romantic, and the region in general was taken as the land of Romance, mystery and charm. Travel to the Southern Mediterranean in general boomed in the nineteenth century as part of a widespread Romantic interest in the Mediterranean south '. Within the romantic perspective, ( **Chamekh, P: 276-277**)

Algeria was considered part of a new 'world, which was still immune to the changes of the nineteenth century. This was clear in calls by travellers like Mrs. Greville-Nugent to visit places like Algeria and the depiction of the place as different in that the past could still be experienced: I can, if you will take my hand, lead you through these cities where the women walk veiled, where a strange monotonous music strikes the ear, and where a wealth of wondrously harmonized colour delights the eye. the soil of this marvellous Africa, , one may yet know that beauty and "la joie de vivre "are not yet wholly things of the past ( **Chamekh, P: 276-277**)

The depiction of Algiers by Mrs. Greville-Nugent alluded to barren lands left untouched by the changes wrought by industrialization. Algeria was looked at through the prism of the strange and the exotic. Travellers moved between spaces where people and places were considered as belonging to a different historical epoch; they perceived their Empire as leading a civilizing 'mission in other parts of the world with different cultures, religions and social traditions. Algeria was in this way a destination where an old world could be discovered. The journey to Algeria was significant because it signalled a new era in the history of British travel to the Mediterranean, representing the discovery of other parts of the Mediterranean beyond merely the European shores. In doing so, these journeys to the Maghreb represented encounters with different races with a different history, culture, and religion. .

Some of the finest surviving remnants of the Roman Empire can be found in Algeria, making it an ideal destination for those interested in Roman heritage. Timgad is a consummate example of a Roman military colony created *ex nihilo*, founded in 100 A.D. by Trajan, probably as an encampment for the 3rd Augustan Legion which, thereafter, was quartered at Lambaesis. Its plan, laid out with great precision, illustrates Roman urban planning at its height. Other Roman cities like Batna, Lambessa, and Thimgadis were considered the "Pompeii of Africa." Historical towns, which were not necessarily Roman, included Bona, Annaba, and the Kasbah, the citadel which carried this name most probably for its location in the central part of the town or in reference to the old part of the city. Joseph C. Hyam's guide to Algiers (1899: 154) considered Constantine, commonly known as the Cirta of the Romans, the most beautiful of the three provinces of Algeria and traced its history back to Julius Caesar, who formed an important colony there. ( **Chamekh, P: 275**)

### **Fostering Cultural Ties via Education:**

Education acts a vital role in the development of the country. It is one of the main pillars to build a better future. Most of developed countries such US, UK, Russia, and China have a high ratio of educated people. The growth of societies is related to extent of progress, regular, and modern educational system. As Algeria in turn endeavour to reforms and improve its educational system. The Algerian school strives to keep pace with the various changes that the world is witnessing, so it has embarked on a comprehensive reform of the Algerian educational system. After the independence, the leadership that took over the affairs in Algeria after independence realized the horror of the absence of the Arabic language, so a group of members of the Constituent Assembly - Parliament - presented a bill to impose Arabization, and their memorandum stated that: "Since the establishment of the government and the meeting of the National Constituent Assembly, there has been too much speeches about Arabization" ( Soualili, 2014)

Although, some years have passed, but have not seen any trace of Arabization except for a small thing. The overwhelming majority of the Algerian people want Arabization, because Arabic is the national language, and yet it still lives on the sidelines as a foreign language in its homeland, and the evidence for that is countless, for instance, the higher education in various fields are teaching in French language, just as most administrations deal with citizens in the French language. From that we conclude that the hegemony of the colonizer is still represented by the domination of his language. However, El-Hirak made a considerable effort to bring changes such as change French into English, however the progress of these changes are still being taken into consideration as the beginning of the global change in Algeria. It will also cooperate with the United Kingdom to set up British schools in Algeria in the future, as there is one school in the capital, and we hope that there will be other schools in the future. such as; The British Council, which was established in Algeria in 1962.

Education and learning the English language in schools and universities in various parts of Algeria, sharing the experiences of the United Kingdom with the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research. The step of shifting the French to English in universities will also be a positive step to facilitate the scientific research process, since English is a global language. Regarding to higher education system, most of student now are going to accomplish their studies in Britain instead of Europe, because British Scholarships for 2020 is considered one of the because it contains the best competitive universities in the world as it provides an opportunity to direct students' research at an early stage of work, working with a supervisor in their chosen area of interest.

### **Promoting Cultural Exchange:**

Foster cultural understanding and cooperation between Algeria and Britain, as this can have a positive impact on economic relations. Encourage cultural exchanges, such as art exhibitions, film festivals, and cultural performances, which can help build bridges between the two nations. Education and Skills Development: Promote educational exchanges and scholarships to facilitate the transfer of knowledge and skills between Algeria and Britain. Encourage collaborations between universities and research institutions to promote joint research projects and academic partnerships. Government Support: Governments play a crucial role in promoting economic relations. Offer support through incentives, grants, and tax breaks for businesses engaged in bilateral trade and investment. Establish government-led initiatives to facilitate trade and investment processes, provide market intelligence, and assist companies in navigating regulatory frameworks. Education and Training: The British education system is highly regarded, and Algerian students often pursue higher education in the UK. Educational collaboration between Algerian and British universities and institutions exists, facilitating knowledge transfer, research partnerships, and student exchanges. In addition to what we have said earlier; Algeria and Britain share not only deep history but also impressive cultural ties, for instance; the U.K has been second popular destination, after France for Algerian students wishing to go to the university and there were efforts being made to expand that.

### **Cultural Exchange Extended to Sport Events:**

It has provided some of the world best footballers to play in the English league namely Riyad Mahrez and Said Benrehma. also, the books the "praetorians" and "The Centurions" by Jean Lartéguy, which focus on Algeria, have proved hugely popular in translation in the Anglophone world. The film "The Battle of Algiers" was critically acclaimed and ranked as one of the best films of all time, that shows the impact of Algeria I shaving. Even more excitingly; the British Ambassador said that »the preparations are well under way for Anglo Algerian film focusing on the life of the Algerian Hero Emir Abdelkader, which will introduce that most important historical figure to an Anglophone audience. (<https://hazard.parliament.uk>, 2022). Indeed; Britain. Currently, a consultation mechanism exists in the UK-Algeria joint committee on bilateral relations, which was established in 2006 to provide an appropriate framework for discussing political, economic, educational, and cultural relations, and international issues of common interest. Furthermore, a strategic partnership in the area of security was launched in 2013. While trade relations between Algeria and the UK date back to the 17<sup>th</sup> century, Algeria and Great Britain engaged in a closer partnership in the mid-2000s. The UK has an interest in Algeria's oil and gas, and efforts are being made to further consolidate the relationship between the two countries.

### **Algeria-British collaboration in education:**

The English language proficiency and promote cultural exchange between Algeria and the United Kingdom. The establishment of British schools in Algeria would further enhance the educational landscape and provide opportunities for Algerian students to receive quality education with an emphasis on English language skills. The comprehensive reform of the Algerian educational system, including efforts to introduce English as a medium of instruction, demonstrates the country's commitment to modernizing and adapting to global changes. By shifting from French to English, Algeria aims to align its educational system with the demands of the international community and create more opportunities for its citizens in the global job market.

Collaborating with the United Kingdom in establishing British schools in Algeria is a positive step toward achieving this goal. British schools are known for their quality education and emphasis on English language proficiency. Such schools can provide Algerian students with a solid foundation in English and expose them to a different educational system and culture.

Additionally, the presence of British schools can contribute to the diversification of the educational options available to Algerian students. It offers an alternative to the existing French-dominated education system and provides students with a choice to pursue education in a different language and pedagogical approach. Furthermore, the partnership with the British Council plays a crucial role in facilitating language learning and cultural exchange. The British Council's expertise and resources can support Algeria in improving English language teaching methodologies, training teachers, and promoting intercultural understanding.

Overall, the introduction of British schools in Algeria and the focus on English language education are steps in the right direction. They reflect Algeria's determination to enhance its educational system, promote linguistic diversity, and equip its citizens with the skills needed to thrive in a globalized world. It's encouraging to hear that the Algerian government is actively seeking to collaborate with the United Kingdom in the field of education and English language learning. By sharing experiences and best practices with the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, Algeria can benefit from the expertise and knowledge of the UK in these areas. (Chatham House ,2008)

Shifting from French to English as the medium of instruction in universities is indeed a positive step. English is widely recognized as a global language of communication, science, and research. By adopting English in higher education, Algerian universities can improve their international visibility, attract foreign students and researchers, and facilitate collaboration with academic institutions worldwide. English proficiency will also provide Algerian students with broader access to global research and academic resources.

The decision of many Algerian students to pursue their studies in the UK is understandable given the reputation of British universities. The British higher education system is renowned for its academic excellence, research opportunities, and the supportive environment it offers to students. The availability of British scholarships further enhances the appeal of studying in the UK, as it provides financial assistance and opens doors to high-quality education and research opportunities. (<https://hazard.parliament.uk/commons>,2022)

Directing students' research at an early stage and allowing them to work with supervisors in their chosen field of interest is a valuable aspect of British universities. This approach fosters independent thinking, encourages innovation, and prepares students for successful careers in their respective disciplines.

### **Benefits of the cultural relations:**

During the reign of Queen Elizabeth II, cultural collaborations between Britain and Algeria have contributed to several benefits for both countries. Collaborations between Britain and Algeria have led to an exchange of artistic and literary works. British artists and writers have introduced their works to Algerian audiences, while Algerian artists and writers could have gained exposure in Britain. This exchange has fostered cultural understanding and appreciation between the two nations.

Collaborations would likely have promoted cultural diversity and awareness. Through joint initiatives such as cultural festivals, exhibitions, and performances, people from both countries would have had the opportunity to learn about each other's traditions, customs, and artistic expressions. This cultural exchange would have enriched the understanding and appreciation of the respective cultures. Partnership in the educational sector might have included language exchange programs, where British students could have learned Arabic, and Algerian students could have learned English. Such programs would have facilitated better communication and understanding between the two nations, fostering cultural ties and encouraging educational exchanges. (Embassy of Algeria,2020)

Joint efforts could have been made to preserve and promote historical and heritage sites in both countries. This might have involved the sharing of expertise in heritage conservation, archaeological research, and historical documentation. Collaborations in this area would have contributed to the preservation and understanding of shared historical legacies.

Exchange between Britain and Algeria might have increased tourism flows between the two countries. Cultural tourism has been promoted, encouraging travellers to explore each other's cultural landmarks, museums, and traditional sites. This have allowed visitors to experience the rich heritage and diverse cultural offerings of both nations.

Collaborations in the film and entertainment industries would have facilitated the exchange of cinematic productions, allowing British and Algerian filmmakers to showcase their talents in each other's markets. This cross-pollination of creative ideas and storytelling techniques would have enriched both countries' film industries.

These are just a few potential cultural benefits that collaborations between Britain and Algeria during Queen Elizabeth II's reign could have brought. The actual impact and scope of such collaborations would depend on specific initiatives, policies, and partnerships that were undertaken during that period, which would require more detailed research to provide a comprehensive overview.

## **Conclusion**

To sum up, one can say that the political, economic and cultural collaborations between Algeria and Britain during Queen Elizabeth 's the second reign has proven beneficial each respective nation while helping greater understanding amongst different cultures living within wider European context.

## *General Conclusion*

The dissertation main concern is to shed light on the special relationship between Britain and Algeria and its contribution to the national economy; seeking ways to diversify and promoting these relations in education and culture for a fruitful partnership. Besides; The reforms that Algeria witnessed are considered a turning point in its history and the beginning of a new phase. Especially The Kingdom's exit from the European Union is an opportunity to develop and intensify investments between Algeria and Britain. The partnership in the future will not be limited on the economy only; it will be a cooperation and mutual exchange between the two countries, particularly on security and defence by providing experiences and the benefits from each other. Moreover, Algeria will strengthen the English language, because it is considered one of the most widespread languages throughout the world.

One concludes with this study that The British-Algerian partnership is considered one of the most important partnerships, as it is characterized by a set of goals that serve the interests of both parties. If we look at these stated goals of establishing partnership, we find that they are represented in the country's economic and social development with a sustainable and balanced manner, fighting poverty and unemployment, and creating better opportunities for intercultural understanding.

There are many recommendations that this study suggest for better collaborations between the two nations. It is advisable to focus the several qualifications that can contribute to enhancing Algerian-British cooperation. First, Algeria's current policy, which encourages and diversifies investments, can stimulate Algerian-British cooperation in various fields. The recent rejection of Algeria's application to join the BRICS organization provides an opportunity to explore multiple areas of cooperation and investment, particularly with Britain.

Second, the UK's openness to various world cultures makes it imperative to invest in the Algerian community to promote Algerian culture and drive cooperation between the two countries in various fields. In this vein, benefit from the expertise of the Algerian diaspora in Britain can serve as a bridge for transferring technology to be used in developmental sectors in Algeria. The necessity of investing in scientific research (articles, theses, etc.) that address Algerian-British cooperation issues and leveraging them to create an encouraging roadmap for cooperation between the two countries.

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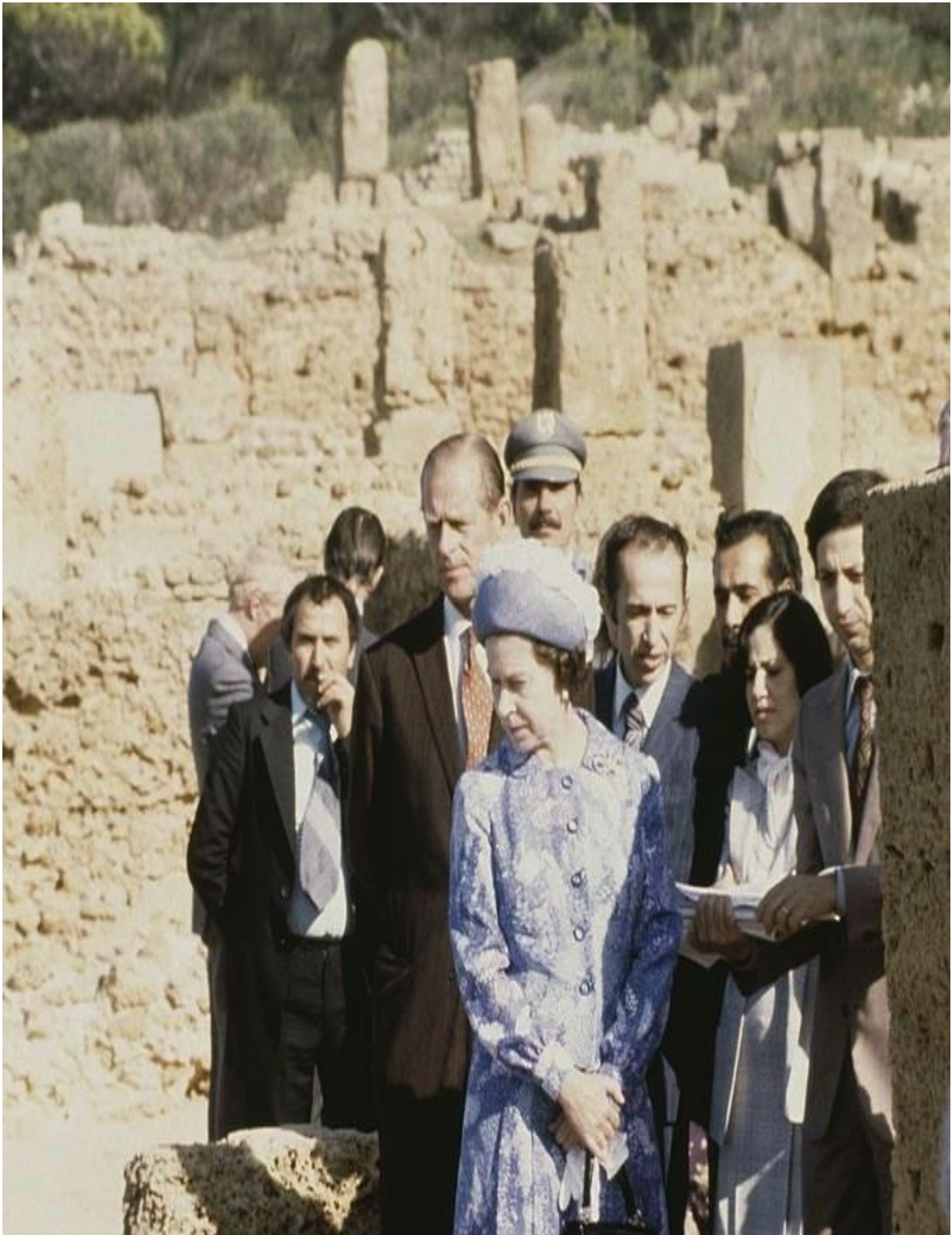
## *Appendices*

King Edward VII of England and Queen Alexandra visiting Sidi Abderrahmane Mosque - Algiers 1905''



'Source: Embassy of Algeria''

Queen Elizabeth the Second visit the ruins of Tipaza



Source: ‘’ Embassy of Algeria’’

Queen Elizabeth received by President Chadli Bendjdid



Source: "Embassy of Algeria"

President Bouteflika Abdelazize received by Queen Elizabeth



Source: "Embassy of Algeria"