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The Algerian President reaffirms Algeria's consistent and principled commitment to South Sudan



On Tuesday, the President of the Republic, Mr. Abdelmadjid Tebboune, reaffirmed Algeria's steadfast and principled commitment to South Sudan, as well as its full solidarity with this brotherly country in its efforts to complete the establishment of its institutions.

In a speech addressed to participants at the virtual summit of the African Union (AU) High-Level Ad Hoc Committee on the Republic of South Sudan (C5)—read by Prime Minister Sifi Ghrieb via videoconference—the President of the Republic stated that “Algeria's commitment to South Sudan is not merely hypothetical,” asserting that “it is a constant and principled commitment that has been concretely demonstrated in numerous situations.”

In this regard, he reiterated “Algeria's full solidarity with this brotherly country in its efforts to complete the establishment of its institutions,” reaffirming his willingness to provide “the necessary logistical and technical support to assist the South Sudanese authorities and electoral bodies during this crucial stage.”

The President of the Republic also addressed the current situation in South Sudan, which, he said, “stands on the threshold of a pivotal stage as the electoral process approaches, the outcome of which will mark a defining moment in the history of this state.”

“These elections, which the people of South Sudan are eagerly awaiting, face chronic and real challenges, with the risk of undermining the gains made in recent years,” he warned, noting that “the political deadlock among the signatories to the Revitalized Peace Agreement has a considerable impact on the entire transition process and on the very future of the Agreement.”

Furthermore, “our duty today is to support this brotherly country in moving forward with this process aimed at ending the ongoing internal crisis, through a clear assessment of the current situation and the identification of the urgent measures we must take,” insisted the President of the Republic. He further emphasized that the revitalized Agreement on the Settlement of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan “remains the legitimate political framework capable of overcoming the current crisis,” adding that “the people of South Sudan are the only ones who can decide their future.”

On that basis, Algeria calls on all signatories to the Revitalized Agreement to “actively and positively engage in an inclusive and constructive political dialogue, in which the higher national interest must take precedence over short-term considerations,” continued the President of the Republic, while welcoming the initiative presented by the Republic of South Africa—a brotherly nation—in its capacity as chair of the C5 group, to host a political dialogue among the signatories to the Revitalized Agreement, which he described as an “extremely important step.”

In conclusion, the President of the Republic called on the Summit to “send a strong and unified African message, expressing full solidarity with the people of South Sudan and reaffirming the collective commitment to support them on their path toward peace and stability.”

Council of the Nation (Senate)

Nasiri Receives the Ambassador of the brotherly Republic of Indonesia to Algeria



The Speaker of the Council of the Nation, Mr. Azzouz Nasri, received, on Wednesday, the Ambassador of the brotherly Republic of Indonesia to Algeria, Mr. Yusron Bahauddin Ambary, who paid him a courtesy call.

At the start of the meeting, Mr. Nasri highlighted “the depth of the historic ties of friendship and solidarity between Algeria and Indonesia, and the shared legacy of supporting liberation movements and defending the right of peoples to self-determination,” emphasizing in this context “the enduring symbolism of the Bandung Conference in our shared historical memory.”

The Speaker of the Council of the Nation also affirmed that this historical legacy constitutes “a solid foundation for building a renewed partnership that meets the aspirations of the two friendly countries and peoples,” noting “the dynamism characterizing bilateral relations and the progress made in strengthening their legal and institutional framework.”

On this occasion, he called for investing in the potential and resources abundant in both countries in order to “raise economic cooperation to the level of our distinguished political relations and encourage Indonesian institutions to explore the investment and partnership opportunities offered by Algeria, particularly in the energy, mining, agriculture, fisheries, and infrastructure sectors, in light of the reforms undertaken by the state to improve the investment climate and diversify the national economy.”

On the political and diplomatic fronts, Mr. Nasri highlighted the level of consultation and coordination between the two countries in international forums, as well as the opportunities presented by Algeria’s accession to the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia to deepen ties with Indonesia and expand cooperation with the Southeast Asian region, noting the existence of “convergence of views” on a range of principles and issues of mutual interest.

For his part, the Indonesian ambassador addressed the prospects for relations between the two countries, reviewing the opportunities available to strengthen cooperation and partnership between them. In this context, views were exchanged on ways to inject further momentum into Algerian-Indonesian relations and expand areas of cooperation and coordination, in a manner that serves the common interests of both countries and their peoples.”

In a related development, the two sides emphasized the importance of strengthening cooperation between the legislative bodies of both countries, thereby making parliamentary diplomacy “an effective complement to official diplomacy and an additional forum for deepening

dialogue and consultation and bringing viewpoints closer together,” and expressed their readiness to activate the Parliamentary Friendship and Brotherhood Group, as well as to update the memorandum of understanding between the Council of the Nation and the Indonesian Consultative Assembly.

Mr. Attaf holds talks with United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres in New York



At the conclusion of his participation in the High-Level Week of the 81st session of the United Nations General Assembly, Mr. Ahmed Attaf, Minister of State, Minister of Foreign Affairs, National Community Abroad, and African Affairs, met with Mr. António Guterres, Secretary-General of the United Nations.

The meeting provided an opportunity to review the current state of international relations and discuss the most pressing challenges facing multilateralism and the United Nations, in light of the crises and growing tensions the world is experiencing.

The two sides also addressed efforts aimed at de-escalation and strengthening security and stability in the Middle East and the Gulf region, as well as UN efforts to support peace and security on the African continent.

The talks also touched on the latest developments in the negotiation process regarding the Western Sahara issue and the prospects for advancing the UN-led process toward a political settlement of the conflict, in accordance with relevant international resolutions.

Mr. Attaf holds talks with the Cuban Minister of Foreign Affairs in New York

On the sidelines of his participation in the High-Level Week of the 81st session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York, the Minister of State, Minister of Foreign Affairs, National Community Abroad, and African Affairs, Mr. Ahmed Attaf, met with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cuba, Mr. Bruno Rodríguez Parrilla.



The meeting provided an opportunity to review the current state of cooperation between the two countries and explore prospects for strengthening it in areas of mutual interest. The two sides also exchanged views on recent developments on the international stage.

Algeria-Austria: Exploring Ways to Strengthen Bilateral Cooperation and Expand Partnership Opportunities in the Hydrocarbons Sector

The Minister of State and Minister of Hydrocarbons, Mohamed Arkab, met on Wednesday in Algiers with the Federal Minister of Economy, Energy, and Tourism of the Republic of Austria, Wolfgang Hattmannsdorfer, with whom he discussed ways to strengthen bilateral cooperation and expand partnership opportunities between the two countries, particularly in the hydrocarbons sector.

The meeting took place at the ministry's headquarters in the presence of the Ambassador of the Republic of Austria to Algeria, Wolfgang Spadinger; the Chairman and CEO of the Sonatrach Group, Nour Eddine Daoudi; the President of the Hydrocarbons Regulatory Authority (ARH), Amine Remini, as well as several officials and executives from the sector and representatives of Austrian companies.



On this occasion, both parties emphasized the importance of Algerian-Austrian relations, based on mutual respect, dialogue, and understanding, as well as their shared commitment to continue strengthening cooperation and developing a balanced and sustainable partnership in the service of the common interests of the two countries and their friendly peoples.

The meeting also provided an opportunity to explore opportunities for strengthening cooperation in the hydrocarbons sector, which is considered one of the key areas of economic relations between Algeria and Austria, particularly in the areas of research, exploration, field development, oil and gas services, maintenance, and engineering, as well as the transfer of technology and expertise.

The two sides also discussed ways to encourage Algerian and Austrian companies to establish value-added partnerships, projects, and joint investments, in addition to exploring avenues for developing cooperation in the natural gas sector, including production, transportation, and storage.

Furthermore, the discussions focused on cooperation in the areas of marketing, distribution, and storage of petroleum and gas products, as well as on the possibility of expanding trade in crude oil, natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), and refined products.

Furthermore, the discussions focused on opportunities for cooperation in areas related to reducing emissions and the carbon footprint, as well as the development and more efficient use of natural gas, training, applied research, and skills development, in addition to the development of local manufacturing, the strengthening of national capacities, and the creation of added value in Algeria.

In this regard, Mr. Arkab reaffirmed the hydrocarbons sector's willingness to continue supporting Austrian businesses and companies seeking to expand their operations and investments in Algeria, and to create favorable conditions for establishing mutually beneficial partnerships, particularly in the fields of technology, engineering, services, industrial solutions, training, and the transfer of expertise.

For his part, the Austrian federal minister praised Algeria's role as an important and reliable energy partner, noting the interest of Austrian companies and firms in strengthening their presence in the Algerian market and exploring new opportunities for cooperation and investment, particularly in the hydrocarbons sector and related technologies.

UN General Assembly: Africa Calls for Greater Influence in the World Order



In recent days, several African countries have called on the United Nations General Assembly for greater influence in the world order, which continues to distribute power, wealth, and the right to set rules unequally, more than 80 years after the organization's founding.

Africa wants greater representation in international institutions, more control over national resources, and a greater say in the development of new rules. "The world of 1945 is no more," insisted Congolese Prime Minister Judith Suminwa Tuluka. "The digital revolution, the energy transition, and climate change: the balance of power has shifted," she argued, but the institutions tasked with

managing these changes “too often remain a reflection of an order that no longer exists.”

For Ms. Tuluka, the problem also lies in the application of international law. “In reality, there can be no lasting trust when the strength of our proclaimed principles varies depending on the people, the crises, or the circumstances.” From Senegal to Niger, including Côte d’Ivoire, this mistrust of a system deemed insufficiently representative ran through many of the speeches delivered by African leaders in New York. But while there is consensus on the diagnosis, the responses diverge.

Niger, through its Prime Minister, Ali Lamine Zeine, denounced the perpetuated image of an Africa “doomed” to depend on international aid while “its wealth is plundered and/or seized to serve other agendas.” He accused France of seeking to keep his country under its control, described terrorism in the Sahel as an endeavour of “recolonization,” and denounced international institutions that have become “instruments of a world order where some peoples matter and others merely survive.”

Mali voiced a similar critique. Its Minister of Foreign Affairs, Abdoulaye Diop, lambasted the “selective application” of international law, the policy of “double standards,” and the logic of “hegemony” and “domination.” Senegal’s President, Bassirou Diomaye Faye, for his part, spoke of a “crisis of confidence” in international institutions, calling for a UN that is “stronger, more representative, and more effective.”

In the face of terrorism, he intends to work with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the African Union, and the United Nations.

“The Sahel must not be abandoned to its grim fate,” he said. Furthermore, economic sovereignty was also a central concern for African leaders, who emphasized the need to move beyond confining Africa to the role of a supplier of raw materials.

Equatorial Guinea thus called for cooperation that would enable African countries to process their own resources, develop their value chains, and acquire the technologies necessary for their industrialization.

“A more productive and industrialized Africa is a stronger partner that benefits everyone,” said Vice President Teodoro Nguema Obiang Mangue. Guinea’s President, Mamadi Doumbouya, criticized “governance models imported without adaptation,” while assuring that he does not

reject international cooperation but seeks a partnership based on sovereignty and “co-construction.”

Regarding artificial intelligence, the DRC stated that it “cannot be the exclusive preserve of a few powers or companies.” Ms. Judith Suminwa Tuluka insisted that developing countries must be able to participate in shaping the rules as well as gaining access to the technologies themselves. “The digital divide cannot become an intelligence divide,” she said.