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Algerian Comprehensive National Security and the Arc of border Crises

الأمن الوطني الجزائري الشامل وقوس الأزمات الحدودية

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Abstract:

This paper analyzes the dynamics of Algerian's comprehensive national security on its wild, fiery borderline. National security and policy planners need to recognize and understand the perceptions and realities of geostrategic position of Algeria. Should define the threats and the capacities to face it. The keys to ensuring security lie, is integration and equation between all sectors.

Keywords: national security, Algerian comprehensive national security, border threats, arc of crises, geopolitical transformations.

الملخص باللغة العربية:

تحلل هذه الورقة: ديناميكيات الأمن الوطني الجزائري الشامل على شريطه الحدودي الناري. يحتاج مخططوا الأمن الوطني والسياسة الأمنية إلى إدراك وفهم تصورات وحقائق الموقع الجغرافي الاستراتيجي للجزائر. كما يجب تحديد التهديدات التي تواجهه والقدرات التي تملكها الجزائر لمواجهة تلك التهديدات. ومفاتيح ضمان الأمن في التكامل والمعادلة بين جميع القطاعات.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الأمن الوطني، الأمن الوطني الجزائري الشامل، التهديدات الحدودية، التحولات الجيوسياسية.

Résumé:

Cet article analyse la dynamique de la sécurité nationale globale de l'Algérie, sur sa frontière sauvage et ardente. Les planificateurs de la sécurité nationale et des politiques sécuritaires ; doivent reconnaître et comprendre les perceptions et les réalités de la position géostratégique de l'Algérie, et devraient définir les menaces et les capacités pour y faire face. Les clés pour assurer la sécurité sont l'intégration et l'équation entre tous les secteurs.

Les mots clés : sécurité nationale, sécurité nationale globale de l'Algérie, menaces aux frontières, arc de crise, transformations géopolitiques.

1. INTRODUCTION

There is no doubt that security, in its general sense, means a feeling of reassurance and stability. It takes precedence over all other values in the value system of human existence.

Hence, the requirement for security for a person to begin with, and for society subsequently, is one of the first conditions

for a decent life, otherwise life in its broad framework becomes dependent on the unknown. And the unknown may be terrifying, but it is necessarily a kind of loss. This is the direct cause of the individual's low ability to feel safe, and the loss of his ability to think and act. The deficiencies of doubt, confusion, and waiting for the unknown become the predominant headlines for the entirety of life in his social

environment.

The concept of security has evolved with the development of life and the formation of human societies. Today, we are talking about security in its comprehensive sense, including social, economic, political, food, water and health security. In their entirety, these constitute integrated systems, for what we today call the description of national, national and regional security, leading to an approach to comprehensive human security for humanity as a whole.

As the concept of comprehensive security evolved, so did its tools and methods. It is no longer a policing method related to curbing direct crime, when the task of states and governments was limited to punishing those who violated their powers, or those opposed to the law.

Civilized human thought has risen to higher statuses, inspired by the value of security, after the conviction has taken root, that providing security clearly means providing a decent life for individuals and societies, in all their social, economic and political manifestations, and all the details that fall within this framework. It is a security that cannot continue, unless it is comprehensive, not only in its details, but also in its inclusion, for all components of a single community, or a single region.

This is due to a simple reason, which is that everyone's sense of this universality is the first and last justification for describing it as comprehensive security, and it is a security that can be achieved, and that guarantees the existence of a unified and integrated society, or a homogeneous region, capable of making progress, for the benefit of its entire social environment, and is practically qualified To meet the challenges

and developments, both internal and external, regardless of these challenges and developments, and for a simple reason as well, which is that it is a unified and coherent society, with one goal and one destiny, and based on an integrated system, based on justice, freedom, equality, and the rule of law over all, Regardless of the status of the positive diversity of its components, whether in gender, race, color or religion.

1.1 problematic of the study: this study will answer the question: how does the arc of border crises reflected on the Algerian national security?

1.2 objectives of the study: the objective through this study, aims to focusing on the causes that arise from the geopolitical position of region which Algeria located, and its impact on Algerian security, these threats emerging must be confronted with an integrated a comprehensive security system.

1.3 Methodology of the study: The study adopts the descriptive approach, which is one of the approaches used in scientific and social studies in particular, and depends on the study of the phenomenon as it exists in reality, and is concerned with describing an accurate description and stating its characteristics, identifying the studied phenomenon and placing it in its correct framework, explaining all the surrounding circumstances, and then reaching To logical explanations that have evidence and proofs that give the researcher the ability to put in place specific frameworks for the problem, and this is used in determining the results of the research in order to arrive at treatments, recommendations and suggestions. The descriptive method, then, is based on extrapolating the scientific materials that serve a problem or issue and presenting it in

an orderly order.¹

1.4 Terminology of study:

a. Comprehensive national security: a comprehensive national security may in turn defined as asset of whole of government integrated policies – foreign, defense, economic, health, technological and social-cultural- that articulate the ways and means by which national interests can be protected, promoted and preserved. Events, trends and threats can negatively impact those interests in a globalized world.²

b. Arc of crises: is a concept was formulated in 1978 by jimmy carter's national security advisor, zbigniew Brzezinski, after various events had shaken the middle east and north Africa region. The idea behind this theorization was that an arc of instability was emerging, stretching from the Indian sub-continent to the Atlantic coast of north Africa. Forty years after such an idea was first conceptualized, the middle east remains the last stable region on earth. Failing states, wars, jihadi, terrorism, migration flows and refugee emergency are all threats that destabilize the region and contribute to creating a constantly renewing arc of crisis, whose consequences have an impact on western countries as well. And the study borrowed this term to drop the arc of crises surrounding Algeria from its three side.³

1.5 study plan:

2. Algeria in the geopolitical context
3. The arc of crises and border threats to Algeria
4. Building Algerian Comprehensive national security

2. First Subtitle: Algeria in the geopolitical context:

With an area of 2,381,741 square km, Algeria became the largest country in Africa when the republic of South Sudan gained its

independence from Sudan in 2011,⁴ and tenth in the world⁵. Located in the Maghreb region of North Africa, it has a Mediterranean coastline of just under 1000 km and land borders with seven (07) countries and territories; Libya, Mali, Mauritania, the Western Sahara, Morocco, Niger and Tunisia, at a combined length of 6734 km. The country is home to numerous mountain ranges, including the Saharan Atlas ranges, which run from East to West across the far North and the North of the country, respectively.⁶ Algeria a middle-income country and the second largest economy in the middle east and north Africa after Egypt.⁷

The general geopolitical environment of Algeria is characterized by a large number of dynamics, which is political options from risks and threats, and from forward-looking coordinated trends that have defined the regional and global environment features since its independence.⁸

The environment of the geopolitics of Algeria in her region, has therefore a considerable impact on how the Mediterranean states think about their security and on how they attempt to pursue their national interests.⁹

Algeria as a country located in an important strategic location has lived and still lives in a very complex geopolitical environment; affected by all the oscillations, transformations and conflicts that occurred in these sub-systems.¹⁰

When we speak about the geopolitics of the region, we cannot ignored the roles of the states of southern Europe and the United States in north Africa and Sahel as actors; whose have a very conservative vision of what security is and implement policies that

coincide with this interpretation, thus, the key word that has characterized the relations between the occidental countries especially the European union, the US and the states of Maghreb is stability, which means that every regime will be accepted and acceptable to the democratic west as long as it is able to deliver in five key area: - keep the energy supplies accessible; - counter Islamic resurgence; - allow for the liberalization of the economy¹¹ in order to satisfy the needs of international capital;- restrict migration; - support for, or at least non-interference with, the peace process between Israel and the Palestine's Liberation Organization.¹²

Algeria is located in a largely opposite geopolitical direction, with in particular an absence of dependence in terms of hydrocarbons but, on the contrary, an economy of rent, and a relative closure towards the outside.¹³ Algeria have a few physical barriers to threats. Because of its localization.

To understand the context of the Algeria geopolitics; it's should highlight on the whole changes in the region of the Middle East and North Africa (MENA), because it is undergoing a profound geopolitical reconfiguration. in the ten (10) last years, the region has transitioned from the great hopes for democratization emanating from the 2011 wave of popular revolutions towards a spiral of fragmentation, insecurity and fragility.¹⁴ Violent conflict rages in Syria, Iraq, Libya, and Yemen, Lebanon, the return of the Moroccan aggression on the Western Sahara to the forefront, and countries engulfed in internecine conflicts.¹⁵

Without forgetting the conflict happening in the Sahel; and its impact direct on the Algerian national security.¹⁶ Thus,

Algeria is surrounded by an arc of crisis threatening its national security at all levels and sectors.

This important geostrategic location of Algeria poses multiple and intertwined threats, which upheavals the stability of the region; exacerbated by the revolts of Arab societies, make it more sensitive than ever. This is what the study will discussed in the subtitle below:

3. Second Subtitle :The arc of crisis and border threats to Algeria

Every country is open to such threats; but some more than others, depending on the nature of these factors. By factors relevant to national security, one means those features in a state whether of geography, situation, internal politics, population, socio-economic condition, attitudes and ideologies and other facts which can render it vulnerable to security threats from outside and within.¹⁷ Like other countries in the region, Algeria faces many challenges; multiple security threats around her border, including the proliferation of terrorist groups, illicit trafficking, arms smuggling, unstable governments and civil conflicts. Security and stability are thus interests shared among all countries in these closely interlinked regions.¹⁸

Algeria has always been an active player in regional issue. Its domestic stability has allowed the country to return to the international stage and lead regional initiatives to strengthen economic integration in the Maghreb and Sub-Saharan Africa. Its location between Europe and Africa and its political stance as a partner for peace and security make it a key partner for the European Union.¹⁹

Since the 2011 regional upheaval,

Algeria has played important roles in the political and security crises of three of its neighbours. In Libya, it has backed UN negotiations and conducted its own discreet diplomacy since mid 2014 to reconcile warring factions. In Mali, it has hosted and brocked talks between the government and northern rebel factions, both to stabilize the country and to prevent northern secessionism. In Tunisia, it has been a quit but critical backer of the consensus between islamists and secularists that has been the source of stability there since 2014.²⁰

3.1 Morocco and Western Sahara: the relations between Algeria and Morocco is going worse; after the Morocco moves in western Sahara on the Karkarat road, the way to Mauritania, near the Algerian border, and that moves renewed tension between the two sides, because the Morocco has violated the ceasefire agreement, and Algeria's security policy based on a security doctrine, which is based too on freedom of self-determination and support for liberation; including the Sahraoui and Palestinian issue.

The recent events of the normalization of Morocco with Israel; this will necessarily lead to the establishment of Israeli military bases on Moroccan lands that have borders with Algeria on the western side and "my enemy's friend is my enemy", this matter makes Algeria face a confrontation with the Israeli enemy, even if it is not a direct confrontation.

The Saharan conflict has been the longest-running and most enduring conflict in the north African-Sahel region, and has had tremendous long-term consequences for Algerian-Moroccan relations since its onset in 1975.²¹ This is the context of depth dispute between the two countries.

The conflict embarrasses and conditions inter-Maghreb relations by preventing the process of unification of the Maghreb.²²

Also, the Moroccan presence in the western Sahara, prevents Algeria from having a strategic outlet towards the Atlantic Ocean. History affects military threats largely in terms of the impact of past experience of historical enmity and repeated war will tend to amplify present perceptions of threats.²³

3.2 Mauritania: is located in a true northwest African storm center. It is also vulnerable for specific reasons; the country still has borders which are difficult to control given the potential for significant political instability, the characteristics of which are as follows: a tradition of military putsches, a compromised democratization process, ethnic tensions, growing inequalities, widespread corruption increasing poverty, as well as demographic transition whose consequences are unknown.²⁴

3.3 Mali: the Malian crisis itself generating a blast effect destabilizing the entire Sahelian scene.²⁵ Ethnicity and class have a far-reaching influence over social relations, politics and conflict among residents of northern Mali; this zone has been the scene of most of the violence, that has engulfed this country since late 2011.²⁶ Algeria successfully persuaded former Malian Tuareg rebels to join a specialized unit to maintain security in northern Mali under 2006 Tamanrasset accords, which were an attempt to maintain security.²⁷

Algeria champions preservation, of Mali's territorial integrity via negotiated

political settlement of the conflict, while countering insecurity on its southern border stemming from the rising Jihadi tide. It also seeks to establish itself as a key Sahelian power broker, sometimes in competition with western states active in the region, such as France and the USA, as well as with Morocco, which has maintained its own links to Malian actors, Algeria has been the chief mediator of the inter-Malian dialogue, hosted in Algiers since July 2014, which has centred on the disputed northern territory and the devolution of Bamako institutions. Seeking on maintain Mali's territorial integrity, Algiers has sought to curtail not just the separatist ambitions among some in the north but also a substantial move toward federalism. More broadly, it aims to help rebuilt the state, reconstitute its military and resolve the security problem in the north.²⁸

The inter-Malian dialogue marks that Algeria has been the principal mediator in crises between the Malian government and separatist Tuareg movements. Algiers has consistently supported Mali's territorial integrity, opposed Tuareg separatism in neighbouring states and sought to manage the multinational character of Tuareg identity.²⁹

With Gadhafi gone, Algeria's only remaining neighbor with some influence on Mali is Morocco, but from the Algerian perspective it has mostly played a spoiler role, manipulating Tuareg movements to create problems for Algeria.³⁰

3.4 Niger: Niger's location between west and north Africa, vast open deserts, and lengthy porous borders make it a transit point for terrorists, criminals, migrants, weapons, contraband, and illegal drugs. Loosely organized criminal elements operate in Niger. The country has long been a transit

route for smugglers, in northern Niger, within the Sahara Desert, the seminomadic, pastoral Tuareg ethnic groups has long facilitated cross-border licit and illicit trade, including the smuggling of contraband, and the war in Libya got the situation worse.³¹

Niger has experienced terrorism, mainly in the form of kidnapping for ransom and clashes between security forces and extremist militants. The country faces threats from Mali based terrorist groups, which include regional affiliates of al-Qaida and ISIS, as well as Nigeria based terrorist groups, such as Boko Haram and ISIS West Africa. These groups include Nigerian members. Mali based terrorist groups in particular have increasingly targeted local, regional, and international security forces in Mali and neighbouring countries.³²

In 2020, four rocket targeted Niamey, these rockets are usually directed at military and security targets against countries that participate in regional counterterrorism efforts, or support USA and French military presence in the region.³³ There is considerable risk, crime occurs at all hours in Niger.³⁴

The critical security situation, prevents any kind of border development, the example is the Arlit- Assamakka- Algerian border section is at the heart of crucial economic, social political stakes for Nigeria, Niger and Algeria and, beyond these countries, for the region and the continent. Its construction is faced with multiple constraints related to the security situation in the area and nomadism of the local population. This situation is a hindrance to improved commercial exchanges and enhanced integration.³⁵

3.5 Libya: the conflict in the Libya had

a significant impact in Algeria, the amount, and the accessibility of weapons in the region, increased significantly during the Libyan conflict. This increase in the number of weapons, combined with the unstable political situation, led to a better armed AQIM in Algeria. The collapse of the Libyan regime left the borders between Libya and Algeria largely unmanned. Conflicts-related fatalities have increased in Algeria since the onset of the Arab spring.³⁶

The Libyan conflict is not only highly internationalized, it has also become increasingly militarized over the past few years. All the actors that have managed to acquire a more considerable influence in shaping its dynamics on the ground were not timid in their willingness to use military forces.³⁷

The threats in Libya lies in the lack of political horizon. The difficulty of finding a solution to Libya's crisis suggests that the country will continue to be a destabilizing factor in the region in the years ahead. It is regenerating in central Libya and on the western borders with Algeria and Tunisia, where it remains a threat to both neighboring countries.³⁸ Groups linked to al Qaeda, also operate in Libya. A growing nexus between jihadi-salafi groups and criminal networks, including human traffickers, creates additional sources of funding for extremist groups. Loosely governed spaces in the Sahel region bordering the Maghreb to the south, create also safe havens in which terrorist groups can operate.³⁹

Several nomadic groups in the south of Libya and Algeria facilitate cross-border movement through their longstanding transit routes and ethnic connections in other countries. These groups have clan structures,

which stretch over much of Maghreb. They often bypass the official border points to convey goods to other communities, but border officials appear to be informed of their movements. This movement of nomads and goods through longstanding commercial and social networks blurs the boundaries of licit and illicit trade.⁴⁰

3.6 Tunisia: has spent the last several years attempting to rebuilt its security capabilities and restructure its institutions to meet both a new counterterrorism mission and a post dictatorship structure. While Tunisia has made significant progress in its ability to manage respond to threats, duplications of capabilities and responsibilities within various security branches; create the risk of dysfunction.⁴¹

The post-revolutionary disarray of Tunisia's security state weakened what had long been a secure eastern border, exposing it to greater risk, not only from Tunisia itself but also from Libya. Algeria perceive Tunisia as a strategic corridor, an extension of its own east in the direction of Libya. Seen through this lens, a stable Tunisia provides strategic depth against a rising threat of transnational Jihadism using Libya as a base to destabilize the region.⁴²

In February 2018 two attacks targeting military detachments near Khenchla and Tebassa, which led to the death of seven soldiers.⁴³

Algeria has traditionally had a stabilizing role in a conflict-torn and unstable region. At a time when Algeria faces considerable political and economic challenges at home, development in the region have resulted in increasingly complex and transnational security threats.⁴⁴As a

result, these long and porous borders is a source of danger and insecurity.⁴⁵

This arc of crises, instability in its neighbourhood and new cross-border threats, in addition to the democratic transition in Algeria, places Algeria in the heart of an intractable dilemma; it can only overcome it through the intensification of all efforts and the inclusion of all sectors. This context creating a need for adaptation in Algeria to re-locating its priority and interests, as well as re-updating its strategic and policies to serve the comprehensive national security; in the subtitle below, the study will demonstrate the integration of sectors in order to address threats and achieve comprehensive security.

4. Third subtitle: building Algerian Comprehensive national security

Algeria is emerging as an indispensable broker of stability in north Africa and the Sahel; where insecurity, foreign meddling and polarization are on the rise across the region, it has at key moments promoted dialogue and state building as the best means for lifting neighbours.⁴⁶

The risks as the country adjusts to this new strategic reality are significant. Increased spending, especially on troop deployments in border areas, is costly and could stress the national budget at a time when military capacity is being upgraded more broadly.⁴⁷

Adopt a more diversified agenda in which economic, societal, and environmental security issues play alongside military and political ones.⁴⁸

The equation of sustainable development and sustainable security is the key of building comprehensive national

security. and the Algerian national security is being built through the integration of these sectors below:

4.1 Military: as Barry Buzansaid in his book: "security; a new framework for analysis", *in the military sector, the state is still the most important, but not the only*,⁴⁹ and vice versa, in the state the military sector is the most important but not the only one.

The Algeria security system has always attached great importance to the wild force at the expense of other forces, and this is due to the nature of threats facing its land borders, which are approximately on 6,343km.

As well as the continuous and interlocking threats coming from the land borders, this vision is linked to the theory of land power of H.J Mackinder, in his article the geographical pivot of history (1904),⁵⁰ this vision gives priority to the development of wilderness power at the expense of other forces. However, with the advent of a new generation of wars and the transition in the concept of security from traditional security to comprehensive security, the Algerian security system is restricting its forces and military system in line with and facing these threats, so that recent regional events made Algeria change its security doctrine through a new constitutional amendment during at the end of last year, it was about the army's intervention outside the Algerian borders.

According to annual report of 2020 statistics from the global firepower site, Algeria is ranked 28 out of 138 countries, according to strength ranking, and ranked 20 spending defense budgets, approximately 13,000,000,000 USD.⁵¹

Army and air force deployments to

protect its long border against a largely invisible enemy run up against the possibility of a long war of attrition. The cost of maintaining these efforts is increasing, while state finance is under pressure from the fall in oil prices, and such spending must complete with social demands at a time of political uncertainty.⁵²

4.2 Law: One of the major principles of national security in every modern democratic state is the rule of law. This implies the definition of standards relating to vital state and national values, but also the existence of mechanisms and organizations which take care of security (the establishment, jurisdiction, tasks, powers, responsibility, and control thereof). This includes national law (constitution, laws, and bylaws), but also international law (conventions, resolutions, charters, covenants, recommendations, court rulings, decisions of international courts, commissions, and arbitration bodies).⁵³

The law should not be in isolation from society. The legal system must address the problems of society and find solutions to them; in partnership with all other sectors. For example, given the crimes that are committed annually and that indicate an upward trend, and by reference to Algeria's need for effective human energy in society, then instead of discharging these energies in prisons into nothing, why is this energy not used in building the infrastructure of isolated areas and thus the perpetrator is punished and the state benefited. Converting negative energy into positive energy that serves society. In addition to refining his morals and making him an active individual in society who feels that he makes an addition.

4.3 Economic: since the oil drop in 2014, Algeria has faced the challenge of

maintaining the essentials of its economic and social systems in the context of drying liquidity; especially that Algeria is a country based on the rentier economy. A flexible currency rate has enabled to absorb the shock of the oil price drop.⁵⁴

In order to achieve comprehensive national security for Algerian state, a strong economy must be achieved; and this strong economy cannot be achieved by neglecting the agricultural sector and paying attention first class to oil rent.

All the old civilizations that were established in the world, stabilized and lasted for a long time; or strong modern states, were based on agriculture as an essential element for their security and stability.

Algeria stresses the importance and necessity of socio-economic development and the elimination of poverty to combat the expansion of terrorism, illicit trafficking, and illegal migration.⁵⁵

Lately, the most promising evolutions have been observed in engineering, cargo and equipment transport, and plant construction coverage.⁵⁶

4.4 social: Social security means the security of society by its members, the state's care for society in all aspects, the availability of value and ethical constants that preserve social coexistence, the guarantee for every individual his respect, inviolability and inviolability of his honor, money and himself; Because the spread of corruption is considered a security burn that makes crime obey, crimes multiply and problems exacerbate, but is it possible to secure society and create real social security without intellectual security? People will be aware of every extremist ideology. and

without an economic security who gains a livelihood, eradicates unemployment, extreme travel that leads to despair and completeness and all that is considered the most important sources of the solution and the solution to social pain, here comes the interaction and interconnection between the security departments and appears clearly.⁵⁷

The most important problem in Algeria is the migration of youth Algerian outside the country, and the migration of the other to Algeria; and this it will be a huge dilemma for a long term; because, People who have a relationship and a natural belonging to that country will go, and other people will come; who may not know anything about it, They have another language, another culture, and maybe another belief.

This will cause an imbalance in society with the occurrence of two contradictory waves, especially since the recent period, with the onset of the Covid 19 crisis, Algeria witnessed an unprecedented exacerbation of immigration. Most of that group of young people; whose energies can be exploited in several sectors, in particular the sector of agriculture, especially the unexploited area of Algeria increases by half and a quarter of the total area.

4.5 health: biological threats-natural, intentional, or accidental in any country can pose risks to global health, international security, and the worldwide economy, because infectious diseases know no borders, all countries must prioritize and exercise the capabilities required to prevent, detect, and rapidly respond to public health emergencies. Every country also must be transparent about its capabilities to assure neighbors it can stop an outbreak from becoming an international catastrophe.⁵⁸

National health security is fundamentally weak around the world; no country is fully prepared for epidemics or pandemics, and every country has important gaps to address.⁵⁹

There is a great disparity between the regions going from north to south of the country as to sanitary coverage; a flagrant lack of operational medical equipment and a shortage of medicines for hospital use; despite the good results recorded over the last years decades, spending continues to increase steadily, the private sector does not play its role of complementing the public sector.⁶⁰ the Covid 19 epidemic exposed the cover on the problems of the health sector in Algeria.

4.6 politics: Algeria remain a country where the political situation is blocked but whose strategic posture is changing. The factor of internal and regional fragility are numerous there, however; the undeniable assets of Algiers in a new regional context have enable it to avoid the movement of the Arab revolutions and could help the country to overcome its difficulties.⁶¹ Democratization is possible, but not before Algerians manage to overcome at least four substantial obstacles; first, the trust in dialogue and compromise necessary for a genuine transition are lacking in the regime, as well as in the Hirak. The regime has no history of treating its citizens as adults. There was no seriously engaging with those who demand profound reform. The Hirak sees pressure as the best way to force concessions; indeed, in the past the regime has negotiated with opposition movements and sowing distrust, whoever in the opposition calls for compromise risks being seen as caving in.⁶² Second, the balance of power within the regime must

shift toward reform-oriented actors. Political hardliners must be sidelined or brought on board with democratization through guarantees.

There are occasional rumors of fragmentation among regime elites, such as over how to deal with the Hirak, but the extent and depth of dissent is unclear.⁶³

Third those who stand to lose power in a democratic transition are likely to try to prevent it. Such spoilers include members of deep state political economic networks, as well as many associated with the current regime-linked parties and the so-called “famillerevolutionnaire”, who fear loss of status and privileges. In addition, there may be ordinary citizens who profoundly resent the current system but fear that a transition process will cause instability and economic loss, and thus will quietly support the status quo.⁶⁴

Fourth, Algeria have to engage in an economic transformation in parallel to a political one. The economy is in deep crisis and the state's foreign reserves are dwindling. Ideological conflicts over a new economic model may fracture an opposition movement that so far has remained remarkably united. Moreover, if austerity measures are imposed, socio-economic demands may quickly override political ones. The question then becomes whether the regime retains the resources to respond through targeted distributive measures or will be forced to consider political concessions.

4.7 Foreign: to guarantee national security, Algeria must play a pivotal role in this period more than any time before; there are significant potential gains in playing a predominant stabilizing role in regional conflicts. Refocusing on its south allows to reassume a pivotal role in African

diplomacy; while it is a second-tier actor in the middle east and Mediterranean, it can have real sway in Africa, particularly with the end of the Gadhafi era on the continent. Its influence in the Sahel helps cement its status as an indispensable regional interlocutor for the EU and USA. And it will have to prioritize long-term efforts to build a sustainable peace in conflicts where it has considerable influence, as in Mali; rather than imposing agreements for short-term gain.⁶⁵

4.8 cyber: the development of information and communications technologies, has given rise to a new space in which relations are conducted and in which the speed and ease with which information and communications are exchanged have overcome the barriers of distance and time. Cyberspace, the name given to the global and dynamic domain composed of the infrastructures of information and telecommunications systems, has blurred borders, involving their users in an unprecedented globalization that provides new opportunities, but also entails new challenges, risks and threats.⁶⁶

Speculation about cyberwar points toward modes of conflict in which distance may not matter much. Terrain works similarly to distance in that it tends to amplify or reduce vulnerability to military threats.⁶⁷

Cybersecurity incidents continue to be a concern in Algeria. A national police statement identified 1,140 cybercrime cases in 2018, compared to 1,500 reported cases in 2017. The decrease in cases may be related to an increase in efforts to counter known abusers and a campaign by authorities to warn citizens, businesses (especially banks) and social networks appear to be the top

targets for fraud, blackmail, and radicalization.⁶⁸

As conclusion, this multidimensional policy and multiple sectors, must take it into account Algeria's domestic experiences, and the crises occurred in Algeria even make the same mistakes, not least the battle against violent extremism during the civil war in the 1990s.⁶⁹

Algeria's perceptions of its security are in a continuous development, that takes into account all dimensions of security, as the average in light of this geostrategic equation was of secondary importance.



Source : institut de la conférence des associations de la défense.

5 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

- The transnational nature of threats means that no country can fully defend itself alone.

- Mistrust and suspicion of security forces is another issue that must be addressed in the region broadly⁷⁰, so building trust between state and society is the basic foundation on which building comprehensive national security should be based. Because any political system needs legitimacy to survive and be able to face threats.

- There is no security without development in the region and in Algeria, and the strategy based on development triangle (economy, society, political), is what is guaranteed to build a solid security base.

- The regional cooperation imperative is the most important keys to effective counterterrorism is greater regional cooperation, yet progress has been uneven.

6 CONCLUSION

This study has a sheds light on the geopolitical importance of Algeria, and the threats resulting from its strategic position.

The arc of crisis that surrounds Algeria, necessitates an integrated approach that intervenes in different fields; political, economic, military and cultural, is the most able to respond to the geopolitical challenges and threats of Algeria borders. All these questions, mentioned above, relating to the geopolitics of Algeria relating

too to the chessboard are so many arguments in favor of a global approach. Applied to border areas, a global approach requires self-determination to give coherence to all the actions carried out and not to focus only on the results in each sector.

This is, however, a measure which requires the adoption of comprehensive security, development and governance projects and general projects drafted with very high technical competence and strong coordination. Remainder, which a global approach could contribute to the emergence of a culture of peace.

An enlightened geopolitical management requires the adoption of a comprehensive approach involving political, civil and military instruments. Military means alone, even if they are essential, are not enough to meet the many complex challenges facing security.

The muse of a comprehensive approach requires that all the geopolitical actors concerned make their contribution in a concerted manner, in the same spirit of responsibility, openness and determination, taking into account their respective roles, as well as their decision-making autonomy. They are, in fact, geopolitical actors who have since acquired experience and skills in governance, security and stable and sustainable development.

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a revival of geopolitical thinking in international politics and academia. Often narrowly associated with zero-sum behavior and geographical expansionism, the traditional definitions of geopolitics as focusing on the interplay between geography and power in shaping international relations have expanded to include the broader use of statecraft and state assets (such as geographic, economic, military, demography, environment and cultural factors) to gain influence in international affairs.

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