THE EMBASSY
OF PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC
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President Tebboune’s message on 72nd anniversary of November 1st Revolution

President of the Republic Abdelmadjid Tebboune on Saturday issued a message marking the 72nd anniversary of the outbreak of the glorious War of Liberation (November 1, 1954-2026).



The full text follows:

"In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful, and peace and blessings be upon the noblest of the messengers.

My fellow citizens, on this first of November, our beloved homeland marks the anniversary of the outbreak of the glorious War of Liberation, an enduring national occasion that honours the sacrifices of our noble martyrs. The Algerian people commemorate it with pride, remembering what they suffered for more than 130 years of plundering of their land, aggression on their history and the erasure of their identity.

The settler colonialism that our homeland endured, in its violation of moral principles and the values of civilization, remains a stain on human history. Every inch of our hallowed land bears the mark of crime and a destructive hatred of life, and every region has its epic of resistance.

Across the country, one uprising was no sooner quelled than another arose, until God raised up men who endured persecution and pursuit, arrest and imprisonment, and were hardened by years of struggle to declare November 1st a decisive moment in history, the launch of a blessed War of Liberation that stands as proof of a free people who paid the highest price in blood so that Algeria might live in dignity and the Message of November might endure forever.

Such is the destiny of an Algeria of millions of martyrs, to be a bastion of genuine patriotism, strengthened by the unity of its people and the pillars of its institutions.

On this 72nd anniversary of November 1st, a day filled with reverence for the blood of Algeria's martyrs, we draw resolve from their message and stand today in humility and gratitude at a symbolic milestone that stirs pride and devotion to this beloved homeland, and is a recurring reminder of the need to be mindful of the country's highest interests.

In this light, the constitutional authorization and the institutional consensus reached on cooperation with a sister, neighbouring country, reflecting our commitment to protecting our vital interests and acting in advance.

They are a component of our national security strategy in the face of the current situation in the region, and they are consistent with the requirements of preserving the stability under which the New Algeria invests its resources and capabilities, through a sovereign political decision that embodies the spirit of November.

On this occasion, as we remember our martyrs and pray for God's mercy upon their pure souls, I send my greetings and respect to our veterans of the War of Liberation, women and men alike, and I pray that God Almighty grant them long lives, good health and happiness.

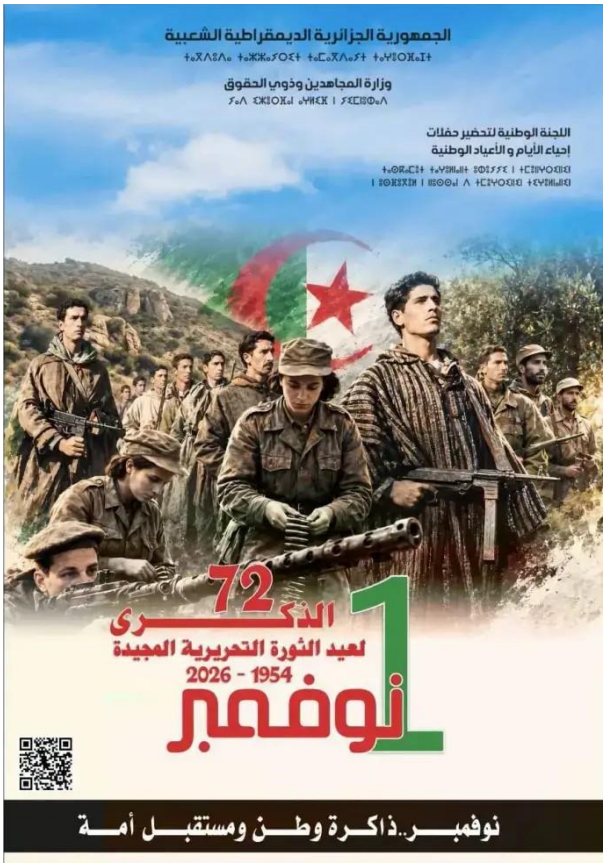
Long live Algeria, Glory and eternal remembrance to our noble martyrs, Peace be upon you and God's mercy and blessings."

Anniversary of November 1st Revolution

From struggle for independence to major economic, social gains

Algeria is marking the 72nd anniversary of the outbreak of the glorious Liberation Revolution against a backdrop of significant economic and social gains, driven by structural projects aimed at establishing an emerging, sovereign economy that upholds the founding principles of the November 1, 1954 Proclamation.

Seventy-two years after the outbreak of the armed struggle against French colonialism, the development of a diversified, resilient national economy—free from dependence on hydrocarbons—remains at the heart of the state's priorities, through the development of national resources in Algeria, the modernization of the productive sector, and the strengthening of development capacities across all sectors.



This approach, carried out under the guidance of the President of the Republic, Mr. Abdelmadjid Tebboune, is in line with the founding principles of the Revolution, notably national independence, sovereignty in decision-making, and the establishment of a democratic and social state that guarantees a dignified life for all segments of society.

The President of the Republic has reaffirmed on numerous occasions the need to preserve Algeria’s independence in decision-making and to ensure that all citizens benefit from the nation’s wealth, with particular attention to food and water security, control over natural resources, and local development.

In this context, the President of the Republic emphasized “comprehensive and integrated development” for the benefit of all segments of the population, stressing that “development that benefits one group at the expense of another and that breeds poverty and ignorance cannot be true development.”

This vision is based on long-term strategies, through programs designed with a horizon of 2030 and 2050, aimed at strengthening the foundations of a productive economy and positioning Algeria among the emerging economies.

To realize this ambition, the government has launched major projects in recent years across various strategic sectors—including mining, railways, energy, housing, water resources, and agriculture—with the goal of transforming the country's potential into drivers of sustainable growth.

Among the major achievements is the western mining railway line connecting Gara Djebilet, Tindouf, and Béchar over a distance of nearly 1,000 km. Officially commissioned in February 2026, this infrastructure is a key component of the strategy to develop the iron ore sector, facilitating its transport to industrial hubs and supporting the development of an integrated steel industry.

This project opens up new economic opportunities for the country by fostering the creation of businesses, jobs, and new production hubs, illustrating the commitment to making mineral resources a driver of economic diversification.

In the same vein, the integrated phosphate project at Bled El Hadba, in the wilaya of Tébessa, and the zinc-lead mine project at Tala Hamza-Oued Amizour, in the wilaya of Bejaïa, are expected to strengthen national industrial capacity, develop local processing of raw materials, and promote the production of goods with higher value-added.

These investments are expected to contribute to an increase in non-hydrocarbon export revenues.

At the same time, intensive efforts have been made at all levels to improve the business climate, encourage productive investment, and boost domestic production. These efforts have resulted in positive indicators on the ground, which have been praised by numerous international institutions commending Algeria for its economic performance amid conditions and circumstances deemed to be among the most challenging.

In this regard, the President of the Republic emphasized that Algeria's gross domestic product (GDP) is expected to exceed $400 billion by the end of 2027 "at the latest," adding that Algeria "is pursuing its national project aimed at becoming an emerging country."

Designated as a priority sector, housing has experienced unprecedented growth in recent years, with more than 2 million housing units distributed since 2020, across all categories. These ambitious achievements reflect the government's commitment to improving citizens' living conditions.

Water security is also a central pillar of development policy, achieved through the construction of large seawater desalination plants along the coastline.

These infrastructure projects aim to ensure a reliable water supply for the population and to meet the needs of economic activities, such as agriculture and industry.

In the energy sector, infrastructure modernization, the strengthening of national hydrocarbon capabilities, and the development of renewable energy are also among the established development priorities.

Agriculture also plays a key role in this strategy, with the goal of increasing domestic production, improving yields, and further strengthening food security.

In the same vein, the development of the entrepreneurial ecosystem—particularly startups—represents another major challenge, as efforts are made to involve young people in the transformation of the national economy.

Western Sahara

Algeria voices deep regret over failure to renew MINURSO mandate in Western Sahara



On Saturday, the Algerian government deeply regretted the failure to renew the mandate of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO).

“The excessive bias of the draft resolution submitted to the Security Council made this outcome inevitable. Indeed, the draft leaned so heavily in favor of one party—the Kingdom of Morocco—at the expense of the other—the Polisario Front—that it could not seriously be

considered a basis for a just and lasting solution to the Western Sahara conflict."

"Even before the draft resolution was put to a vote, the Minister of State, Minister of Foreign Affairs, the National Community Abroad, and African Affairs had sent official letters to the members of the Security Council to draw their attention to the particularly serious consequences of the current developments in the handling of the Western Sahara conflict."

"In particular, he had warned them of the risks associated with adopting a resolution whose thrust is to enshrine a territorial fait accompli and legitimize a situation of occupation, to the detriment of the Sahrawi people's right to self-determination."

"Despite the amendments introduced, the final version of the text stripped the right to self-determination of its substance by adopting the autonomy plan proposed by Morocco—under its claimed sovereignty over Western Sahara—as the sole basis for negotiation."

Such an approach "significantly restricted the options available to both parties and prejudged the outcome of the political process, even though the resolution of the conflict should allow the Sahrawi people to freely exercise their right to self-determination."

Furthermore, "the removal of the letter 'R'—standing for 'referendum'—from the acronym of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) constituted a troubling political signal. It ruled out the referendum option from the outset, even though it has historically been associated with the Mission's mandate and with the exercise of the Sahrawi people's right to self-determination."

"Similarly, and contrary to the approach adopted in Resolution 2797, the draft resolution deprived the Polisario Front—recognized as the exclusive and legitimate representative of the Sahrawi people—of the opportunity to bring its own ideas regarding a just and lasting solution to the conflict in Western Sahara to the negotiating table."

Finally, "the project in question was paving the way for a gradual transformation of the Western Sahara conflict from a decolonization issue into an essentially humanitarian problem, for which sustainable solutions would need to be found. However, when it comes to decolonization, a lasting solution remains inseparable from the exercise, by the people concerned, of their inalienable and imprescriptible right to self-determination."

Algeria considers that "overall, this proposal distorted the decolonization process, legitimized the acquisition of territory by

force, and stripped the right of a people to self-determination of its substance and deprived it of its instrument. For all these reasons, it could not validly serve as a framework for productive negotiations, just as it could not claim to serve the objective of security and stability in the region."

"The Algerian government reiterates its commitment to a just, lasting, and mutually acceptable political solution that guarantees the Sahrawi people the exercise of their right to self-determination, in accordance with the principles and objectives of the United Nations Charter and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations."

Western Sahara

Algeria denounces attempts to legitimize colonial status quo, stresses self-determination is non-negotiable



Algeria stressed on Friday that any attempt to impose a predetermined solution on the Sahrawi people, or to sidestep their inalienable right to self-determination, would be a grave departure from international legality and the principles of the UN Charter, strongly condemning moves to legitimize a colonial reality imposed by force in Western Sahara.

In a firm statement before the Security Council during discussions on the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO), Algeria's Permanent Representative to the United Nations, Ambassador Amar Bendjama, emphasized that the right of peoples to self-determination is neither a bargaining chip nor a privilege that influential powers can grant or revoke.

He insisted that it is a fundamental, constant, and inalienable right, guaranteed by international law and enshrined in United Nations resolutions.

In this context, Mr. Bendjama questioned the parties who are reluctant to leave the matter to the will of the Sahrawi people, asserting that self-determination remains the clearest, surest, and most legitimate path to enable a people to freely choose their future, without coercion or external control.

The Algerian diplomat warned against the danger of turning political negotiations into a mere mechanism designed to impose a predetermined outcome, emphasizing that a genuine political solution can only be just and mutually acceptable, based on international law and taking into account the positions and legitimate concerns of the parties involved.

In this regard, he criticized the fact that the reservations expressed by Algeria, Mauritania, and the Polisario Front regarding the text submitted to the Security Council had been ignored, arguing that this approach undermines the very essence of the principle of negotiation and transforms the political process into a formal procedure aimed at enshrining an imposed fait accompli, rather than seeking a just and lasting resolution to the conflict.

Ambassador Bendjama also warned against any violation of the rules of international law regarding sovereignty, emphasizing that no party may confer upon an occupying power a right it does not legally possess, nor may it make occupation and annexation a source of rights or a basis for the acquisition of sovereignty.

In a firm tone, he warned that the document submitted to the Council is aimed not so much at facilitating a balanced political settlement as at legitimizing a de facto situation resulting from the occupation of a non-self-governing territory and the attempt to annex it. He cautioned that the endorsement of such practices would set an extremely dangerous precedent, one that could undermine the foundations of the international order and pave the way for the rule of might over right.

In this context, Mr. Bendjama did not hesitate to denounce the shameful deal struck at the expense of the Palestinian people, for which the Sahrawi people are now, in turn, being called upon to pay the price in terms of freedom and legitimate rights.

He asserted that this is nothing more and nothing less than an attempt to trade away the rights of two peoples living under occupation, in

the service of the interests of two influential occupying powers, in flagrant disregard for international law and the founding values and principles of the United Nations.

He emphasized that the rights of the Palestinian and Sahrawi peoples are not a negotiable commodity and that freedom and self-determination cannot be the price of political deals struck at the expense of the peoples and their inalienable rights.

Addressing the humanitarian dimension of the conflict, the Algerian diplomat rejected any attempt to reduce the tragedy of the Sahrawi people to mere numbers, statistics, and food needs, emphasizing that the Sahrawis are not simply a community of refugees, but a people with their own identity, aspirations, and legitimate right to freedom and self-determination.

He warned against the risk of exploiting humanitarian aid and the basic needs of Sahrawi refugees for the purposes of pressure and blackmail, at a time when they are already facing a sharp decline in food rations and alarming rates of malnutrition.

Any attempt to impose forced displacement under the guise of humanitarian solutions constitutes, he said, a serious violation of human rights and human dignity.

The ambassador affirmed that Algeria, which won its independence at the cost of immense sacrifices and a long struggle for self-determination, cannot stand idly by in the face of attempts to circumvent this right nor be complicit in a serious deviation from the founding principles of the UN.

At the conclusion of his statement, Algeria reaffirmed its unwavering commitment to continuing efforts toward a just, lasting, and mutually acceptable settlement that guarantees the Sahrawi people the exercise of their inalienable right to self-determination, in accordance with the United Nations Charter and the Organization’s relevant resolutions.

The Minister of Communications presides over the official launch ceremony for the international television channel AL 24 News

Communications Minister Mohamed Bouslimani presided over the official launch ceremony for the international television channel AL 24 News—part of the Algérie Internationale network—on Saturday in Algiers, as part of the celebrations marking the 72nd anniversary of the outbreak

of the glorious November 1 Revolution and the 5th anniversary of the creation of the Algérie Internationale network.



In his remarks delivered on this occasion, the Minister of Communication stated that the launch of this new channel constitutes "a further step in the process of developing the national media landscape and strengthening Algeria's presence in the international media sphere, making this channel another voice to defend Algeria's interests and advocate for its consistent positions abroad."

The decision to create the Algérie Internationale channel "was a wise one, given its role in conveying Algeria's voice abroad," he said, adding that the channel's launch "is part of this ongoing process and represents a new step toward strengthening the national media's international presence."

In this vein, the minister highlighted the importance that the President of the Republic, Mr. Abdelmadjid Tebboune, attaches to the media sector, citing the legislative reforms the sector has undergone—notably the laws governing the audiovisual sector, the print and online press—as well as the inclusion of the online press in public advertising.

On this occasion, Mr. Bouslimani reiterated his call for national media institutions to support the achievements and development projects that the government is carrying out in various fields.

"AGREST EXPO" International Trade Show in Constantine: 80 Partnership Agreements Signed

A total of eighty (80) partnership agreements were signed during the 5th edition of the "Agrest Expo" International Trade Fair for

Agriculture, the Agri-Food Industry, and Packaging, which concluded Saturday in Constantine, according to the fair's commissioner, Ahmed Haniche.



These partnership agreements were signed between business operators and investor-exhibitors from various provinces across the country, as well as foreign participants, and trade visitors working in various sectors of agriculture, food processing, and packaging sectors. This is likely to strengthen opportunities for cooperation, broaden prospects for partnerships and investment, and facilitate the exchange of expertise among stakeholders in the field.

He added that the signing of these agreements reflects the momentum of this economic event, which serves as a forum for exchanging expertise and strengthening opportunities for cooperation among various stakeholders in the agricultural and agri-food sectors.

It should be noted that this economic event, organized over four days by the company "Sunflower Communication" in partnership with the National Association of Merchants and Artisans, took place under the giant tent in the main auditorium "Ahmed Bey" in Constantine—as part

of efforts to encourage investment and promote partnerships among economic operators—featured 130 exhibitors representing national public and private companies, as well as foreign companies specializing in agriculture, the agri-food industry, and packaging.

Africa-Hydrocarbons

Establishment of the African Energy Bank

The African Export-Import Bank (Afreximbank) and the African Petroleum Producers Organization (APPO) announced the creation of the African Energy Bank (AEB) during the inaugural general assembly of this new continental financial institution, held Saturday in Abuja, Nigeria, according to the APPO's website.



With an authorized capital of $5 billion, the AEB "will support projects covering the entire energy value chain, from exploration and production to transportation, processing, refining, and distribution," noting that these investments "aim to strengthen production capacity, reduce dependence on petroleum product imports, and promote intra-African trade in energy goods."

The AEB, established as a partnership between Afreximbank and the APPO, also has a mandate to promote active African participation in the continent's energy sector so that "Africa's energy future is shaped by Africans," the APPO emphasizes.

The AEB General Assembly was attended by Nigerian Minister of State for Petroleum Resources Heineken Lokpobiri, Afreximbank Board Chairman George Elombi, the Minister of Mines, Petroleum, and Energy of Côte d'Ivoire, Mamadou Sangafowa-Coulibaly, and the Secretary General of the APPO, Farid Ghezali of Algeria.

"The creation of the African Energy Bank reaffirms the determination of African governments to secure their own energy future.

This initiative recognizes the need for significant investments in energy production and transmission to accelerate industrial growth and capitalize on the tremendous opportunities offered by emerging technologies, particularly artificial intelligence (AI).

For the APPO, the creation of this continental bank comes at a time when the continent's energy investment needs are estimated at $200 billion, with the aim of bridging the funding gap for investments in hydrocarbons while supporting a just energy transition for African countries.

The AEB "will operate as an independent, supranational pan-African financial institution. It will seek to attract investments from governments, national oil companies, financial institutions, and private investors to support energy development on the continent."

The first general assembly also approved the appointment of the Bank's first president, Helmy Ghazi, and the formation of its first board of directors, composed of members from the public and private sectors as well as leading political institutions across the continent.

As a reminder, the APPO was established in 1987 at the initiative of Algeria and several African oil-producing countries. This organization, which currently has 18 member states, serves as an institutional framework aimed at coordinating oil policies among member countries and strengthening cooperation and integration in the areas of exploration, production, refining, and technology transfer, as well as supporting scientific research, training, and skills development.

Afreximbank is a pan-African multilateral financial institution whose primary mission is to finance and promote intra-African trade and commercial exchanges between Africa and the rest of the world, while supporting the continent's economic development and regional integration.

In addition to its financing, guarantees, credit lines, and various financial instruments, it also plays an important role in the implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA).