

The Algerian / Chinese common trade and economic cooperation: a measured study for the period (2000 –2020)

Bellahmar hadj ^{1*} Hamza ali²

¹ University Center -El-BAYADH –algeria, h.bellahmar@cu-elbayadh.dz

² University Center - El- BAYADH – algeria, a.hamza@cu-elbayadh.dz

Received: 25/02/2023

Accepted: 14/04/2023

Published: 01/06/2023

Abstract:

The following given study demonstrates the impact of economic cooperation on Algerian / Chinese common trade, which have a huge material and human capacities. China seeks to enhance their economic and commercial power in Africa, and invades external supermarkets beneath African / Chinese cooperation forum since the beginning of the year 2000.

Algeria in their side became serious to look for an economic partner that to a real economic development outside the European sector. Through this search we are going to present an analytical study that shows the most essential points of Algerian / Chinese common trade and their benefits.

Keywords: Algeria – China – economic cooperation – common trade - African / Chinese cooperation forum

Jel Classification Codes: F18, F15 ,N47 ,N45 ,F19

1. INTRODUCTION

China is considered as the biggest country in Asia and even in Europe. It has a population more than one billion and four thousand inhabitants i.e.: ¼ world 's inhabitants .Nowadays China witnesses an immense diplomatic, economic and nuclear progress. Taking in consideration this development ,it is necessary fot China to look for more resources and new strategies such us cooperation within the entire world .

China focuses more on north African countries like Algeria as a priority regarding their common political relationships and geographical location. The Algerian / Chinese relationships help to reduce Algerian / European classical partnership , because China dominates investements in Algeria in various fields through the arrival of workshops and donations of Chinese companies ,without forgetting the comercial exchanges by the beginning of

* -correspondant author's

the year 2000 .

Since 2003, China is considered as the first purveyor for Algeria and its 10th client regarding that China is a principle element in the world trade.

What is the impact of economic cooperation on Algerian / Chinese common trade?

To reach the answer we should ask the following questions;

- What are the main indexes of economic cooperation ?
- How can we define common trade and what is the real fact of this concept between Algeria / China?

- Is there any impact of economic cooperation on affluxes related to Algerian /

Chinese common trade ?

Study 's hypothesis :

To reach the answer for many essential and sub-essential queries ,we have to set some hypotheses that clarify the previous queries .These hypotheses are ;

- Algerian / Chinese common trade aim to gain both experience and practice in one hand and enhance Algerian / Chinese economic development in the other .

- The Algerian / Chinese common trade is considered as a strategic relationship to achieve the targeted goals .

- The existence of a morale relationship between the economic cooperation and common trade for the long term .

The importance of the study :

This study treats north African / Chinese real fact 's and its intensions through the economic cooperation, also the Algerian / Chinese relationships especially after the immense economic progress of the Chinese existence which impose more extension (new markets) .

Study 's frame:

This study 's frame is represented within two points. Firstly; chronic 's frame between the period (2000-2020) and we have chosen this period because of the real Algerian / Chinese relationships which became more stronger after the year 2000, especially after African/ Chinese cooperation forum ' foundation. Algeria became the strongest partner for China after silk 's path in 2003 .Algeria became the first Arabic country that produces a real and strategic partnership with China. Secondly, place 's frame; simply because Algeria has a strategic economic location and fertile country.

Study 's protocol :

This study is based on the analytic experimental protocol which relies on ingathering data's and also on studying documents and statistics to determine the indexes of economic cooperation that impact Algerian/ Chinese common trade. In our study we are going to base on resources, references, essays and reports declared by official international authorities.

Axes of the study:

- The First Axis; the definition of economic cooperation.
- The Second Axis; The African/ Chinese economic cooperation forum and silk's path.
- The Third Axis; The main commercial and economic conventions signed by Algeria and China beneath the economic cooperation between the period ;2000 -2020.
- The Fourth Axis; the strategy of Algerian / Chinese 's economic cooperation between the period 2000 -2020.

- The First Axis; The economic cooperation:

1- The definition of economic cooperation: there a lot of definitions such as; is the ommission of some obstacles in the international economic relationships through commercial conventions and tactic procedures between countries in many fields, and also through different common investements, and activate the financial institutions'role between both monetary markets and labor market (**Alian ,2009, P.27**).

Also we can define it as ;an essay to arrange the economic countries' policies within a method that does not set an institutional structure , but to achieve an agreement in the economic field to reach certain economic targets without enlarging this cooperation (**Rahim , 2002,P.41**).

Regarding the previous definition , we can define the economic cooperation as ; some reactions and voluminous connections between many sides to reach a determined goals , by the omission of the obstacles that face the international economic ralationships .

2- The economic cooperation ' goals and its importance : (ASIA, 2019, P396)

The importance of economic cooperation on different fields and sectors is convenient to targeted goals such as ;

- The achievement of economic progress for all countries of the two sides .
- The exchange of expertisesand technologies between founder institutions and other start up ones outside borders .
- The augmentation of appointment's opportunities for local monetary's reserves and local investors .
- Control the use of economic resources for both sides .

3-The economic cooperation 's figurations : (Abdelmadjid ,2006, p 17)

There are many forms of the economic cooperation and it increase from one form to another , we can summarize this as ;

- a- Customs' preferences zone ;commercial preferences' conventions .
- b- Free trade' s zone .
- c- Customs union .
- d- Common supermarket .
- e- The economic union .
- f- The economic coalition .
- g- Silk's path project (Focac).

The second Axis ;The Chinese / African Cooperation 's forum :

-What do we mean with forum and what are its goals :

It is a background for the cooperation that bases on counsel and scientific dialogue .and it was founded by both Chinese and African leaders in 2000 , for the reinforcement of Chinese / African cooperation and facing the economic globalisation .Not as the U. S .America , the chinese speech focused more on equality , south-south cooperation, considered it self predominant in the south .

We can summarize the main point of the forum as ;

- It is a field a political dialogue and a background of an economic coopeartion and commercial integration (**Janson ,2009**). It is a space for a diplomatic counselling and formalizing the African / Chinese relationships .The Ithupian capital Addisa Ababa recieved the 2nd ministerial congress of African / Chinese cooperation forum .More than 70 officials were present from Chinese leaders , and more than 44 African country .The external affaires and economic cooperation 's responsables was also present , who reinforced und undertook cooperation in the social and the safety fields as a priority , through enlarging the human resourses ' fund developements.It was planned to train about 10000 African experts for the next 03 years , without forgetting the medical care and cultural exchanges (**Paruk, Décembre 2008, pp. 87-88-89**).

Adissa Ababa 's workshop resulted the confirmation of common trade .More than 29 milliards dolar of African / Chinese 's total tradeis registered , and it is very acceptable augmentation according to the year 2003 .This is a real evident which emphasises the given power to common trade by the second workplan in 2004 .

Towards a stronger relationships , in 2006 Bijien's Forum in which a workplan was presented by China along the next 03 years .China declared more donations and helps for the black continent (about 01 milliard dolar) and decided to form the African / Chinese 's development fund to enhance investements .Forethemore , presenting 13 milliard dolard as preferences 'credits , and it abolished debts of 31African countries , opened and recievedAfrican 's exports , achieved hospitals and schools in the country side . All these procedures were under the Chinese

diplomacy to get a positive reputation (**Cissé, may 2012**) .

Cairo 's African / Chinese cooperation Forum on November 7th , 2009 played a vital role to confirm the Chinese existence in Africa .The Chinese trade volume reached 100 milliard dolar in 2006 , and 50 million dolar was the global value devoted to credits and helps by China to Africa .

In the fifth ministerial assembly of African / Chinese cooperation Forum (2012) the chinese 's president HU JI TAW ensured new plans will done by governement to enhance cooperation in medicine investements and donations (20 MILLIARD DOLAR) . This donations are for ; agriculture , industry and startup 's institutions . All these procedures were planned to end the American existence and power in Africa .

2-Important agendas and initiatives suggested bu China :

Since the foundation of African / Chinese cooperation forum , China was also the seeker for a new initiatives .In the 8th ministerial congress , the chinese president CHI JIN declared new essential agendas and procedures which aimed to reinforce the African / Chinese cooperation for the next 3 years .Theses agendas contain the following ; medecine .health . fighting poverty .developping agriculture . commercial advertising .encouraging investements .numeracy inventions . the green development .construct capacities . cultural exchanges. Peace and security.

According to the previous , China is obliged to achieve numerous projects for Africa and massive monetary donations to refresh the african economy .For example ;China intended to provide one milliard dosage of COVID 19 's inoculation to africa .Also it intended to grante more than 10 massive projects in each field that was mensioned before .

China granted 10 milliard dolars to support the African exports ,and encourages their institutions toinvest in Africa .The president Chi suggested four proposals to set up a common African / Chinese society , these proposals are ;fighting against covid 19 through solidarity , deepening cooperation ,enhancing the green developement ,spreading loyalty .

3- Toward a new cooperation 's phase :

Among the ministerial congress 's results and decisions was : Dakar's work plan 2022-2024 - African / Chinese 's next future 2035 - African / Chinese proclamation of climat 's changes – The announcement of the 8th ministerial congress of African / Chinese forum .This congres sis considred as a starting point toward a new phase that leads to a high progress of African / Chinese cooperation as WUNG YI the foriegn affairs ' minister suggested in the end of this congress (**Ali, 2022**)

4- Silk's path project :

In the past , silk's path contained two part ; the north part goes through east europe –the black sea – El kirem Isle and arrived to Venus in Italy ,while the south partgoes through Seria and arrived toEgypt and north africa .It took this name because it was the only source of silk and it plays a vital role in commercial and cultural exchanges till the 6th century .It is a network of roads relies in two main paths ; summery and other wintry .

The rise of silk's path is related with the construction or the industry of this product .China was the only nation that elaborated this industry and its secrets .

Silk became the first product of Chinese power .The new silk's path differs from the ancient one because the ancient one was a mean of communication , cultural exchanges and less political importance .While the new one has another call which is the path' s initiative .This later shows the great ambitions of china towards energy in the 21st century and it is an important strategy to invade the east.

The project covers 66 countries in 03 continents ; asia -europe and africa.It splits to three main regions ; pivotal - extension's regions and subsidiary regions .

The porject contains 2 branches ; wild one (the economic silk path ' s band) and Maritime one (maritime silk ' s path).

The maritime maritime silk ' s path extends from the chinese coast through Singaphore and India towards the mediteranian sea ,while wild branche involves 06 passages are ;

- The new Euro-Assian ' s wild bridge that extends from western china towestern Russia

- Russian /Mongolian ' s chinese passage that extends from north china to eastern Russia

- Western Asia / Mid Asia ' s chinese passage that extends from western china to Turckey

- Indian chinese parity isle ' s chinese passage that extends from southern china to Singaphore

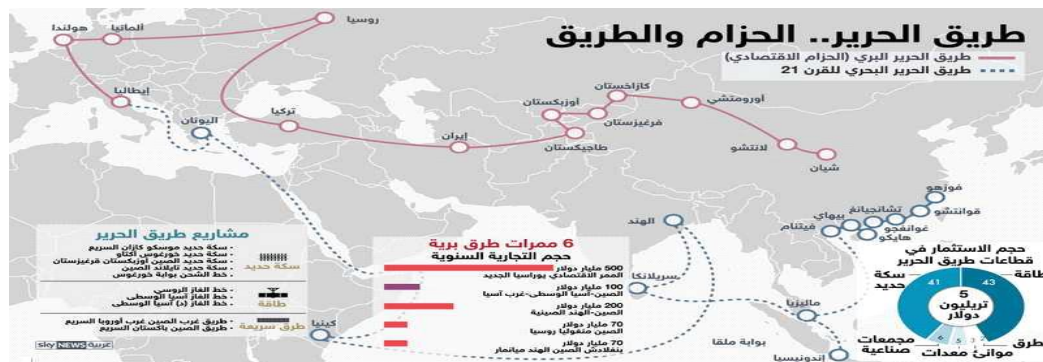
- Pakistan ' s chinese passage that extends from south western china to Pakistan

- Chinese / Indian / Miamarian ' s Bingladichian passage that extends from southern china to India

The maritime silk ' s path contains two main lines ;

- The first line starts from the chinese coast and goes through Malaga' s neck arriving to india and the middle east and east of africa to europe coasts

-The second line binds coastal ports of china from the south of the pasific Ocean



Silk 's path..Band and path

-The main goals of Band and Path' s initiative :

Band and Path' s project seems more modern and aims to change world' s card by setting up two main paths ; wild one that extends from china to mid-asia and the mediteranian sea and europe .The second one is a group of maritime lines pass through commercial and industrial compound and free zones .china seeks to spread its strategy that aim to reinforce the communal economy by building more international and regional relationships.So ,band and path ' s strategy was among the legislative decisions in the 3rd congress of central committe of the communist party in

Biejn on November 2013 .These congresses ensured the construction of band and path .The chinese ' s president announced the initiative of silk ' s path in the same year .This initiative passes with 03 episodes : (Allah, 2019, p. 12)

- The first one ; it is called the strategic mobilization between the period 2013-2016

- The second one ; it is called the strategic execution between the period 2016-2019

The third one ; it is called the strategic evalution between the period 2019-2024

China has enforced its economy through band and path' s initiative , and it is considred as an external political intiative for nowadays time .it costs more than one trillion dolar involving more than 80 countries that are resposible and in charge of 36% from the international global local output and 41% from the global trade .

Band and path ' s initiative helps china to invest its huge monetary ' s reserves and revive its institutions .

The chinese eastern port and Malaga ' s narrow play a vital role in the economic activities (more than 80% of the chinese oil passes through this narrow .So it is a logic investments to construct trade ' s paths pass through Pakistan and mid-asia .The severe competition between china and U.S .A is a real reason that make china more ambitious . (Aisha, 2021, pp. 118-119)

-The Algerian participation in band and path' s initiative :

Algeria plays a vital geo-political role in north Africa region ,so it is a strategic membership in Band and path ' s initiative. Algeria is the gate for south sahara to europe ,it is also a political power in north africa and the african union .

All these reasons make Algeria a strong partner for china .Algeria and china cooperate with another through forums such as ; china / African ' s cooperation forum to join the band' s initiative (casaf) and arab countries / china' s cooperation forum (focac) in 2018 .

Both Algeria and China promoted cooperation in the following fields ; economy – trade – investments – e

nergy and mining .China has the intension to invest in developing the central Hamdaniya ' s port that should be the first and the biggest port in Algeria. El hamdaniya has the ability to be a pivotal factor in north africa and the mediteranian sea . The algerian port Elhamdaniya will reach a yearly capacity of 25 million Ton , and a station that deals with 6,5 Million countainers of 20 feet .This project that brings new commercial intensions costs China more than 3,3Milliar dolar

The state ' s Chinese institutions for engineering construction (cscec) and the Algerian ' s port staff adhered the project within a chinese finance , this adherence has a pivotal condition while is ; china will conduct all operation related to this project for the next 25 years .

The algerian government intends to reinforce its informatics ' backgrounds through the given help of the chinese institutions which are strong and active in one hand and china will exploit Algerian ' s resources such as ; gold – phosphate and uranum .

Despite that Band and path' s initiative aimed to develop countries ,it is defined as indirect institution for the chinese dominance in the commercial field .China makes allies through its stratigic diplomacy which is debts ' register .Within this diplomacy , china will impose its power on economy .countries that are members in the european union are afraid from

the chinese / Algerian cooperation because they are convinced that this cooperation is toward a positive future (**PILLAI, mai 2022**).

The third Axis ; The main commercial and economic conventions signed by Algeria and China beneath the economic cooperation between the period 2000 -2020 :

A- In the commercial field :

- 1- Cooperation ' s convention between the Algerian chamber of trade and industry ,and the Chinese council to seek progress and external trade ' s development .15/05/2001
- 2- convention between Algerian and China in the field of energy (the algeian ministry of energy and mine – international commissariat for development and reform) . this convention happened through the visit of the chinese president Hu Jintau to Algeria on February 3rd. 2004
- 3- The signature of understanding note between the global chinese institution (cnpc) and sonatrach during the visit of the chinese president Hu Jintau to Algeria on February 3rd. 2004
- 4- The signature of understanding note between sonatrach and cnpc during the visit of the Algerain president to china on November 2006
- 5 - The signature of understanding note in Beijin on November 05th, 2006.
- 6 - The signature of understanding note in the field of controlling equality and the visitation of products on November 05th, 2006.
- 7- The signature of understanding note between the national agency for refreshing exports (Algex) and developement office and Chinese external trade on June 16th ,2007 in Beijin .
- 8- The duel convention of the alternative legal help in civic and trade affairs signed on January 10th ,2010 .

9- Strategic cooperation ' s design :

In Algeria on July 08th 2014 , Algeria and China signed the convention of global strategy cooperation' s design that extends for the next 05 years .This convention is the first one that was signed by china within an arab country . This design aimed to enhance and develop the chinese / Algerian economy relationships , especially the direct chinese investements in prior fields concerning the next 05 years ' s design 2015 – 2019 .Also this design will contribute in the augmentation and diversification of exchanges in different fields (**CHINJUA,2014**)

B- Finance ' s field :

- 1- The convention of encouragement and exchange protection signed on October 1996 was applied in 2003 after the Chinese confirmation .
- 2- The convention of avioding double taxation and forbiding the taxation ' s

evasion signed on Nov 06th 2006 .This convention was confirmed by the presidential decree n ° ; 174 / 07 dated on July 06th 2007 .

C- Industry – Investement and mining ' s fields :

1- The promotion of industrial cooperation ' s convention ; on October 17th 2016 ,Algeria signed the industrial cooperation ' s convention with China that aims to execute projects and brings investements .It is also called (promoting chinese –Algerian productivity ' s convention) and aimed to re-construct the economic relationships that are based on commercial exchanges and public achievement contracts .Also it aimed to control this economic relationships toward a dynamic investements and common productions through setting up an executive framwork and industrial background partnership (transformation ' s

Industry –exploiting resources and energies – mechanic ' s industry - iron' s industries – chemical ' s industries- renewable energy ' s industry – mining transformation – household appliances)

Through this convention , both Algeria and China seek to improve and modernize productivity for those Algerian institutions by giving them industrial tecknologies (**Arabi 2016**).

2- Encouragement and exchange protection ' s convention signed on October 1996 was applied in 2003 after the chinese confirmation .

3- understanding note in petty and medieum industries – traditional industries was signed on February 04th 2004.

4- The convention of avoiding double taxation and forbiding taxation ' s evasion signed on November 2006 in Biejn .

5- understanding note signed in Biejn on November 05th 2006 ,through this note China was obliged to facilitate the transportation of tecknology to improve investement and partnership especially in the field of transferable industry .

6- understanding note of controlling quality and the visitation of products signed in Beijin on November 06th 2006.

7- The presidential decree 174 .07 dated on July 06th 2007 .

8- The convention of exchanged law helps in civic and traditional affaires signed on January 2010 .

9- understanding note in the in the industrial and investement cooperation signed on April 29th 2015 .

10- understanding note between the algerian institute of quantification and the chinese administration .

D- Transport ' s field :

1- The convention of international government for civic airy transport signed in Beijin on November 06th 2006 and was confirmed by the

presidential decree 356.08 dated on November 2008 .

2- Missions 'exchange related to the dispensation exchange .

3- understanding note between the ministry on industry and the ministry of mining and transport and NORICO' s institution signed in Algeria on 10th November 2015 .

E- Agriculture and rural developement ' s field :

1- message exchange related to cooperation' s project which is devoted for the treatment and improvement of soils and salty water was signed on June 2007 .

2- Artistic cooperation' s convention of 02 million UWAN signed during the visit of Chinese vice-president of the government charged with agriculture on November 2007 .

3- Speech' s exchanges related with cooperation ' s project in salty soils signed on December 2008 .

4- The report of the Algerian –Chinese project related with the improvement of salty agriculture ' s soil in Algeria was signed in Algiers on September 29th 2015 .

5- understanding note for double cooperation in the field of agriculture and fishing was signed on April 23rd 2017 .

F- Tourism and traditional industry ' s fields :

1- Understanding note for the economic ' s cooperation between the ministry of projects (petty and medieum) and traditional industries and the ministry of industry was signed inAlgiers on February 03rd 2004 .

2- Understanding note in the field of facilitating chinese touristic group ' s voyage was signed on July11th 2018 and was confirmed in2019 .

3- Algeria was joined chinese initiative (economic band - silk' s path) and maritime silk' s path of the 21st century .Also Algeria was a member ship in the Asian investement since December 27th 2019. **(External, 2020)**

The fourth Axis ; The Algerian / Chinese strategy of economic' s cooperation between the period (2000-2020):

1- The commercial exchanges ‘Africa ‘ :

To reinforce its commercial relationships within africa ,China declared many initiatives such us ; the african new developement strategy in 2001- A workplan to accelerate industrial developement in africa in 2007 – african work plan for underneath construction ' s developement in 2013 – Support the future intension of African (2063) to promote its commercial and economic existance .

The main reasons that make China deepens its relationships within the

black continent ;

Looking for new natural resources in africa and most estimations say that africa has 90% of the world ' s needs from ; Platin – cobalt and has ½ of world' s needs from gold and has two third of Magnisium and 35% of Uranium .Also Africa possesses huge capacities in agriculture that make it dominante .It also possesses important water' s resources (13 rivers).Africa has more than 35% as fertile ground from its global surface ,because it has a climatic diversity that helps different crops to grow .So ,the agriculture investement is a priority for china .(**Mokhtar, 2009,p .05**)

China will be in need of new resources ;supermarkets .So it focuses more in dominating Africa , 1/3 of its external investements are in mining because this field plays a vital role in its economic stability .In 2013 China became the 2nd country in theworld that import oil after USA .China imports about 07 millions barrel every day ,because its need to oil reaches 30% in one year .China imports

1/3 of their need of oil from Africa .Angola is the first African partnership that exports oil to china .It deals with china about 15% from the global exportation .Also china has other partners such as ; Algeria – Sudan – Tchad – Nigiria and Congo .(**Abass ,2022 ,p. 176**).

China bought big shares in Delta Niger' s region .In the beggining of 2007 The national maritime Chinese institution bought a share of 45 % from the Nigerian oil and gaz furrow ,and bought 35 % of inventions ' autourisation .Some studies say that the chinese daily need for oil will be double

for the next 10 years (from 4,2 Millions barrel in 1997 to 9,5 millions barrel in 2020) .As a second procedure ,China intends to look for oil and gaz in its southern sea . (**Hassan, 2017**)

Along the previous decade ,the Chinese importation of immature materials was augmenting except iron .China seeked to sign contracts to monopolize the extraction and expoitation' s immaturities ; cobalt and tinalim (used to produce mobilephones and computers) –gold- uranium –magnizium – diamond and zink with governement such as ;Congo –Zambia- Nigiria – Kiniya- Senegal –Egypt –Algeria- Tchad and Ithiopie .These contracts costed about 29 milliard dolar and was financed by the chinese development bank .

Creating new african markets ; the african /chinese commercial relationships witnessed a great evolution ,because i twas doubled ten times from the bigenning of the 21st century ,in which China became the second essensial commercial partner of the black continent since 2010 after USA . In 2013 ,china became the 1st commercial partner of Africa and some

statistics say that ;the commercial exchanges 'volume reaches 200 milliard dollar in 2013-2014 .After that ,the volume of commercial exchanges between USA and Africa was doubled twice .In 2012 , China cancelled custom taxations (60%) of african exportations ,to encourage the african exportations toward china .The African / Chinese commercial relationships stay limited in one hand ,and 60% of chinese exportations were devoted just for six african countries only ; south africa – egypt –nigeria – algeria – morrocow and benin in the other hand . 70%

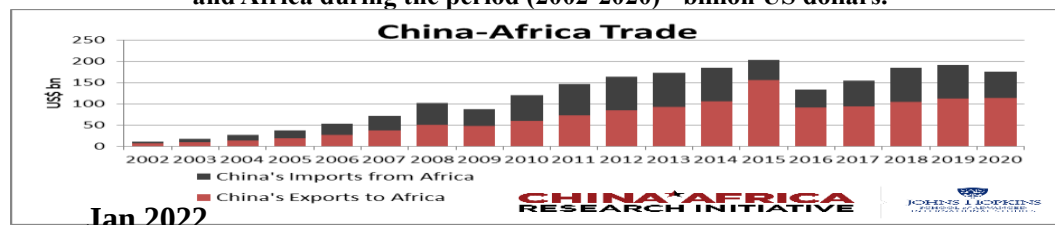
Of the Chinese importations were just from only 04 countries ; Angola – south africa – sudan and congo. **(Renard, may 2011, p. 126).**

2-The real fact of Chinese /African commercial exchanges :

The Chinese /African commercial exchanges and economic cooperation witnessed great evolution. The Chinese /African global commercial exchanges augmented from one american milliard dollar in 1980 to 10 american milliard dollar in 2000 .In 2010 ,china became the 1st commercial partner of africa .The augmentation of commercial exchanges ' volume reached 115 american milliard dola r ie ; an augmentation of 43% as an comparison within the year 2019 .It continued augmentation to reach 166,3 american milliard dollar in 2011 .In 2012 , the commercial exchanges ' volume accomplished 198,49 american milliard dollar with augmentation of 19,3 % .In 2018 , Chinese /African global commercial' volume attained 204,19 american milliard dollar to withdraw in 2020 and attain 176 american milliard dollar because of COVID 19. **(Initiative, 2021)**

Global Economists ' magazine said that more than 33 african poor countries addressed 97 % from their exports to china without any custom taxations .The succevice regional trade signed under African continental free trade proposed by Africa on January 2020 ,will bind more the relationships between poor and rich countries (Subban ,September 26th, 2021).

Figure No. (1): The volume of trade (exports and imports) between China and Africa during the period (2002-2020) - billion US dollars.



-Source: China Africa Research Initiative, CHINA-AFRICA TRADE, 2022,
AVAILABLE AT: <http://www.sais-cari.org/data-china-africa-trade>

3- Algeria :

Algeria is one of the greatest country in africa ,it has population of 44 million inhabitants .It is a membership in OPEC because it is the first gas producer and the 2 nd oil producer in africa after Nigiria (**AL-TAMIMI, Wednesday 26 march 2014, p. P 02).**

Algeria is an important commercial partnership for china which enable it to be the biggest market in the Arabic Maghreb .The commercial exchanges between Algeria and China attained 40 % (21million dollar) (**Note: May 22, 2014**) from the global activities in the maghrib region .China is the important financial partner in different fields(**pairautl, 2015,, p 06**) , and this

pushed china to develop its importaions and expositions within 04 points .The Algerian /Chinese exchanges moved from 0,45 mollion dollar in 2003 to 8,25 million dollar in 2015 .So ,China became the first commercial dealer within exportations ' share of 7,5 million dollar instead of France which were the first in the early past time (**Hamza, June 22, 2017, pg. 120).**

China witnessed a big progress because of two main factors ;

1- the low level of commercial exchanges in the whole world .

2- Mechanisms done by Algeria to be more free in economic exchanges .

So the commercial balance for both countries reaches its highest levels .

China invaded the Algerian supermarkets through fighting against traditional partnerships especially France .Some economic experts confirmed that it is too hard for France to impose its economic power in Algeria regarding the

Chinese ' s domination since 2013 .Some Europeans said that Algeria has imposed within sense the system of importation ' s authorization in 2016.This system is an administrative permissions were done to stop and reduce importations ' bill that reached 64 million dollar in

2014 .Government has banned importations that involve alimentation ' s industries –agriculture ' s products – half produced products and complete products such as cars that were completely banned to import .

The complete ban of products ' importation from Europe upset the European union because of the chinese domination to the black continent (**Omairah, published on 08/05/2018).**

The new economic giant all over the world outdid and dominated ancient colonialism power in their concurrence about Algeria , and this concurrence was showed by different media.China became the alternative choice for Algeria instead of France .In one hand , Algeria imports especially from China ; (**Pairault, 2015, p. 03).**agriculture equipments – cars- alimentation

products –clothes and half produced product ,in the other hand it exports elementary products (gaz – oil)

Italy is the second partnership and client after China in 2017 after France – USA and Brazil **(Jamila, 2018, p. 13).**

Algeria has a reservation of energy reaches 2,2 Milliard burrel , and has a giant gaz 's reservation attains 450 milliard meter cube i.e the ninth grade in the world and without forgetting other resources like ; gold and uranium.

As an illustration which clarifies the commercial exchange 's volume ; the global commercial exchange 's volume moved from 200 million dolar in 2000 to 10 milliard dolar in 2014 which enable china to gain huge benifits . Algeria and china signed in 2014 a workplan along the next five years for a global strategic cooperation that aims to enhance the Algerian –Chinese relationships .The strategic convention partnership and the fifth years workplan flatten a special unique partnership between china and Algeria the arab country .

China exported 6,86 million dolar of products (17,81 % from the global Algerian importations that attained 38,54 milliard dolar .China imported 08,22 milliard dolar in 2015 . **(Masdar for Algeria, 21/11/2016).**

Table 01 ; China's importations and exportations (to and from Algeria).10000 Dolar as a unit .

Year	Exportations	Importations	Total
2000	17292	2594	19886
2001	22235	6999	29234
2002	35191	8190	43381
2003	64594	9922	74515
2004	25808	98052	123960
2005	140442	36373	176815
2006	194751	14312	209064
2007	270548	116093	386641
2008	375191	84922	460113
2009	418084	94662	512746
2010	40000	117732	643242
2011	447188	196054	772856
2012	541666	231191	818844
2013	602390	216455	870986
2014	739518	131468	835071
2015	758335	76736	811111
2016	764785	33189	797974
2017	678475	44832	723307
2018	792338	117882	910220
2019	694557	114166	808723
2020	672478	132555	805033

Source ; The Chinese national bureau of statistics .

Table 02 ; Different Chinese importations from Algeria .01 million dolar as a unit .

Product's code	products	Chinese 's importations from Algeria		
		2014	2015	2016
27	Fuel and oil	1308344	774453	322763
29	Organic Chemical products	0	0	6479
41	leather	236	5570	1304
45	Cork 's products	1946	2424	908
84	Mechanical equipments and nulear industries	16	90	419
51	Wool –hair –wood	0	121	405
87	Cars –tractors – other engines	0	162	814
39	Plastic products	2023	114	270
22	Alcoholic drinks	92	103	157
73	Iron products	3	83	60
62	Cloths and accessories	64	80	56
25	Salt –sulfure-dirt-lime-cement	7	10	31
38	Differnt Chemical products	0	0	11
85	Electric equipments and its parts	577	7	9
90	Cinematic and photographic tools	2	0	4
48	Paper –seliloz 's gist	5	3	4
61	Woolly cloths	10	0	3
21	Alimentation 's products	0	0	2
20	Vegetables and fruits	0	0	3
69	faience	0	0	1
70	Glass and its products	0	1	1
71	Diamand –precious substances	0	0	0
72	Iron	2	0	0

Source: trade map-statistique du commerce pur le developpement international des Entreprises

According to the previous tables, we can conclude that Chinese 's importations declined in the last three years. All products 's value reached 1314682 million dolar in 2014, while it reached 781572 million dolar in 2015. In 2016, this value declined within high grades to attain 333205 million dolar because of the first great share of chinese 's importations from Algeria is oil's products that attained 1308344 million dolar. Second, are plastic's products which reached 2023 million dolar. Third, are machines and electric equipments that attained 577 million dolar.

In 2015 ,Algerian 's importations augmented to 8259682 million dolar in

comparison with the previous year (2014) which were about 8243814 million dollar .Vegetables and fruits products dominated the algerian importations from china within a share of 37162 million dollar in 2014 .Coffee and tea 's products have a share of 32289 million dollar .Finally ,alimentation 's products declined to 17912 million dollar in 2015 .

Conclusion :

The chinese economic power plays a vital and essential role in the African /Chinese relationships ,and conducts the Chinese dominance in the black continent .China has a pivotal stratigy that enable it to achieve and succeed in their expansion plan .

The Chinese /Algerian relationship is a special and different one and is not like Chinese/ African countries ' relationships .

The different historical and ideological factors led to enhance and improve this economic partnership that has a long term plan.This partnership is the first among others in Africa .The promoting of this partnership through the commercial expansion and energitic peace within different ways and tools such as silk's path ,and chinese /African cooperation forum reinforce more and more the chinese economic relationships and dominate north africa .

In the other side ,Algeria seeks strongly to benefit from this partnership as an opportunity to import and transfer technologies –knowledges and credits instead of natural resources .So, it is a duty for the Algerian authorities to promote such partnerships in many fields (energy and renewable energies) to build a strongl structure ; rails –highways and airports to push up external trade .

Bibliography List :

1. Abbas, J. p. (2022). Sino-African economic relations - an analytical study. (J. Cairo, Ed.) Journal of the Faculty of Politics and Economics, Vol. 16, 176.
2. Abdul Latif Abdul Majeed. (2006). Economics of international participation (from international blocs to QIZ). Written by University House - Alexandria - Egypt - (Editor).
3. Abdul Latif Abdul Majeed. (2006). Economics of international participation (from international blocs to QIZ). Written by University House - Alexandria - Egypt - (Editor).
4. QIZ). Dans dr. University - Alexandria - Egypt - (Ed.).
5. Abdul Rahim Khalil Alian (2009). Developing economies in light of global trade with application to the case of Saudi Arabia - opportunities and challenges -. (Riyadh - Kingdom of Saudi Arabia -, editor) p. 27.
6. Abdul Rahim Khalil Alyan (2009). Developing economies in light of global trade with application to the case of Saudi Arabia - opportunities and challenges -. (Riyadh - Kingdom of Saudi Arabia -, editor) p. 27.
7. Adel Ali (2022). A new era for China-Africa cooperation. China today forum.
8. Al-Arabi, A. And the. (2016). Algeria and China sign an agreement to enhance industrial cooperation between them. ARABIC NEWS.CN.
9. Al-Rahim, A. p. (2002). Future challenges of the Arab economic bloc. (A. A. - Egypt -, Ed.)

- p. 41.
10. AL-TAMIMI, D. N. (Wednesday 26 march 2014). China_Algeria Relations: Growing Slowly but Surely,. P 02.
 11. Asia, Dr.-T.-K. a. (2019). Economic cooperation between the BRICS countries and its impact on the global economy. (J. Blida, Ed.) Journal of Economics and Human Development, 10, p. 396.
 12. China_Algeria Relations: Growing Slowly but Surely,. P 02.
 13. Cissé, D. (may 2012). FOCAC: trade, investments and aid in China-Africa relations. (S. U. South Africa :Centre for Chinese Studies, Éd.)
 14. DR NASER AL-TAMIMI. (Wednesday 26 march 2014). China_Algeria Relations: Growing Slowly but Surely,. P 02.
 15. D-Tawil, A- Karus Ahmed Asia. (2019). Economic cooperation between the BRICS countries and its impact on the global economy. (University of Blida, editor) Journal of Economics and Human Development, 10, p. 396.32. Ok pretty. (2018). Sino-Maghreb Relations after the Cold War: Sino-Aggregate Relations as a Model. (University of Khemis Miliana, editor) Algerian Journal of Political Studies, Volume V, p. 13.
 16. D-Tawil, A-Karous Ahmed Asia. (2019). Economic cooperation between the BRICS countries and its impact on the global economy. (University of Blida, editor) Journal of Economics and Human Development, 10, p. 396.
 17. D-Tawil, A-Karous Ahmed Asia. (2019). Economic cooperation between the BRICS countries and its impact on the global economy. (University of Blida, editor) Journal of Economics and Human Development, 10, p. 396.
 18. Elyan, p. a. (2009). Developing economies in light of global trade with application to the case of Saudi Arabia - opportunities and challenges -. (A. - A. A. Saudi Arabia -, Ed.) p. 27.
 19. Ferial, P. F. (2021). The Future of Sino-Algerian Relationship on "O.B.O.R" (One. Belt. One. road). (D. A. Berlin, Éd.) Journal of Afro-Asian Studies, 136-137-138
 20. Hamza, N. x. (22 June 2017). The Chinese presence in Algeria between foreign direct investment and the provision of services. (Q. A. Bouira, Ed.) Ma'arif, an international scientific journal, p. 120.
 21. Hassan, A. (2017). The strategy of the Chinese presence in Africa - dynamics and reflections -. Council for Arab Unity Studies - Egypt -.
 22. Ihab Shawky. "What is behind the remarkable growth of Algerian-Chinese relations?" (May 22, 2014). <http://www.anntv.tv/new/showsubject.aspx?id=87693>.
 23. Ihab Shawky. "What is behind the remarkable growth of Algerian-Chinese relations?" (May 22, 2014). <http://www.anntv.tv/new/showsubject.aspx?id=87693>.
 24. Ikram Abdel Rahim. (2002). Future challenges of the Arab economic bloc. (The Arab House for Publishing and Distribution - Egypt -, p. 41)
 25. Ikram Abdel Rahim. (2002). Future challenges of the Arab economic bloc. (The Arab House for Publishing and Distribution - Egypt -, editor) pg. 41.
 26. Ikram Abdel Rahim. (2002). Future challenges of the Arab economic bloc. (The Arab House for Publishing and Distribution - Egypt -, editor) pg. 41.
 27. Initiative, C. A. (2021). " CHINA-AFRICA TRADE".
 28. Jamila, i. (2018). Sino-Maghreb Relations after the Cold War: Sino-Aggregate Relations as a Model. (J. K. Miliana, Ed.) The Algerian Journal of Political Studies, Volume V, p. 13.
 29. Jansson, J. (2009). The Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC). Dans A. b. (WWF), & U. o. Studies (Éd.).
 30. Kunduz Aisha. (2021). The role of the new Silk Road in the development of Algerian foreign trade. (University of Laghouat - Economic Development Studies Laboratory -,) Economic Researcher Journal, 118-119.
 31. Mabtoush Al-Alja - Madani Bin Shuhra. (2014). Estimates of the gravity model applied to

- the intra-flows of direct foreign investment - a standard study of the case of Algeria -. (University of Tiaret) Journal of Strategy and Development, 04, p. 12.
32. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. (2020). ETAT DES ACCORDS ECONOMIQUES ET COMMERCIAUX EN VIGUEUR AVEC LES PAYS DE LA REGION ASIE-OCEANIE. www.mae.gov.dz.
 33. Mukhtar, M. (2009). Investment in Africa - hopes and challenges -. African Readings Journal.
 34. Nadia Khattab and Zakaria Hamza. (22 June 2017). The Chinese presence in Algeria between foreign direct investment and the provision of services. (Department of Economic Sciences (University of Bouira), editor) Maarif, an international scientific journal, p. 120.
 35. Nadia Khattab and Zakaria Hamza. (22 June 2017). The Chinese presence in Algeria between foreign direct investment and the provision of services. (Department of Economic Sciences (University of Bouira), editor) Maarif, an international scientific journal, p. 120.
 36. New Arabs, China is the first source for Algeria. (21/11/2016). <https://www.alaraby.co.ur/economy/2016/11/21/2016>.
 37. Noted, a. u. (May 22, 2014). <http://www.anntv.tv/new/showsubject.aspx?id=87693>.
 38. Ok pretty. (2018). Sino-Maghreb Relations after the Cold War: Sino-Aggregate Relations as a Model. (University of Khemis Miliana, editor) Algerian Journal of Political Studies, Volume V, p. 13.
 39. p. Lutfi. ((2009)). Arab investments and the future of Arab economic cooperation. Authored by Cairo: Arab Organization for Administrative Development. (p. 27).
 40. Pairault, T. (2015). China's economic presence in Algeria. Hal open science, 01.
 41. pairautl, t. (2015). china 's economicpresence in Algeria. (l. é. sociales, Éd.) p. p 06.
 42. Paruk, G. S. (Décembre 2008). THE FORUM ON CHINA–AFRICA COOPERATION. (M. .: Studies, Éd.) A STRATEGIC OPPORTUNITY, 87-88-89.
 43. PILLAI, A. V. (mai 2022). China-Algeria Relations: win-win development, or neo-colonialism? sustainable development -goals-.
 44. Renard, M.-F. (may 2011). China's and FDI in Africa. African Development Bank Group,, p 15-16-17.
 45. Return of Amira. (Published on 08/05/2018). Does China occupy the European Union's economic status in Algeria? Website: Noon Post.
 46. Source for Algeria, A. a. (21/11/2016). <https://www.alaraby.co.ur/economy/2016/11/21/2016>.
 47. SUBBAN, V. (SEPTEMBER 26, 2021). Africa: China's trade with the continent grows to record highs. Baker McKenzie.
 48. The New Arabs, China is the first source for Algeria. (21/11/2016). <https://www.alaraby.co.ur/economy/2016/11/21/2016>.
 49. thierry pairautl. (2015). china 's economicpresence in Algeria. (L'école des hautes études en sciences sociales p 06. DR NASER AL-TAMIMI. (Wednesday26 march 2014).
 50. thierry pairautl. (2015). china's economic presence in Algeria. (l'école des hautes études en sciences sociales, ed.) p.06.
 51. Xinhua. (2014). China and Algeria sign an action plan for comprehensive strategic cooperation between them. ARABIC PEOPEL.CN..
 52. Zainab Abdullah. (2019). Theoretical and conceptual framework of the Chinese Belt and Road Initiative. p. 12.