

The Role of Algerian Diplomacy in Promoting International Peace and Security: A Case Study of Algeria's 2024–2025 Membership on the UN Security Council

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Abstract

Diplomacy remains a central instrument through which states contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security. Algeria has consistently sought to advance regional stability, multilateral cooperation, peaceful conflict resolution, and respect for international law. Its election as a non-permanent member of the United Nations Security Council for the 2024–2025 term provided an important platform for promoting these principles within the principal international body responsible for maintaining global peace and security. This study examines the role of Algerian diplomacy in promoting international peace and security during Algeria's 2024–2025 membership of the United Nations Security Council. It analyses Algeria's diplomatic initiatives concerning the Palestinian question, its efforts to strengthen African representation within the Council, and its advocacy of peaceful conflict resolution and adherence to international law. By assessing Algeria's priorities, diplomatic strategies, and interventions, the study evaluates the country's contribution to international deliberations and decision-making processes addressing major global and regional security challenges. The findings demonstrate how Algeria employed multilateral and conference diplomacy to advance African and Arab concerns while reinforcing its established foreign-policy principles within the United Nations system.

Keywords: Algerian diplomacy; United Nations Security Council; conference diplomacy; African crises; Palestinian question.

INTRODUCTION

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Diplomacy serves as the primary sovereign political tool for states to manage foreign relations, safeguard national interests, and shape regional and international balances through peaceful means. Within a highly complex contemporary international environment characterized by rapid structural shifts and escalating unconventional security threats, the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) stands as the supreme global body legally and politically entrusted with maintaining international peace and security under the 1945 UN Charter.

Parallel to this global architecture, the evolution of Algeria's foreign policy, since its National Liberation Revolution, has forged a distinctive diplomatic doctrine. This doctrine is anchored in the principles of decolonization, the right to the self-determination, unwavering support for just causes, the peaceful settlement of disputes, and strict non-interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states.

This study derives its paramount significance from the critical political and crucial timing of Algeria's non-permanent membership on the UN Security Council for the 2024–2025 term. This tenure unfolds amidst exceptional global polarization and severe geopolitical crises, particularly in the Middle East and the African Sahel region. This research aims to analyze the role of Algerian diplomacy in promoting international peace and security through an examination of Algeria's activities and initiatives within the United Nations Security Council during the 2024–2025 period. The research begins by discussing the concept and types of diplomacy, followed by an overview of the Security Council and its role in maintaining international peace and security. It explores then the fundamental principles of Algerian diplomacy before examining Algeria's priorities, initiatives, and contributions within the Security Council, particularly regarding the Palestinian issue and African crises. Through this analysis, the study aims to assess the effectiveness of Algerian diplomatic action and its contribution to contemporary international peace and security efforts.

Research Question: the essential problem of this study revolves around the following core question: How has Algerian diplomacy, through principles of its diplomacy, actively utilized the mechanisms of the UN Security Council to promote international peace and security during its 2024–2025 membership?

This main question branches into the following sub-questions:

1. What is the conceptual framework of diplomacy and the UN Security Council as instruments of global security governance?
2. What are the historical and doctrinal pillars that guide Algeria's external diplomatic behavior?
3. To what extent has Algeria succeeded in leveraging its 2024–2025 UNSC membership to defend just causes and resolve regional and international conflicts?

Hypothesis: Algerian diplomacy successfully utilized its 2024–2025 non-permanent membership on the UN Security Council to enhance global peace and security by acting as a bridge between the Global South and major powers. It used its traditional principles—such as support for self-determination and peaceful conflict resolution—to shape UN debates and resolutions on the Palestinian question and African crises.

Sub-Hypotheses:

1. The historical and doctrinal foundations of Algeria's foreign policy provided it with the unique diplomatic neutrality and credibility needed to navigate high geopolitical polarization within the UNSC.

2. Algeria's active stance on the Palestinian issue during its tenure successfully elevated the Arab-African voice in the Council, leading to stronger multilateral consensus on the protection of civilian life and international law.
3. Algeria has effectively advanced the "A3" (African Three) coordination framework within the Council, strengthening Africa's unified voice and promoting "African solutions to African problems" in the Sahel and other regional conflict zones.

Structure of the Study: This study will be organized into four main parts:

In the first part, we will examine a conceptual and theoretical framework of diplomacy and global governance;

In the second part, we will discuss the doctrinal pillars and historical evolution of Algerian foreign policy;

In the third part, we will review Algerian diplomacy on the frontlines: the Palestinian question and Arab-african advocacy (2024–2025)

We will focus

in the fourth part, on strengthening the african voice and conflict resolution in the sahel and the regional security.

1 The concept of diplomacy and its types

1.1 The concept of diplomacy:

Diplomacy is the conduct of relations between states and other international actors through communication, negotiation, and representation, carried out by authorized officials, with the purpose of managing international affairs and advancing national interests by peaceful means.

1.2 Types of Diplomacy

1. Bilateral Diplomacy: This type of diplomacy is conducted between two states through embassies, ambassadors, and official channels² (direct negotiations, conflict resolution, strengthening political, economic, and cultural relations).

2. Multilateral Diplomacy

This diplomacy involves three or more States, usually within international organizations or forums such as the United Nations or the World Trade Organization³ (Collective decision-making, international cooperation, global issues like climate change, trade, and security).

3. Conference Diplomacy:

Conference diplomacy refers to the conduct of international negotiations through formal conferences that bring together representatives of multiple States for a limited period of time to discuss specific issues and reach collective decisions⁴.

3.1 Key Characteristics of Conference Diplomacy:

Large gatherings: brings many states together in one place at the same time.

²Berridge, G. R : *Diplomacy: Theory and Practice* , (5th ed.). Palgrave Macmillan,2015, pp. 111–115.

³Harold Nicolson : *Diplomacy is the conduct of foreign relations by peaceful means, guided by precision, honesty, and courtesy*, 2017, pp. 99–103 .

⁴Groom, A. J. R., *Conference Diplomacy*, In *The Oxford Handbook of Modern Diplomacy*, edited by Andrew F. Cooper, Jorge Heine and Ramesh Thakur, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2013, pp. 263–277.

Issue-focused: conferences are organized around specific themes (security, peace settlements, climate, economic cooperation, etc.).

Formal structure: clear agenda, rules of procedure, committees, and plenary sessions.

Combination of formal and informal negotiation: side meetings, corridor talks, and back-channel discussions play a crucial role.

Time-bounded: conferences last for a defined duration, which encourages intensive and rapid negotiations⁵.

Outcome-oriented: typically aims to produce treaties, declarations, action plans, or frameworks for future cooperation.

3.1 Objectives of Conference Diplomacy:

Conference diplomacy serves as a main tool for global governance by helping countries to manage complex international issues that need broad agreement. This method allows leaders to reach multi-country agreements efficiently and creates a safe space for dialogue between States with conflicting interests. Finally, these large meetings help build or reform the international institutions that shape our world order⁶.

2 The UNSC as Mechanism for Promoting International Peace & Security

2.1 Definition of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC)

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is the principal organ of the United Nations entrusted with the primary responsibility for maintaining international peace and security, as established under the UN Charter of 1945. It is the only UN body whose resolutions possess legally binding force on all member states, reflecting the Council's unique authority within the international legal order⁷.

The Council is composed of 15 members:

Five permanent members (P5) with veto power: China, France the Russian Federation, and the United States, the United Kingdom, , .

Ten non-permanent members elected by the General Assembly for two-year terms, based on equitable geographic distribution.

The UNSC operates continuously and may convene at any time in response to threats to peace or breaches of international security. Its powers derive primarily from Chapters V, VI, VII, and VIII of the UN Charter, giving it both political discretion and legal authority unmatched within the UN system.

2.2 Main Competencies and Functions of the UNSC

⁵Daase, Christopher and Schindler, Sebastian, *Conference Diplomacy and International Order*, In *Conference Diplomacy and International Order: From the Congress of Vienna to the G7*, edited by Sebastian Schindler, Christopher Daase and Wolfgang Seibel, Cham: Palgrave Macmillan, 2024, pp. 3–7.

⁶Wiseman Geoffrey, *Polylateralism and New Modes of Global Dialogue*, In *Diplomacy*, edited by Keith Hamilton and Richard Langhorne, London: Routledge, 2011, , pp. 13–15.

⁷Malone, David M, *An Evolving UN Security Council*, In *Cooperating for Peace and Security: Evolving Institutions and Arrangements in a Context of Changing U.S. Security Policy*, edited by Bruce D. Jones, Shepard Forman and Richard Gowan, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2010, p. 74.

a. Maintenance of International Peace and Security

Under Chapter VI, the Council may:

Recommend peaceful means of dispute settlement;

Encourage mediation, negotiation, and conciliation;

Dispatch fact-finding missions or special envoys;

These measures are non-binding but carry significant political weight.

b. Enforcement Measures under Chapter VII

When the Council determines the existence of a “threat to the peace, breach of the international peace, or act of aggression,” it may adopt binding enforcement measures, including⁸:

Non-military coercive measures such as;

Economic sanctions, Arms embargoes, travel bans, diplomatic restrictions, and/or assets freeze.;

These measures are binding for all UN member states.

The UNSC may authorize the use of military force, authorize States or regional organizations to use force, establish multinational forces or mandate military operations to restore international peace

This authority makes the Council a central actor in global security governance.

c. Establishment and Oversight of Peacekeeping Operations:

Although, peacekeeping is not explicitly mentioned in the Charter, the Council may authorize and supervise, UN peacekeeping missions mandates for civilian protection, Post-conflict stabilization and nation-building efforts

f. Cooperation with Regional Organizations:

Under Chapter VIII, the Council may⁹:

Authorize or endorse regional peacekeeping operations;

Coordinate actions with organizations such as the African Union, NATO, or the League of Arab States.

3. The Principles of Algerian Diplomacy

The diplomacy of the Algerian Revolution, with its assertive and distinctive engagement, became the foundation of Algeria’s post-independence foreign policy—particularly with regard to just and legitimate causes, which formed a central pillar shaping Algeria’s external action at both the regional and international levels.¹⁰

⁸Maluwa, Tiyanjana, *The UN Security Council: Between Centralism and Regionalism*, In *The UN Security Council and the Maintenance of Peace in a Changing World*, edited by Anne Peters and Christian Marxsen, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2024, pp. 87–118

⁹Simma, Bruno (ed.), *The Charter of the United Nations: A Commentary*, Oxford University Press, 2012 , p 27.

¹⁰إسالم صابر ، السياسة الخارجية الجزائرية في محيطها الإقليمي الأوربي الافريقي ، أطروحة دكتوراه ، الجزائر ، كلية العلوم السياسية والعلاقات الدولية ، جامعة الجزائر 3 ، 2019_2020 ص 46 .

These principles are deeply rooted in Algeria's constitutional norms, its membership in the United Nations, and its historical experiences in both regional and global diplomacy. They provide a consistent theoretical framework for understanding Algeria's external behavior and diplomatic engagements :

A- Principle of Non-Interference in Internal Affairs

At the heart of Algerian foreign policy lies a strong commitment to non-interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states. This principle is grounded in both international law — notably Article 2(7) of the United Nations Charter — and Algeria's constitutional and diplomatic tradition, which emphasizes respect for State's sovereignty and equality among nations. Algeria's foreign policy doctrines consistently reject external interference in domestic political affairs, whether directly or indirectly, and frame the non-interference as essential to maintaining peaceful interstate relations and mutual respect.¹¹

From its independence in 1962 to the contemporary period, Algeria adheres to this doctrine even in complex regional crises, arguing that external intervention often exacerbates instability rather than addressing properly the root causes of crises or conflicts. This principled position also aligns with Algeria's historical insistence on respect for sovereign decision-making and political autonomy in its diplomatic engagements.

B- Principle of Peaceful Resolution of Disputes:

Closely related to non-interference, the peaceful settlement of disputes is a foundational tenet of Algerian diplomacy. Algeria rejects the use or threat of force in international relations and prioritizes negotiation, mediation, and dialogue as appropriate means for conflict resolution — consistent with Article 33 of the UN Charter and its own constitutional principles¹².

This commitment is not merely rhetorical; Algeria has historically acted as a mediator in several regional disputes. A prominent example is the Algiers Accord of 1975, which settled the border dispute between Iran and Iraq through diplomatic negotiation - a landmark in Algeria's contribution to peaceful diplomacy. Another example is its mediation in the crisis of the American hostages in Iran. The crisis ended with the liberation of all hostages through the successful mediation of Algeria.

C- Principle of Good Neighborliness:

The principle of good neighborliness in Algerian diplomatic practice refers to fostering cooperative and harmonious relations with neighboring States based on mutual respect, non-interference, and collaborative development. This principle reflects both regional strategic interests and normative commitments to collective stability.

Algeria's policy of good neighborliness underscores initiatives aimed at strengthening bilateral cooperation, economic integration, and conflict avoidance with immediate neighbors. Where tensions arise, Algeria seeks to contain disputes diplomatically rather than through coercion, advocating sustained dialogue and regional cooperation frameworks.

¹¹انفس المرجع ، ص 55 .

¹²Willis, Michael J., *Algeria and the Outside World: Foreign Policy and Relations in a Transformed Regional Environment*, In *Algeria: Politics and Society from the Dark Decade to the Hirak*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2023, pp. 335–339.

4. Algeria's 2024–2025 Membership on The Un Security Council

4.1 Context:

Algeria was elected as non-permanent member of the UN Security Council (2024–2025) On 6 June 2023, Alger by the United Nations General Assembly as a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council for the period from 1st January 2024 to 31 December 2025, alongside four other countries (Sierra Leone, South Korea, Guyana, and Slovenia)¹³.

This election came with an overwhelming majority of votes from UN member states, reflecting recognition of Algeria's active diplomatic role on the international stage and its efforts to promote peace and stability.

This membership marks the fourth time Algeria has served on the Security Council, following previous terms in 1968–1969, 1988–1989, and 2004–2005, highlighting the continuity of its engagement in international security issues.

This context fits within Algeria's foreign policy orientation aimed at strengthening its role within the United Nations, amplifying its voice as an Arab and African country in addressing regional and international issues such as peace, security, and conflict resolution, while reaffirming its commitment to the principles of the UN Charter¹⁴.

4.2 Algeria's program and priorities within the UN security council after its election:

Following its election as a non-permanent member of the United Nations Security Council for the 2024–2025 term, Algeria articulated a program grounded in the principles of the UN Charter, its diplomatic tradition, and contemporary international security challenges.

First, the promotion of international peace and security constitutes a central priority of Algeria's two year term. Algeria has emphasized the peaceful settlement of disputes, preventive diplomacy, and mediation, drawing on its historical experience in conflict resolution, particularly in Africa and the Arab world.

Second, Algeria has placed strong emphasis on respect for State sovereignty, territorial integrity, and non-interference in internal affairs. It has, consistently, advocates political solutions to conflicts rather than military interventions, viewing dialogue and inclusive national processes as essential for sustainable peace¹⁵.

Third, support for African and Arab issues represents a key pillar of Algeria's agenda as the representative of the two regions in the UNSC. This includes strengthening the role of the African Union in conflict management, addressing instability in the Sahel and Libya, and defending the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people in accordance with international law and relevant UN resolutions.

Fourth, Algeria has prioritized the fight against terrorism and transnational crime, while stressing the need to address their root causes, such as underdevelopment, political exclusion, and foreign

¹³Permanent Mission of Algeria to the United Nations, Algeria Elected UN Security Council Non-Permanent Member for 2024–2025 (New York, 6 June 2023), accessed 01 June 2026.

¹⁴ Ministry of Foreign Affairs and National Community Abroad of Algeria, Algeria Begins Its Term as Non-Permanent Member of the United Nations Security Council (2024–2025) (Algiers, 2024), accessed 01 June 2026.

¹⁵ People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, Permanent Mission of Algeria to the United Nations in Geneva, Algeria UN Security Council Candidate 2024–2025 (Geneva, 2023), accessed 02 June 2026.

occupation. In this framework, Algeria has promoted a comprehensive approach that combines security measures with development and good governance.

Finally, Algeria has supported multilateralism and reform of global governance, advocating a more representative and equitable international system, particularly with regard to the Global South. It has called for greater inclusiveness in international decision-making and stronger respect for international law.

Overall, Algeria's program within the Security Council reflects a principled, balanced, and law-based approach, aimed at reinforcing the credibility of the Council and contributing to durable international peace and stability¹⁶.

5. Algerian Activities in International Council Security during 2024-2025

5.1. The Palestinian Cause:

Key Initiatives led or supported by Algeria on the Palestinian Question at the UN Security Council since 2024:

A: The initiative to push for a ceasefire in Gaza – between legal legitimacy and enforcement constraints

From the early stages of the escalation in Gaza, Algeria sought to utilize the UN Security Council as a legal-political arena to reframe the crisis as a threat to international peace and security, rather than a limited armed confrontation. This approach was reflected in its role in drafting and supporting the 25 March 2024 resolution calling for an immediate ceasefire¹⁷.

The adoption of the resolution constituted a significant political precedent, as it broke the stalemate imposed by the repeated use of the veto and allowed the concept of a "ceasefire" to be formally incorporated into the Council's official reference framework. It also demonstrated Algeria's capacity to build broad voting coalitions within the Council¹⁸.

However, the lack of full compliance with the resolution underscores a structural weakness in the collective security system, whereby Security Council resolutions, in the absence of consensus among major powers, lack effective enforcement mechanisms. Consequently, the Algerian initiative proved effective at the level of normative and political codification, but limited in terms of on-the-ground implementation.

B: The Draft Resolution on Full Palestinian Membership to the UN – Shifting the Conflict from Dispute Management to International Recognition

The draft resolution introduced by Algeria advocating full UN membership for the State of Palestine represented a qualitative shift in how the Palestinian issue was addressed within the Security Council. It moved the issue from a framework of conflict management to one of affirming Palestine's international legal personality.

¹⁶ United Nations Security Council, New Permanent Representative of Algeria Presents Credentials (New York: United Nations, 18 January 2024), accessed 02 June 2026.

¹⁷ Embassy of Algeria in Astana, *Despite US Veto, Algeria Determined to Make Palestine's Voice Heard within Security Council* (Astana, 2024), accessed 15 May 2026.

¹⁸ United Nations Security Council, *Security Council Demands Immediate Ceasefire in Gaza for Month of Ramadan, Adopting Resolution 2728 (2024)* (New York, 25 March 2024), accessed 15 May 2026.

This initiative repositioned the question of the legality of occupation within the broader framework of public international law and linked sustainable peace to the recognition of Palestine as a fully-fledged legal actor. It has also strengthened the coordination between Algeria and the Arab Group, in order to give to this the proposal the required diplomatic weight¹⁹.

Nevertheless, the initiative encountered the reality of the veto as a structural instrument of paralysis within the Security Council, revealing the inherent limitations faced by non-permanent members in achieving decisive breakthroughs on issues tied to the strategic interests of permanent members²⁰.

C: Activating the humanitarian dimension as a tool of diplomatic pressure

Algeria consistently sought to institutionalize the humanitarian situation in Gaza as a standing item on the Council's agenda by calling for repeated emergency sessions and by linking field violations to the principles of international humanitarian law.

This approach contributed to the re-politicization of the humanitarian dimension within the Council and prevented the normalization of narratives that reduce the crisis to narrowly defined security concerns. It also reinforced the Palestinian rights-based narrative in international forums²¹.

However, translating humanitarian recognition into concrete measures remained contingent upon the political will of influential States, confirming that the humanitarian dimension, despite its moral force, remains insufficient without solid political backing.

D: Centrality of international law in algerian discourse

Algeria adopted a consistent discourse centered on the enforcement of the UN resolutions, rejection of double standards, and affirmation of the Security Council's legal responsibility toward the Palestinian issue.

This discourse contributes to the reconstruction of international legality as the principal reference for the conflict and accumulates legal arguments that may be leveraged in future accountability processes, including proceedings before international courts.

Nonetheless, the normative nature of this discourse faces limitations in immediate impact, as it confronts the reality of the politicization of international law within the Security Council.

5.2 Algeria's key initiatives to address african crises at the un security council since 2024:

A. Coordinating the A3+ group to strengthen Africa's voice in the security council

¹⁹United Nations Security Council, *Draft Resolution S/2024/312: Recommendation to the General Assembly that the State of Palestine be admitted to membership in the United Nations* (New York, 18 April 2024), accessed 17 May 2026.

²⁰United Nations Security Council, *Security Council Meeting 9609: Vote on Draft Resolution S/2024/312 concerning Admission of the State of Palestine to Membership in the United Nations* (New York, 18 April 2024), accessed 20 May 2026.

²¹ Ahmed Khaldi, *Algeria's Diplomatic Efforts at the UN Regarding the Gaza Conflict* (Madarat Siyasiya, Vol. 8, No. 2, 2024), accessed 20 May 2026.

Algeria chaired the A3+ Group within the Security Council, a coordination platform including the African non-permanent members (Algeria, Sierra Leone, Somalia) alongside Guyana. The group's main objective is to unify African positions and advance them within the Council, enhancing Africa's influence in negotiations over regional crises²² :

Libya: Algeria, through the group, advocated for sovereignty, territorial integrity, adherence to the arms embargo, and withdrawal of foreign forces, supporting a UN-led, Libyan-driven political process.

Sudan: Algeria urged an immediate ceasefire, emphasizing that dialogue and negotiation remain the pathway to conflict resolution while rejecting foreign intervention.

South Sudan: Algeria promoted the strengthening of UNMISS with technical and financial support to improve peacekeeping effectiveness.

Central African Republic: Algeria supported restoration of state authority and comprehensive stabilization efforts.

Algeria's role reflects a participatory and strategic approach to multi-country African crises, relying on coordination among African states and promoting political, structural solutions within the UN framework, thereby enhancing Africa's role in collective security²³.

B. Advocating “African Solutions for African Problems”

Algeria consistently emphasized that African conflicts should primarily be resolved by African actors and institutions, rather than externally imposed solutions unsuitable to local contexts. This principle underpins Algeria's diplomatic interventions in most African issues raised in the Council.

Under this principled positions, Algeria's diplomatic action in the UNSC aimed at the promotion of the African Union's role in peacekeeping operations and political settlements and the support of partnerships between the UN and the AU, to ensure an integrated responses to security and development challenges.

This approach represents a long-term strategic vision linking security, stability, and development. By prioritizing regional capacities with balanced international support, it reduces reliance on external solutions and allows more realistic management of complex crises²⁴.

C. Supporting Structural Reforms in the Security Council for Africa

Algeria formally advocated for addressing Africa's historical underrepresentation in the Security Council, arguing that unequal representation limits the Council's effectiveness in responding to African crises. Any reform of the UNSC requires the a just and equitable regional representation of the African continent and expanding its share among non-permanent members.

It has urged the permanent members to commit to supporting African representation and interests.

In addition to that, like many other UN members, Algeria called for reviewing the, working methods and veto mechanisms for a new system that allows a better handling of the international affairs.

²² United Nations Security Council, *Security Council Adopts Presidential Statement S/PRST/2024/3* (New York, 24 May 2024), accessed 23 May 2026.

²³ *ibid* .

²⁴ Permanent Mission of Algeria to the United Nations, *Algeria's Priorities in the UN Security Council 2024–2025* (New York, 2024), accessed 27 May 2026.

This initiative is strategically structural, aiming to overcome systemic constraints that limit Africa's influence in international decision-making, representing part of a broader vision to rebalance the global collective security system²⁵.

D. Emphasizing Conflict Prevention and Integrated Development

Algeria stressed the importance of prioritizing conflict prevention in Africa, by providing financial and institutional support to address security threats before they escalate, highlighting the close link between security and development.

This approach was advocated in all UN foras as a key factor for the peace building and keeping efforts. The support to achieve the realization of SDGs in the African continent through the support of development and infrastructure projects would empower people at their places and, therefore, contribute to the social, political and economic stability.

For Algeria, regional cooperation across borders to combat terrorism, irregular migration, and organized crime is vital to overcome the expanding terrorist and narco-traffic groups in the region, particularly in the fragile African States.

This initiative reflects a holistic understanding of security, extending beyond military considerations to include economic and social dimensions, enhancing the potential to address the root causes of conflict.

Conclusion

This study demonstrates that Algerian diplomacy has provided a distinct model of balancing foundational national principles with the demands of international political realism during its 2024–2025 tenure on the UN Security Council.

The theoretical dimensions of this research confirm that multilateral and conference diplomacy remains the most effective avenues for middle powers to assert their presence and advance strategic agendas. Furthermore, the analytical reading of the Security Council's competencies proves that its legal and binding authority is a double-edged sword, heavily conditioned by the consensus or polarization among the five permanent members (P5). At the empirical and practical level, this study has yielded several strategic conclusions:

During its 2024–2025 term, Algeria consistently preserved its historical legacy rooted in the principles of the November 1st Revolution. This was practically manifested in its leadership of diplomatic initiatives and its staunch defense within the Council of decolonization and just causes, foremost among them the Palestinian cause and the Western Sahara issue.

Beyond this, Algeria's membership provided a powerful voice for the African continent, championing the framework of "African solutions to African problems." Algerian diplomacy successfully coordinated with the African bloc (A3) within the Council to reinforce peace and security in the Sahel region and Africa, prioritizing dialogue, mediation, and the rejection of foreign intervention.

Equally, Algerian diplomacy demonstrated high tactical agility in navigating the mechanisms of Chapters VI and VII of the UN Charter, employing proactive and conciliatory diplomacy to bridge viewpoints and break international gridlocks on highly sensitive issues.

²⁵ Permanent Mission of Algeria to the United Nations, *UN: Algeria Reiterates Call to Reform UN Security Council, Remove Historical Injustice Against Africa* (New York, 2024), accessed 27 May 2026.

Ultimately, Algeria's experience on the UN Security Council during the 2024–2025 term was not merely a routine rotational tenure. It served as a vital station to reaffirm the leadership of Algerian diplomacy as an active "peacemaker" and a fundamental anchor for regional and global stability.

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