

## **The Palestinian-Algerian Relations 1990-2018**

**Prepared by: Slam Ibrahim Khalil E'ryqat**

**Supervised by: Dr. Ahmad Fares Aodeh**

### **Abstract**

This study addressed the Palestinian-Algerian relations during a period of time in which there were many political events and changes in the Middle East. The events included the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, the Second Gulf War in 1990 and the beginning of the process of political settlement between the parties of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The importance of the study lied in the fact that it deals with the common political history of the struggle and resistance against colonialism. It comes in a period of time that contained many events that took place in the Arab region. Algeria has undergone isolation and fading in its foreign and Arab political relations due to the war on terrorism in 1991. However, the Palestinian cause has started a new phase in its history, namely, the Madrid Conference in 1991 and Oslo Agreement in 1993. Also, the consequent changes in the attitudes and the political program of the Palestine Liberation Organization. The problem of the study attempted to observe the study of the reality of the Palestinian-Algerian relations from 1990 to 2018 by asking the following central question:

What is the reality of the Palestinian-Algerian relations between 1990 and 2018?

This study aims to identify the relationship between Palestine and Algeria in the political, social and cultural fields between 1990 and 2018, in addition to highlighting Algeria's positions on the settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict and its reflection on the Palestinian cause. The study relied on special determinants in the relationship between the two countries, including political, historical, diplomatic, social and cultural determinants.

The study assumed that a change in Algerian foreign policy took place after the Madrid Peace Conference in the Middle East.

In order to achieve the objectives of the study, the researcher relied on both historical and descriptive methods. The researcher started by narrating the realities of Palestinian-Algerian relations and describing and analyzing Algeria's position on the Palestinian cause after signing the Oslo agreement. The researcher used different resources that explained these relations such as agreements, books, Master thesis, press interviews, magazines and daily newspaper.

This study is divided into four chapters. Chapter one: The general framework of the study: "Introduction, problem of study, objectives and methodology". The second chapter deals with the theoretical and conceptual framework and the previous studies. The third chapter deals with the Palestinian-Algerian political relations: 1990 - 2018, Chapter four addressed the, diplomatic, cultural, social and economic dimensions of the relations.

The researcher reached several conclusions, the most important of which are: There have been changes in Algeria's internal policy due to the war on terrorism in 1991, which have transformed its foreign relations, leading to rapprochement with European countries and America. It also supported the process of political settlement in the region based on the two-state solution between Palestine and Israel on the 1967 borders as Jerusalem is the capital of Palestine. On the other hand, the Palestinian-Algerian relations are historic and strategic. Algeria has supported the PNA financially, diplomatically and politically since its entry into the Palestinian territories in 1994. Despite the appearance of Algerian-Israeli political and military leaders in international conferences and forums, Algeria's position on the Palestinian cause has not been affected. Rather, it has positively affected the political, diplomatic, economic and cultural cooperation and support of the occupied state of Palestine.