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Normative Leadership and Legal Advocacy: Algeria's Diplomacy for Gaza in the UN Security Council

القيادة المعيارية والمرافعة القانونية: الدبلوماسية الجزائرية الداعمة لغزة في
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Abstract:

This article explores Algeria's role as one of the most prominent Arab states consistently adopting a firm stance in supporting the Palestinian cause, grounded in its historical principles of rejecting occupation, endorsing self-determination, and defending just causes worldwide. In this context, Algerian diplomacy has played an important role in supporting Gaza, particularly in international forums such as the United Nations and the African Union. As a non-permanent member of the UN for the 2024–2025 term, Algeria has sought to mobilize positions, rally Arab and African solidarity, and exert pressure to stop aggression and alleviate the humanitarian crisis. This study focuses on Algeria's cooperative diplomatic approach, operating on political, legal, and humanitarian levels, while highlighting challenges such as the American veto, Arab divisions, regional crises, and normalization with Israel. Ultimately, Algeria's advocacy and draft resolutions play a symbolic role in opposing Israeli actions and raising global awareness of Gaza's suffering. **Keywords:** Algerian Diplomacy; United Nations; Cooperative Diplomacy; Humanitarian Crisis; IHL.

المخلص

تستكشف هذه المقالة دور الجزائر باعتبارها واحدة من أبرز الدول العربية التي تبنت باستمرار موقفًا ثابتًا في دعم القضية الفلسطينية، انطلاقًا من مبادئها التاريخية القائمة على رفض الاحتلال، وتأييد حق الشعوب في تقرير المصير، والدفاع عن القضايا العادلة في مختلف أنحاء العالم. وفي هذا السياق، اضطلعت الدبلوماسية الجزائرية بدور مهم في دعم غزة، لا سيما في المحافل الدولية مثل الأمم المتحدة والاتحاد الإفريقي. وبصفتها عضوًا غير دائم في مجلس الأمن التابع للأمم المتحدة خلال الفترة 2024–2025، سعت الجزائر إلى حشد المواقف، وتعزيز التضامن العربي والإفريقي، وممارسة الضغط من أجل وقف العدوان والتخفيف من حدة الأزمة الإنسانية.

تركز هذه الدراسة على المقاربة الدبلوماسية التضامنية التي انتهجتها الجزائر، والتي تحركت على المستويات السياسية والقانونية والإنسانية، مع تسليط الضوء على التحديات التي واجهتها، مثل استخدام الولايات المتحدة لحق النقض (الفيتو)، والانقسامات العربية، والأزمات الإقليمية، ومسار التطبيع مع إسرائيل. وفي نهاية المطاف، توصلت الدراسة إلى أن المرافعات الجزائرية ومشاريع القرارات التي تقدمت بها الجزائر لعبت دورًا مهمًا في مواجهة الممارسات الإسرائيلية وإبراز معاناة غزة أمام الرأي العام الدولي.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الدبلوماسية التضامنية، القانون الدولي الإنساني، الأمم المتحدة، غزة، الجزائر.

1. INTRODUCTION

The "Al-Aqsa Flood" operation is presented as a major armed response by Palestinian resistance groups in Gaza to long-standing conditions of blockade and humanitarian hardship. Over the years, the population has faced severe restrictions that have significantly affected daily life and basic rights. In this context, the operation is described as a turning point in the Israeli–Palestinian conflict and as an event that reshaped regional dynamics. It is seen, on one hand, as reviving international attention on

Palestinian political rights and long-standing demands that have remained unresolved since 1948. On the other hand, it challenged dominant narratives that portray Israel as fully secure and militarily unassailable, by revealing vulnerabilities in its security structure during the confrontation.

Within this broader context, Algeria has consistently used its foreign policy to support what it considers just causes and to oppose injustice in international affairs, with the Palestinian issue occupying a central place in its diplomacy. During its term as a non-

permanent member of the UN Security Council (2024–2025), Algeria has sought to advance the Palestinian cause by framing it within its historical experience of anti-colonial struggle and decolonization.

In practical terms, this approach has included supporting and submitting draft resolutions calling for an end to settlement expansion and occupation, reaffirming the relevance of long-standing UN resolutions (such as UNSC Resolutions 242 and 338) and requesting emergency meetings to address developments in Gaza and Jerusalem. These efforts are grounded in the principles of international humanitarian law and international human rights law, and reflect Algeria's attempt to maintain sustained diplomatic pressure on the Palestinian issue within multilateral institutions.

Research Question: How has Algerian diplomacy contributed to the defense of the Palestinian cause within the United Nations Security Council?

Research Hypotheses:

_Israeli violations of Palestinian civilians' rights are inconsistent with the principles of international humanitarian law and therefore constitute war crimes under the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, given the illegality of the occupation itself.

_Algeria has used its position as a non-permanent member of the United Nations Security Council (2024–2025) to actively support the Palestinian cause through official diplomatic initiatives and draft resolutions. Through its participation in the Council, Algeria has sought to give stronger institutional visibility to the Palestinian issue and to reinforce calls for international action.

Significance of the Study: This research is significant because it focuses on these main dimensions:

1. It analyzes Algerian diplomatic initiatives in support of Gaza following the 2023 "Al-Aqsa Flood" operation.

2. It examines Algeria's role within key international institutions, including the United Nations Security Council, the General Assembly, and the International Court of Justice.

3. It explores Algeria's engagement with regional organizations such as the African Union, the Arab League, and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation.

Research Methodology

This study adopts an interdisciplinary methodological framework that combines political, legal, and social approaches, using the following methods:

Historical Method

This method involves collecting and analyzing historical data to understand the development of events over time. It is used to trace the evolution of the Palestinian–Israeli conflict and its key turning points, particularly in relation to the "Al-Aqsa Flood" operation.

Descriptive–Analytical Method

This method is used to describe and analyze political phenomena by combining qualitative and quantitative observations. It is applied to examine Algeria's official positions on the Palestinian issue, especially after the "Al-Aqsa Flood" operation, and to interpret their political implications.

Content Analysis Method

This method focuses on the systematic analysis of written and spoken materials such as official documents, speeches, and reports. In this study, it is used to analyze political and legal discourse on Gaza, including official statements and United Nations records.

2. Theoretical Foundations of Solidarity Diplomacy in International Relations

Before analyzing the actions of Algerian diplomacy as a non-permanent member of the United Nations Security Council, it is useful to address the theoretical dimension of the subject by clarifying the concept of solidarity diplomacy, both as a term and as a concept within the framework of International Relations theories.

2.1 Solidarity Diplomacy: Theoretical and Conceptual Framework

This article conceptualizes **solidarity diplomacy** as a norm-based form of diplomatic practice in which a state deliberately uses political, legal, and institutional tools to support peoples or states facing systemic injustice, occupation, or

serious violations of international law. Unlike interest-driven diplomacy, solidarity diplomacy is grounded in moral responsibility, legal commitments, and shared political identity, and is typically expressed through multilateral engagement rather than unilateral action.

From this perspective, solidarity diplomacy can be defined as the institutionalized expression of political and legal solidarity through diplomatic action aimed at defending international norms, protecting vulnerable populations, and reinforcing the authority of international law. This definition moves beyond rhetorical support and emphasizes sustained diplomatic behavior, legal argumentation, and collective action within international organizations. It is consistent with the understanding of international society as a system governed by shared rules and institutions, as outlined by Hedley Bull (1), and with constructivist insights on the role of norms and ideas in shaping international politics, as developed by Alexander Wendt (2).

2.2 Constructivism and Diplomatic Action

The theoretical foundation of solidarity diplomacy is closely linked to constructivist international relations theory. Constructivism argues that state behavior is shaped not only by material interests but also by norms, identities, and shared understandings. As Wendt explains, state interests are not fixed; they are socially constructed and evolve through interaction within international institutions (3).

Within this framework, solidarity diplomacy emerges when a state internalizes norms related to justice, legality, and humanitarian responsibility and translates them into concrete diplomatic practices. States engaging in this form of diplomacy often act as norm entrepreneurs, promoting specific interpretations of international law and seeking to influence the behavior of other actors. As noted by Martha Finnemore and Kathryn Sikkink (4), norms can shape state behavior through processes of socialization and generate reputational pressures over time.

This perspective helps explain why some states maintain legally and morally grounded diplomatic positions even when these positions offer limited immediate strategic gains.

2.3 Solidarity Diplomacy and the English School

Solidarity diplomacy can also be understood through the perspective of the English School of international relations. This approach views the international system not only as a space of power competition, but also as an international society governed by shared rules and institutions. As Hedley Bull explains, states form an international society when they recognize common interests and agree on basic rules of coexistence (5).

Within this framework, solidarity represents a more advanced level of cooperation, where states go beyond simple coexistence and accept broader responsibilities toward others. In legal terms, solidarity appears as a guiding principle behind collective obligations in areas such as international humanitarian law, the right to self-determination, and the prohibition of serious international crimes. As noted by James Crawford, contemporary international law increasingly relies on collective responsibility and enforcement, rather than only on bilateral relations between states (6).

Accordingly, solidarity diplomacy operates at the intersection of law and multilateralism, where diplomatic action is justified not primarily by power, but by legal legitimacy and shared international norms.

2.4 Solidarity Diplomacy and Postcolonial Approaches

Historically, solidarity diplomacy is closely linked to postcolonial experiences and South–South cooperation. During the Cold War and the period of decolonization, newly independent states used solidarity as a diplomatic tool to defend self-determination, oppose foreign occupation, and resist the dominance of major powers within international institutions.

Scholars focusing on Global South international relations argue that these practices represent a form of **counter-**

hegemonic diplomacy, aimed not only at participating in the existing international system but also at transforming it. For example, Amitav Acharya highlights the growing role of non-Western actors in reshaping global norms (7), while B. S. Chimni emphasizes how Global South perspectives challenge dominant structures in international law and governance (8).

In this sense, solidarity diplomacy reflects a broader effort by postcolonial states to promote more inclusive and equitable forms of international cooperation.

3. Gaza Between Humanitarian Principles and Strategic Interests

This section briefly analyzes the “Al-Aqsa Flood” operation and its strategic implications for the Palestinian–Israeli conflict, highlighting its regional and international repercussions. It also examines how international diplomacy has responded to the resulting humanitarian crisis in Gaza, showing that the event exposed significant weaknesses in the global diplomatic system.

The Gaza conflict illustrates the tension between humanitarian principles and political interests in international relations. Despite the catastrophic humanitarian situation and the clear rules of international humanitarian law protecting civilians, there remains a wide gap between legal norms and political practice.

In addition, the crisis cannot be understood separately from the strategic interests of major regional and international actors, who often prioritize security and geopolitical considerations over humanitarian concerns, particularly in relation to regional alliances, deterrence dynamics, and normalization processes.

3.1 Historical Overview

The “Al-Aqsa Flood” operation, launched on 7 October 2023 by the Izz al-Din al-Qassam Brigades (Hamas’s military wing), is widely described as a major turning point in the Palestinian–Israeli conflict. It reflects a shift in the logic of Palestinian resistance toward greater reliance on internal initiative and organized action, rather than external intervention. In this sense, it is part of a

broader evolution of resistance since the First Intifada (1987), moving toward more structured and coordinated forms of struggle.

Over time, Hamas has developed a more institutionalized political and military structure, including coordination mechanisms such as the Joint Operations Room, which brought together several resistance factions. Within this framework, the operation is interpreted as a transition from a mainly defensive approach to a more coordinated offensive strategy, reshaping patterns of resistance in Gaza (9i).

The operation also had a strong psychological impact. It exposed serious weaknesses in Israeli intelligence and early warning systems, particularly within the Military Intelligence Directorate (Aman) and the Shin Bet, which failed to anticipate the attack. This failure is partly linked to analytical biases and long-standing assumptions about Hamas’s capabilities, leading to misinterpretation of available indicators. As a result, the operation is viewed as both a military and cognitive shock, revealing vulnerabilities in Israel’s security perception. (10ii). In addition, the operation marked a shift in the information and discourse dimension of the conflict. It challenged Israel’s long-standing narrative dominance in international public opinion, especially amid strong Western support. At the same time, intensified rhetoric from Israeli officials during the war contributed to further politicization of the conflict’s discourse (11iii).

Overall, the “Al-Aqsa Flood” is seen as a significant development in the trajectory of Palestinian resistance. It strengthened Hamas’s position in Gaza, improved its future bargaining capacity, and contributed to re-centering the Palestinian issue in regional and international debates, despite the severe humanitarian consequences of the war (12 iv).

In essence, Hamas’s landmark “Al-Aqsa Flood” operation imposed new dynamics on the Palestinian-Israeli conflict, summarized as follows:

- Strengthening Hamas's future negotiating position.
- Consolidating Hamas's control over the Gaza Strip.
- Revitalizing the Palestinian cause in opposition to emerging regional normalization projects (13v).

Despite the severe humanitarian consequences of the war in Gaza, including significant civilian casualties, the events of October 7 and their aftermath have re-centered the Palestinian question in regional and international discourse after a period in which it risked marginalization.

3.2 Assessing the War on Gaza through the lens of International Law

According to international humanitarian law, and as affirmed by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the imposition of a blockade that endangers civilian lives by depriving them of essential goods and services necessary for their survival constitutes a violation of international humanitarian law, unless justified by imperative military necessity. Such measures are classified as a form of collective punishment, prohibited under the **Geneva Conventions: Protocol III (Article 87), Protocol IV (Article 33), its Annex (Article 50), and Rule 103 of customary international humanitarian law**. Furthermore, OHCHR emphasized that imposing restrictions on the movement of persons and goods that threaten civilian lives is explicitly prohibited under international law (14 vi).

Algeria's legal argumentation at the UN relies on this systematic correspondence between treaty obligations (Geneva law) and individual criminal responsibility (Rome Statute). By invoking war crimes language in Security Council debates, Algeria situates Israeli conduct within the framework of international criminal liability, rather than political dispute.

4. Algeria's Diplomatic Actions at the UN Security Council in Support of Gaza

Algeria has adopted a discourse that describes Israeli actions as blatant violations

of international humanitarian law and has called on the UN Security Council to fulfill its responsibilities under the UN Charter. Algeria's UN Ambassador **Amar Bendjama** repeatedly stated that: "the Security Council has failed to protect the Palestinians due to double standards."

4.1 Algeria's Collaborative Diplomacy in Support of Gaza

Rooted in its war of independence against France (1954–1962), Algeria's foreign policy has been shaped by strong support for anti-colonial movements and by principles such as national sovereignty and non-interference in domestic affairs. This approach is most clearly reflected in its support for the Palestinian and Sahrawi causes, which remain central priorities in its foreign policy.

As an active member of the Non-Aligned Movement, Algeria has also maintained a balanced diplomatic position, allowing it to sustain relations with both Western powers (the United States and the European Union) and the Russia–China bloc (15^{vii}).

4.2 Chronology of Algeria's advocacy efforts at the Security Council concerning the war on Gaza

A-Calling for Emergency Security Council Sessions:

As a non-permanent member of the Security Council (2024–2025), Algeria requested urgent meetings to discuss developments related to the Israeli aggression on Gaza. Algeria continues to work as a non-permanent member of the Security Council to establish an immediate ceasefire in the Gaza Strip, the target of uninterrupted Zionist attacks since the October 7, 2023 (16^{viii}).

B-Submitting Draft Resolutions for a Ceasefire:

In February 2024, Algeria submitted a draft resolution calling for an immediate ceasefire in Gaza, the release of hostages, and the facilitation of humanitarian aid. The resolution received majority support (13 votes in favor) but was vetoed by the United States. In response, Algeria's permanent representative to the United Nations, Ambassador **Amar Bendjama** declared: "We will not stop until the Security Council

fulfills its responsibilities." Calling for an "immediate" and "permanent" ceasefire in Gaza and Lebanon:

"We call on all members of the Security Council to impose an immediate and permanent ceasefire in Gaza and Lebanon, to work toward establishing an independent Palestinian state with Al-Quds Sharif as its capital, and to bring an end the Israeli occupation of all Arab lands," said Bendjama during an emergency Security Council meeting on the Middle East situation, held at the request of Algeria, China, and Russia (17^{ix}).

C-Advocating for Full UN Membership for Palestine:

In April 2024, Algeria led an initiative within the Council to pass a draft resolution granting full UN membership to Palestine. The resolution received 12 votes in favor, but was again vetoed by the United States.

The Security Council today blocked Palestine's bid to become a full member of the United Nations due to a United States veto on a draft resolution that would have recommended the granting of such status.

The proposal, submitted by Algeria, received 12 votes in favour, with the United States casting a negative vote and Switzerland and the United Kingdom abstaining. A Council resolution requires at least nine votes in favour and no vetoes from its five permanent members — China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States — to pass. The Algerian draft failed, owing to a negative vote cast by a permanent member.

If adopted, the draft would have had the 15-member Council recommend to the 193-member General Assembly that "the State of Palestine be admitted to membership in the United Nations"(18).^x

In a message read on his behalf by Minister of Foreign Affairs and National Community Abroad, **Ahmed Attaf**, during the Arab-Islamic Summit in Riyadh, the President of the Republic said that Algeria, since joining the Security Council, has worked to "keep the spotlight constantly on

the Palestinian cause in particular, and on developments in the Middle East in general."

"With the same level of commitment, Algeria will respond positively to the request made to it by our summit to revive the issue of the admission of the State of Palestine as a full member of the UN"(19).^{xi}

D-Draft Resolution to Halt the Rafah Offensive:

In May 2024, Algeria submitted a draft resolution calling for an immediate halt to the Israeli offensive in Rafah, deeming it a catastrophic threat to civilians. The initiative received broad international support and marked a continuation of Algeria's active diplomacy at the Council but USA has used veto power to quash Algeria's draft resolution demanding an immediate ceasefire in Gaza (20).^{xii}.

Amar Bendjama said— after a closed-door meeting of the 15-member UN security body on Gaza — that the aim of the move was to "stop the killing in Rafah" (20). (^{xiii}).

E-Supporting Legal Action at the International Court of Justice:

Algeria used its position in the Security Council to support South Africa's case at the International Court of Justice, reaffirming its commitment to utilizing international legal mechanisms to hold the occupation accountable.

Recalling also the Order delivered on 26 January 2024 by the International Court of Justice indicating provisional measures to Israel in the case concerning the application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (South Africa v. Israel) in relation to the right of the Palestinian people in the Gaza Strip to be protected from all acts within the scope of Article II and Article III of the Convention (21).^(xiv).

At Security Council meeting on provisional measures decided by the International Court of Justice (ICJ) concerning the Zionist war on the Palestinian people, Algeria stressed the importance of accountability to protect future generations from the atrocities currently being committed

in Gaza, calling for an immediate ceasefire in the Gaza Strip.

At the start of his address, Amar Bendjema quoted the statement of the President of the Republic, **Abdelmadjid Tebboune**, contained in his message on the occasion of the 11 December 1960 events, in which he had said that “those behind the acts of genocide in Gaza would be recorded in history as war criminals and enemies of life and humanity.” He emphasized “the historic nature of the ICJ’s ruling,” declaring an end to “the era of impunity for the Israeli occupation” (22). (xv).

It can be said that Algeria’s diplomacy at the United Nations, as a non-permanent member of the Security Council, has been characterized by a combination of political pressure, legal advocacy, and humanitarian action, alongside attempts to build international alliances. Although its effectiveness has been limited by the American veto, it has nonetheless played an important role in keeping Gaza on the international agenda.

4.3 Future Prospects: Can Algeria Lead a New Arab Initiative?

Algeria’s consistent support for the Palestinian cause is a central element of its foreign policy, rooted in its historical commitment to anti-colonial struggles. As the late President Houari Boumediene stated in 1974, “We stand with Palestine, whether right or wrong.” This long-standing position has been reflected in Algeria’s diplomatic efforts, including its role in mediating a reconciliation agreement in 2022 between Palestinian factions such as Hamas, Fatah, and other groups.

According to United Nations special procedures and independent investigative mechanisms, references to genocide in Gaza have significantly increased in official international discourse, including within the UN system. Recent reports by UN special rapporteurs and commissions of inquiry have suggested that the conduct of hostilities may amount to genocidal acts under international law, contributing to a broader legal and

diplomatic debate within both the Security Council and the General Assembly(23).

Algeria has consistently pursued a diplomatic approach that integrates political, legal, and humanitarian dimensions in its foreign policy, with the aim of maintaining the centrality of the Palestinian question in international forums, particularly following the events of October 7, 2023. Within this framework, Algeria has actively engaged both the United Nations Security Council and the General Assembly by supporting draft initiatives calling for an immediate ceasefire in Gaza and the protection of civilians, as reflected in official records of Security Council meetings and deliberations (24).

In parallel, Algeria has sought to mobilize broader international and regional consensus by coordinating positions with key multilateral actors, including the Arab League, the African Union, and the Non-Aligned Movement, all of which have issued repeated statements reaffirming support for Palestinian rights and calling for an end to hostilities (25). This coordinated diplomatic effort reflects a broader pattern of Global South alignment in multilateral diplomacy on the Palestinian issue.

Even in cases where draft resolutions fail to pass due to veto use within the Security Council, particularly by permanent members, Algeria continues to utilize both formal and informal diplomatic channels to sustain international attention on the issue, including through emergency sessions, public statements, and coalition-building among non-permanent members (26).

4.4 Three Scenarios

Based on the empirical and legal analysis of this study, three plausible scenarios can be identified regarding Algeria’s future role in supporting Gaza and the Palestinian cause within multilateral institutions. These scenarios reflect both structural constraints in the international system and available diplomatic opportunities. They can be assessed through indicators such as voting behavior, coalition-building, legal engagement, and agenda-setting capacity.

A. Normative Leadership Scenario: Legal and Moral Advocacy without Enforcement Power

In this scenario, Algeria continues to position itself as a normative actor within the United Nations system. Its diplomacy remains grounded in legal argumentation, humanitarian principles, and principled advocacy under international law, rather than coercive mechanisms.

Under this approach, Algeria is expected to:

- Continuously invoke international humanitarian law, particularly the Fourth Geneva Convention (ICRC, 1949);
- Refer to international criminal law, especially Article 8 of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC, 1998);
- Rely on legal developments such as the International Court of Justice (ICJ) provisional measures in *South Africa v. Israel* (2024) to frame Gaza as a question of legal accountability (ICJ, 2024).

From a constructivist perspective, this approach reflects the importance of norms and legitimacy in international politics. As Finnemore and Sikkink argue, “norms shape state behavior through processes of socialization and reputational pressure” (27). Even without enforcement capacity, sustained normative pressure may contribute to long-term behavioral change.

B. Global South Coalition Scenario: Expanding Diplomatic Influence through Coordination

In this scenario, Algeria strengthens its influence by expanding coalition diplomacy with states of the Global South, particularly within Africa, Asia, and Latin America. This builds on its historical position within the Non-Aligned Movement and its credibility in African diplomacy.

Key features include:

- Coordinated voting and joint sponsorship of resolutions in the United Nations Security Council;

- Collective legal and diplomatic engagement, including support for ICJ proceedings and advisory opinions;
- Framing the Palestinian issue within broader narratives of decolonization, occupation, and selective enforcement of international law.

This scenario aligns with scholarship on the rise of the Global South in global governance. As Acharya argues, world order is increasingly “multiplex,” with rising regional actors challenging Western dominance in norm-setting (28). While such coalitions cannot eliminate veto power, they can shift diplomatic momentum toward the United Nations General Assembly, where majority voting prevails.

C. Structural Stalemate Scenario: Persistent Veto Politics and Institutional Blockage

The third scenario reflects continued institutional paralysis in the United Nations Security Council due to the veto power of permanent members. In this context, Algeria’s initiatives—despite their legal and moral legitimacy—are frequently blocked, limiting immediate policy outcomes.

This interpretation is consistent with realist critiques of international institutions. As Mearsheimer argues, international organizations often reflect the interests of powerful states rather than constrain them (29). The veto system institutionalizes power asymmetry and allows major powers to protect allies even in cases involving serious humanitarian violations.

However, repeated veto use may generate secondary political effects, including:

- Gradual erosion of the Security Council’s legitimacy;
- Increased pressure for UN reform;
- Greater reliance on alternative legal and diplomatic forums outside the Council.

5. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The findings of this study demonstrate that Algeria adopted a multidimensional diplomatic approach to support Gaza during its non-permanent membership on the UN Security Council (2024-2025). Algeria’s actions reflected a firm commitment to its

long-standing foreign policy principles, particularly its opposition to occupation, support for the right of peoples to self-determination, and defense of just causes. Politically, Algeria worked diligently to place the humanitarian situation in Gaza at the heart of international discourse. Through its participation in Security Council meetings and its coordination with Arab and African states, Algeria mobilized diplomatic support for an immediate ceasefire and the protection of Palestinian civilians. These efforts reinforced Algeria's image as a key supporter of the Palestinian cause in international organizations.

Legally, Algeria emphasized the need to respect international humanitarian law and ensure accountability for violations committed in Gaza. Its support for draft resolutions and legal initiatives reflected its desire to frame the conflict within the broader context of international law, rather than focusing solely on political considerations. Although many of these proposals faced obstacles in the Security Council, they contributed to maintaining international attention on the legal dimensions of the crisis.

Overall, the findings indicate that although Algeria's ability to shift the balance of power within the Security Council is limited, its diplomacy has played a significant role in influencing standards and advocating for change. Algeria has succeeded in keeping the Palestinian issue on the international agenda, demonstrating how middle-income countries can utilize solidarity diplomacy to influence global discussions, mobilize international support, and defend the principles of justice and the right to self-determination.

6. CONCLUSION

From the above, it can be observed that the history of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict did not begin on October 7, 2023. However, the Al-Aqsa Flood operation marked a significant turning point in the trajectory of the conflict, which had largely developed in favor of Israel since the 1967 war. This event is not solely connected to the Palestinian question, but also reflects a

broader, ongoing issue linked to the persistence of the occupation. It highlights the struggle of a people living under blockade who have endured repeated cycles of violence.

Algeria has adopted a consistent approach toward cooperative and humanitarian diplomacy, seeking to integrate the political, legal, and humanitarian dimensions in order to protect civilians in Gaza and to restore the centrality of the Palestinian question on the international stage. Accordingly, Algeria turned to the United Nations Security Council and the General Assembly through:

1. Submitting draft resolutions calling for an immediate and permanent ceasefire and the lifting of the blockade on the Gaza Strip.
2. Condemning the humanitarian violations committed against civilians in Gaza and characterizing them as war crimes and acts of genocide.
3. Mobilizing international and regional support by coordinating with the Arab and African groups, as well as the Non-Aligned Movement, to ensure that the Palestinian cause remains at the forefront of international concern.

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