

Exploring Emerging Horizons: Future Prospects for Sino-Algerian Economic Cooperation

استكشاف الآفاق الناشئة: الآفاق المستقبلية للتعاون الاقتصادي الصيني الجزائري

Kabouche Elahouas

University of Algiers 3

Laboratory of strategic research on Algerian foreign policy towards its geo-political environment
kabouche.elhauoas@univ-alger3.dz

Date of submission:23/06/2024 Date of final acceptance:06/12/2024 Date of publication :December 2024

Abstract :

The recent surge in Sino-Algerian relations is rooted in the ideological and diplomatic alignment between the two nations, fostering international cooperation since their republics' inception. This historical foundation has led to significant bilateral cooperation, making China Algeria's primary trading partner over the past decade. However, this current state does not fully reflect the depth of cooperation envisioned in the political discourse of both countries, which aims to transcend geographical and international challenges. To achieve a "win-win partnership," enhancing existing collaborations and exploring new areas for bilateral cooperation within the Algerian context is essential.

Keywords : Algeria; China; Cooperation; Economy.

ملخص:

ينظر إلى الطفرة التي تشهدها العلاقات الصينية الجزائرية على أنها ثمرة التوافق الإيديولوجي والدبلوماسي الذي جمع القطبين الشرقي والغربي في المحافل الدولية منذ قيام الجمهوريتين، إذ ساهم الإرث التاريخي للعلاقات الثنائية في تعميق مستوى التعاون الثنائي في المجالات ذات المنافع المشتركة، لتصبح الإمبراطورية الوسطى بذلك أول متعامل تجاري مع الجزائر في العقد الماضي، إلا أن هذا الواقع لا يعكس مغزى التعاون الذي يحمله الخطاب السياسي للطرفين، الذي يتجاوز الحدود الجغرافية الضيقة وإفرازات البيئة الدولية باضطرابات وفرصها، وهو ما يدفع إلى ترقية التعاون الحالي إلى مستوى "شراكة رابح-رابح" بتفعيل مستويات الشراكة الحالية واستكشاف مجالات جديدة للتعاون الثنائي التي يمكن أن توفرها البيئة الجزائرية.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الجزائر؛ الصين؛ التعاون؛ الاقتصاد.

Auteur Correspondant: Kabouche Elahouas

Introduction:

The Sino-Algerian cooperation stands out as a noteworthy example of a multifaceted economic partnership shaped by historical, ideological, and geopolitical factors. Mutual interests and the pursuit of win-win cooperation have played a significant role in propelling China to become Algeria's primary economic partner. This partnership includes investments in infrastructure, the deployment of human resources, and the provision of developmental assistance. Algeria aims to maximize opportunities presented by Chinese engagement.

This is evidenced by the signing by the two sides, on 8 November, of the 2nd 'five-year comprehensive strategic cooperation plan 2022-2026'. The official statement explicates that this new endorsement serves as a consolidation of the comprehensive strategic partnership agreement established in 2014 and signifies the ongoing mutual commitment to strengthen Algerian-Chinese relations, with the aspiration to elevate them to the highest level of diplomatic collaboration. Additionally, it underscores the shared enthusiasm of both countries to bolster cooperation within the ambit of the Belt and Road Initiative, a commitment Algeria undertook in 2018, as articulated by the Foreign Ministry's declaration.

This essay seeks to delve into the intricacies of the Sino-Algerian relationship, examining its historical foundations, ideological underpinnings, and the current multidimensional economic cooperation between the two nations. The objective is to elucidate how this partnership has developed, the areas it encompasses, and the potential for future expansion. The examination of this relationship goes beyond the realms already explored, intending to provide insights into the strategic implications, opportunities, and challenges inherent in this expanding collaboration.

To scrutinize the subject, the study is structured around two sections. The first section clarifies the current state and level of existing relations. The analysis then shifts in the second section to present and analyze the available alternatives for strengthening bilateral relations through three subheadings. This structured approach allows for a conclusion that encapsulates the overall findings of this scholarly endeavor.

Section I: East Meets West: The Evolution of Sino-Algerian Ties

China has experienced increased growth rates and GDP, a trend closely tied to the level of openness within the Algerian economy. This strategy connects the country with its trade partners, reflecting a diversification strategy adopted by the Algerian government. In 2006, former President Abdelaziz Bouteflika visited Beijing following the Beijing Summit of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC). During this visit, he signed a statement with Chinese President Hu Jintao, agreeing to elevate Sino-Algerian relations to the level of strategic cooperation. This statement was the culmination of various factors that had given each party a special status in the eyes of the other. Moreover, it was built on pragmatic foundations, widely recognized as the driving force behind international policy. These factors collectively contributed to the establishment of robust relations between the two countries across various fields, as further elucidated in the following analysis:

A) Decades of Diplomacy: The Historical Path of Bilateral Relations

Sino-Algerian relations boast a rich history of cooperation, characterized by distinguished ties between the two nations. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, both countries have pursued a similar approach overseas, a trend evident during the Algerian revolution. Rooted in a shared socialist ideology, they both believed in the importance of politics and armed struggle to end colonial dominance. This ideological alignment deepened the relationship between the National Liberation Front and China. Algeria remains grateful for China's invaluable support during its revolution, which included financial aid, weaponry, and moral encouragement. Burhan Shahidi, the head of the Islamic Association of the Chinese People, emphasized, 'The Chinese people regard the Algerian people's struggle and victories as their own.'¹

The 1955 Bandung Conference represented a pivotal moment in the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two nations. Following the establishment of The Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic (GPRA)* in September 1958, bilateral exchanges flourished across various sectors, including academia, politics, and military affairs, to foster cooperation. This bilateral engagement proved advantageous for occupied Algeria and communist China. By extending support to the Algerian revolution, China not only demonstrated solidarity against imperialism but also strategically utilized the Algerian cause as a legitimizing tool for The Chinese Communist Party (CCP) to motivate Chinese citizens' commitment to the party.²

Post-independence, Algeria got a lot of aid from China. This aid included 9,000 tons of wheat and 3,000 tons of building gear. It also had 21 tons of medicine. In 1963, it included 180 medical professionals. They also got 1,000 tons of school supplies. Additionally, China sent a transport ship and provided a \$2 million loan.³

As Algeria emerged as a global leader through its robust diplomacy, it provided crucial support to China in reclaiming what China identifies as its disputed territories, including Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan. This support was facilitated by a united diplomatic front between the two nations, as evidenced by bilateral agreements and joint statements, particularly evident in their joint advocacy for just causes within international forums, such as the United Nations.⁴ Algeria's commitment to supporting Chinese interests extended to condemning any actions perceived as detrimental to these territorial claims, such as attempts to raise the Tibet matter.

In 2004, both nations formally declared the initiation of strategic cooperation relations, laying the groundwork for deeper collaboration. Subsequently, in 2006, they solidified their partnership by signing the 'China-Algeria Statement on the Development of Strategic Cooperation Relations,' representing a significant milestone in their cooperative ties. As they transitioned into a new era, the collaborative partnership between the People's Republic and Algeria aimed at enhancing and elevating the quality of their relationship, gaining prominence.

These diplomatic ties have not only fostered political cooperation but have also paved the way for the establishment of robust bilateral economic relations. The convergence between the two countries was further facilitated by their shared socialist approach to governance and international relations. This was particularly significant during a historical period marked by power struggles in the Northern Hemisphere. Political motivations and ideology guided decision-makers on both sides, resulting in the adoption of clear policies and orientations conducive to mutual cooperation. The historical experiences and shared foundations formed a solid basis for their effective economic partnership, reflecting a logical progression of ideas.

B) The Fabric of Trade and Investment Networks

The 21st century brought about a significant transformation in Chinese foreign policy towards Africa, with a distinct focus on trade, investment, and infrastructure development. This shift accompanies China's evolution into a global player, engaging significantly as a major purchaser of primary resources and expanding its international markets. This evolution underscores the imperative for China to diversify and strengthen its economic ties, prioritizing the establishment of strategic partnerships grounded in economic interests. As a result, Algeria has emerged as a central point of interest for numerous Chinese enterprises seeking avenues for collaboration and investment.

Historically, socialist Algeria maintained cordial relations with the Maoist regime. However, the transition away from socialism precipitated significant transformations, resulting in a notable expansion that impacted various facets of their economies, trade dynamics, and societal interactions. Notably, by 2013, PRC had risen to become Algeria's second-largest trading partner,

with imports amounting to \$6.82 billion, trailing behind the European Union, which occupied the primary position in Algeria's trade landscape encompassing both exports and imports.⁵

On the trade level, Sino-Algerian trade experienced a fourteen-fold increase from 2003 to 2012. China's capacity to address Algeria's urgent needs, particularly in infrastructure development and manufacturing, propelled trade growth from \$0.6 billion to \$8.6 billion, consequently bolstering China's GDP.⁶ China regards Algeria as a valuable market due to its sizable population of 45 million inhabitant, providing a substantial consumer base for Chinese products, including electronics, textiles, and household items. Additionally, China actively seeks suppliers of raw materials, energy, and minerals in Algeria, particularly focusing on petroleum, natural gas, and minerals such as iron ore and phosphates. Chinese goods play a vital role in Algerian daily life, coexisting alongside, but not directly competing with locally-produced goods. The private sector primarily directs its investments towards wholesale commercial activities, particularly in consumer goods industries.

However, the scale of imports from Algeria is significantly overshadowed by its exports to the country. In 2022, China's imports from Algeria amounted to \$1.9 billion, primarily consisting of refined petroleum and gas, while its exports surged to nearly \$7 billion. This unmistakable trend underscores China's rapid expansion of market presence across a diverse range of products in Algeria.⁷ Furthermore; the comprehensive strategic partnership between both countries has transitioned into a new phase, with robust development evident in economic and trade cooperation. Notably, annual bilateral trade surpassed the milestone of \$10 billion for the first time in 2023, highlighting the deepening ties between the two nations.⁸

Algerian imports from the Chinese market closely resemble those of other African countries. Approximately 91% of these imports comprise machinery and transport equipment (51%), assorted manufactured goods (40%), and chemicals (5%), with the sum of all manufactured goods reaching 96%. Algerian exports to China primarily consist of crude oil and petroleum products, accounting for 99.2% of their value.⁹

The People's Republic has disrupted the monopoly of rich countries in supplying communication equipment. This happened when the Chinese telecom giant, Huawei, entered the Algerian market. Additionally, Algeria granted China a significant share of its imports of automobiles. In 2009, the Algerian market became the top market for Chinese cars abroad.¹⁰ This shows China's expanding commercial presence in Algeria due to diverse investments.

In the early 21st century, Algeria requested economic programs from Chinese entrepreneurs. These programs were implemented from 2001 to 2004. Additionally, they sought programs to support growth from 2005 to 2009. The funding for these programs came from high oil revenues, aiming to compensate for the losses Algeria incurred during the "Black Decade." The removal of restrictions on foreign investments by the Algerian government provided China with an opportunity to compete easily and win many public tenders. Chinese contractors secured 80% of contracts for modern infrastructure, while Western contractors were withdrawing due to security concerns and unfavorable business conditions.¹¹

1- Chinese Financial Influx in Algeria: A Realistic Appraisal

In 2022, Chinese investments into Algeria amounted to \$21.45 million,¹² reflecting a decline attributed to both the popular uprising and the lockdown and isolation measures enforced due to the COVID-19 pandemic. According to the Economist Intelligence Unit, Algeria ranked 38th among 80 preferred destinations for Chinese investments.¹³ Nonetheless, Algerian President Abdelmadjid Tebboune's visit to Beijing in July 2023 aimed to bolster Chinese investments, leveraging the various incentives provided by Algeria's new investment law.

Over the past two decades, Chinese companies have secured numerous construction contracts, focusing primarily on infrastructure, roads, and construction projects. According to data compiled by the China Africa Research Initiative (CARI), the gross annual income of Chinese firms operating in Algeria exceeded \$7.5 billion.¹⁴ Notably, The Asian country invested \$4.51 billion to complete the East-West Highway project, which was divided into three sections. The eastern section, spanning 399 km, was awarded to the Japanese consortium COJAAL. Meanwhile, the middle and western sections, measuring 169 km and 359 km respectively, were undertaken by Chinese companies CITIC and CRCC under the direct supervision of the Chinese government.¹⁵ Another significant project is the Hamdania Port in the Cherrhell region, where a memorandum of understanding was signed on January 17, 2016, between the Algerian and Chinese governments.¹⁶

Chinese companies also invest in energy and hydrocarbons. They aim to secure their energy needs and diversify sources. Algeria holds 0.9% of China's oil imports. It ranks 19th among oil-exporting countries to China. China captured 4% of the foreign investments entering Algeria. It focused on the energy and mining sector. This includes oil exploration, refining, and petrochemicals. Major companies such as CNPC and SINOPEC participated. The Chinese are in the oil and gas sector. This is because the Algerian government wants to open to an old and loyal partner.¹⁷

In a different domain of collaboration, the partnership in cutting-edge technologies, particularly in aerospace, is rapidly expanding. A notable milestone occurred in 2017 when China successfully launched Algeria's inaugural communications satellite, Alcomsat-1. This satellite serves a multitude of functions, including radio and television broadcasting, emergency communications, and remote education. The successful completion of this project stands as a profound testament to the depth and strength of the comprehensive strategic partnership between both countries.¹⁸

2- Economic Contributors: The Role of the Chinese Community in Algeria

China and Algeria are drawing closer, leading to an increase in Chinese labor migration to the North African country, particularly in construction and infrastructure projects. Chinese companies awarded public tenders heavily rely on their compatriots for labor. In 2011, the Chinese presence in Algeria numbered between 40,000 to 45,000 individuals, encompassing workers, expatriates, business owners, small project operators, and their families. However, this figure fluctuated over the years, with 49,631 Chinese individuals residing in the country in 2009, dropping to 36,562 in 2011 as many returned to their home country after project completions. Notably, sections of the East-West Highway alone employed 22,000 Chinese workers,¹⁸ a significant figure corroborated by the National Bureau of Statistics of China's estimation of approximately 71,452 Chinese workers in Algeria by 2014. In 2015, Algeria issued over 55,000 entry visas for Chinese workers and tourists.²⁰

In 2022, the number of actively employed Chinese workers in Africa decreased to 88,371, reflecting a 49% decline from 2020, primarily due to mobility challenges stemming from the COVID-19 pandemic. This indicates a downward trajectory from its peak of 263,696 in 2015. Algeria stood among the top five countries hosting the highest proportion of Chinese workers in 2022, alongside the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Nigeria, and Angola. Collectively, these five nations account for 42% of the entire Chinese workforce in Africa. Algeria, specifically, hosted 7,462 active Chinese workers within its labor market.²¹

The influx of Chinese labor into Algeria reflects China's commitment to cooperation with its partners. In response to housing challenges, the Algerian government relied on foreign companies, with Chinese firms being the primary beneficiaries. To meet deadlines and reduce costs, Chinese construction companies imported their own workers, who earn considerably less than their Western counterparts. For instance, a Chinese technician earns around \$850 monthly, compared to \$2,500

for a French technician.²² To address unemployment concerns, the Algerian government reserves 20% of job positions for Algerian citizens.

Over the course of sixty years, The Middle Kingdom has sent 3,522 medical doctors in 27 waves to Algeria, offering over 27 million diagnoses and treatments to the local populace. They have contributed to the birth of more than 2.07 million babies and have provided extensive training to numerous healthcare professionals. Additionally, the mutual support during the battle against the COVID-19 pandemic has bolstered their longstanding friendship.²³

Section II: Effective Strategies for Sustained Partnership

The current state of bilateral relationships requires exploring many ways to strengthen them. These ways must match the goals of both parties and their desired positions in the world. The leading East Asian country aims to bolster its presence in Africa. It also wants to maximize its interests. This competes with other rich nations. It wants to diversify its trade partners and use less fossil energy (oil and gas).

Both parties should explore their differences. They should use them to expand their shared interests. This growth can happen in the economy. It can happen by increasing cooperation to include farming and renewable energy. Also, in culture, efforts should deepen partnerships between countries. This must go beyond the official government level to a grassroots level. These dimensions are vital in modern international relations. They can greatly deepen the bilateral partnership.

A) The Pivotal Role of Cultural Exchange

Some theories and historical accounts support the idea that civilizations benefit from interactions, leading to enhanced trade. Countries with interconnected cultures often develop strong economic relationships due to shared symbols and ease of communication. The cultural exchange between Chinese and Arab-Islamic civilizations has undergone significant evolution over history. Historical records from the Tang Dynasty, which ruled the Middle Kingdom from 618 to 907 CE, document a meeting between a representative of Caliph Uthman ibn Affan and Emperor Gaozong in 651 CE. This meeting took place in the capital Chang'an (now Xi'an).²⁴ Islamic civilization has had a lasting influence on China, with Islam practiced by specific Chinese ethnic groups, constituting approximately 1.7% of the Chinese population, totaling around 23 million individuals. In addition to the ten ethnicities historically connected to Islam, a proportion of Han, Tibetans, Mongols, and Dai individuals also adhere to this faith, collectively known as the 'Hui' in Chinese terminology.²⁵

In 1963, the People's Republic of China and Algeria signed their first cultural agreement, accompanied by an executive plan spanning 1964 to 1965. This agreement aimed to strengthen cultural cooperation through various initiatives. Moreover, in 2021, the Executive Program for Sino-Algerian Cultural Cooperation (2021-2025) was launched to further strengthen cultural ties and collaboration between the two nations. In 2013, the Ministries of Culture of China and Algeria established a joint cultural committee tasked with overseeing cooperation projects across various cultural domains. This collaboration also encompasses academic exchanges between universities, exemplified by partnerships established in 2018 between the National Superior School of Political Science (NSSPS) and Shanghai International Studies University (SISU), as well as between Tlemcen University and Sichuan University in China.²⁶

In terms of media collaboration, numerous agreements have been signed over the years. In particular, agreements were signed in 2002 between the Algerian News Agency and the New China News Agency (Xinhua), and in 2012 and 2015 between Algerian Public Television and China Central Television (CCTV). Furthermore, in 2019, a memorandum of media cooperation was signed between Algerian Public Television and the China International Television Corporation. Additionally, an executive program for cooperation in radio and television was established between

the Algerian Ministry of Communication and the National Radio and Television Administration of China during the same year.²⁷

Practical collaboration began with the signing of an agreement between the Ministry of Interior, Local Collectivities, and Territory Planning and the National Academy of Governance of China on the Joint Work Program for the year 2024. This program aims to conduct training sessions for personnel in the fields of interior, local authorities, and urban planning, with the goal of strengthening cultural and scientific cooperation and enhancing collaborative efforts in training, exchanging experiences, and sharing expertise. Since 2015, over 160 Algerian executives have benefited from training courses at the Chinese Academy, while 420 officials and employees have received training in Algeria under the guidance of professors from the same academy. Additionally, several bilateral seminars have been held to address topics of mutual interest.²⁸

Nevertheless, the significance of scientific collaboration in strengthening bilateral ties is not adequately incorporated into the reciprocal diplomacy between the two nations, despite its potential symbolic value, as elaborated in this section. When compared to the actual state of scientific partnership and knowledge production between the East Asian nation and African countries, Algeria remains far from the desired level. In this regard, a study by Moshi and Batra found that South Africa boasts the highest number of collaborative papers (4,703) with China among African countries, followed by Egypt (3,164), Nigeria (1,198), and Morocco (1,006), while Algeria trails behind with only 379 collaborative papers.²⁹ Algeria has struggled to enhance its level of research cooperation with Chinese higher education institutions, a situation that fails to reflect the purportedly high level of relations highlighted in Algeria's political discourse.

A primary objective is to enhance dialogue between the two nations. Language serves as a pivotal facilitator for cultural exchange and interpersonal communication. Efforts should be made to cultivate cultural relations, acknowledging the enduring ties between France and Algeria, which have solidified France's position as Algeria's foremost trade partner.³⁰ China's cultural engagements should encompass Algeria and the broader Arab world, fostering knowledge sharing and deepening cooperation, particularly in economic realms. However, China encounters various challenges, including limited Arab support for Arabic education, with few universities offering access and scarce teaching resources. Additionally, language education in China predominantly relies on conventional methodologies rather than modern approaches.³¹

The concept of soft power encompasses its cultural dimension, as defined by Joseph Nye. Both Chinese and Algerian peoples have significant potential to contribute to this aspect, fostering cultural exchange between the two nations and extending it to broader Arab communities. In 1993, the Algerian-Chinese Friendship Association was established, followed by the founding of the Chinese-Arab Friendship Association in Beijing in 2001. These associations can strengthen the bonds between the two peoples. Societal organizations play a crucial role in connecting individuals, particularly the youth, who constitute the majority of Algerian society. In terms of cultural ties between China and the Arab world, three Arabic studies centers were established in China.³² In response, the Chinese government established 14 Confucius Institutes across Arab nations. In the Maghreb region, three Confucius Institutes were inaugurated in Morocco. The first was opened in 2008 at Mohammed V University, the second in 2012 at Hassan II Casablanca University, and the third at Abdelmalek Essaâdi University in 2016. In Tunisia, an institute was inaugurated in 2018 in collaboration with Dalian University of Foreign Languages.³³

Enhancing cultural cooperation can facilitate mutual understanding and efforts to address terrorism^{**} and extremism, to dissociate these issues from Islam. Establishing research centers in both China and Arab countries is essential for generating accurate and constructive ideas that align with international developments. China's receptiveness to Islamic civilization will offer its society a different perspective on Islam, diverging from the narrative propagated by the West. This perspective will equip China with practical insights to address issues concerning Muslim minorities,

including the Uighur minority in Xinjiang. Hence, the cultural dimension plays a pivotal role in addressing certain political challenges.

The connections developed among Chinese and Algerian government elites are notably strong. However, cultural relations and people-to-people exchanges have not fully realized their potential within Sino-Algerian relations. Despite the appeal of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) on a high-level scale, it has yet to translate into tangible job opportunities and economic benefits at the societal level. To evaluate the current state of bilateral relations and anticipate their future trajectory, it is essential to explore the historical context, motivations, and interests that initially drove interactions between Chinese elites and their Algerian counterparts.

B) Harnessing Renewable Energy for Mutual Benefit

Algeria is an expansive country covering approximately 2,381,741 Km², abundant in both traditional and renewable energy resources. However, the nation heavily depends on the hydrocarbon sector, which contributes to around 98% of its hard currency revenues. Acknowledging the risks linked with this dependency, the Algerian government is proactively endeavoring to diminish reliance on hydrocarbons to ensure future economic stability. The objective is to diversify resources and lessen vulnerability to fluctuations in international oil prices.

In 2021, the total national energy consumption, inclusive of losses, reached 67.2 million tons of oil equivalent (Mtoe), marking a significant 7.7% increase from the previous year. This surge was primarily propelled by a notable uptick in final consumption, which saw an 8.0% rise. The resurgence in economic activity, coupled with the gradual easing of Covid-19-related health restrictions, contributed to this rebound in national energy consumption. Moreover, both energy and non-energy industries experienced respective upticks in consumption, with increases of 6.9% and 8.4%, further underscoring the momentum in energy demand.³⁴

Algeria, with its substantial oil and gas reserves, vast geography, and population of 45 million, holds a significant position in North Africa and globally. Ranking among the top 10 economies in Africa, it plays a central role in the energy sector as a major oil and natural gas producer and exporter. The country boasts confirmed reserves of 12.200 (million barrels) of oil and 4.504 (billion cu. m.) of natural gas.³⁵

However, Algeria's heavy reliance on oil and gas exports poses challenges, as over 95% of its total export revenues, about 70% of financial revenues, and 40% of the GDP come from this sector.³⁶ To address this dependence, the government aims to diversify the economy, especially considering the hydrocarbon sector's vulnerability to global energy price fluctuations.

To achieve economic diversification, Algeria must focus on sustainable production sectors, including vital areas like food production. This requires utilizing available resources and capabilities effectively. Economic policies should prioritize minimizing negative impacts, including environmental concerns associated with traditional energy sources. Additionally, there should be a strong emphasis on sustainability to preserve renewable resources for future generations.

Algeria is anticipated to face escalating challenges in the present and future, such as rapid population growth, urban expansion, accelerated development, and heightened demands for energy, electricity, and water. The increased use of energy and economic activities could potentially double the national energy consumption, exacerbating these challenges.³⁷ Additionally, there is a growing need for local electricity and water, leading to concerns about water scarcity and a reliance on unconventional sources like desalination of seawater.

To tackle these issues effectively, the government must devise strategic plans and alternatives, leveraging available renewable energy resources and optimizing their utilization. Despite being a fossil fuel producer, Algeria has substantial capabilities for generating renewable

energy, including solar, wind, geothermal, and biomass energy. Investing strategically in these sources will not only help mitigate the impacts of global energy market fluctuations but also reduce traditional dependencies on external forces. This approach is crucial for sustainable development and resilience in the face of evolving challenges.

In this section, our focus shifts to Photovoltaic solar energy. The Algerian desert spans 2,048,297 square kilometers, covering approximately 1.38% of the total land area, and serves as a substantial reservoir of solar power. Estimates from the International Energy Agency (IEA) indicate that Algeria receives ample sunlight, enabling it to generate 162 TWh of electricity. Due to its location, Algeria experiences higher solar radiation compared to neighboring countries in the region. Just 10% of the Algerian desert could satisfy the energy requirements of European Union countries, while the entire desert could potentially meet global energy demand. The annual production capacity of solar energy in the Algerian desert is estimated at 168.1012 gigawatt-hours.³⁸

Solar energy has garnered significant attention in Algeria due to its abundant solar radiation. According to Mr. Kaveh Zahedi, Deputy Director of UNEP's World Conservation Monitoring Centre in Cambridge, the Algerian Sahara alone has the capacity to harness enough solar energy to fulfill global electricity demands. With over 2 million Km² receiving an annual sunshine exposure equivalent to 2500 kWh/m², Algeria possesses vast solar energy potential. The government aims to incorporate a hybrid solar-gas electricity generation project into its investment plan, leveraging the country's abundant resources in both energy sources.³⁹ Investing in solar energy could provide an economic solution to mitigate adverse impacts from international energy markets and address social issues.

A partnership between the Maghreb state and the leading East Asian country in renewable energy, particularly photovoltaic solar energy, could serve as a strategic alternative. This collaboration aims to diversify Algeria's economic sources by investing in renewable energy and leveraging China's technological advancements in this field. Additionally, this partnership expands Algeria's external partners, establishing China as a significant economic partner in the renewable energy sector. The People's Republic, a major consumer of traditional energy resources such as coal, has made notable progress in renewable energy. Through this collaboration, both nations can address environmental concerns associated with traditional energy sources.

As a prominent global player in renewable energy, China boasts substantial resources and significant potential for ensuring sustainable development in the years ahead. In 2013, the nation surpassed both Europe and the entire Asia-Pacific region combined in installing new renewable energy capacities. With focused policies and investment strategies in renewable energies, it is projected that by 2030, renewable energy sources will constitute 16% of its energy mix. This marks a notable increase from the 11% reported in the International Energy Agency's 2020 statistics on final energy consumption in China. Specifically, this includes a significant rise in the proportion of modern renewable energy sources to 26%.⁴⁰

Between 2014 and 2020, solar energy production experienced an astounding elevenfold increase. The share of solar energy in China's national electricity output rose to 3.4% in 2020, up from 3.1% in 2019.⁴¹ According to China's Energy Bureau, solar energy capacity reached a staggering 536 GW by October 2023, marking a remarkable 47% surge from 2022.⁴² The East Asian nation alone added 216 GW of solar photovoltaic capacity in 2023, accounting for 14% of the world's total installed solar photovoltaic capacity—an achievement surpassing the combined efforts of many other nations.⁴³

Expanding on this, strengthening the economic partnership between Algeria and China through collaboration in renewable energy holds the potential to create a significant trade and economic momentum. Such cooperation has the capacity to propel bilateral relations towards a genuine strategic partnership. On February 3, 2011, the Algerian government approved the National

Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Program (PNEREE), aiming to achieve a 40% share of electricity production capacity from renewable sources by 2030. In quantitative terms, the objective was to ensure a renewable electricity production capacity of 22 thousand megawatts. The target was set to achieve 4,500 megawatts by 2020, but the production volume did not exceed 15% of the programmed production volume, including 57,513 megawatts from solar energy.⁴⁴

Success in this program necessitates access to solar panel technology, primarily available from the international market, where China emerges as a strategic option. Collaboration can be further bolstered by supporting scientific and academic research, facilitating exchanges of scientific missions between universities and research centers, and leveraging the expertise of Chinese institutions, such as the China Electric Power Research Institute (CEPRI), affiliated with the State Grid Corporation of China.⁴⁵

C) Enhancing Agricultural Cooperation

Algeria aims to diversify its foreign trade relations to reduce dependence on a single partner, thereby contributing to revenue and domestic product diversification. However, it is important to note that Algeria's foreign economic trends have not substantially contributed to the development of the agricultural sector, despite its crucial importance and its link to the security and stability of the state. The agricultural sector is widely acknowledged as the primary sector, and the Industrial Revolution began after Europe secured this sector, utilizing technology and scientific research to develop and meet their food needs.

Algeria possesses extensive agricultural potential, encompassing an agricultural land area of 42.4 million hectares, which accounts for 18% of the country's total land area. However, only 8.458 million hectares, representing 28% of the total agricultural area, are currently utilized,⁴⁶ indicating a lack of governmental focus on the agricultural sector despite the growing domestic demand for food. Consequently, agricultural imports have surged to meet the increasing population's needs. According to the National Office of Statistics, the value of food imports from 2012 to 2017 amounted to 867.284 billion Algerian dinars⁴⁷ (approximately \$6.17 billion). The ongoing rise in food imports can be attributed to demographic growth and improved living standards resulting from internal stability. Food import values^{***} continued to escalate in 2019, reaching \$8 billion.⁴⁸ Imported products contribute to 55% of Algerians' caloric intake, positioning Algeria among the top ten countries globally in terms of food imports.⁴⁹ To address this, Algeria should prioritize the agricultural sector in partnership with China, benefiting from China's significant agricultural development.

Unlike the predominant focus on hydrocarbons and infrastructure investments in Algeria, Chinese investments in the agricultural sector play a crucial role in various African countries. China aims to alleviate food shortages in Africa and enhance agricultural self-development capacities. Since 1960, it has assisted over 40 African countries with nearly 200 cooperation programs, establishing agricultural technology stations. Additionally, it has executed 23 cooperation projects in the fisheries sector with 13 African countries.⁵⁰

China has actively supported African countries, sending over 10,000 agricultural technicians to provide training and consultations after the independence era. Since the 1990s, the Chinese government has implemented effective financial and policy measures to encourage large competitive agricultural projects, including partnerships with private companies, in Africa.⁵¹ State-owned entities like the China State Farms Agribusiness Corporation (CSFAC) play a crucial role in this initiative. CSFAC, since 1990, has established 11 agricultural enterprises and production projects across African countries, covering approximately 16,000 hectares.⁵²

Chinese state-owned companies, especially CSFAC, have significantly contributed to these efforts. In Nigeria, for example, this initiative surpassed \$500 million in non-oil exports in 2004,

relying on the sale of agricultural products like cotton and wood from Chinese companies and joint ventures.⁵³ Algerian authorities should capitalize on their cooperation with the East Asian Nation, learning from Chinese experiences, and attracting investments to enhance their agricultural sector. This approach can prove beneficial for Algeria's agricultural development and economic growth.

Both parties recognize the importance of cooperation in agriculture and fisheries, and efforts have been made to establish a legal framework for collaboration in these sectors. In 2017, an overarching agreement for cooperation in agriculture was signed, along with two agreements related to monitoring the quality of plant and animal products.⁵⁴ While these agreements mark a starting point for bilateral cooperation, the strong relationship between the two sides calls for more intensified efforts. Such initiatives should have been established earlier in the surge of bilateral economic relations.

In March 2022, Algeria's Asmidal, a subsidiary of Sonatrach, teamed up with Chinese companies Wuhuan and Tian'an to launch a \$7 billion project converting phosphate into fertilizers. This venture aims to achieve an annual production of 5.4 million tons, positioning Algeria as the world's third-largest fertilizer producer. China maintains its lead in global fertilizer production and exports, capitalizing on advances in phosphate fertilizer technology, commanding 28% of global production and 13% of exports. Meanwhile, Algeria maintains its status as Africa's leading fertilizer producer.⁵⁵

Overall, the shared characteristics between both states can be leveraged across various domains, extending beyond those outlined in the study, to bolster bilateral cooperation and attain mutual objectives. Hence, there is a pressing need to enhance Algerian-Chinese collaboration, whether through bilateral agreements or by fostering cooperation within regional and international frameworks. Active participation in forums such as the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) and the China-Arab States Cooperation Forum (CASCF) is essential. Moreover, fostering collaboration between the private sectors is crucial, paving the way for a resilient bilateral relationship and helping to transition away from traditional power dynamics.

Conclusion:

The historical and ideological underpinnings of Algerian-Chinese relations have laid the groundwork for a multifaceted partnership, with China, emerging as Algeria's primary economic partner across diverse sectors. To deepen and solidify this partnership for mutual gain, it is crucial to expand its horizons to include other areas of shared significance. Embracing the principles of comprehensive strategic partnerships,⁵⁶ which go beyond mere diplomatic treaties to encompass connections between government entities guided by common goals rather than threats, can bolster cooperation in mutually beneficial domains. This approach promises to strengthen the bonds of a longstanding historical relationship, yielding fruitful outcomes for both nations.

Algeria must intensify its efforts to strategically capitalize on the Chinese economy within the framework of economic diversification policies. This entails reducing dependence on energy exports while balancing external partnerships without prioritizing the interests of any single partner over others. Recognizing China's perspective of Algeria as a pivotal player in accessing the depths of the African continent, Algeria must intelligently seize the available economic opportunities provided by China. By doing so, Algeria can enhance its economic resilience and ensure a more balanced and sustainable approach to its international relations and economic development.

Following internal transformations experienced by the country due to the severe economic impact of disruptions caused by the coronavirus pandemic for several months, the visit of President Abdelmadjid Tebboune and Algerian Chief of Staff Said Chengriha to Beijing falls within the scope of renewing old friendships and revitalizing relations with China. Especially as Europe increasingly seeks Algerian gas amid energy shortages, Algerian diplomacy finds itself in a highly advantageous

position, enabling it to launch new projects with international partners, including China, which offers its own perspectives on relations and interactions that should influence the behavior of international entities in a harmonious international system. From this perspective, the approaches proposed in this endeavor closely align with President Abdelmadjid Tebboune's program based on the "trilogy of economic renewal focusing on food security, energy transition, and the digital economy."

Citations:

- 1- Chau C. Donovan, *Exploiting Africa: The Influence of Maoist China in Algeria, Ghana, And Tanzania*. United States of America: Naval Institute Press, 2014. p 44.
- * The Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic (GPRA) was founded on September 18-19, 1958. Remarkably, China granted recognition to it on September 22, merely four days after its formation, making it the first country outside the Arab world to extend such acknowledgment.
- 2- Lina Benabdallah, "FROZEN IN TIME China–Algeria relations from socialist friendship to pandemic opportunism." In *ROUTLEDGE HANDBOOK ON CHINA–MIDDLE EAST RELATIONS*, by Jonathan Fulton. London & New York: Routledge, 2022. 193-4.
- 3- Ismail Debech, "Factors of Integration in Arab-Chinese Relations," presented at the Seminar on Arab-Chinese Relations – The Case of Algeria, University of Algiers 3, Faculty of Political Science and International Relations, Algeria, April 24, 2016. 17.
- 4- Ibid.
- 5- Thierry Pairault, "China's economic presence in Algeria." *C.C.J. Occasional Papers*. 2015. P 3.
- 6- Ibid.
- 7- Wilson Center, "China in the Maghreb: Threading the Needle of Algeria and Morocco," February 5, 2024, <https://www.wilsoncenter.org/article/china-maghreb-threading-needle-algeria-and-morocco>.
- 8- Gu Shanshan, "China, Algeria Eye Further Economic Cooperation - BELT and ROAD PORTAL." March 6, 2024, <https://eng.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/p/0J49BHP2.html>. Accessed 06 20, 2024.
- 9- Thierry Pairault, Op Cit. p 4.
- 10- Ibid. p 6.
- 11- Castel Vincent, "Paula Mejia and Jacob Kolster, "The BRICs in North Africa: Changing the Name of the Game?", *North Africa Quarterly Analytical*, 2011(1), 5. https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Publications/the%20BRICs%20in%20North%20Africa%20First%20annual%20ok_Mise%20en%20page%201.pdf.
- 12- "DATA: CHINESE INVESTMENT IN AFRICA, 2003-2022," China Africa Research Initiative, Johns Hopkins University, Accessed March 24, 2024. https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5652847de4b033f56d2bdc29/t/65f0d9cf51690d36036755b0/1710283215357/FDIData_April2024.xlsx.
- 13- Economist Intelligence. 2023. Review of China Going Global Investment Index 2023: The Belt and Road Initiative's Second Decade. Edited by Economist Intelligence. The Economist Intelligence Unit. London, 19, <https://www.eiu.com/n/campaigns/china-going-global-investment-index-2023/>.
- 14- Lina Benabdallah, Op Cit. p 197.
- 15- Thierry Pairault, "Le consortium CITIC-CRCC et l'autoroute Est-Ouest," *CECMC-CCJ - Centre d'études sur la Chine moderne et contemporaine*, (2014): 1, <https://shs.hal.science/halshs-01620638>.
- 16- Thierry Pairault, "La Chine au Maghreb : de l'esprit de Bandung à l'esprit du capitalisme," *Revue de la régulation*, (2017) : 14. <https://shs.hal.science/halshs-01556325>.

- 17- Karima Fachqoul et Thierry Pairault, "L'Algérie et la «diplomatie pétrolière» de la Chine," in Thierry Pairault, et Fatiha Talahite (eds.), *Chine-Algérie : Une relation singulière en Afrique*, (Paris, Riveneuve Éditions, 2014), 66- 80.
- 18- Wu Sike, "Lasting Connection China-Algeria relations continue to grow 65 years after their establishment," December 15, 2023, http://www.chinafrica.cn/Homepage/202312/t20231207_800351139.html. Accessed 05 28, 2024.
- 19- Fatiha Talahite, "Présences chinoises : des marchandises, des entreprises, des hommes," in Thierry Pairault, et Fatiha Talahite (eds.), *Chine-Algérie : Une relation singulière en Afrique*, (Paris, Riveneuve Éditions, 2014), 24.
- 20- John Calabrese, "Sino-Algerian Relations: On a Path to Realizing Their Full Potential?" *Middle East Institute*, Washington D.C, Oct 31, 2017, <https://www.mei.edu/publications/sino-algerian-relations-path-realizing-their-full-potential>. Accessed 06 20, 2024.
- 21- "DATA: CHINESE WORKERS IN AFRICA, 2009-2022," China Africa Research Initiative, Johns Hopkins University, Accessed March 24, 2024. <https://www.sais-cari.org/data-chinese-workers-in-africa>. Accessed 06 20, 2024.
- 22- Fatiha Talahite, Op Cit. p 28.
- 23- Wu Sike, Op Cit.
- 24- Fenggang Yang and J. E. E. Pettit. *Atlas of Religion in China: Social and Geographical Contexts* (Boston: Brill, 2018), 23.
- 25- WANG Xinsheng, "Les multiples aspects de la sinisation de l'islam en Chine," in *Conférences chinoises de la rue d'Ulm 2019-2021*, éd. Michel Espagne (Paris : Éditions Kimé, 2022), 139. DOI : 10.3917/kime.guang.2022.02.0137.
- 26- Tamara Bro, "Health and cultural cooperation between China and Algeria," *China Today*, September 6, 2021, <https://shorturl.at/jCFST>.
- 27- Ibid.
- 28- Ministère de l'Intérieur, des Collectivités Locales et de l'Aménagement du Territoire, "Signature d'un programme d'action conjoint pour 2024 entre le Ministère de l'Intérieur et l'Académie nationale chinoise de gouvernance", 19/11/2023. <https://shorturl.at/bpD69>.
- 29- Mammo Muchie and Swapan Kumar Patra, "China–Africa Science and Technology Collaboration: Evidence from Collaborative Research Papers and Patents," *Journal of Chinese Economic and Business Studies* 18, no. 1 (2019): 9, DOI: 10.1080/14765284.2019.1647004
- 30- Ismail Debech, Op Cit.
- 31- Deng Long "Yousef", "Mechanisms for Developing Arabic and Chinese Language Education within the Framework of Arab-Chinese Communication," presented at the Seminar on Arab-Chinese Relations – The Case of Algeria, University of Algiers 3, Faculty of Political Science and International Relations, Algeria, April 24, 2016.
- 32- Xiang Liang "Fouad", "The Role of the Chinese-Arab Friendship Association in Enhancing Arab-Chinese Relations," presented at the Seminar on Arab-Chinese Relations – The Case of Algeria, University of Algiers 3, Faculty of Political Science and International Relations, Algeria, April 24, 2016.
- 33- Roie Yellinek, Yossi Mann & Udi Lebel, "Chinese Soft-Power in the Arab world – China's Confucius Institutes as a central tool of influence," *Comparative Strategy* 39, no. 6 (2020): 523-29, DOI: 10.1080/01495933.2020.1826843.

** The Chinese definition of terrorism includes "any thought, speech, or activity that, through violence, sabotage, or threat, aims to generate social panic, influence national policy-making, incite ethnic hatred, subvert state power, or split the state." This definition reflects China's concerns with combating terrorist movements to ensure local stability, especially in Xinjiang,

home to the Uighurs and the base of the Islamic Party of Turkestan and the East Turkestan Islamic Movement. Both the U.S. Department of State and Interpol have designated these two organizations as terrorist groups at the request of the Chinese government. Since the events of September 11, 2001, China has included its rigorous campaign against separatist movements as part of the global war on terrorism. (Zunyou Zhou, "How China Defines Terrorism In a new draft law, China has opted for its own definition," *The diplomat*, February 13, 2015, <https://thediplomat.com/2015/02/how-china-defines-terrorism/>.)

34- Ministère de l'Energie, "Bilan Energétique National Année 2021," *Ministère de l'Energie*, (Edition 2022) p 20, <https://shorturl.at/KodXr>.

35- Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), "Algeria facts and figures," Accessed on March 24, 2024, https://www.opec.org/opec_web/en/about_us/146.htm

36- A. Boudghene Stambouli, Z.Khiat, S.Flazi & Y.Kitamura, "A review on the renewable energy development in Algeria: Current perspective, energy scenario and sustainability issues," *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews* 16, no. 7, (September 2012) p 4447, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rser.2012.04.031>.

37- Ibid. p 4448.

38- Ibid. p 4449.

39- Amine Boudghene Stambouli, "Algerian renewable energy assessment: the challenge of sustainability" *Energy Policy* 39, no. 8, (August 2011) p 4508, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enpol.2010.10.005>.

40- The International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), "*RENEWABLE ENERGY PROSPECTS: CHINA (Executive Summary)*," Edited by The International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), (UAE: The International Renewable Energy, 2014), <https://shorturl.at/hzKRT>.

41- Hove, Anders , Qian Wenyun, Zhao Kaiming, Philipp Geres, and Liu Yuzhao, "*Review of China Energy Transition Status Report 2021*," Sino-German Energy Partnership, (Beijing: Sino-German Energy Transition Project, June 2021) p 37, <https://shorturl.at/acnuY>.

42- "China to lead global renewable growth with record installations," Reuters, Accessed march 26, 2024, <https://shorturl.at/fgZ05>. Accessed 06 20, 2024.

43- Ivy Yin, "Infographic: China's solar capacity growth in 2023 sets new record," *S&P Global Inc*, February 8, 2024, <https://shorturl.at/bzY23>.

44- Nouredine YASSAA & Messaoud KHELIF, *Transition Energétique en Algérie Leçons, Etat des Lieux et Perspectives pour un Développement Accéléré des Energies Renouvelables*, (CEREFÉ : Novembre 2020) p 46, <https://shorturl.at/otxOQ>.

45- Fatiha Talahite, Op Cit. p 24.

46- Office National des Statistiques. <http://www.ons.dz/>

47- Office National des Statistique (ONS), "L'Algérie Quelques Chiffres, Résultats : 2016-2018," n°49, (Algérie : Direction des publications, de la diffusion, de la documentation et de l'impression, 2021) p 53.

*** Based on data from the General Directorate of Customs, wheat and milk collectively constituted a substantial portion of the food import expenditure, accounting for 38.7% in 2018 (\$3.32 billion) and 34.9% in 2019 (\$2.82 billion). Furthermore, items like sugar and edible vegetable oils have witnessed a rise in consumption over time, mirroring their significance in the import expenditure. These four items (wheat, milk, sugar, and vegetable oils) comprised nearly half of the total food import expenditure in 2019. (Direction Générale des Douanes, (2019). *Statistiques du commerce extérieur de l'Algérie période : année 2019. Rapport de la Direction des études et de la prospective*, Alger, p 32)

- 48- Direction Générale des Douanes. *STATISTIQUES DU COMMERCE EXTERIEUR DE L'ALGERIE Période* . Direction des Etudes et de la Prospective, Direction Générale des Douanes, Alger : Ministère des Finances , 2019. p 6.
- 49- Economist Intelligence. 2023. Review of China Going Global Investment Index 2023: The Belt and Road Initiative's Second Decade. Edited by Economist Intelligence. The Economist Intelligence Unit. London, p 19. <https://www.eiu.com/n/campaigns/china-going-global-investment-index-2023/>.
- 50- Garth Shelton and Farhana Paruk, *The Forum on China–Africa Cooperation: A Strategic Opportunity*, (Johannesburg: Institute for Security Studies, 2008): 99.
- 51- Ibid
- 52- Chaponniere JR, Gabas JJ & Z Qi, “China Africa in Agriculture: A Background Paper on Trade, Investment and Aid in Agriculture,” (Working Paper Series 2010. 6, International Poverty Reduction Center in China (IPRCC), Beijing, Jan 2010): 9.
- 53- Chris Alden, *China in Africa: Partner or Competitor?* (London: Zed Books, 2007), 13.
- 54- MFANCA. "Algerian-Chinese Relations: An Example of Comprehensive Strategic Partnership." *Diplomatic*, 2017.
- 55- Anouar Diden, “Algérie-Chine : engrais, agriculture... et politique, ” *Le journal de l'Afrique*, 25 Mars 2022, <https://lejournaldelafrique.com/algerie-chine-engrais-agriculture-et-politique/>.
- 56- Georg Strüver, “China's Partnership Diplomacy: International Alignment Based on Interests or Ideology,” *The Chinese Journal of International Politics* 10, no. 1 (Spring 2017): 36-7, <https://doi.org/10.1093/cjip/pow015>.

Bibliography:

A- Books:

- Alden, Chris . *China in Africa: Partner or Competitor?* London: Zed Books, 2007.
- Benabdallah, Lina . "FROZEN IN TIME China–Algeria relations from socialist friendship to pandemic opportunism." In *ROUTLEDGE HANDBOOK ON CHINA–MIDDLE EAST RELATIONS*, by Jonathan Fulton. London & New York: Routledge, 2022.
- Donovan, Chau C. *Exploiting Africa: The Influence of Maoist China in Algeria, Ghana, And Tanzania*. United States of America: Naval Institute Press, 2014.
- Fachqoul, Karima , et Thierry Pairault. «L'Algérie et la «diplomatie pétrolière de la Chine.» Dans *Chine-Algérie : Une relation singulière en Afrique*, de Thierry Pairault et Fatiha Talahite, 66-80. Paris: Riveneuve Éditions, 2014.
- Shelton, Garth , and Farhana Paruk. *The Forum on China–Africa Cooperation: A Strategic Opportunity*. Johannesburg: Institute for Security Studies, 2008.
- Talahite, Fatiha . "Présences chinoises : des marchandises, des entreprises, des hommes." In *Chine-Algérie : Une relation singulière en Afrique*, by Thierry Pairault and Fatiha Talahite. Paris: Riveneuve Éditions, 2014.
- Yang, Fenggang , and J. E. E. Pettit. *Atlas of Religion in China: Social and Geographical Contexts*. Boston: Brill, 2018.
- YASSAA, Noureddine, and Messaoud KHELIF. *Transition Energétique en Algérie Leçons, Etat des Lieux et Perspectives pour un Développement Accéléré des Energies Renouvelables*. CEREF, CEREF, 2020.
- Xinsheng, WANG. "Les multiples aspects de la sinisation de l'islam en Chine." In *Conférences chinoises de la rue d'Ulm 2019-2021*, by Michel Espagne . Paris: Éditions Kimé, 2022.

B –Newspaper articles:

- Boudghene Stambouli, A, Z Khiat, S Flazi, and Y Kitam. "A review on the renewable energy development in Algeria: Current perspective, energy scenario and sustainability issues." *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews* 16, no. 7 (September 2012).
- Boudghene Stambouli, Amine . "Algerian renewable energy assessment: the challenge of sustainability." *Energy Policy* 39, no. 8 (August 2011).
- MFANCA. "Algerian-Chinese Relations: An Example of Comprehensive Strategic Partnership." *Diplomatic*, 2017.
- Muchie, Mammo , and Patra Swapan Kumar . "China–Africa Science and Technology Collaboration: Evidence from Collaborative Research Papers and Patents." *Journal of Chinese Economic and Business Studie* 18, no. 1 (08 2019): 1-27.
- Pairault, Thierry . "La Chine au Maghreb : de l'esprit de Bandung à l'esprit du capitalisme." *Revue de la régulation*, 2017: 1-26.
- Strüver, Georg . "China's Partnership Diplomacy: International Alignment Based on Interests or Ideology." *The Chinese Journal of International Politics* 10, no. 1 (Spring 2017).
- The Economist. "Briefing Food security: The World's Food System Has so Far Weathered the Challenge of Covid-19." *The Economist*, May 9, 2020.
- Vincent, Castel , Paula Mejia, and Jacob Kolster. "The BRICs in North Africa: Changing the Name of the Game?" *North Africa Quarterly Analytical*, 2011: 1-18.
- Yellinek, Roie , Yossi Mann, and Udi Lebel . "Chinese Soft-Power in the Arab world – China's Confucius Institutes as a central tool of influence." *Comparative Strategy* 39, no. 6 (n.d.).

C - Seminar papers:

- Debech, Ismail . "Factors of Integration in Arab-Chinese Relations." *Arab-Chinese Relations The Case of Algeria*. Algiers: University of Algiers 3, 2016.
- —. "Maghreb-Arab Relations with Asian Countries and Prospects for Their Development." *Annual Symposium of the Arab League: The Arab Maghreb at the Crossroads of Partnerships on the Evolution of Arab-Asian Relations: The Role and Position of the Arab Maghreb*. Tunisia: Arab League Headquarters, April 7, 2010. 17.
- Liang , Xiang Fouad. "The Role of the Chinese-Arab Friendship Association in Enhancing Arab-Chinese Relations." *Arab-Chinese Relations – The Case of Algeria*. Algiers : University of Algiers 3, 2016.
- Long, Deng Yousef. "Mechanisms for Developing Arabic and Chinese Language Education within the Framework of Arab-Chinese Communication." *Arab-Chinese Relations – The Case of Algeria*. Algiers : University of Algiers 3, 2016.

D – Reports

- Chaponniere, JR, JJ Gabas, and Z Qi. *China Africa in Agriculture: A Background Paper on Trade, Investment and Aid in Agriculture*. Working Paper Series, International Poverty Reduction Center in China (IPRCC), Beijing: International Poverty Reduction Center in China (IPRCC), 2010.
- China Africa Research Initiative. *DATA: CHINESE INVESTMENT IN AFRICA, 2003-2022*. Edited by Johns Hopkins University. 2024.
- Direction Générale des Douanes. *STATISTIQUES DU COMMERCE EXTERIEUR DE L'ALGERIE Période* . Direction des Etudes et de la Prospective, Direction Générale des Douanes, Alger : Ministère des Finances , 2019.

- Hove, Anders, Qian Wenyun, Zhao Kaiming, Philipp Geres, and Liu Yuzhao. *Review of China Energy Transition Status Report 2021*. Beijing: Sino-German Energy Transition Project, 2021.
- IRENA. *RENEWABLE ENERGY PROSPECTS: CHINA (Executive Summary)*. The International Renewable Energy, UAE: The International Renewable Energy, 2014.
- ONS. *L'Algérie Quelques Chiffres, Résultats : 2016 - 2018*. Direction des publications, de la diffusion, de la documentation et de l'impression, Office National des Statistique (ONS), Alger: Office National des Statistique (ONS), 2021, 1-70.
- Pairault, Thierry . "China's economic presence in Algeria." *C.C.J. Occasional Papers*. 2015.

E - Websites:

- Bro, Tamara . "Health and cultural cooperation between China and Algeria." *China Today*. 10 06, 2021. <https://shorturl.at/jCFST> (accessed 05 28, 2024).
- Calabrese, John . "Sino-Algerian Relations: On a Path to Realizing Their Full Potential?" *Middle East Institute*. 10 31, 2017. <https://www.mei.edu/publications/sino-algerian-relations-path-realizing-their-full-potential> (accessed 05 2024, 28).
- Diden, Anouar . "Algérie-Chine : engrais, agriculture... et politique." *Le journal de l'Afrique*. 02 25, 2022. <https://afriquechronique.com/algerie-chine-engrais-agriculture-et-politique/> (accessed 06 20, 2024).
- Ministère de l'Energie. "Bilan Energétique National Année 2021." *Ministère de l'Energie*. 2022. https://www.energy.gov.dz/Media/galerie/bilan_energetique_2021_63df78f2b775e.pdf. (accessed 06 20, 2024).
- Ministère de l'Intérieur, des Collectivités Locales et de l'Aménagement du Territoire. "Signature d'un programme d'action conjoint pour 2024 entre le Ministère de l'Intérieur et l'Académie nationale chinoise de gouvernance." *Ministère de l'Intérieur, des Collectivités Locales et de l'Aménagement du Territoire*. 11 19, 2023. <https://shorturl.at/bpD69>. (accessed 06 20, 2024).
- Economist Intelligence. «Review of China Going Global Investment Index 2023: The Belt and Road Initiative's Second Decade.» *The Economist Intelligence Unit*. Édité par Economist Intelligence. 2023. <https://www.eiu.com/n/campaigns/china-going-global-investment-index-2023/> (accès le 06 20, 2024).
- ONS. "AGRICULTURE." *Office National des Statistiques*. 2012. <https://www.ons.dz/IMG/pdf/agric07-11-2-4.pdf> (accessed 03 28, 2024).
- OPEC. "Algeria facts and figures." *Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)*. 2024. https://www.opec.org/opec_web/en/about_us/146.htm (accessed 03 24, 2024).
- Pairault, Thierry. "Le consortium CITIC-CRCC et l'autoroute Est-Ouest." *CECMC-CCJ - Centre d'études sur la Chine moderne et contemporaine*. 2014. <https://shs.hal.science/halshs-01620638>.
- Reuters. "China to lead global renewable growth with record installations." *Reuters*. 2024. <https://shorturl.at/fgZ05> (accessed 03 26, 2024).
- Shanshan, Gu. "China, Algeria Eye Further Economic Cooperation." *BELT and ROAD PORTAL*. March 6, 2024. <https://eng.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/p/0J49BHP2.html>.
- Sike, Wu. "Lasting Connection China-Algeria relations continue to grow 65 years after their establishment." *chinafrica*. 12 15, 2023. http://www.chinafrica.cn/Homepage/202312/t20231207_800351139.html (accessed 05 28, 2024).

- Wilson Center. "China in the Maghreb: Threading the Needle of Algeria and Morocco." *wilson center*. February 5, 2024. <https://www.wilsoncenter.org/article/china-maghreb-threading-needle-algeria-and-morocco> (accessed 06 20, 2024).
- Yin, Ivy . "Infographic: China's solar capacity growth in 2023 sets new record." *S&P Global Inc.* 28, 2024. <https://shorturl.at/bzY23>. (accessed 06 20, 2024).