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Algeria strongly condemns heinous attacks on King Khalid International Airport in Riyadh



Algeria expresses its strong condemnation and denunciation of the targeting of King Khalid International Airport in Riyadh by heinous attacks that claimed the lives of twelve civilians—both Saudi nationals and foreigners—and injured more than three hundred airport passengers and staff, in addition to the material damage caused.

Algeria considered that “this brutal act of aggression, which struck this vital facility and left innocent victims in its wake, constitutes a flagrant violation of all international norms, the United Nations Charter, and international humanitarian law; a blatant infringement upon the safety of civilians and air traffic, which is guaranteed by international conventions governing civil aviation, and a threat to regional and international security and stability.”

Algeria reaffirms “its full solidarity with the sisterly Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and declares its categorical rejection of such acts and of anything that might undermine the Kingdom’s sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the security of its citizens and residents.”

Mr. Ahmed Attaf presides over the joint ceremony commemorating Algerian Diplomacy Day and the 81st anniversary of the creation of the United Nations



The Minister of State, Minister of Foreign Affairs, National Community Abroad, and African Affairs, Mr. Ahmed Attaf, presided, Thursday, over the joint ceremony marking Algerian Diplomacy Day {1962-2026} and the 81st anniversary of the founding of the United Nations, under the theme: “A Shared Commitment to Peace, Sustainable Development, and Renewed Multilateralism.”

Diplomacy Day: Attaf Reaffirms Algeria’s Long-Standing Stances in Support of Just Causes



The Minister of State, Minister of Foreign Affairs, National Community Abroad, and African Affairs, Mr. Ahmed Attaf, reaffirmed on Thursday Algeria's long-standing positions in support of just causes, emphasizing that it is impossible to build a more just international system without doing justice to oppressed peoples and those aspiring to realize their hopes.

In a speech delivered during the ceremony marking Algeria's National Diplomacy Day—which this year coincides with the 81st anniversary of the founding of the United Nations, Mr. Attaf noted that representatives of nations around the world, gathered for the 81st session of the United Nations General Assembly, “have come together around a shared reality: the system of international relations is undergoing a major crisis,” adding that “what perhaps best expresses the gravity and sensitivity of this crisis is a feeling that blends a certain frustration with growing concern and a significant degree of uncertainty about what the future holds.”

“These feelings are fuelled by the troubling changes taking place in our world and by the questions these changes raise regarding the future of the international system and the international community's ability to remain true to the principles it has set for itself,” he continued.

In this context, Mr. Attaf highlighted several causes for concern, starting with the situation in which the United Nations now finds itself, given attempts to marginalize its role and the proliferation of practices and behaviours contrary to the purposes and principles of its Charter, the dangerous erosion of respect for international law and the blatant disregard—or even questioning—of rules that are supposed to be binding on all, rather than applied selectively and discriminatorily according to the dictates of power dynamics.

He also viewed the ongoing erosion of multilateralism as another source of concern, “at a time when it needs to be preserved and strengthened more than ever, due to isolationism, the trend toward unilateralism, and the spread of self-interest.”

“This gives rise to our deep conviction that security is inseparable from justice, that stability is inseparable from legitimacy, and that development is inseparable from peace,” he argued, emphasizing that “it is impossible to build a more just international system without doing justice to oppressed peoples and to those aspiring to realize their hopes and exercise their right to self-determination.”



Based on this vision, he continues, “Algeria embarked earlier this year on an initiative aimed at contributing to the development of a lasting and just political solution to the Western Sahara issue,” guided by a “deeply held conviction: a just and definitive solution to this issue would help accelerate the realization of the Sahrawi people’s rights and open up new prospects for security and stability in the region.”

He reiterated the importance of reaching “a solution that puts an end to the conflict, a solution that does justice to the people of Western Sahara, a solution that preserves the credibility of the United Nations, and a solution that strengthens the region’s security, stability, and integration, so as to meet the aspirations of its peoples for well-being and development.”

“That is why any deviation from these principles, any circumvention of these principles, or any disregard for these benchmarks can only distance us from the desired objective—namely, reaching a just, lasting, and mutually acceptable political solution for both parties to the conflict, a solution that reassures all the peoples and states of the region,” he argued.

In this context, “Algeria is observing with great astonishment, mixed with legitimate concern, the attempts to divert the issue of Western Sahara from its essence, that is, its nature as a decolonization issue, and reduce it to a mere refugee issue,” said the Minister of State, affirming that the Sahrawi refugees are “the custodians of a just cause and the defenders of an inherent right to self-determination.”

In this regard, he warned against “any attempt to circumvent international law and the United Nations’ doctrine on decolonization, as well as its consistent practice in this area, to disregard the

right of the people of Western Sahara to self-determination, and to establish and legitimize a fait accompli imposed on Western Sahara.”

Attaf also reaffirmed “Algeria’s full and unconditional support for the legitimate and inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, foremost among which is their natural right to establish an independent, fully sovereign state with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.” In this context, he condemned all acts of aggression against the defenceless Palestinian people and reaffirmed the need to “respect the resolutions of international law, in order to allow the Palestinian people to exercise their legitimate national rights,” while calling on the international community to “take serious action against the genocidal machine in Gaza and the West Bank.”

Algeria, the Minister of State continued, “also expresses its regret at the stalemate in all efforts aimed at opening avenues that could bring an end to the conflict unfolding in the Gulf region.” “It renews its support for these efforts and calls on those leading them to show patience and continue their good offices, despite the difficulty of their mission,” he said.

“Algeria condemns the escalation affecting the states and peoples of the region and reaffirms its support and full solidarity with its brothers in the Gulf,” added the Minister of State. “That is why we hope that the language of dialogue and reason will prevail, that wisdom and foresight will prevail, and that efforts will be made to contain the conflict before it spreads further and before the cost of bringing it under control exceeds everyone’s capacity to bear it,” he continued.

Attaf also condemned the violations of Lebanon’s and Syria’s sovereignty by the Zionist occupier, reaffirming Algeria’s solidarity with the leaders and peoples of both brotherly countries. He also condemned the suffering endured by Libya, Sudan, Somalia, and Yemen, while reaffirming Algeria’s support for legitimacy in these countries, as well as for their unity and territorial integrity, and its rejection of any move aimed at dismantling their institutions, weakening their states, or turning their crises into opportunities for foreign intervention.

Algeria's security cannot be separated from that of its surrounding region

With this in mind, Algeria emphasizes the importance of upholding the values of solidarity and good neighbourliness, which it considers “a deeply rooted choice and a firm conviction that Algeria's security cannot be separated from that of its surrounding region, and that the stability of the region constitutes a common interest, a common responsibility, and a common duty,” the Minister of State asserted.

It is from this perspective that Algeria “views the Sahel region not merely as an area of security crises, but as an integrated human and historical space, in which security challenges intertwine with development challenges and where political considerations intersect with economic, social, and humanitarian dimensions,” he explained, affirming that Algeria “encourages dialogue and reconciliation and supports any sincere effort aimed at addressing the causes and root causes of crises, with full respect for the sovereignty, independence, national unity, and territorial integrity of states.”

“As the President of the Republic, Mr. Abdelmadjid Tebboune, has rightly pointed out, an analysis whose relevance has been confirmed by all recent developments in the region: the problems of the Sahel cannot be reduced solely to their security dimension; lasting stability cannot be built on a security and military approach alone; and the manifestations of the regional crisis cannot be addressed while allowing its root causes to multiply or even fester,” Mr. Attaf emphasized.

Firmly convinced that the security of the Sahel is Algeria's own, that its stability is Algeria's own, and that its aspirations are also Algeria's own, Algeria is working to support the efforts of the region's states and strengthen their capacities, thereby helping to consolidate the foundations of development and stability, he noted. In this context, Algeria “continues to support capacity-building for Sahelian states in the energy sector and contributes to the development of their infrastructure, notably through the completion of the remaining sections of the Trans-Saharan Highway, parts of which are being built by Algerian companies,” he affirmed, also mentioning “the commissioning, two days ago, of the fiber-optic network interconnection with Niger.”

Similarly, Algeria “is seriously and resolutely committed to the process of regional energy integration, of which the Trans-Saharan gas pipeline project is the cornerstone, thereby opening up broader

prospects for integration and shared development through a partnership based on the sharing of benefits and advantages,” added the Minister of State.

“This is the meaning that Algeria, in accordance with the guidance of the President of the Republic, Mr. Abdelmadjid Tebboune, ascribes to good neighbourliness: protecting our security together, building our development together, and opening a path for the peoples of the region that does not lead them from one crisis to another, but rather takes them from anxiety to peace of mind and from fragility to stability and a life of dignity,” Mr. Attaf concluded in his speech.

Ahmed Attaf in Tripoli for the 14th Ministerial Meeting of the African Committee on UN Security Council Reform



On the instructions of the President of the Republic, the Minister of State, Minister of Foreign Affairs, National Community Abroad, and African Affairs, Mr. Ahmed Attaf, arrived, Monday, in the Libyan capital, Tripoli, to participate in the 14th ministerial meeting of the Committee of Ten (C-10) of the African Union’s Heads of State and Government, tasked with reforming the United Nations Security Council, scheduled for October 10 and 11, 2026.

This meeting is part of the African Union’s ongoing efforts to advance the process of reforming the United Nations Security Council, with the aim of addressing the historical imbalances that characterize the global governance system and ensuring fair and equitable African representation within this central UN body, in accordance with the aspirations of the African continent and its common positions regarding the reform of the multilateral system.

Addressing the historical injustices inflicted on Africa must be a priority in Security Council reform

The Minister of State, Minister of Foreign Affairs, National Community Abroad, and African Affairs, Mr. Ahmed Attaf, affirmed, Sunday, in the Libyan capital of Tripoli, that Security Council reform “is no longer a matter of ordinary negotiation, but has become a matter of justice, legitimacy, and the credibility of the international system,” stressing that addressing the historical injustice inflicted upon Africa must be a priority in the Council’s reform.

During the 14th ministerial meeting of the African Union’s Committee of Ten on Security Council Reform, the Minister of State explained that the multilateral international system is being tested in its ability to confront challenges, find solutions to crises, and restore confidence in the institutions’ capacity to respond to existing challenges, noting that “Most African countries were under the yoke of colonialism in 1945, and Africa had no voice that was heard when the international system was established.”



Mr. Attaf added that the world has witnessed major shifts in the balance of power and the political landscape, with new countries and regional groups emerging, and the membership of the United Nations has expanded substantially; however, the structure of the Security Council has not kept pace with this transformation to a sufficient degree. He considered it “unacceptable, unreasonable, and futile” for Africa to remain underrepresented in the non-permanent seats and absent from permanent membership on the Council.

He affirmed that Africa is rightfully and legitimately demanding that the historical injustice inflicted upon it be rectified, stressing that “history cannot be used as an excuse to freeze the present” and

that the continent demands that “African participation in the collective security system shift from merely bearing the consequences to full participation in decision-making” and that it be treated “on an equal footing with other blocs and continents.”

In this context, the Minister of State highlighted that Algeria welcomed the African Union’s adoption of the African model for Security Council reform and its presentation by the Group of Ten during the intergovernmental negotiations, as it embodies the position on which African states have united, emphasizing that the drafting of a unified model does not automatically imply a transition to text-based negotiations, and that there remain fundamental issues that must be addressed within the framework of the five groups in a balanced and comprehensive manner.

Mr. Attaf emphasized that “Africa’s openness to negotiation does not mean it is abandoning its position,” stressing that the continent’s position should not be subject to negotiations that undermine its legitimacy and render it meaningless, and that “our unity is our source of strength,” calling for engaging in dialogue as a single bloc and adhering to the agreed-upon principles.

He also emphasized the need for the coming phase to be one of intensive political action by broadening support for the African demand and engaging with partners, explaining that “doing justice to Africa does not diminish anyone’s standing, but rather strengthens the Security Council’s legitimacy and credibility,” while adhering to the UN-led intergovernmental negotiation process as the sole legitimate framework for achieving comprehensive and balanced reform of the Council.

He noted that any engagement in negotiations, when the time comes, should be the result of a genuine consensus among Member States on the essential elements of reform and should preserve the comprehensiveness of the negotiating process without excluding, postponing, or setting aside any of the five clusters of issues, and must fully and faithfully reflect the common African position, including special treatment for Africa, the permanent and non-permanent seats demanded by the continental position, and all associated privileges.

The Minister of State concluded that addressing the historical injustice inflicted upon Africa must be a priority in Security Council reform, as affirmed by the “Charter for the Future,” calling for a transition from the stage of political recognition to that of concrete action, thereby ensuring Africa’s active presence at the center of

international decision-making and its enjoyment of more seats on the Security Council, including permanent seats and the right of veto, and stressing that “this is Africa’s right. It is, at the same time, in the interest of the entire international system.”

Arkab, Ajal participate in Riyadh Energy Week events from October 11 to 15



Mohamed Arkab, Minister of State and Minister of Hydrocarbons, and Mourad Ajal, Minister of Energy and Renewable Energy, will participate in Energy Week in Riyadh (Saudi Arabia), which will take place from October 11 to 15, 2026. The event will feature broad participation from ministers, energy sector leaders, heads of major companies and international organizations, and experts from around the world. It will serve as a forum for direct dialogue between producers and consumers, particularly regarding supply and demand security, market stability, investments, and infrastructure.

Mr. Arkab and Mr. Ajal are participating in this international event at the invitation of the Saudi Minister of Energy, Prince Abdulaziz bin Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud. The highlights of the event include the 17th Ministerial Meeting of the International Energy Forum, scheduled for tomorrow, Sunday, and the 25th edition of the International Petroleum Conference, scheduled for October 12–15.

The ministers’ participation in this event, whose official opening ceremony will take place on October 12 at the Riyadh Front Exhibition and Convention Center, is part of Algeria’s commitment to maintaining an active presence in high-level international energy forums and to strengthening dialogue and cooperation with various energy-producing and energy-consuming countries, as well as with international

organizations and major institutions and companies operating in this sector.

This event also provides an opportunity to exchange views on developments and prospects in global energy markets, particularly regarding energy security and market stability, security of supply and demand, investment and trade in the energy sector, as well as innovation, new technologies, and the transformations taking place in the global energy system, in addition to exploring opportunities for cooperation, partnership, and investment.

Algeria's participation in the 17th Ministerial Meeting of the International Energy Forum is of particular importance, given its active role within the Forum, as it is a permanent member of the International Energy Forum's Executive Board, and having previously hosted the 15th Ministerial Meeting of the Forum in Algiers, which reflects its ongoing commitment to promoting dialogue and consultation between energy-producing and exporting countries and energy-consuming countries.

The ministry noted that the Forum's importance to Algeria is underscored by its status as a leading energy nation, and as a producer and exporter of oil and gas, as well as the forum's role in providing a platform for direct dialogue between producers and consumers on various issues related to energy markets—including security of supply and demand, market stability, investments and infrastructure, and data exchange—thereby contributing to a shared understanding of developments in global energy markets.

Through the ministerial meeting of the International Energy Forum, the International Petroleum Conference, and the various events scheduled on the sidelines, Riyadh Energy Week serves as an important international forum for discussing current and future issues in the energy sector, exchanging insights and expertise, and strengthening cooperation among the sector's various stakeholders.

Benmouloud Participates in the World Digital Forum in Moscow

Appointed by the Algerian President Abdelmadjid Tebboune, Minister and High Commissioner for Digital Transformation Meriem Benmouloud took part in the Global Digital Forum, which is being held in Moscow from October 8 to 10, according to a Saturday press release from the Office of the High Commissioner for Digital Transformation. On Thursday, Benmouloud participated in the high-level plenary session

“The Race for Artificial Intelligence: A Single Set of Rules or Multiple Sets of Rules,” during which “international experiences in the governance of artificial intelligence and the challenges associated with unifying the rules governing its development and use, in a context marked by a plurality of national and international approaches,” were discussed.



“Ministers and officials from Asian, European, and African countries, as well as UN experts, academics, and specialized researchers” took part in this session, which served as an opportunity to “exchange views on the prospects for international cooperation in establishing governance frameworks for artificial intelligence.”

As part of the forum’s proceedings, Ms. Benmouloud took part on Friday in the high-level plenary session titled “Digital Sovereignty: From a Resource to an Exportable Asset,” during which she reviewed “the main structural achievements made by Algeria in the field of digital transformation, as well as the fundamental pillars underpinning national efforts to build digital sovereignty.”

The session was attended by “several international officials and experts, including the Minister of Digital Development, Communications, and Media of the Russian Federation, the Minister of Innovation, Science, and Technology of Nigeria, the Cuban Deputy Minister of Communications, and the Director General of the Russian Export Center, in addition to a founding member of a pioneering Russian cybersecurity company.”

On the sidelines of the Forum, the minister held a high-level meeting with the United Nations (UN) Under-Secretary-General and Special Envoy for Digital and Emerging Technologies, Amandeep Singh Gill, during which she reviewed “Algeria’s experience in the field of digital transformation and the structural achievements made, as well as

national efforts aimed at contributing to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.”

"This participation is part of Algeria’s efforts to adapt to global technological transformations and strengthen its presence in international debates on the governance of artificial intelligence and digital sovereignty, particularly in light of its membership—as a founding member—in the World Artificial Intelligence Cooperation Organization (WAICO), in accordance with the objectives of the National Digital Transition Strategy.”

Khaldi in Oslo: Algeria Seeks a Partnership with the Nordic Countries Based on Investment, Technology, and Training



The Minister of Agriculture, Rural Development, and Fisheries, Mr. Sid Ali Khaldi, emphasized on Thursday in Oslo, Norway, that Algeria aspires to a “genuine partnership” with the Nordic countries, based on investment, technology transfer, and enhanced training in various sectors, assuring that Algeria, with its economic strengths, is now a prime destination for partnerships and investment.

During his remarks at a high-level panel titled “African Unity Today,” organized as part of the opening session of the 15th Africa-Nordic Countries Summit, the minister stated that Algeria aspires to “a genuine partnership based on investment in resource processing, the transfer of expertise and technology, training, and the two-way exchange of products.”

He further noted that “Norway’s experience, as a pioneer in sustainable resource management and the preservation of the rights of present and future generations, serves as an inspiring example.”

Appointed by the President of the Republic, Mr. Abdelmadjid Tebboune, Mr. Khaldi is leading the Algerian delegation at this summit, which represents “an opportunity to highlight Algeria’s capabilities in various fields, in line with the current economic momentum aimed, in particular, at diversifying the economy and strengthening exports.”



Mr. Khaldi also stated that Algeria's commitment to African integration “is reflected in the implementation of major infrastructure projects, such as the Trans-Saharan Highway, the Trans-Saharan Gas Pipeline, and the fiber-optic backbone project.”

Furthermore, the minister noted that Algeria has made food security a “major national priority and an integral part of its national security and sovereignty.”

In this regard, he noted that the Summit, in which Algeria is participating as a guest of honour, represents “an opportunity to reaffirm Algeria’s commitment to the need to complement Africa’s political sovereignty with economic sovereignty, in accordance with the aspirations of the founding fathers of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the African Union (AU).”

At the conclusion of his remarks, the minister recalled that “Algeria, which was once a mecca for revolutionaries and free men, now aspires to become a destination for partnership and investment,” adding that while the continent’s political slogan is “Africa for Africans,” its economic slogan should be “Africa, a partner to all.”

The summit, which was opened by Espen Barth Eide, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Norway, is attended by more than 250

government officials and 200 business leaders active in various sectors, particularly agriculture and energy.

Rezig sets up commission for Algeria's participation in 2027-2028 global business events



Kamel Rezig, Minister of Foreign Trade and Export Promotion, presided, Tuesday, over the inauguration of the multisectoral committee tasked with preparing the official program for Algeria's participation in economic events abroad for the years 2027 and 2028, in the presence of representatives from relevant ministerial sectors, public agencies, organizations, and professional associations.

The committee will be responsible for preparing “an official and comprehensive program for Algeria's participation in exhibitions, trade shows, and economic and commercial events organized abroad, as well as planning exhibitions featuring Algerian products in foreign markets, thereby directing national participation toward destinations and markets that offer real opportunities for Algerian institutions and products.”

Mr. Rezig emphasized the need to give the African market special priority within the program of overseas economic events, given its abundance of promising commercial opportunities and the potential it offers Algerian enterprises to expand their activities and open new markets for their products. He stressed the importance of strengthening Algeria's economic and commercial presence on the

African continent, and translating this participation into actual partnerships and exports.

He also stressed the need to adopt a careful economic and commercial approach when selecting target events and markets, taking into account the nature of each market, the demand for Algerian products, and sectors with export potential, as well as opportunities to form partnerships and conclude commercial contracts. He emphasized that Algerian participation in international economic exhibitions and trade shows “must go beyond traditional attendance and product promotion to become a practical tool for opening markets, connecting Algerian exporters with buyers, importers, and distributors, attracting partnerships, and achieving tangible commercial results.”

The importance of organizing exhibitions dedicated to Algerian products in a number of foreign markets, particularly priority markets, was also emphasized, as this would allow for the direct promotion of domestic products and the establishment of direct commercial contacts between Algerian companies and their counterparts in target markets.

The minister called on various sectors, public agencies, and professional organizations to contribute to the development of a comprehensive program based on clear economic criteria, taking into account the production and export capacities of national enterprises, the specific characteristics of foreign markets, and the commercial opportunities available in each destination, emphasizing the importance of coordination among the various stakeholders to ensure the program aligns with the objectives of the export promotion policy and directs promotional efforts toward markets that offer the greatest opportunities for Algerian products.

DEEPTech, the theme of the 5th African Startup Conference, scheduled for early December in Algiers

The Minister of the Knowledge Economy, Startups, and Microenterprises, Nouredine Ouadah, stated on Saturday that preparations are underway for the 5th edition of the African Startup Conference (ASC 2026), scheduled for December 5–7 in Algiers, under the high patronage of the President of the Republic, Mr. Abdelmadjid Tebboune, under the slogan “DEEPTech: The Real Challenge.”

Speaking at the closing ceremony of the 5th edition of the E-commerce and Online Services Expo (ECSEL Expo 2026), the minister noted that

this edition will be dedicated to technologies based on scientific research, technological development, and academic work.

The challenge facing startups in Africa is to move toward more advanced technological fields, such as biotechnology, space technology, deep and generative artificial intelligence, and robotics—all topics that will be addressed at this continental event.



This technology event dedicated to innovation in Africa—for which Mr. Ouadah announced that registration is now open—is expected to attract more than 25,000 participants, as well as 40 ministerial delegations and 150 investors, with the goal of exploring opportunities for entrepreneurship and technological development on the continent.

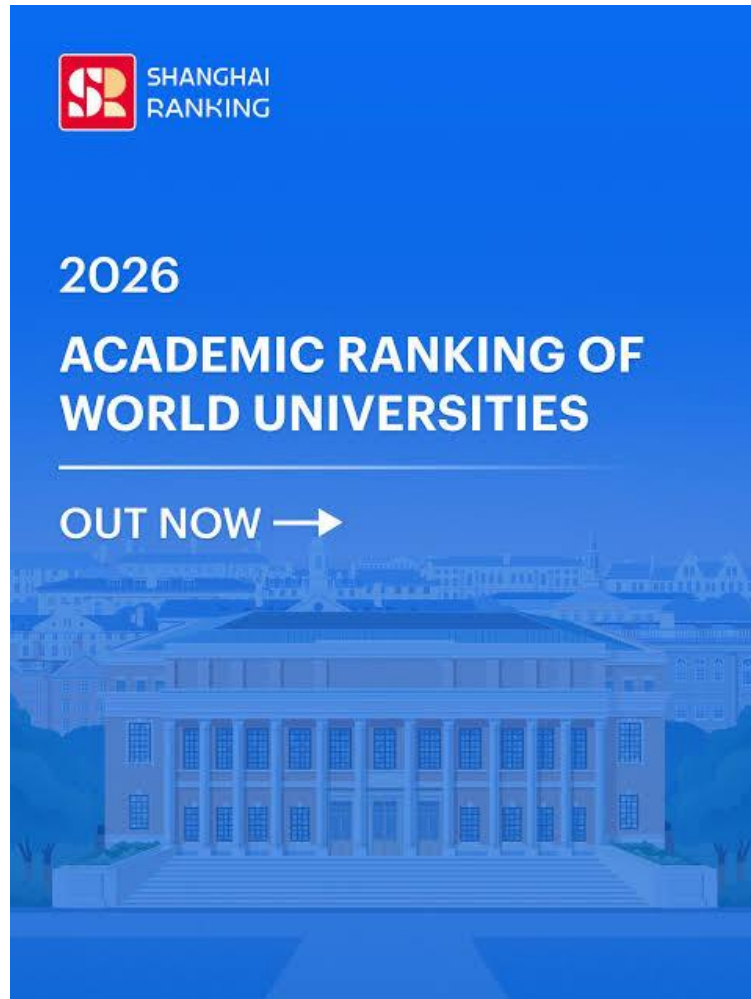
After praising the “strong” presence of Algerian startups using artificial intelligence in the field of e-commerce during the “ECSEL EXPO 2026” events, the minister noted that the use and mastery of AI are now a global challenge.

In this regard, he emphasized the need to develop local solutions by Algerian engineers and to deploy them on a large scale to benefit citizens, buyers, and sellers.

Highlighting the importance of developing artificial intelligence models tailored to the Arabic language, Algerian culture, local traditions, and African culture, the minister invited startups to invest in this field and take advantage of Algerian or Arab solutions.

The 5th edition of the “Ecsel Expo 2026” trade show, held from October 7 to 10 at the Palais des Expositions des Pins Maritimes (SAFEX) in Algiers, brought together more than 260 exhibitors across an area of nearly 12,000 m², with the participation of companies, startups, technology firms, and service providers.

Shanghai World University Rankings: University of Sidi Bel-Abbès Ranks First in Africa and the Maghreb in Civil Engineering



The Djillali-Liabès University of Sidi Bel-Abbès has secured first place in Africa and the Maghreb in the Shanghai World University Rankings in the field of civil engineering, in the category of the world's top 201-300 universities, and first in the Maghreb and second in Africa in mechanical engineering, in the category of the world's top 301-400 universities. This result, reflects the ongoing commitment to improving the performance of Algerian universities and strengthening their position on the international stage.