

Mr President of the Republic Presides Over the Opening Ceremony of the 4<sup>th</sup> Intra-African Trade Fair 2025

**For a Strong, United  
and Prosperous Africa**



**Topic**

Our Naval Forces

**An Ironclad Bulwark to Our Maritime Sovereignty**



“

**Algeria has always sought to assist African countries in maintaining their stability and security, and to support them in resolving their security situations, by preferring internal solutions, respecting the sovereignty of states, and rejecting interference in their local affairs, in addition to providing assistance in various fields, military, economic, and humanitarian.**

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**Mr General Saïd Chanegriha, Delegate Minister to the Minister of National Defence, Chief of People's National Army Staff.**



## For a Secure, Stable and Prosperous Continent

With its economic strength and developmental dynamism, Algeria continues to consolidate its position as a key player in the African development and integration process by hosting the fourth edition of the Intra-African Trade Fair this September. This important event embodies our country's commitment and relentless efforts to enhance intra-African trade within the framework of the African Continental Free Trade Area, which will positively impact the economic and social development of the continent's countries and peoples.

Algeria, the third-largest economy in Africa with aspirations of becoming the leading African economy in the coming years, will be able, according to many economic experts, to contribute effectively to accelerating the pace of trade and economic integration on the continent. This is due to its economic qualifications and competitive potential, in addition to its strategic location. Its affiliation with the Mediterranean basin constitutes a gateway to Europe, while its African depth provides it with a distinct outlet to the continent's markets. This qualifies it to play a pivotal economic role that will consolidate its position as an emerging economic power and a key driver of development in Africa.

Algeria, which yesterday supported many African countries in their liberation from the yoke of colonialism, continues today to support just causes, foremost among them the Western Sahara cause, has always maintained an influential presence in all mechanisms of joint African action, affirming that it will remain an active party and an integral part of the collective effort aimed at winning the stakes of economic development and continental integration and achieving the ambitious vision laid out by the African Union, particularly through its strong and distinguished support for various major projects with an African dimension. This was highlighted by the President of the Republic, Mr Abdelmadjid Tebboune, in his address to the participating African leaders and officials in the 4<sup>th</sup> Intra-African Trade Fair and calling on them to make this Fair *"a new starting point and a renewed era where we join hands to march steadily towards a strong, united, and prosperous Africa."* He added: *"Let Africa produce its own food, and let it continue to invest its wealth for the benefit of its sons and daughters and earn its place, with merit and deserving, in the world of today and tomorrow alike."* He then added: *"I address you with words that may be emotional, but they come from the heart. We are fighting for genuine African development."*

Believing in the close interconnectedness between security and development, Algeria is making strenuous efforts and playing a pivotal role in enhancing security and stability on the continent, especially in light of the multiplicity of hotbeds of tension, crises, conflicts, and the spread of terrorism, violent extremism, and organised crime in all its forms. This is achieved through its contribution to various joint continental operational frameworks for cooperation in the field of combating terrorism, such as the African Security and Intelligence

Services Committee, the African Union Mechanism for Police Cooperation, the Joint Operational Staff Committee, the African Centre for Studies and Research on Terrorism, and the African Standby Force, including the North African Regional Capability. This was confirmed by Mr General Saïd Chanegriha, Delegate Minister to the Minister of National Defence, Chief of People's National Army Staff, last May in a speech he addressed to participants in the "North Africa Peace III" exercise hosted by our country, noting that this exercise *"comes to activate our firm commitments to support continental peace and security mechanisms and strengthen the bonds of regional military cooperation under the banner of the African Union, with the aim of achieving the African strategic objectives of peace and security, especially those related to making our continent more stable and prosperous, which is the goal of my country, Algeria, which is honoured to be elected, once again, as a member of the African Peace and Security Council."*

Algeria, which has always been, and continues to be, a resounding voice defending Africa and advocating in various international forums for its interests and the aspirations of its countries and peoples, as much as it carries the continent's concerns and preoccupations, it also embraces its aspirations and hopes for renaissance, development and prosperity within the framework of security and stability, making great efforts to unify the voice of Africans and raise it on the global level. These are not temporary positions governed by circumstantial calculations, but rather a firm conviction stemming from the legacy of struggle and the historical and geographical affiliation of our country, which has made it a voice that is heard and a trusted party by our African brothers. This trust is reflected in Algeria's election to several continental structures, such as the Vice-Chairmanship of the African Union Commission and membership in the African Union Peace and Security Council, in addition to its important role as Chair of the African Peer Review Mechanism and the African Union Coordinator for Combating Terrorism and Violent Extremism. These are responsibilities that our country performs with full commitment and competence and is praised by African leaders and various continental bodies.

It is certain that Algeria's prestigious position in the African arena is the result of its comprehensive, integrated, and balanced approach, which has made it a key partner in supporting Africa's security, stability and development. This approach combines active and effective diplomacy, sustainable development and responsible security cooperation. It derives its strength from our country's established principles, which are based on respect for the sovereignty of states, non-interference in their internal affairs, good neighbourliness and the preference for peaceful solutions over the logic of force, in addition to its commitment to the values of unity, solidarity, and joint action for a secure, stable and prosperous continent ■

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# IATF<sup>®</sup> 2025

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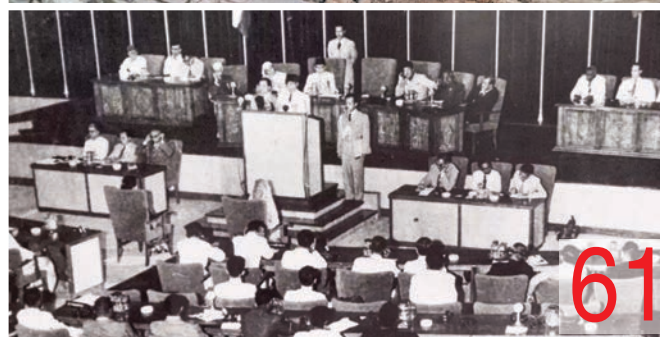
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MR PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC PRESIDES  
OVER THE OPENING CEREMONY OF THE 4<sup>th</sup> INTRA-  
AFRICAN TRADE FAIR 2025

## *"For a Strong, United and Prosperous Africa"*

Mr. Abdelmadjid Tebboune, the President of the Republic, presided over on 4<sup>th</sup> September 2025, the opening ceremony of the 4<sup>th</sup> Intra-African Trade Fair 2025 at the Abdel-Latif Rahal International Conference Centre in Algiers. The fair was held under the slogan, "Gateway to New Opportunities."

The official opening ceremony took place in the presence of heads of state, heads of participating delegations, senior state officials, and members of the government.

Mr President of the Republic, Abdelmadjid Tebboune received at the Abdel-Latif Rahal International Conference Centre, the leaders and heads of delegations participating in the 4<sup>th</sup> Intra-African Trade Fair. Following the reception, Mr President of the Republic took a commemorative photo with the leaders and heads of the participating delegations.

The event, organised by Algeria, the African Export-Import Bank (Afreximbank), the African Union Commission, and the African Continental Free Trade Area Secretariat, took place from 4<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> September 2025. It saw the participation of delegations from 140 countries and over 2,000 companies from Africa and beyond, including nearly 200 Algerian enterprises.

### **Mr President of the Republic Advocates for a Unified Vision of a Strong and Active Africa**

In his speech during the opening of this continental event, the President of the Republic, Mr Abdelmadjid Tebboune, advocated for a unified and shared vision of a strong and active Africa, emphasising that *"Africa is the future."* He highlighted that *"Algeria will be an active party in the endeavour to meet the continent's development challenge."* Mr President of the Republic expressed Algeria's pride in hosting the fourth edition of this fair, which he said was taking place at a *"particularly critical and sensitive global juncture, where events are accelerating at an unprecedented rate."* In this context, he highlighted the growing risks threatening the collapse of the existing international relations system, a system which is *"today threatened in its very existence and its core principles, as well as the political, security, and even economic institutions and rules on which it is based."* In light of all this, Mr President of the Republic expressed his fear that Africa could once again be *"one of the most prominent victims of these deteriorating conditions."* He recalled the *"marginalisation of Africa's voice and role in the process of reshaping the global order, despite the continent's potential, capabilities and energies."* From







this perspective, he affirmed that today's meeting "is not merely an economic event; it is the embodiment of a collective awareness that drives us all towards building an integrated continent—a continent with a strong will and an effective role in its regional and international environment." Mr President of the Republic recalled the achievements made at the continental level, stating: "We cannot deny that we have made significant progress over the past two decades, most notably the activation of the Continental Free Trade Area, the joining of the African Union to the G20, and the establishment of partnerships with the world's largest economic powers and organisations." Nevertheless, he considered that "the road is still long to rectify the historical injustices against Africa and to secure its rightful place in the global economy."

Mr President of the Republic also called for "unifying the efforts of African countries to enable the continent to contribute to international economic decision-making and overcome the marginalisation it suffers from." As an example, he cited the small quotas held by African countries in these bodies, such as their voting share in the International Monetary Fund not exceeding 6.5%, the weakest share in that organisation, while it does not exceed 11% in the World Bank. As for the World Trade Organisation, Mr President of the Republic noted that "despite Africa securing the position of Director-General for the first time in its history, this gain does not obscure the fact that Africa's influence in the organisation's decision-making remains limited."

Similarly, Africa's share of global trade, which Mr President of the Republic mentioned does not exceed 3%, is a "negligible figure compared to the resources the continent possesses, which constitute 30% of the world's

natural wealth. Additionally, its population exceeds 1.5 billion people, forming a huge and emerging consumer market". In the same vein, Mr President of the Republic stated that Africa's share of global investment flows does not exceed \$94 billion annually, which is "the weakest share in the world," representing a mere 6% of the total flows.

Mr President of the Republic also highlighted the "deep gap in the basic infrastructure for transport, energy, communications, and finance" from which the African continent suffers. He stressed that these facts "should not limit our resolve; on the contrary, they should be an additional impetus to develop our collective energies and transform our continental reality into developmental success." In this regard, he discussed Algeria's efforts to address these shortcomings and contribute to meeting the challenge for current and future generations through many major structural projects that benefit the continent. These are led by the Trans-Saharan Road, the Algeria-Nigeria Gas Pipeline, which will secure energy for several countries, the fibre optic project that enhances digital sovereignty, and the railway line that will reach the borders of southern sisterly nations, passing from Adrar to Mali and another line reaching Niger via Tamanrasset. In addition, there is the launch of air and sea routes connecting African capitals and the opening of branches of Algerian banks in various African countries, among other projects.

Mr President of the Republic also pointed to the contribution to providing the necessary components for Intra-African trade, particularly through the establishment of five free-trade zones with neighbouring countries in the Maghreb and the Saharan Sahel region.





Always in the context of affirming the solidarity dimension that Algeria adopts towards the rest of the continent's countries, Mr President of the Republic noted that *"Algeria is proud to have contributed since its independence to the training of no less than 65,000 African executives, out of a belief in the importance of the struggle for Africa's development."* He added that Algeria works in this endeavour *"without a fuss."* He also noted that Algeria *"annually provides 8,000 scholarships to African brothers, enabling them to attend schools, institutes, and centres of excellence in the fields of mathematics, robotics, nano-technology, and artificial intelligence."*

Mr President of the Republic reaffirmed that the African continent is the future, given the youthful energy it possesses. It is, he said, *"a young continent, while other continents have entered old age, and what we are doing politically and economically is for the benefit of the youth."* He added that *"Algerian and African youth are innovative and have no hang-ups about another continent. Our future lies in our youth."*

He added that until recently, Algeria cancelled the debts of 14 African countries, valued at \$1.5 billion, which demonstrates Algeria's commitment to Africa. Mr President of the Republic also expressed his conviction that *"the future of Africa, as Algeria believes, lies in the collective ability of its nations to establish integrated infrastructure."* He highlighted the importance of creating a climate for investment for the benefit of all, an objective whose achievement is linked, as he said, to *"redoubling efforts, mobilising energies, and unifying our path to turn the African Free Trade Area into an effective tool for development."*

Mr President of the Republic cited Algeria's capabilities that could contribute to the continent's growth, noting that within the next five or six years, Algerian ports could receive goods from landlocked African countries.

During his review of the desired objectives of this significant economic event, Mr President of the Republic addressed the participating African leaders and officials, calling on them to make the 4<sup>th</sup> Intra-African Trade Fair *"a new starting point and a renewed era where we join hands to march steadily for a strong, united, and prosperous Africa."* In this regard, Mr President of the Republic stated: *"Let Africa produce its own food, and let it continue to invest its*

*wealth for the benefit of its sons and daughters and earn its place, with merit and deserving, in the world of today and tomorrow alike."* He then added: *"I address you with words that may be emotional, but they come from the heart. We are fighting for genuine African development."*

After emphasising that *"Africa is not a testing ground for foreign weapons,"* Mr President of the Republic concluded by reminding everyone that it *"needs development."* So, *whoever wants to stop so-called 'illegal' migration should help us invest and provide job opportunities for Africa's youth, so that the current situation, which clearly shows the world's injustice towards Africa, can be rectified."*

### African Leaders Praise Algeria's Role in Enhancing the Continent's Economic Integration

African leaders participating in the presidential panel discussion, held during the opening of the fourth edition of the Intra-African Trade Fair, praised Algeria's leading role in the continent's development and the enhancement of its economic integration. This interactive session, which focused on the African Free Trade Area, was held under the patronage of the President of the Republic, Mr. Abdelmadjid Tebboune, with the attendance of leaders from ten countries participating in the fair.

In this context, the President of the Republic of Chad, Mr Mahamat Idriss Deby, thanked Mr President of the





Republic for everything Algeria provides to Africa to strengthen its intra-regional trade, promote partnerships among its nations, and enhance its global economic standing. The Chadian President considered that Algeria plays a pioneering role in realising the continent's major dreams, expressing his country's desire to leverage the Trans-Saharan Road to develop trade with neighbouring African countries and gain access to the Mediterranean basin. The Chadian President believed that the "AfCFTA" area represents a strategic choice that would build bridges of sustainable exchange and integration, as well as an economic lever for achieving the continent's economic sovereignty. He added that it is, in fact, the only way out to achieve an economic revival for its countries. In his comment on the occasion, Mr President of the Republic affirmed Algeria's readiness to assist Chad in all matters that could develop its economy.

For his part, the Tunisian President, Mr Kais Saïed, considered that the AfCFTA represents a dream that has haunted all Africans for generations, and it must be fulfilled. He called for the adoption of a new approach to realise this *"civilizational project that aims to build the continent in an integrated manner and to enable its peoples to regain full sovereignty over their plundered resources so that Africa belongs to the Africans."* In his speech, the Tunisian President touched on the situation in Palestine and the genocide its people are being subjected to by the Zionist entity, considering that the world today needs a new humanitarian system that puts an end to wars, divisions, and the looting of peoples' wealth.

In his comment, Mr President of the Republic reaffirmed Algeria's *"steadfast and supportive"* position on the Palestinian cause, stressing that what *"is happening in the West Bank and Gaza specifically, is a real massacre and genocide"* and that any solution outside the framework of *"establishing a Palestinian state on the 1967 borders would be a mere waste of time."*

In his intervention, the Mauritanian President, Mr. Mohamed Ould Cheikh El Ghazouani, stressed the need to accelerate African integration through joint projects that support increased trade, such as the Tindouf-Zouérat road, which Algeria is overseeing. He emphasised that this integration requires a shift from an

economy based on raw material extraction to an economy based on valuing and locally processing these resources. For his part, the President of the Republic of Mozambique, Mr Filipe Nyusi, praised Algeria's efforts to make this event a success through the significant resources mobilised, affirming his country's determination to cooperate between the two sides to achieve the complete emancipation of the continent, particularly by working to turn the AfCFTA area into a tangible reality.

On this point, Mr President of the Republic affirmed that he shares with his Mozambican counterpart this firm will for development and the enhancement of African-African trade, recalling the historical relations that bind the two countries, saying: *"Just as we were yesterday comrades on the path to liberation, we are now comrades on the path to development."*

In turn, the Head of the Libyan Presidential Council, Mr. Mohamed Younes El-Menfi, commended the excellent organisation of the 4<sup>th</sup> edition of the fair, expressing his country's ambition to play a greater role in strengthening the continent's economic integration and working to create shared value.

Commenting on this intervention, Mr President of the Republic expressed his hope for Libya's return to its African position, affirming Algeria's support for the stability of the sisterly state.

For his part, the Deputy President of the Republic of Kenya, Mr Kithure Kindiki, highlighted the importance of intensifying cooperation among the continent's nations to achieve economic independence and free their peoples from poverty.

In turn, the Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Namibia, Ms Netumbo Nandi-Ndaitwah, extended her sincere thanks to Algeria for hosting the fourth edition of the fair *"at a time when Africa must make important decisions"* and *"lead its own development."*

After Ms Nandi-Ndaitwah's intervention, in which she reviewed a series of reforms and projects aimed at boosting her country's economy, the President of the Republic, Mr Abdelmadjid Tebboune, affirmed Algeria's *"desire to stand by Namibia and work together to shorten the geographical distance between the two countries."*

The Prime Minister of the Republic of Burundi, Mr Néstor



Ntahontuye, expressed his gratitude to Algeria for the warm reception, which embodies African authenticity, considering the fair an opportunity to resolve the dilemmas and obstacles that prevent achieving great levels in intra-regional trade.

Following Mr Ntahontuye's intervention, Mr President of the Republic affirmed Algeria's readiness to establish a joint high commission with Burundi to achieve shared development goals, calling for the establishment of legal frameworks for investment that would stimulate continental economic integration.

The Prime Minister of Grenada, Mr Dickon Mitchell, discussed the importance of cooperation between Africa and the Caribbean nations, affirming his country's desire to attract greater African investments.

The session concluded with an intervention by the former President of the Republic of Niger, Mr Mahamadou Issoufou, who affirmed that Algeria, under the leadership of the President of the Republic, Mr Abdelmadjid Tebboune, has managed to occupy a prominent position in Africa's economy, *"ranking as the third most powerful continental economy, which has qualified it to lead the continent and be a pivotal state for economic integration and openness."*

In his comment, Mr President of the Republic greeted the former President of Niger, describing him as a *"strong and tireless activist in defending Africa and the Free Trade Area."*

### Algeria Leads Africa's Economic Transformation

In a speech delivered during the opening ceremony of the 4<sup>th</sup> edition of the fair, former Nigerian President and Chairman of the Intra-African Trade Fair Advisory Council, Mr Olusegun Obasanjo, stated that during his meeting with Mr President of the Republic last July, he expressed his determination for the Algiers edition to be *"the largest and most successful."* He affirmed that everyone was cooperating to achieve this goal. He added that the fair, which has emerged in recent years as *"the most important forum for trade and investment on the continent, is not just an event; it is a symbol of Africa's economic revival, where we unite as forces for trade and investment across the continent's nations to inject life and ambition into the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA)."* Mr Obasanjo said that over the past eight years, the fair has proven its great ability to bring together buyers, sellers, investors, innovators, and governments from all over Africa, making it *"a real engine for accelerating trade and investment flows."* Here, Mr Obasanjo noted that the previous three editions witnessed trade and investment deals exceeding \$120 billion and several success stories through joint African projects, expressing his confidence that the Algiers edition would see even more deals signed.

The Chairman of the Fair's Advisory Council also pointed out that this edition has a record participation of 48 African countries, the largest number recorded since the event was launched in 2018. Mr Obasanjo expressed his *"deep gratitude to the President of the Republic, Mr Abdelmadjid Tebboune, and his generous cooperation with the organising bodies (Afreximbank, the African Union Commission, and the AfCFTA Secretariat) for the success of the 4<sup>th</sup> edition,"* praising his vision for advancing the continent's economic development in various sectors.

For his part, the Chairperson of the African Union

Commission, Mr Moussa Faki Mahamat, whose speech was delivered on his behalf by his deputy, Ms Malika Salma Haddadi, said that this fourth African trade fair, held in Algiers, comes at a *"timely moment"*, describing it as *"strategic."* He explained that the fair addresses the actions that Africa must now take, which are innovation, value-addition, and industrialisation, so that the continent no longer remains an exporter of raw materials but becomes an engineer of industries that will enhance its prosperity. He also noted that the fair has *"emerged as an investment market, and the numbers bear witness to this success since the first edition in 2018, with the participation of over a thousand exhibitors and commitments worth \$32 billion, which jumped to \$42 billion despite the COVID-19 pandemic. Today, the Algiers edition is even more promising,"* adding that each fair has *"brought the continent closer to the aspirations of the African Union's Agenda 2063: an integrated, connected, and prosperous Africa."*

He added that *"these are not just deals; they are the fundamental fabric of an integrated continent, prosperous with development, stability, inclusive growth, sustainability, and a shared outlook."* He pointed out that the African Union continues to work for the continent's development through the African Continental Free Trade Area and in close cooperation with African institutions, especially the African Export-Import Bank.

In a speech on the occasion, the President of the African Export-Import Bank (Afreximbank), Mr Benedict Oramah, highlighted that *"just as Algeria contributed to making Africa an independent continent, thanks to the sacrifices of its sons like Ahmed Ben Bella, Larbi Ben M'hidi, and Mohamed Khider, today, under the leadership of the*

## Nigeria to Host the Fifth Edition in 2027



The city of Lagos, Nigeria, will host the fifth edition of the Intra-African Trade Fair in 2027. The host country for the fifth edition was announced via a video screened during the opening session of the fourth edition. Egypt had hosted the first and third editions of the fair in 2018 and 2023, while South Africa hosted the second edition in 2021 ■



to carry out infrastructure, transport and logistics networks. He considered that these challenges are within the reach of African countries, citing the recent

President of the Republic, Mr Abdelmadjid Tebboune, it is contributing to the unprecedented economic transformation the continent is witnessing." He considered that Algeria's hosting of the 4<sup>th</sup> Intra-African Trade Fair indicates Algeria's role in accelerating the pace of African integration and its economic growth. After thanking the President of the Republic for organising this edition, Mr. Oramah affirmed that hosting an event of such importance is no easy task, especially with the participation of over 2,000 exhibitors from all over the world, praising Algeria's warm reception of its visitors. The President of Afreximbank highlighted the importance of this continental event, which opens new horizons for cooperation, partnership, and the creation of promising opportunities in various fields.

### Unifying Efforts to Build a Strong Internal Market to Face International Challenges

The Secretary-General of the African Continental Free Trade Area, Mr Wamkele Mene, called for the unification of the efforts of African Union countries to build a strong internal market through the African Free Trade Area, in order to enhance resilience and protect shared interests against current international challenges. In this context, Mr Mene affirmed that *"the current global context is characterised by uncertainty in trade exchanges and the rise of economic nationalism and investment protectionism, which forces us to work with unity, determination, and speed to build a strong internal market by leveraging the African Continental Free Trade Area to enhance the African continent's resilience and protect its shared interests."* In the same context, he highlighted that *"the continent faces several challenges that require accelerating the pace of removing internal barriers to trade and investment."* He also pointed to the challenges facing African countries, especially in the field of transport, which, according to him, necessitates the implementation of the Single African Air Transport Market, in addition to speeding up the deployment of support tools such as the AfCFTA Adjustment Fund, which will be launched in Algiers in the coming days, as well as mobilising African investments

results achieved in intra-African trade, which witnessed a strong recovery in 2024, exceeding \$220 billion, an increase of 12.5% compared to 2023.

He added that this recovery in intra-African trade was also reflected in a gradual change in the composition of African trade, with a noticeable increase in the marketing of manufactured goods such as cars, processed food products, chemicals and electronics, highlighting that this shift represents *"the African continent's transition from an economy that depends on the export of raw materials to a more industrialised economy."*

He considered that this path must be supported by further reforms, especially in the areas of transport infrastructure and the industrial sector, as well as by adopting economic protocols such as the Digital Trade Protocol, stressing that exploiting the potential of the African digital economy could create job opportunities for African youth.

Mr. Mene praised Algeria's role in hosting the 4<sup>th</sup> Intra-African Trade Fair, considering that *"Algeria is the most suitable to organise this session, as it has a long history of fighting for African unity and has always been at the forefront of the struggle against colonialism."*

### Mr President of the Republic Inaugurates the IATF 2025 and Tours its Various Stands

The President of the Republic, Mr Abdelmadjid Tebboune, inaugurated the Intra-African Trade Fair 2025 at the Pins Maritimes Exhibition Centre and proceeded to tour its various stands.

Mr President of the Republic was accompanied by the Acting Prime Minister, Mr Sifi Ghrieb, members of the government, and senior state officials, as well as the Chairman of the Intra-African Trade Fair Advisory Council, former Nigerian President Mr Olusegun Obasanjo, the Fair's Governor, Mr Arabi Latrach, and representatives of the diplomatic corps accredited in Algeria.

During this visit, Mr President of the Republic moved between the stands of various public and private national enterprises, start-ups, and African companies and bodies, in addition to the African Union special stand ■



## MR PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC RECEIVES THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE

### Consolidation of Bilateral Cooperation



The President of the Republic, Mr Abdelmadjid Tebboune, received the President of the Republic of Mozambique, Mr Daniel Francisco Chapo, on 6<sup>th</sup> September 2025, at the Presidential Palace in an official reception, who was on a working visit to Algeria on the sidelines of his participation in the 4<sup>th</sup> Intra-African Trade Fair, hosted by Algeria from 4<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> September.

The two presidents listened to the national anthems of the two countries and reviewed formations from various forces of People's National Army, which saluted them before posing for a souvenir photo.

Mr President of the Republic held private talks with the President of the Republic of Mozambique, before expanding to include delegations from both countries.

#### **Mr President of the Republic, accompanied by his Mozambican counterpart, oversaw the signing ceremony of six agreements and memoranda of understanding for bilateral cooperation**

The President of the Republic, Mr Abdelmadjid Tebboune, accompanied by his Mozambican counterpart, Mr Daniel Francisco Chapo, oversaw the signing ceremony of six agreements and memoranda of understanding covering several areas of bilateral cooperation.

The signed agreements include the Executive Program for Cooperation in the Culture and Arts Sector for the period (2025/2028), signed by the Minister of Culture and Arts, Mr Zouhir Ballalou, and the Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Mozambique, Ms Samaria Filemon Tovela.

These agreements also include a cooperation protocol between Algerian Radio and its Mozambican counterpart, signed by the Director General of Algerian Radio, Mr Adel Salakdji, and the Director of the

Mozambican Information Office, Ms Emilia Moiane.

In addition, the two countries concluded a cooperation agreement in the field of information and communication, signed by the Minister of Communication, Mr Mohamed Meziane, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, Ms Maria Manuela dos Santos Lucas.

A cooperation agreement in the field of higher education and scientific research was signed by the Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research, Mr Kamel Baddari, and the Minister of Education and Culture of Mozambique. In the same context, a cooperation agreement in the field of security and public order was also signed by the Minister of the Interior, Local Authorities and Territorial Planning, Mr Brahim Merad, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Mozambique. A memorandum of understanding on political consultations was also signed by the Minister of State, Minister of Foreign Affairs, National Community Abroad and African Affairs, Mr Ahmed Attaf, and his Mozambican counterpart.

During this visit, the President Daniel Francisco Chapo visited the Martyr's Memorial, where he observed a minute of silence and laid a wreath at the memorial commemorating the Chouhada of the Glorious Liberation Revolution. He then visited the National Mujahid Museum, where he was given explanations about the various stages of Algeria's history and its struggle, beginning with the popular resistance, through the national movement, and ending with the Glorious Liberation Revolution.

The President of the Republic of Mozambique also visited the Great Mosque of Algiers, where he was received by the Imam of the Great Mosque, Sheikh Mohamed Maamoun Al Kacimi Al Hoceini. He received a detailed explanation of the Mosque and its various facilities, expressing his pleasure at visiting this edifice and his "appreciation for the symbolism of its civilizational message." He also wrote a epistle in its golden book, expressing his impressions and thanks ■

## MR PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC CHAIRS A WORKING MEETING DEVOTED TO THE TRADE SECTOR

### Acting with the Required Rigour to Meet the Needs of Citizens



The President of the Republic, Supreme Chief of the Armed Forces, Minister of National Defence, Mr Abdelmadjid Tebboune, chaired on 28<sup>th</sup> August 2025, a working meeting devoted to the trade sector and the strengthening of mechanisms aimed at regulating the national market. —————

During the meeting, Mr President of the Republic instructed to strengthen vigilance in the supply of the national market with various products to prevent any form of disruption or shortage in widely consumed goods.

Mr President of the Republic also insisted on the need to act with the rigour required to meet the needs of citizens and to ensure respect for and application of the laws of the Republic to continue the fight against fraud and speculation without affecting the food supplies of Algerians.

Mr President of the Republic also praised the integrity of the majority of economic operators and farmers, as well as their notable role in supporting the State's efforts in organising the market.

The meeting took place in the presence of the Acting Prime Minister, Mr Sifi Ghrieb, the Delegate Minister to the Minister of National Defence, Chief of People's National Army Staff, Mr General Saïd Chanegriha, the Chief of Staff at the

Presidency of the Republic, Mr Boualem Boualem, the Minister of State, Minister of Energy, Mines and Renewable Energy, Mr Mohamed Arkab, the ministers of the sectors of Finance, Agriculture, Industry, Internal Trade and Regulation of the National Market, Foreign Trade and Export Promotion and Pharmaceutical Industry, as well as the Advisor to the President of the Republic in charge of the General Directorate of Communication, the Director General of Internal Security, the Acting Commander of the National Gendarmerie, the Head of the Organization-Logistics Department of People's National Army Staff, the Director General of National Security, the Governor of the Bank of Algeria and the president of the Professional Association of Banks and Financial Institutions (ABFI).

The meeting was also attended by the presidents and general directors of the Algerian Inter-professional Office of Cereals (OAIC), the National Inter-professional Office of Milk and Dairy Products (ONIL), the Agro-industries group (Agrodiv), Naftal, the Central Pharmacy of Hospitals (PCH), the Agro-logistics group (Agrolog) and the Saidal group■



## MR PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC CHAIRS A MEETING DEVOTED TO THE TRANSPORT SECTOR

### Firm Decision on Road Safety



Mr President of the Republic, Abdelmadjid Tebboun, Supreme Chief of the Armed Forces, Minister of National Defence, chaired on 26<sup>th</sup> August 2025, a meeting devoted to the transport sector.

At the beginning of the meeting, a moment of silence was observed in memory of the victims of the recent tragic bus accident that revealed several shortcomings.

After an in-depth debate and following the interventions of those present, it was decided:

- The immediate importation of 10,000 new passenger transport buses to replace the old ones, under the supervision of the Ministry of Industry.

- The immediate and massive importation of various types of tires for vehicles.

- The elaboration and presentation at the next Council of Ministers meeting of new legislations relating to road traffic regulation, notably concerning driving license issuance procedures.

- To hold road accident perpetrators civilly liable, to subject drivers to periodic control

and to reinforce control centers to detect possible consumption of drugs or psychotropic substances.

- Accident liability will also be extended for the first time to parties responsible for road construction and maintenance, driving schools, vehicle technical control organisms, and any other parties whose responsibility is established in accidents.

- To task the National Gendarmerie and National Security forces with intensifying controls across the entire national territory to ensure the strict application of the highway code and fight road terrorism.

The meeting took place in the presence of Mr General Saïd Chanegriha, Delegate Minister to the Minister of National Defence, Chief of People's National Army Staff, the Chief of Staff at the Presidency of the Republic, Mr Boualem Boualem, Ministers of Interior, Justice, Finance, Transport, Industry, Health and Public Works, the Advisor to the President of the Republic in charge of the General Direction of Communication.

The meeting included also the Commander of the National Gendarmerie, the General Director of National Security, the Director of Military Fabrications at the Ministry of National Defence as well as the General Director of Civil Protection■

## Mr General Saïd Chanegriha, Delegate Minister to the Minister of National Defence, Chief of People's National Army Staff, Inquired about the Health Condition of the Injured Following the Bus Accident in Oued El Harrach

Ph El-Djeich



Following the 15<sup>th</sup> August 2025 tragic accident involving a passenger bus that fell into Oued El Harrach, which resulted in the death of several citizens and the injury of others, six (06) injured people were transferred to the Central Hospital of Army in Ain Naadja to receive necessary treatment and medical care. For this reason, Mr General Saïd Chanegriha, Delegate Minister to the Minister of National Defence, Chief of People's National Army Staff, visited, on 16<sup>th</sup> August 2025, the Central Hospital of Army in Ain Naadja, the Specialised Hospital "Slim Zemirli" in El Harrach, and the Mustapha Bacha University Hospital to visit the injured people, to control

their health status closely, and to provide moral support to them and their families■



### Condolences of

Mr President of the Republic...

*"With profound sorrow, I pay tribute to the memory of our fellow citizens who died in this tragic accident, following the fall of a bus into Oued El Harrach. In this moment of grief that has touched us all, I extend my sincere condolences and deep sympathy to the bereaved families, praying that Almighty Allah may bestow his mercy upon the departed, grant them a place in his vast paradise and provide patience and solace to their loved ones," the president of the republic wrote in his condolence message, wishing a speed recovery to the injured, by Allah's will.*

*"To Allah we belong and to Him we shall return"■*

And of Mr General, Delegate Minister to the Minister of National Defence, Chief of People's National Army Staff

Mr General Saïd Chanegriha, Delegate Minister to the Minister of National Defence, Chief of People's National Army Staff, on his own behalf and on behalf of all personnel of People's National Army, presents his sincere condolences to the families of the victims, praying Allah the Almighty to have mercy on their souls and to grant them his vast paradise, and to inspire their families with patience and solace, and to grant the injured a prompt recovery.

*"To Allah we belong and to Him we shall return"■*



## Mr General Saïd Chanegriha Receives in Audience the Chief of Staff of the Indian Land Forces Defining New Horizons



Ph El-Djeich

As part of the ongoing military cooperation activities, Mr General Saïd Chanegriha, Delegate Minister to the Minister of National Defence, Chief of People's National Army Staff, received in audience, on 28<sup>th</sup> August 2025, at the headquarters of the People's National Army Staff, General Dwivedi Upendra, Chief of Staff of the Indian Land Forces. This meeting followed the working visit he conducted to Algeria at the head of a high-level military delegation. During this meeting, which was attended by Lieutenant General commander of the Land Forces, Head departments and central directors from the People's National Army Staff and the Ministry of National Defence, as well as members of the Indian military delegation, both parties discussed areas of bilateral military cooperation and explored avenues for strengthening security coordination on matters of mutual interest. They also addressed global security challenges and exchanged views on current international issues.

On this occasion, Mr General delivered an allocation in which he welcomed the visiting delegation and expressed his satisfaction with the level of bilateral relations between Algeria and India, particularly following the meeting between Mr President of the Republic and the President of India during her official visit to Algeria last October: *"Algerian-Indian relations have gained renewed momentum following the official visit to Algeria in October 2024 by the President of the Republic of India, Mrs Droupadi Murmu.*

*The bilateral discussions held with the President of the Republic, Mr Abdelmadjid Tebboune, helped chart new horizons and adopt forward-looking strategies aimed at enhancing the level of bilateral cooperation and activating all shared mechanisms on both sides, through the various joint commissions."* Mr General emphasized that the aforementioned visit had positive repercussions, giving renewed impetus to military relations between the two countries, reflected notably in the exchange of high-level official visits:

*"This dynamic has also been reflected in the exchange of official visits between the leaderships of both armies, notably through the participation of General Anil Chauhan, Chief of Staff of the Indian Armed Forces, in the commemorative festivities marking the 70<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the outbreak of the Glorious National Liberation revolution, as well as the official visit I undertook to your friendly country in February of this year."* For his part, Mr General and Chief of Staff of the Indian Land Forces expressed his satisfaction with the visit to Algeria, which provided a valuable opportunity to exchange ideas and perspectives with the leadership of the Land Forces Command, and to engage with the High Command of PNA on various security issues affecting both regional and international arenas. He underscored the existence of significant opportunities on both sides to establish a beneficial and fruitful military cooperation between the two nations. At the conclusion of this meeting, both parties exchanged symbolic gifts■



## Inauguration of New Structures

### People's National Army Family Rest Centre in Zemmouri

As part of strengthening and improving social services for personnel of the Ministry of National Defence and their beneficiaries, and on behalf of Mr General Saïd Chanegriha, Delegate Minister to the Minister of National Defence, Chief of People's National Army Staff, the Commander of the Land Forces, Lieutenant General Mostefa Smaali, oversaw the inauguration ceremony of People's National Army Family Rest Centre in Zemmouri, on 11<sup>th</sup> August 2025, in the First Military Region. The inauguration ceremony was attended by the

Commander of the First Military Region, the Director of the Social Service of the Ministry of National Defence, and directors and heads of central services at the Ministry of National Defence and People's National Army Staff. First, the Lieutenant General followed a comprehensive presentation on the centre. He then inspected its various facilities, including the guest accommodation, the club, and the sports and recreational facilities. Finally, the Lieutenant General, Commander of the Land Forces, signed the centre's golden book.



Ph El-Djeich

The People's National Army Family Rest Centre in Zemmouri, wilaya of Boumerdes, is another achievement that supports the social infrastructure

and reaffirms the commitment of the High Command of People's National Army to promoting the social well-being of its personnel■

### Headquarters of Fuels Central Directorate



Ph El-Djeich

On behalf of Mr General Saïd Chanegriha, Delegate Minister to the Minister of National Defence, Chief of People's National Army Staff, the Secretary-General of the

Ministry of National Defence, Major General Mohamed Saleh Benbicha, oversaw the inauguration ceremony of the new headquarters of the Central Fuel Directorate of

the Ministry of National Defence in Algiers, on 12<sup>th</sup> August 2025, in the First Military Region.

The inauguration ceremony was attended by the Head of the Organisation-Logistics Department, the Central Director of Fuel of the Ministry of National Defence, and directors and heads of central services at the Ministry of National Defence and People's National Army Staff. Following the welcoming ceremony, the Secretary-General of the Ministry of National Defence followed a comprehensive presentation on the Directorate and then inspected the various

facilities of the new headquarters.

In his meeting with executives and personnel of the Central Fuel Directorate, the Secretary-General of the Ministry of National Defence emphasised the important and pivotal role of the Central Fuel Directorate in providing logistical support and petroleum supply to the various formations and units of People's National Army's battle corps across the country, ensuring maximum operational readiness.

In conclusion, the Secretary General of the Ministry of National Defence signed the Directorate's golden book■

### Docking of the Russian Frigate "Boikii" at the Algiers's Port

Within the framework of implementing the Algerian-Russian military bilateral cooperation program, the "Boikii" Russian Frigate docked on 31<sup>st</sup> August 2025, at the Algiers' port for a four-day stopover. During this stopover, the

commander of the Russian frigate accompanied by an Air and Naval defence attaché at the Embassy of the Russian Federation in Algiers, paid a courtesy visit to the commander of the Central Maritime Façade, Brigadier General A. Aouchiche■



Ph El-Djeich



## Military Cooperation

### India

As part of strengthening military cooperation relations between Algeria and India, an Indian military delegation led by General Dwivedi Upendra, Chief of the Army Staff of the Indian Army, carried out a working visit to Algeria from 24<sup>th</sup> to 29<sup>th</sup> August 2025.

The Chief of the Army Staff of the Indian Army was received by Lieutenant General Mostefa Smaali, Commander of the Land Forces, at the

headquarters of the Land Forces Command, the discussions between the two parties focused on issues of common interest.

The Indian military delegation held meetings at the National Circle of the Army with the Chief of the Military Education Office of Employment-Preparation Department of People's National Army, as well as with the Central Inspector of Military Manufacturing, these meetings made it possible to address various



Ph El-Djeich

topics, notably in the fields of military industry and training, thereby contributing

to the strengthening of bilateral relations between the two countries ■

## Opening of the New Scholar Year 2025/2026



### Music School of the Republican Guard Command

The Commander of the Republican Guard Major General Taher Ayad, oversaw on 1<sup>st</sup> September 2025 the opening of the scholar year 2025/2026 at the Music School of the Republican Guard Command the late Mujahid El-Amine Bechichi.

In a speech he gave on the occasion, the Commander of the Republican Guard

emphasised the pivotal role of the training staff of the school, and what was provided to this academic and artistic edifice of capabilities and modern equipments, ensuring continued carrying of the training torch and preserving this lofty art that is regarded as an authentic part of our national legacy ■

### Material Higher School

On 1<sup>st</sup> September 2025, Major General Redaoui Touami, Central Director of Material, presided over the opening ceremony of the 2025–2026 academic year at the Material Higher School, named after the late Mujahid El Cheikh Amoud Ben El Mokatar 1<sup>st</sup> MR. At the outset, the Central Director of Material delivered an address

in which he urged for making this academic year exemplary at all levels, through discipline and determination to advance the scientific and military knowledge of the trainees. The audience then witnessed a martial arts demonstration and explored various workshops and activities organised for the occasion ■

### Military Academy of Cherchell

On 1<sup>st</sup> September 2025, the Commander of the Military Academy of Cherchell "Defunct President Houari Boumediene", Major General S. Bacha, presided over the opening ceremony of the 2025–2026 academic year, in the presence of executives, university professors, and trainee cadets.

In his address on the

occasion, the Academy Commander emphasised the importance of this pivotal moment in the training journey of newly recruited cadets at this distinguished educational institution. He urged them to make every effort to elevate their training and academic achievement to the desired level and to begin the school year with determination ■

### Preparation and Gathering Centre of Military Sports Teams

Brigadier General A. Djabou, Chief of the Military Sports Department within the Employment-Preparation Directorate of People's National Army, presided over on 1<sup>st</sup> September 2025, the official opening ceremony of the 2025–2026 scholar year at the Preparation and Gathering Centre of Military Sports Teams in Ben Aknoun Chahid "Messaoud Boudjrio". The event was

attended by senior officers from the department and the centre. On this occasion, the Chief of the Military Sports Department delivered a speech highlighting the richness and quality of the educational programme, which combines both military and sports training for all trainees, following this, he toured the various workshops organised as part of the event ■

Noting that, at the same period, opening ceremonies for the academic year 2025/2026 were held in various formations of PNA marked with presentations and visits to different pedagogical structures.

# Operational Report

of August 2025

COUNTER **TERRORISM**  
AND ORGANISED CRIME

Individuals		Various Objects	
4	Neutralised terrorists	12	Destroyed Casmates
2	Surrendered terrorists	19.07 Q	Treated kif
26	Elements of support	5.33 Kg	Cocaine
1,344	Gold miners and smugglers	2,782,270	Psychotropic tablets
183	Drug traffickers	204,535 L	Fuels
2,360	Illegal immigrants	502	Jackhammers
Seizure of Weapons and mmunition		779	Generator sets
8	Weapons seized within counter-terrorism operations	71	Metal detectors
28	Fire guns	Vehicles	
13	Grenades	128	All types of vehicles

## Martyrdom of Corporal Ammari Seif Eddine

As part of counterterrorism efforts, following a search and sweep operation in the commune of Beni Milleuk, Daïra of Damous, within the military sector of Tipaza 1<sup>st</sup> RM, Corporal Ammari Seif Eddine was martyred on 8<sup>th</sup> September 2025. May Allah have mercy on him.

This operation resulted in the elimination of two terrorists and the recovery of one "FMPK" machine gun, one Kalashnikov submachine gun, a field binocular, and other items.

This operation reaffirms the determination and vigilance of People's National Army in combating terrorism and all forms of crime, as well as the relentless efforts of our armed forces in the field to ensure security and peace across the entire national territory■

### Condolences of

#### Mr President of the Republic...

It is with deep sorrow and grief, that the President of the Republic, Mr Abdelmadjid Tebboune, Supreme Chief of the Armed Forces, Minister of National Defence, received the news of the martyrdom of Corporal Amari Seif Eddine, during a search and sweep operation in the military sector of Tipaza, which resulted in the elimination of two terrorists.

In light of this tragic loss, Mr President of the Republic extends his heartfelt condolences and sincere sympathy to the family of the fallen and to all members of People's National Army, praying to Allah Almighty to grant the Chahid His vast mercy, to welcome him into His eternal paradise, and to bestow upon his loved ones' patience and solace.

"We belong to Allah, and to Him we shall return"■

#### Mr General, Delegate Minister to the Minister of National Defence, Chief of People's National Army Staff

Mr General Saïd Chanegriha, Delegate Minister to the Minister of National Defence, Chief of People's National Army Staff, extends on his own behalf and on behalf of all personnel of the People's National Army, his deepest condolences and sympathy to the family and relatives of the fallen, praying to Allah Almighty to envelop him in His boundless mercy, to grant him eternal rest in paradise, and to inspire his loved ones with patience and comfort.

"We belong to Allah, and to Him we shall return"■





## Smear Campaigns Cannot Halt Algeria's Determination to Protect Its Youth

The phenomenon of illegal migration is one of the most prominent global issues of the last decade. It is no longer confined to a specific country but has become an intricate international reality, interweaving economic, social, psychological and even political dimensions. Algeria, like other nations, is not immune to this phenomenon.

In this context, some hostile media outlets have attempted to exploit the incident of seven underage children who secretly migrated in early September 2025 from Algiers, they have used this to present a distorted image of Algeria, its people and institutions, through misleading campaigns aimed at tarnishing our country's reputation and undermining the State's efforts in the eyes of both national and international public opinion.

This incident cannot be generalised and the attempt to inflate this event and take it out of its natural context clearly reveals a malicious media agenda that seeks to weaken Algeria's international image, upon examining its details, the falsity of what some hostile parties are promoting becomes clear. The matter involves underage children who are still in school, which nullifies all the false claims that limit the motives for this behaviour to social or economic dimensions, instead, the reality reveals other factors, namely the attempt to lure this vulnerable segment of society to paint a bleak picture of their homeland.

The hidden agendas and malicious intentions become even more apparent through promoting it as if it reflects the reality of Algerian society. Meanwhile, many countries around the world experience multiplied rates of this phenomenon, without their institutions being accused or their policies being impugned, which reflects a deliberate selectivity in dealing with the incident, to undermine Algeria's stability and tarnish its image abroad.

This media uproar by some squawking mouthpieces over this isolated act is a storm in a teacup, revealing the deep-seated hatred that some parties hold for Algeria, they are displeased with the transformation our country is undergoing in various fields as it advances with steady steps on the path of revival and development, in a climate of security and stability. These transformations, which have become a tangible reality felt by citizens in several sectors, can only be denied by an ingrate or a spiteful individual. They are transformations embodied by the economic, social and political gains achieved, such as the major projects that have been completed or are underway, these projects have not only positively impacted our country's economic situation but have also contributed to elevating the social aspect of the citizen's life and improving their standard of living, in addition to creating thousands of job opportunities for its ambitious youth, for whom the doors have been opened wide to engage forcefully in the journey of the new Algeria, sovereign, strong and prosperous with its people, its army and its institutions.

From this standpoint, and out of a belief that youth are a vital force in nation-building, the country's high authorities have

placed this segment at the forefront of their concerns, granted them exceptional care by consecrating their role, strengthening their position and supporting them through all possible means and forms to shoulder their political, social and economic responsibilities and to integrate them into sustainable development pathways, while also ensuring their existence as an active party in the new Algeria and their participation in the national construction march at all levels. Furthermore, our country has worked towards the economic empowerment of youth through numerous mechanisms designed to address their aspirations and support them, including the establishment of the unemployment allowance as well as an integrated system for innovation and start-ups, the revival and reform of the support and guidance system for small and medium-sized enterprises and the establishment of the self-employed entrepreneur scheme, which was recently expanded to include micro-importing activities. This is in addition to the liberation and support of economic initiative and the development of financing and support mechanisms, as these are essential conditions for the emergence of a new class of successful entrepreneurs, innovators and professionals capable of realising economic transformation.

The focus on youth has not been limited to economic affairs; it has also extended to public affairs, in which they have gained a pivotal role in management thanks to the newly established constitutional bodies, such as the Supreme Council for Youth. Additionally, reforms have made the promotion of their political participation one of the most important strategic priorities, in this regard, numerous initiatives have been launched to achieve this goal, by enhancing the presence of youth in various governmental institutions and consultative bodies, removing obstacles that hinder their involvement in different political spaces, and renewing national and local elected councils in a way that has allowed for the emergence of a young political elite, liberated and distant from past practices and deviations.

The strong will of the country's high command to build bridges of communication between the State and its youth stems from the certainty that youth are the segment of society most willing to embrace renewal and comprehend changes, and the most capable of interacting and responding to the process of scientific and technical development and progress. This will move our country forward to complete its ambitious path, following in the footsteps of the youth of the Liberation, whose efforts brought forth the light of freedom. Today's Algeria hopes its youth will be loyal to their ancestors in confronting hardships and challenges and draw inspiration from their virtues in facing current battles to assert their presence in a world teeming with stakes and transformations, which requires a spark of will and courage to face all plots being woven against our country, both in secret and in public, and to thwart all the schemes of the enemies of our homeland who are trying in every way to curb its victorious march■



ON THE INTERNATIONAL DAY OF PEACE

# Multidimensional Global Emergency

Each year, on 21<sup>st</sup> September, the world commemorates the International Day of Peace amid serious crises that place the international order under critical tests in its ability to uphold international security and peace. This occasion calls for the reinforcement of peace values among nations and peoples, at a time when peoples still yearn for the long-awaited dream of independence and liberation from the clutches of occupation; as is the case with the Palestinian and Sahrawi peoples.

—A. Benledra *Transl: Ch. Souaissid*

At the heart of this scene, international divisions are deepening between conflicting axes that use economic, industrial and even military conflict as instruments of domination. Meanwhile, the scope for collective cooperation under the umbrella of international institutions, such as the United Nations, which was originally founded to achieve world peace, is shrinking. Today, however, it is unable to impose its will and has revealed the fragility of the new international order and its lack of an effective deterrent system.

## Peacebuilding

This year marks the 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission, which continues to lead efforts aimed at addressing poverty, discrimination, inequality, and injustice, recognised as underlying drivers of violence. Through its Sustainable Development Goals, the UN also supports countries' efforts to promote prosperity, improve health and living standards, and end all forms of discrimination and injustice.

In 2005, at a historic crossroads in world history, the member states of the United Nations decided to lay the foundations for peace after being exhausted by wars and conflicts. The Peacebuilding Commission was established as an arm of the United Nations reaching out to countries emerging from the flames of conflict, raising them from the ashes of chaos and guiding them toward the path to stability. This was not a solitary endeavour, but was supported by the United Nations through the establishment of a dedicated Peacebuilding Support Office and a funding fund based on the generosity and voluntary initiatives of member states.

The United Nations described that moment as a turning point, not only for its institutions, but also for the way peace is viewed, not as the absence of gunfire, but as the long-term building of bridges of trust and justice. Since then, the Peacebuilding Fund has helped to activate initiatives in more than 70 countries, focused on defusing conflicts, redressing victims, restoring the social fabric and consolidating the foundations of rights and equality.

## Alarming Indicators

The impact of conflicts is clearly reflected in global peace indicators, which reveal a sharp decline in several countries experiencing internal or regional strife. According to the 2024 Global Peace Index, the overall state of peace and security conditions around the world has deteriorated by 0.56%, which is the highest figure since the index was first established in 2008. The number of conflicts has increased, and levels of violence and internal unrest have risen in many countries and become more complex.

Consequently, 97 countries have witnessed a decline in peace indicators, reflecting the widening scope of global instability. Among the nations classified as experiencing a



state of “non-peace” are Palestine, Yemen, Sudan, South Sudan, Afghanistan, and Ukraine; suffering from destructive conflicts and wars, severe humanitarian crises and the deterioration of state institutions.

According to the 2024 Global Peace Index, Palestine ranks 145<sup>th</sup> among the least peaceful countries in the world. Experts affirm that this ranking reflects an alarming situation in terms of the continuation of aggression, and the spread of violence against civilians by the Zionist entity, as well as the deterioration of humanitarian conditions, particularly in the Gaza Strip.

Reports also indicate that the economic cost of violence in the occupied Palestinian territories has risen by 63% in just one year, not to mention the recent number of victims due to the Zionist entity's policy of starvation, which reflects the direct impact of the blockade and the systematic destruction of infrastructure and basic services on peacebuilding efforts, placing Palestine among the most fragile countries in the world due to the occupation. In the same context, Gaza lives under the weight of siege and destruction, where residents live between the threat of bombardment and the absence of the most basic necessities of life, making security a mere dream postponed. Meanwhile, in the Western Sahara, the conflict continues due to the intransigence of the Moroccan occupation, which hinders the path to settlement in accordance with international legitimacy resolutions.

The Western Sahara cause remains the last colony on the African continent, making it fundamentally relevant to the principles of the International Day of Peace celebrated by the United Nations to uphold the right of peoples to freedom and dignity. The international community, through resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, has repeatedly affirmed that the only just and lasting solution to this conflict lies in enabling the Sahrawi people to exercise their legitimate right to self-determination.

In the same context, Mr President Abdelmadjid Tebboune reaffirmed Algeria's unwavering stance on the Western Sahara issue, describing it as “a purely decolonization case” and stressing that the only solution is a free and direct referendum for the Sahrawi people to freely determine their destiny.

The future of peace is linked to humanity's willingness to rebuild trust among nations, to impose fairer rules in international relations, and to abandon the logic of exploitation in favour of comprehensive stability. This calls for a bold international vision in decision-making and implementation, free from the double standards that have long undermined the efforts of international organisations to achieve peace for all. This is clearly evident in the grave and inhumane violations suffered by the people of Gaza for some time now. The world can no longer bear the burden of wars that inflict heavy losses on humanity and the environment.

#### **Algeria Stands Firm for International Peace and Security**

The world is witnessing intractable crises, complex tensions, and growing challenges, amid the inability of international bodies to fulfil their role in finding solutions and ensuring peace, security, and stability. In this regard, Mr President Abdelmadjid Tebboune affirmed that “Conflicts and crises in the world have reached unprecedented

levels, displacing millions of people and transforming international relations from cooperation and consensus into confrontation and clashes. This has placed international bodies and institutions under immense strain, at a time when the world faces pressing emergencies, including climate change and otherwise.

In the face of escalating geopolitical conflicts and multiple crises, the Security Council has seen its pivotal role eroded in recent years within the United Nations. The UN Charter had entrusted it with the primary responsibility of maintaining international peace and security, chiefly by preventing the use of force, eliminating threats to peace, and promoting the peaceful settlement of disputes”. In this context, Algeria's Permanent Representative to the United Nations, Ambassador Ammar Benjamaa, drew attention to the chronic and catastrophic humanitarian crisis in the Gaza Strip, resulting from the ongoing Zionist aggression. In which, He stated “This is but a reflection of the Security Council's failure to implement its noble missions of safeguarding peace and security, that demonstrates the erosion of multilateralism and the spread of power over justice,” in the same vein, he affirmed Algeria's support for closer coordination between the Security Council and the UN Peacebuilding Commission, expressing his deep concern over “the paralysis that has befallen the Security Council and the selective implementation of its resolutions, which undermines its legitimacy and credibility.” He stressed that “the Palestinian issue stands as a clear and chronic example of these double standards.”

Algeria has consistently called for the reform of collective security mechanisms to ensure respect for international law and prevent double standards, considering that world peace can only be achieved through justice and balanced development among nations. In this regard, Mr President of the Republic has emphasised the need to “upholding the values and principles of the United Nations Charter, strengthening our collective commitments, and laying solid foundations for greater effective global cooperation on key issues, so that we can promote international peace and security and achieve sustainable development goals in a multipolar world.”

Algeria has repeatedly reaffirmed its unwavering belief that universal respect for international law and the peaceful settlement of disputes are the only sustainable means to achieve international peace and security, as highlighted by Mr Ammar Benjamaa, who stated: “The peaceful settlement of disputes is the cornerstone of Algeria's foreign policy.” He emphasized that “dialogue, mediation, good offices, and legal mechanisms that respect sovereignty and the principle of non-interference remain Algeria's preferred tools for preventing and resolving conflicts.” In his address, the Algerian diplomat also pointed out the need for full and impartial implementation of the mechanisms set out in Chapter VI of the United Nations Charter, namely negotiation, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, and judicial settlement. The International Day of Peace is not merely a symbolic moment of celebration, but rather a mirror reflecting the international system's inability to guarantee collective security. Every country suffering today from the wounds of war is likely to feel even more distrustful and sceptical about the effectiveness of the existing world order. It is therefore essential to strive for lasting peace... peace is no longer an option, but an urgent necessity■



An aerial photograph of three Israeli Navy patrol ships sailing in formation on the Mediterranean Sea. The ships are white with blue accents and are equipped with various radar and communication equipment. The sea is a deep blue, and the sky is clear.

# OUR NAVAL FORCES **An Ironclad Bulwark to Our Maritime Sovereignty**





Given to our country's pivotal geostrategic position overlooking the western basin of the Mediterranean Sea, our Naval Forces, as an essential part of the battle corps components of People's National Army, ensure the execution of the pivotal missions assigned to them. Through the optimal preparation, and high determination, thus becoming a key factor in facing various threats that characterise this arena. Therefore, these field efforts are reflected through high operational readiness, while adapting to a complex environment that demands professionalism and rigour.





# A Deterrent Force

Through the tasks assigned to them, our Naval Forces are tasked with defending and protecting our maritime territory by securing maritime borders and protecting national interests at sea. They also monitor and secure maritime navigation routes and combat illegal activities such as smuggling and piracy, and contribute effectively to search and rescue operations. To fully implement these tasks, our Naval Forces strive to maintain their combat readiness, ensuring effective responses to various potential threats.

— A. Boudjelida Transl: O. Mellahi

These ongoing efforts are in line with the sound vision of the High Command of People's National Army, which aims to build a professional, integrated and advanced naval force capable of keeping pace with regional and international developments with efficiency and flexibility. This was confirmed by Mr General Saïd Chanegriha, Delegate Minister to the Minister of National Defence, Chief of People's National Army Staff, who said: *"Given the specificity of the tasks assigned to the Naval Forces, which are essentially linked to the characteristics of our country's geographical location overlooking the western basin of the Mediterranean Sea, which has historically been characterised by its strategic and vital nature, not only because it is a fundamental artery for international trade and human communication, but also because it is an arena for military and strategic competition between the world's active powers, it becomes imperative for our Naval Forces, as an essential part of the components of the battle structure of People's National Army, to carry out the pivotal tasks assigned to them, with high readiness, a motivated spirit and a high sense of responsibility."*

To carry out the various missions assigned to it, the Naval Forces is organised into a surface strike force consisting of missile-launching ships and boats, an underwater strike force consisting of submarines, landing and logistical support ships, and Coastguard helicopters, in addition to other support vessels and a naval air strike force.

## Professionalism and Efficiency

Behind every advanced naval vessel are Algeria's finest men and women, expertly prepared to face various challenges, within a high-level training program which is aligned with the latest technological advances, it is therefore a matter of human resources endowed with the knowledge and skills that qualify them to handle the latest naval technologies and interact with a complex operational environment that

requires the highest levels of professionalism and discipline. Accordingly, the Naval Forces Schools Department is committed to implementing training programs in accordance with the directives of the High Command of People's National Army, which aim to strengthen and reinforce naval units with competent personnel capable of utilising the various technical means, weapons systems, and new equipment available.

These training programs benefit various categories, including officers, non-commissioned officers, and troopers. As part of the ongoing training of personnel, training courses are scheduled for them at various institutions affiliated with People's National Army and in some civilian bodies. Other programs are provided by foreign partners under contract, in the areas of equipment acquisition, repair, and modernisation. The High Command of People's National Army has been keen to strengthen the specialised training system in the maritime field and related sciences by creating several new structures, such as the Ship Security Training Centre, which recently reinforced the Naval Higher School. This centre allows naval personnel of all categories to benefit from qualitative applied training in the aforementioned speciality. To further develop their skills and knowledge, cadets officers receive practical field training on board the Sailing School Vessel El Mellah and the Soummam School vessel, providing them with a realistic training environment that simulates actual service conditions at sea. This training aims to consolidate acquired academic knowledge and enhance practical skills in the fields of navigation, communications, naval command, and handling various operational scenarios. It also enables the student officers to develop a spirit of teamwork, discipline, and the ability to make decisions in challenging circumstances. This forms a solid foundation for preparing competent officers, capable of assuming responsibility and facing field challenges with competence and aptitude.

## Relentless Readiness

Combat preparation occupies a pivotal position in the work system within the Naval Forces, as it is the fundamental pillar for ensuring constant operational readiness, which is achieved through the implementation of exercises throughout the combat preparation year, including tactical exercises and live-ammunition naval shooting. Embodiment the ambitious vision of the High







Command of People's National Army, this aspect is of utmost importance, as it is a decisive factor in maintaining the combat readiness of our Naval Forces. In this context, Mr General Saïd Chanegriha, Delegate Minister to the Minister of National Defence, Chief of People's National Army Staff, is keen to monitor these efforts on the ground, where he personally supervises numerous naval exercises and manoeuvres to assess the readiness of units and evaluate their operational capabilities in a realistic training environment that simulates real-world combat conditions, which reflects a strong will to build a flexible, professional naval force capable of meeting the challenges imposed by the territorial and international environment.

These continuous ground efforts in the field of combat preparation translate the high readiness of our Naval Forces, which is embodied on the ground, particularly through the activation of specialised operational units, such as the Naval Special Operations Regiment of the Fifth Military Region, which was put into service to confront complex and multidimensional threats. This regiment is entrusted with carrying out precise missions, including combating maritime terrorism, organised crime, and illegal immigration, besides carrying out tactical reconnaissance during landing operations, liberating hostages, and underwater assistance and rescue operations, in addition to protecting national ships and strategic sites. This regiment also plays an active role in enhancing operational cooperation with friendly navies, through participation in bilateral and multilateral manoeuvres, within the framework of the Naval Forces' efforts to maintain security and stability in the national and regional maritime space.

Within this integrated operational framework, the need for effective international cooperation emerges as a fundamental pillar for confronting growing maritime security challenges. Accordingly, our Naval Forces is working to expand strategic partnerships with the navies of friendly and sibling nations through joint training programs, exchange of expertise, and periodic participation in joint naval exercises. These contribute to unifying operational concepts and raising the level of coordination in confronting common threats. This multidimensional cooperation is a practical translation of the strategic vision of the High Command of People's National Army, which aims to build an effective, open naval force capable of interacting with geopolitical variables, serving collective security and preserving the nation's supreme interests.

#### **Towards Independent Technological Sovereignty**

In the context of the relentless efforts to build a modern naval force, the military naval industry occupies a pivotal position within the strategy pursued by the

High Command of People's National Army, which aims to achieve technological sovereignty and reduce dependence on foreign resources in the areas of maintenance and technical support. The Naval Forces have paid great attention to developing local industrial capabilities by localising expertise and transferring technology, through the establishment of strategic partnerships bringing together national institutions specialised in naval construction and repair and leading international companies in this field. This approach represents a decisive step towards modernising the national naval fleet. National workshops are now capable of maintaining and rehabilitating various naval units, including ships and submarines, according to the highest internationally recognised technical standards. Projects to design and build some naval vessels locally have also begun, relying on trained and qualified national personnel. This endeavour extends to developing command, control, and communications systems, by integrating smart digital solutions that enhance operational readiness and keep pace with the requirements of modern warfare. This reflects a strong will to make national maritime manufacturing a strategic pillar for the modernisation of the Naval Forces. This growing dynamic not only serves technical and military aspects, but also contributes to supporting the national economy and creating an industrial fabric interconnected with the national defence sector. It also stimulates scientific research and innovation, establishing a comprehensive approach based on investment in human resources and specialised knowledge.

Therefore, enhancing national maritime industrial capabilities is not merely a temporary option, but rather a carefully considered strategic course of action that reflects the commitment of the senior leadership to building an integrated defence system that is fully equipped with modern technology and embodies the principle of self-reliance in the field, ensuring constant readiness and a flexible response to emerging challenges in a constantly changing regional and international environment.

The professionalism and readiness attained by the Algerian Naval Forces reflects a firm commitment to implementing the strategic vision of the High Command of People's National Army and a real consolidation of the principle of comprehensive national sovereignty. Through specialised training, continuous modernisation, and constant readiness, these forces continue to perform their duties with utmost competence, affirming that Algeria's security and stability are safeguarded with unwavering resolve and extend from land to the depths of the sea■



## SURFACE VESSELS

# Advanced Operational Capabilities



Amid the restless tides of the Mediterranean Sea, where maritime traffic remains constantly active, Algerian naval warships patrol our territorial waters from Marsa Ben M'Hidi in Tlemcen in the west to Annaba and El Kala in the east, these are the surface ships, the vigilant eyes of our Naval Forces. In this report, we shed light on the vital role these ships play in safeguarding our maritime sovereignty and securing our territorial waters.

— **M. Boukabcha** *Transl: F. Boukhatem Ph: M. Kadi*

Our country is among the nations with an extensive maritime reach, making its protection up to 12 nautical miles offshore, a sovereign duty of the highest order, this responsibility expands further to include the contiguous zone, the exclusive economic zone and the high seas, in this context, surface ships emerge as the beating heart of our naval fleet, equipped with advanced operational capabilities, stand at the forefront of the battle to uphold our national maritime sovereignty, an effective instrument for asserting the service of the Algerian state, cementing its presence and embodying its full sovereignty across our maritime domain, beyond that, they safeguard national interests across the sea, the high seas, and the depths beneath.

### Warships: Never Sails in Vain

The surface ship system of our Naval Forces is composed of multi-mission formations, led by frigates, multi-role corvettes, and high-seas patrol vessels. These are accompanied by logistical support units, escort and support ships, and minesweepers, together, as explained

by Brigadier General A. Makhbouch, chief of the Surface Ship Division at Naval Forces Command, they form *"an impenetrable barrier against any potential threat from or across the sea, this is a fully integrated operational defence system that combines surveillance and deterrence, defence and attack, control and rescue, it is tasked with carrying out the missions assigned to our Naval Forces across the open sea and the high seas, in both peacetime and during crises, it reinforces a continuous maritime presence and reflects the state's determination to assert its sovereignty over all its maritime domains and coastal strip, including its sensitive economic installations and subsurface resources."*

To understand the pivotal role these ships play in protecting our territorial waters and defending national sovereignty, we headed to the main naval base at Mers El Kebir in the Second Military Region, some of these advanced vessels







are moored, presenting a scene that reflects a high level of combat readiness and constant vigilance, clearly demonstrating the professionalism our Naval Forces have achieved.

### High Seas Patrol: The Ever-alert Eye

Among the most prominent naval assets that embody the full scope of maritime deterrence is the high seas patrol vessel “El Moutassadi”, a shining symbol of constant vigilance and operational readiness, it stands as a living example of the professionalism and advanced capabilities our Naval Forces have achieved, its name speaks clearly to its mission, reflecting the very essence of its presence, force of deterrence against any threat in the high seas, and it was inaugurated on 6<sup>th</sup> April 2023, by Mr General, Delegate Minister to the Minister of National Defence, Chief of People’s National Army Staff, and just ten days later, it entered service launching into its duties with confidence and resolve.

The field performance of this advanced vessel clearly highlights its proven effectiveness and high state of readiness, it carries out precise, multi-faceted missions on a daily basis, made possible by the seamless harmony between its cutting-edge technology and the skilled personnel operating on board. In this regard, the ship’s commander, Lieutenant Colonel F.Takia, explained that *“the high seas patrol vessel is a highly ready operational unit, characterised by flexibility, combining speed with manoeuvrability and the ability to operate for extended periods in the high seas, regardless of weather conditions, noting that “it is equipped with advanced systems that allow it to conduct complex combat operations against surface, underwater, and aerial targets, in addition, it undertakes maritime policing duties, protects natural resources and fishing zones, and participates in search and rescue operations, making it, in every sense, the first line of defence for safeguarding national maritime sovereignty.”* The unit’s readiness, however, goes beyond its technical and operational aspects. It is equally embodied in the spirit of harmony and dedication that defines its crew, during our time on board, we were struck by

their cohesion, teamwork, unwavering discipline and constant vigilance, all of which reflect a deep-rooted commitment to mission and country.

### Maritime Shields in the Service of the Homeland

Support and protection vessels, too, form an indispensable cornerstone in enhancing the effectiveness of this naval system, they contribute in backing combat missions and providing both logistical and tactical cover for units operating on the open sea.

To grasp the efforts made by these ever-alert units, we headed to the headquarters of the Naval Brigade for Support and Protection Ships, where its commander, Brigadier General A. Yahiaoui, gave us a full insight into the nature of work within this naval formation, affirming that *“the brigade’s formations include escort ships and missile launching vessels, all operating under a precise and flexible operational vision to counter any threat, be it surface, underwater or aerial”,* adding that *“the sea is not just a water boundary, but a sovereign space that demands constant presence and continuous vigilance, this is exactly what the brigade’s various units reflect across the western maritime front, through unbroken patrols, hands-on exercises, and operational escort missions in open waters, showcasing a high state of readiness and unwavering preparedness to meet modern day*

*Vigilant sentinels for the defence of our territorial waters.*



“  
The surface ship system of our Naval Forces is composed of multi-mission formations, led by frigates, multi-role corvettes, and high-seas patrol vessels. These are accompanied by logistical support units, escort and support ships, and minesweepers.”

Harmony and devotion of the team members



challenges with resolve and professionalism.”

Among the active and dynamic units within this formation, the ship “Raïs Klich – 902”, of the Escort Vessel Division stands out, and we had the opportunity to accompany her crew and witness first-hand the level of professionalism and readiness they embody.

In this context, its commander, Lieutenant Colonel Y. Rehali, stated that “We don’t just protect maritime borders, we secure a sovereign maritime domain against all emerging and shifting threats,” adding that “thanks to its advanced equipment, the ship carries out multiple missions, especially in peacetime most notably protecting coastal installations, combating smuggling, countering illegal migration and playing an active role in complex naval operations.”

In the same context, the deputy commander, Major Z. Belaïd, explained that : “Readiness is built on four precise levels, starting with theoretical and practical preparation, moving through live fire training and culminating in complex exercises within a naval formation that simulates real combat scenarios.”

During our visit to the main naval base at Mers El-Kébir, we also boarded the missile-launching vessel “Raïs Ali – 803”, where the concept of maritime deterrence is embodied in its finest form, speaking about its mission, Lieutenant Colonel M. Sahnoun stated that “This ship represents an advanced offensive capability within the naval formation, capable of responding to various threats with high precision, it is not merely a floating warship, but a silent message of deterrence, sailing to remind both foe and friend that Algeria’s maritime domain is no empty space to be trespassed, but a sovereign expanse guarded by sleepless eyes and unwavering hands, devoted to the defence of the nation.”

## Frigates and Minesweepers: a New Era of Maritime Sovereignty

At the heart of this defensive equation, multi-role frigates play a pivotal role in bolstering the state’s stature and safeguarding its strategic maritime depth, ensuring our seas are never left vulnerable to the unexpected. In this context, Colonel S. Mokrane, chief of the Multi-Role Frigates Division on the Western Maritime Front, highlighted the deep significance of these advanced vessels, stating that “These units do not merely secure our maritime borders, they shape the face of modern naval power and help project Algerian presence across the Mediterranean, they are not just warships, but advanced combat platforms operating across three domains simultaneously, surface, underwater and air, their missions include protecting maritime approaches, countering sabotage, securing critical coastal infrastructure and delivering rapid response to threats.”

The presence of the state at sea is incomplete without mentioning countermeasures vessels, which play a crucial role in completing the naval defence system, they vigilantly secure our coasts, clearing hidden dangers beneath the waves, beyond their usual duties, they conduct reconnaissance patrols and explore the depths of the sea to help update maritime charts, they also take part in search and rescue operations, thus closing the safety circle of our maritime domain , from the seabed right up to the surface.

## Faces of Determination Amid the Waves

Behind every naval vessel stands a highly trained, skilled crew, equipped to handle any emergency, in all conditions, at any time. Aware of the nobility of their mission and loyal to the legacy of our heroic Chouhada, every one of those we spoke to agreed that protecting our maritime borders and territorial waters is no less vital than guarding our land frontiers, they affirmed that their presence aboard the surface ships of our Naval Forces is far from symbolic, it is a firm sovereign act, a clear message of deterrence to anyone daring to threaten Algeria’s security. This constant and intense maritime presence goes beyond daily duties and patrols, it extends to active participation in joint regional and international exercises and manoeuvres, as part of a comprehensive vision set by the High Command of People’s National Army, aimed at enhancing readiness and boosting combat efficiency, aligned with Algeria’s ambitions to cement its status as a formidable naval power in its strategic maritime environment.

Algeria; once under the rule of the sea rias reigned as the princess of the the lady of the Mediterranean, is today reshaping its maritime presence with strength and resolve, reaffirming once more that the sea is not merely a watery boundary, but a lifeline, a theatre of sovereignty, and a space where no vacuum is allowed, all this unfolds in perfect harmony and coordination among the various units of our naval fleet■





## NAVAL RIFLEMEN

# The Elite Units in the Amphibious and Airborne Environment

In response to the emergence of unconventional threats linked to the sea and its features, the Naval Forces Command has recently established elite naval units with high qualifications in terms of human resources and equipment, capable of operating in four different modes: sea, land, air, and underwater, these units are Naval Riflemen Regiments. El Djeich visited one of these regiments located in the 5<sup>th</sup> Military Region.

**B.Amiour** *Transl: O. Mellahi Ph: I. Sellami*

Strenuous efforts, tireless work and a strong determination to carry out their duties to the fullest extent are the daily lives of the regiment's personnel who ensure security and tranquillity in their area of responsibility by carrying out several activities listed by the regiment's commander, Colonel N. Derbane, including participation in the protection of strategic military and civilian sites located on

the coast and naval bases, as well as Naval Forces training facilities and ports, supporting Coastguard personnel during the monitoring and inspection of fishing and pleasure boats, as well as boats suspected of engaging in illegal activities at sea during maritime police operations, participation in the inspection of civilian vessels at sea during maritime interdiction operations, participation in interventions against piracy and hostage-taking at sea, and intervention to assist the population during natural or industrial disasters.

In times of crisis, these missions expand to include the implementation of complex combat missions, including, for example, participating in landing operations and facilitating the seizure of beachheads by other friendly forces.

### The Ability to Operate in Four Different Environments

The regiment's personnel conduct almost daily tactical exercises and





training to ensure their readiness and operational effectiveness while carrying out their counterterrorism missions. The fighters who are undaunted by challenges, possess a strong physique, self-confidence, and discipline at work. These are the qualities that distinguish the marine riflemen we met at the regiment's headquarters and some of its detachments.

In this context, the regiment's operations chief, Major K. Saoudi, believes that what distinguishes the regiment, compared to

other regiments, is the ability of its personnel to operate in four different modes: "sea, land, and airborne. They can also operate underwater, a feature that sets them apart from other corps." Accordingly, the regiment, in coordination with various security forces, works to ensure the highest levels of security coverage through temporary and permanent operational missions, such as a network of ambushes, observation points, fixed and mobile dams, or rapid intervention, along with the establishment of a robust intelligence network to tighten the noose on the remnants of terrorist groups and their support elements, in addition to combating cross-border organised crime, smuggling, and other activities.

Regarding combat preparation, it is overseen by the Operations section, whose mission is to plan and monitor training and combat preparation for all levels and units, prepare various documents, including terrain reconnaissance schedules and plans, movement and regrouping, and staff action plans, in addition to participating in coordinating command divisions. The operational aspect, meanwhile, is embodied by the participation of the regiment's companies in securing the borders and combating all forms of cross-border crime.

### Constant Readiness and Preparation

Over the years, Algeria has gained considerable experience in the field of counterterrorism, one aspect of which is based on security coordination between various security and military agencies, including Naval Forces regiments, such as the regiment subject of this reportage and its various detachments spread across the country. In order to

Operating in four different modes: sea, land, air and underwater.







inform El Djeich readers of the activities of this regiment, our destination was a detachment located several dozen kilometers from the wilaya of El Tarf. We met with Captain M.R. Boushouiha, who explained the nature of this detachment's work to us. He said, *"The tasks of this detachment are purely operational, as we work in close coordination with border guard units, the National Gendarmerie, and customs, by conducting foot and vehicle patrols, ambushes, and combing operations."* To gain a better understanding of the work of the detachment's sections on the ground, we headed to an advanced border guard centre located about 7 km from the detachment's headquarters, where we found some of its personnel with their colleagues from the border guard group. The commander of the support section, Staff Sergeant A. Laghmassi, took the initiative and said: *"We support the border guard unit centres, where we carry out joint operational activities based on the information we receive from various security services and under the supervision of the regiment commander. We carry out activities aimed at protecting the borders in the area of jurisdiction. Here, we note the great response from the citizens residing near these centres who practice herding and farming."* This was noted by the El Djeich, as the citizens and residents appreciated the presence of members of the Naval Riflemen Regiment, which encouraged them to return to their villages and hamlets with fertile agricultural lands to serve them and contribute to local development.

Other units are also operating along the coastal strip of the wilaya of El Tarf, in coordination with the Regional Coastguard Group in El Kala, to ensure the security of certain maritime facilities and support Coastguard personnel during the monitoring and inspection of suspected fishing and pleasure boats,

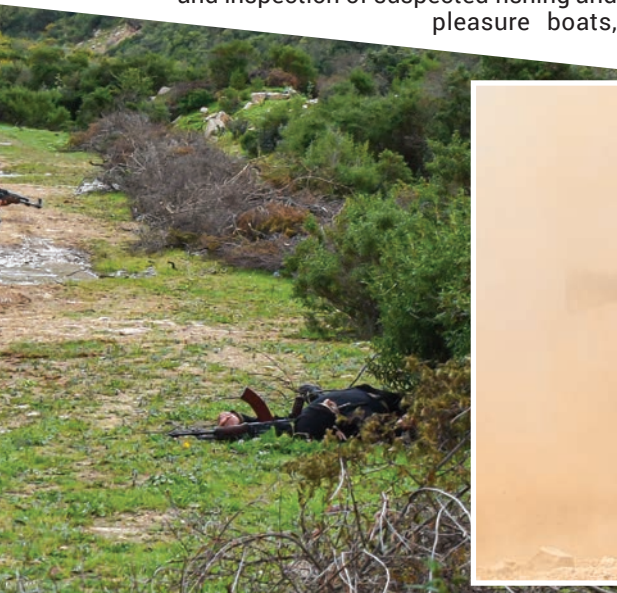
## Colonel N. Derbane, Regiment Commander

*"The regiment, one of the elite units of the Naval Forces' Troopers, has been working since its inception to raise the level of operational readiness by strictly implementing the various annual combat preparation directives issued by the High Command of People's National Army. It also continuously benefits from various training courses in several fields with the aim of optimally utilising newly acquired equipment to carry out assigned missions. The regiment, along with all security forces, has achieved significant results, allowing for the restoration of security, particularly in border areas and isolated villages and hamlets. This has had a positive impact on local development and has accelerated the return of citizens to exploit these previously abandoned areas for agriculture, livestock breeding, tourism, and other activities"■*

as well as other tasks assigned to them within the framework of the Maritime Police.

### The Model Regiment

The Naval Riflemen Regiment, visited by El Djeich, is a model unit of the Naval Forces' Troopers department. It boasts all the necessary facilities, including a pedagogical complex, a 400-seat lecture hall, a reading room, and a library. It also boasts a sports complex comprising playing fields, a multi-purpose sports hall, a combat course, a bodybuilding hall, a shooting range, and a shooting platform, which is being constructed to high specifications by the Industrial Realisations Establishment in Seriana. The facility also includes a helipad, clubs, an equipped clinic, and a technical area. This has contributed significantly to providing the regiment's personnel with the appropriate conditions to perform their duties to the best of their ability■



# THE NATIONAL COASTGUARD SERVICE **Imposing Public Service at Sea**



The National Coastguard Service plays a vital role in ensuring maritime safety and security, as well as in maritime search and rescue. Accordingly, People's National Army High Command, has devoted all human and material resources to guarantee the smooth execution of its entrusted missions, amid the rise in economic and commercial activities, the intensification of maritime traffic and the growing dangers and threats.

———Y. Habel & F. Haniche *Transl: F. Boukhatem Ph: A. Derbal*

Amid rising security challenges in the Mediterranean basin, the National Coastguard Service under the Naval Forces Command, with its units deployed along the entire coastline, diligently carries out its duties in the maritime public domain in the fields of national defence, counter-terrorism, maritime security, and maritime policing, in accordance with applicable laws, regulations and international agreements ratified by Algeria. To gain insight into the missions entrusted to the National Interest of the Coastguard, "El- Djeich" magazine visited its headquarters located at the Naval Forces Command.

## **Sensitive missions**

The National Coastguard Service has undergone restructuring and reorganisation in line with developments in the maritime domain at both national and international levels, new specialised structures and units have been established, such as the Central Maritime Police Division and Regional Maritime Police Offices, along with maritime teams and coastal intervention units at the local level.

The service relies on three key structures to carry out its missions, the National Centre for Surveillance and Rescue Operations, the Maritime Police, and the Maritime Affairs Division, each plays a distinct role in ensuring maritime safety and security, combating cross-border crime, conducting maritime search and rescue and other duties related to protecting maritime public property in sovereign areas, within the limits of its service, it also contributes to coastal land surveillance, in cooperation with the National Gendarmerie,

National Security, and Customs services.

At the National Centre for Surveillance and Rescue Operations, Colonel R. Righi, chief of the Equipment Office, briefed us on its main missions of search, rescue, and assistance, affirming that *"The centre, in coordination with regional centres, oversees the reception of distress signals and various maritime evacuation operations for people at sea,"* adding that *"it monitors vessels flying the national flag in distant waters in real time, to provide security protection and shield them from piracy."* To safeguard our territorial waters from dangers and threats, including pollution caused by certain ships passing through, the centre's personnel track signs of such risks to eliminate them and prevent their spread.

## **Relentless Efforts**

The National Coastguard Service places utmost importance on maritime safety, enforcing regulations that protect human life and set shipbuilding standards, which is achieved through the Maritime Affairs Department at the central level, the Regional Maritime Department, main maritime stations, local maritime posts, and operational maritime teams, these bodies also manage the Algerian Ship Registration Record, issue navigation and ship safety certificates, and conduct inspection visits to monitor safety levels aboard vessels. The Service also collaborates with various relevant ministerial departments and maritime-specialised bodies to coordinate and exchange information, while strengthening cooperative ties on this front with national security agencies and foreign entities operating under similar legal frameworks.

Regarding the Service's Maritime Police Unit, its chief, Colonel R. Bounaara, states that *"We strive to ensure maritime protection through all possible means, particularly in combating various unlawful acts committed against ships, their crews, and passengers on board, as well as port facilities, including enforcing rules related to the safeguarding of human life at sea, protecting the marine environment and preserving public maritime property. We are constantly vigilant in fighting all forms of marine pollution and in cracking down on all types of smuggling and prohibited substances at sea, by investigating and detecting customs-related offences committed offshore, seizing items, and making arrests in cases of flagrante delicto,"*





adding that the “Maritime police personnel are entrusted with several tasks, including the detection of crimes in accordance with national laws and international treaties concerning marine environment protection, as well as the safeguarding of underwater cables and lines, including radio and television broadcast lines.”

#### **Regional Coastguard Units: A Cornerstone**

Regional Coastguard units are considered one of the key pillars in safeguarding maritime security and protecting the coastline, as explained by the Commander of the Algiers Regional Coastguard Unit, Lieutenant Colonel A. Yousfi, who stated that “The unit has general duties, primarily serving the public interest through saving lives at sea, combating pollution and managing all matters related to maritime administration, it also has specific duties focused on security, including combating all forms of maritime crime, monitoring vessels, and guarding regional areas ,” he further explained that the unit is also tasked with preparing and providing multi-level support to the units under its command, especially those temporarily stationed or in transit, in addition to responsibilities related to combat readiness, the unit also implements patrol and intervention plans, and ensures the protection of public maritime property and maritime zones within its area of jurisdiction. During our visit to the unit, we were also briefed on its core priority such as deterring and combating all forms of terrorism at sea.

#### **Qualitative Training**

The National Coastguard Service places great emphasis on training, by providing its personnel with instruction across various specialised naval military schools, notably the Coastguard Training Institute in Tamentfoust, despite being relatively new, the institute “offers high-quality training for the officers and personnel of the National Coastguard Service, based on advanced technical standards to enhance their technical and tactical capabilities within a short time-frame of two to three weeks, and it is delivered by skilled, highly experienced officers from the National Coastguard Service across multiple disciplines, including maritime law, maritime safety and security, as well as maritime administration, management of maritime affairs, and studies in marine environmental governance and management,” as stated by Colonel



M. kadaoui, Director of Education at the institute. The institute also provides ongoing professional training in marine environmental protection, combating marine pollution, maritime and judicial policing, and maritime search and rescue, additionally, it extends its training services to personnel from various ministerial departments.

#### **A Distinctive Field Report**

“El-Djeich” magazine has obtained statistics detailing the various operations carried out by the National Coastguard Service at sea during the second half of 2024, a total of 338 maritime security inspections were conducted by Coastguard officers aboard 320 commercial vessels flying the flags of different nations, all along the national maritime front, the total of the security inspections operations performed on vessels of various types sailing under the Algerian national flag was 8429, including 23 inspections aboard 19 commercial ships.

In the fight against organised crime, units of the National Coastguard Service seized 1.02 kg of cocaine, 662 kg of processed cannabis, and 30,538 psychotropic tablets.

The National Coastguard Service of the Naval Forces Command stands as the maritime shield safeguarding national maritime security and confronting the growing security challenges in the Mediterranean Sea, which is made possible thanks to the dedication of its skilled personnel and its advanced equipment, enabling it to protect national resources, save lives and ensure maritime stability■

“  
*A total of 338 maritime security inspections were conducted by Coastguard officers aboard 320 commercial vessels flying different nations flags, all along 8429 vessels flying Algerian flag.*  
”





## BRANCH SCHOOL OF MARINE TROOPS **Professional Training** **Tailored to the Needs of the Naval Forces**

In its commitment to providing a skilled workforce equipped with knowledge and expertise, both in military and scientific-technical fields, the Naval Forces Command has given special attention to training as part of its developmental plans, including the establishment of schools in various naval specialisations, especially considering that our country possesses a significant coastal strip along the southern shore of the Mediterranean.

**B.Amiour** *Transl: F. Boukhatem Ph: I. Sellami*

Branch School of Marine Troops, Chahid "Ali Benour" in the 5<sup>th</sup>/MR, is one of the vital and fundamental training institutions of the Naval Forces, located on the eastern seafront of the wilaya of Jijel, it offers a wide range of specialised naval training, to highlight the significant advancements in training techniques and methods at the school, El Djéich magazine visited this institution.

According to its commander, Colonel H. Belouahem, Branch School of Marine Troops is responsible for training Naval Forces officers and various arms in specialisations such as naval gunners, clearance submariners, combat swimmers as well as non-commissioned officers in both categories in naval gunnery, underwater works, mine clearance diving instructors, operations instructors, weapons instructors, combat swimming instructors and tactics instructors, it also provides joint basic military training, alongside specialised courses in naval commandos, combat swimming and free diving, as well as training for national service non-commissioned officers in naval gunnery. The

training offered by the school is not limited to naval personnel but extends to members from other forces and services as well as from friendly and sister countries.

While speaking about the nature of the training provided to students at the school, Colonel A. Ghadaouia, Director of Education, who accompanied us throughout the various sites we visited, stated that *"the training at the school is based on the implementation of a rich programme that combines theoretical knowledge with a wide range of practical exercises, aimed at preparing individuals who are committed to carrying out their duties effectively and successfully within their naval combat units."*

Our stay at the school over several days to produce this reportage allowed us to witness first-hand the effectiveness of the training approach adopted by the Naval Forces Command, the various specialisations offered at the school, such as all types of diving, underwater operations and naval commandos, are in high demand across the different branches of the Naval Forces.

### **Different Specialities**

Specialised training is the school's cornerstone, according to Colonel F. Hamana, Chief of the Specialised Education Division, the school's specialised programmes focus on training proficiency officers in areas such as naval gunner, mine-clearing diver and combat swimmer. Additionally, application officers are trained in the naval gunner specialisation, these courses are complemented by a series of practical internships, including parachute jumping, diving, and rapid





deployment from helicopters, this after undertaking a medical assessment at the Aeronautical Personnel Medical Expertise Centre to obtain clearance for this line of work.

Regarding the basic joint military training for cadets officers, it is divided into three stages (individual and squad stage, team and section stage), during each stage, cadets carry out a march with camping, culminating in an evaluation test, we attended part of the field training for application officers during the field internship at the camping centre in the highlands of the Texenna area, situated at an altitude exceeding 1,300 metres above sea level, in order to place them in an environment close to real-life conditions. In this context, Lieutenant Colonel Ghouлами L, chief of the Naval and General Military

Education Division, explains that this "greatly contributes to their training and enriches their knowledge base, as demonstrated by the large number of field exercises carried out, including camp protection and defence exercises, tactical marches using maps, compasses and navigation devices, section ambush scenarios, collective and individual camouflage techniques, and the use of signalling equipment, in addition to live-fire sessions with various weapons."

From another side, the school provides training in the specialities of naval gunner and underwater works, covering areas such as diving, underwater welding and cutting and the recovery of sunken objects at sea, this training culminates in the awarding of the Professional Military Brevet of second degree to trainees and the the Professional Military Brevet of first degree, granted following further training in the specialities of naval gunner, mine clearance diver, and combat swimmer.

As for the instructor specialities (tactics instructor, weapons instructor, operations instructor, mine clearance diver instructor, and combat swimmer instructor), they are taught to trainees aiming to obtain both the Professional Military Brevet N°. 2 and N°1, with training duration and allocated hours varying depending on the subjects included in the programme.

In parallel, the Naval Education pavilion which is one of the branches of the Naval and General Military Education Division under the Directorate of Education, is responsible for training first-year non-commissioned officer students during their basic training, including core subjects such as navigation, naval construction, survival at sea, onboard service regulations, seamanship, as well as international regulations for preventing collisions at sea, as explained by Major A. R. Charef, chief of the General Education pavilion, adding that "this training provides a solid foundation for understanding the various naval specialities, forming the basis upon which all other naval related disciplines are built," according to him, the importance of this pavilion lies in it being "a vital stage that prepares trainees for specialised training, while also offering the theoretical and methodological framework on which technical training is later developed."

“  
The training programmes focus on preparing proficient officers in areas such as naval gunner, mine-clearing diver and combat swimmer.  
”

Intensive and diversified exercises in the benefit of cadets and trainees.





## Colonel H. Belouahem, Commander of the School

*"Branch School of Marine Troops is a centre of excellence in specialised training and aspires to rank among the top military schools, this distinction lies in its unique training of both officers and non-commissioned officers in specialities that combine land and Naval operations, shaping them into elite naval gunners, upon completion of their training, they join various naval gunner and protection units. For the first time, the school has begun training its first class of officer cadets, and next year will launch training in the speciality of Artillery – Coastal Defence Missiles. It is worth noting that the school will soon be equipped with a modern training and manoeuvre field, currently under construction, which will meet the practical training needs of the elite combat forces of the Naval Forces"■*

### Naval Riflemen Training Centre

What most captures a visitor's attention at the school is the rigorous training received by the trainees to qualify them as naval commandos, in this regard, the school's commander indicates that the training "is divided into several stages, including the Kuk Sool phase, special tactics, diving, naval gunnery and land tactics, it also includes practical exercises such as ship boarding, amphibious landing, shooting from helicopters and ships, and naval reconnaissance, all of which contribute to shaping a combat ready individual capable of operating in both land and naval environments."

In the same context, the school's commander emphasises that the institution is distinguished by its training of combat swimmers, considered the elite among naval gunners, trainees receive instruction in diving safety, naval reconnaissance, special tactics and combat engineering, complemented by practical training such as oxygen diving, swimming and rowing, escape from torpedo tube exits, and the use of helicopters (including sea jumps as well as combat shooting from the sea at land and naval targets) and it also includes the execution of naval and amphibious raid exercises.

On another hand, the training of second-year contracted non-commissioned officer cadets in the specialities of naval gunner and mine clearance diver is considered the foundational diving training at the school, as confirmed by Major A. R. Baadoud, Chief of the Diving pavilion, stating that "a significant amount of time is allocated to practical diving subjects, such as air diving, oxygen diving, and mixed-gas diving, this training is also distinguished by special naval operations, including ship inspection and boarding as well as naval raid exercises."

Given that the nature of the work performed by naval gunners and submariners of various specialities requires a high level of physical fitness, the school places great emphasis on the physical preparation of naval, complemented by naval sports such as naval pentathlon, as well as various military sports disciplines including military triathlon, military pentathlon, commando marches.

### Particular Care

The training and manoeuvre field are one of the key elements in the instruction and preparation of trainees, in this regard, Captain A. Idrissou affirms that this field "plays a crucial role in preparing cadets and trainees for actual combat, as it is used to refine skills, test land and naval tactics and ensure the highest levels of combat readiness."

The school's High Command places great emphasis on the practical component within the framework of implementing the annual training programme for trainees, accordingly, field internships are organised at the training and manoeuvre field, with a strong focus on operational aspects and practical exercises involving live-fire drills, which, as confirmed by the school's Director of Education, receive the largest share of allocated training hours.

In addition to the aforementioned, cadets also benefit from parachute qualification training at the Commando and Parachute Training School 1<sup>st</sup>/MR, among the key exercises emphasised during training are those that prepare cadets for helicopter-based firing, using various methods such as targeting fixed land and naval objectives, practical exercises also include the inspection of suspicious vessels, known as naval interdiction, naval-raids, both naval and land reconnaissance as well as amphibious landing drills■





## SUBMARINERS' BRANCH SCHOOL

# Where Elite Combatants are Honed in the Depths of the Sea



Our country has realised the importance of possessing a sophisticated naval force to protect its sovereignty and safeguard its national interests. It has reinforced our naval fleet with modern submarines that contribute to enhancing deterrence and security capabilities in the depths of the Mediterranean. To achieve operational readiness for these advanced combat vehicles, the Second Military Region's Submariners Branch School works to refine the training and qualification of its personnel to perform exceptional missions.

**M. Boukebcha** Transl: **O. Mellahi** Ph: **M. Kadi**

The Submariners' Branch School is a pioneering model in the field of specialised military training and an important tributary for enhancing the readiness of individuals to ensure the deterrent and defensive power of our Naval Forces. Within its walls, a generation of sailors has been formed who have chosen to inhabit the depths, making silence a weapon, discipline a life style, and professionalism a permanent identity, ready to face challenges in the deepest parts of the sea. "El Djiech" visited this distinguished training institution, lived some of their daily lives, and learned first-hand about the nature of the training that characterises their career and reflects the spirit of discipline, seriousness, and dedication.

The commander of the Submariners Branch School, Brigadier General K. Ben Tama, confirmed to us that *"the school is a newly established training edifice that seeks to become a solid nucleus for the formation of a seasoned naval elite, skilled in the arts of combat and operating in one of the most difficult and dangerous military environments."*



## A Renewed Pedagogical Approach

The school plays a pivotal role in preparing submarine crews, through the implementation of a training program at various levels covering several specialities related to the weapon. According to the Director of Education, Colonel M. Lounes, these programs include *"the principle of combining theoretical knowledge with direct practical lessons, within an integrated training and education environment that reflects the operational reality of submarines, ensuring quality training leading to the acquisition of high-level skills."* He noted that *"the training curricula are subject to periodic review and continuous updating in accordance with the requirements and developments of the submarine force, and are*

*implemented by a select group of competent supervisors."*

Specialised education occupies a pivotal position in the school's approved training program at all levels, as it forms the backbone of the training process aimed at preparing competent and capable individuals in various disciplines related to submarine missions. In this context, the head of the Specialised Education Department, Colonel H. Brahmi, explains that various maritime disciplines are taught comprehensively, noting that *"the school is connected to a naval platform that enhances the practical aspect, allowing trainees of various levels and specialities to translate theoretical knowledge into precise practical performance, whether under normal circumstances or during emergency situations, via a dedicated training submarine."*

Training courses are scheduled for trainees in the Officers' Application Courses, as well as second-year students of the Second-degree of the Professional Military Brevet. Diving exercises are also conducted for all levels, in addition to firefighting and survival drills. To complement this integrated training program, study visits are organised for trainees to units on the Western Maritime Front, with the aim of expanding their knowledge and field experience. The Head of the Department of Naval and General Military Education, Colonel M.T. Bounaama, explained that these visits include floating units, land units, and technical support units. He added that trainees also receive courses

in naval military education and general education, ensuring a comprehensive and balanced education. This diversity in educational and practical programs is evidence of the school's commitment to providing an integrated training environment, based on the latest pedagogical methods and technical means, with the aim of graduating highly qualified naval personnel capable of meeting future challenges and contributing effectively to the protection of national maritime sovereignty.

## Adapting to Operating Conditions in this Closed and Complex Environment

While accompanying the school's trainees on their practical training aboard a training submarine, the submarine commander,

Conduct tests in a hyperbaric chamber for submariners.







Lieutenant Colonel B. Hamidi, provided us with clarifications about the progress of the practical training, emphasising that *"optimal care for students and trainees during this phase is achieved through careful preparation of the submarine and its crew, under the supervision of a select group of on-board officers and team leaders."* He explained that *"the training process begins with the trainees being received aboard the submarine by its commander. The assistant commander then provides them with a detailed explanation of the security and safety precautions to be followed throughout the training period. The trainees are then distributed among the various services and sections, where they begin implementing the program outlined in accordance with the decision and special order related to the practical training. The training concludes with an oral and written examination."* Regarding the importance of this training, the submarine commander explained that it *"allows trainees to consolidate previously acquired theoretical knowledge and become familiar with the weapons and technical equipment on board the submarine. It also contributes to gaining the experience necessary to carry out future missions and adapt to operating conditions in this closed and complex environment."*

In the same context, Master Sergeant Torpedo Squad Commander A. Ben Chehda stressed that this field training *"provides trainees with a valuable opportunity to learn the basics of life on board a submarine and provides them with skills in the practical and proper use of technical devices and equipment."*

### High Efficiency

What we observed during our accompaniment of the trainees on board the submarine was that the common denominator among them, regardless of their level of expertise, was their thorough knowledge of submarine engineering and its internal organisation, as well as their knowledge of methods for surviving in this complex environment. In this regard, the Lieutenant Trainee B. Kadri explained that *"submarine navigation is fundamentally different from surface navigation of floating units, given its reliance on several integrated systems, which*

## Brigadier General K. Bentama, School Commander

***"The Second Military Region's Submariners Branch School is the cornerstone of the specialised naval training system, playing a pivotal role in preparing capable naval elites who are adept at operating in one of the most challenging military environments, the deep sea. We are committed to keeping pace with the rapid technological transformations in the submarine field by updating curricula, developing programs, and providing a stimulating pedagogical environment that integrates both theoretical and practical training. This aims to prepare individuals who possess the skills, capabilities, and readiness necessary to confront all operational scenarios. Our motto has always been to instil a culture of excellence to remain up to the challenges ahead"■***

*we sought to master both within the school and during practical training on board the submarine."* In line with this, First Class Sergeant Trainee M. Sahraoui highlighted the significant impact of the training he received, noting that it *"enabled him to broaden his horizons in this vital field, which requires a deep understanding of electronic systems and advanced technologies."* For his part, Non-commissioned officer A. Touhami said, *"The training is not limited to the theoretical aspect alone, but also includes field exercises that simulate emergency scenarios inside a submarine, which enhances our combat readiness and provides us with vital skills to deal with various situations."*

It should be noted that, within this comprehensive training, the acceptance of trainees is not only based on their academic qualifications, but also depends on the decision of the medical expertise committee specialising in underwater navigation. In this context, Captain B. Yassi, the school's doctor specialising in diving medicine, explained that *"the medical expertise intended for the benefit of trainees in the officer application training, students of the second-degree military professional competence certificate (second year), in addition to the qualifying personnel, is conducted at the National Centre for Medical Expertise in Ain Naadja, in the First Military Region."* He added that this expertise is complemented by *"additional tests in the hyperbaric chamber of the main naval base in Mers El Kebir. The goal is to assess the extent to which the individual's physiology is affected by pressure and its changes, and to ensure their readiness to face the various situations that a submariner may encounter in the depths."*

Thus, it becomes clear that the school is not merely a space for theoretical education, but rather a real environment for cultivating exceptional fighters, possessing high professional competence and strict discipline, who are physically, psychologically, and practically qualified to perform their duties efficiently under the various conditions and challenges that may arise from the delicate nature of naval missions■



## NAVAL NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS SCHOOL High-Quality Technical and Practical Training



The Naval Forces Non-Commissioned Officers School *Chahid "Berdji Omar" 2<sup>nd</sup> MR*, is a gateway to true professionalism at sea, by cultivating an elite group of non-commissioned officers who are proficient in the art of naval warfare, shouldering the mission of protecting Algeria and resolutely defending its sovereignty within its territorial waters.

**M. Boukebcha** Transl: **O. Mellahi** Ph: **M. Kadi**

Since its creation in 2001, The Naval Forces Non-Commissioned Officers School is recognised as a scientific and training beacon, in charge of preparing an elite group of non-commissioned officers who will, in the future, defend the nation's maritime sovereignty.

### **A Gateway to Specialisation**

The school provides specialised training for trainees undergoing basic training to obtain the second-degree professional military certificate for contracted non-commissioned officers in board specialities. It also provides training for trainees undergoing proficiency training to attain the first- and second-degree professional military brevet for serving non-commissioned officers in the Naval Forces in the same

specialities. In addition, it provides military, naval, and specialised education for contracted non-commissioned officer students in the Naval Forces in various board specialities.

The Mostaganem NCO School is truly a pioneering training centre, embodying the transition from basic training to specialised and practical professionalism. Since its inception with only two specialisations, the school has witnessed remarkable development and has now become a gateway to specialisation, professionalism, and qualification in 15 technical and practical specialisations.

Emphasising this submarinership of specialisations, the school's commander, Colonel G. Ben Aouali, explained that *"these specialisations are the result of a careful assessment by the Naval Forces Command, a response to the qualitative transformations in the nature of naval missions and Coastguard formations, and within a vision that technically prepares individuals to meet contemporary challenges. These are paths that open up horizons for students of advanced technical qualification, in line with the requirements of modern naval readiness."*





It is important to note that the training journey for the school's members does not begin from its walls in Mostaganem, but rather from the Naval Branch School in Jijel, where the trainee receives, throughout an entire academic year, an intensive basic military training, which forms the solid foundation upon which he will later build his professional specialisation. Upon joining the NCO School in Mostaganem, a more challenging phase begins, in which theoretical knowledge intersects with field application in a high-quality scientific and technical educational environment. The training system at the school is based on the coordination and integration of the efforts of several main educational departments: general and technical education, maritime and military education, and specialised education, with the aim of ensuring comprehensive training in terms of scientific, practical, and applied aspects. The latter is supervised by the Education Directorate, which is keen to implement its program according to modern pedagogical approaches. In this context, the Director of Education, Lieutenant Colonel M. Hadi, stressed that the training programs "take into account the specificities of the maritime field, with the aim of qualifying a specialised elite that meets the requirements of work on board and in the Coastguard formations. The focus is also primarily on physical and psychological training, as it is considered a basic condition for building an elite capable of facing harsh sea conditions." To achieve these goals, teaching, training, and development tasks are assigned to specialised instructors with high competence and extensive field experience, with the assistance of personnel from the western seafront.

### **A Pedagogical Foundation that Motivates Excellence**

To ensure quality education that rises to a professional level, the school has paid special attention to developing its infrastructure and pedagogy. Today, it boasts modern classrooms equipped with the latest educational tools, along with a series of specialised laboratories, including computer science, languages, and electronics. It also boasts advanced simulators for shooting and engines, as well as specialised halls for cyber defence and naval arts. A technical library keeps pace with the latest scientific and field developments, creating a stimulating educational environment that ensures academic and cognitive achievement according to the highest standards, in line with the specificities and accelerating requirements of modern maritime defence.

What caught our attention during our visit to the school was its expansion and modernisation project, which is in advanced stages of completion. This project will enable the school to meet the highest standards and

specifications for naval military training. According to the school commander, this will enhance its ability to provide suitable conditions for training qualified personnel who are proficient in the advanced and complex combat techniques required by the nature of modern naval combat.

What distinguishes the school's training is its openness to the operational reality of the Naval Forces. In addition to theoretical lessons, regular field visits are scheduled to units on the western seafront, particularly the Main Naval Base at Mers El Kebir. According to the Chief of the Planning and Programming Department, Major I. Akheddari, these visits aim to "enable students to experience their future missions in the field by bringing them into direct contact with floating units, examining weapons and combat systems on board up close, and carrying out exercises in realistic conditions that simulate actual naval operations scenarios, which enhances their practical understanding and deepens their grasp of the specifics of work on board." In this context, Contracted Non-Commissioned Officer Student N. Nouadria, specialising in onboard mechanics, expressed his pride by saying: "Every time we join units for practical training, we feel as if we are on the verge of the future... We are no longer just trainees, but we are now experiencing with our own hands the challenges and responsibilities that await us at sea."

### **Simulation of Maritime Environment**

In valuing field training, the school invests in modern pedagogical methods that enhance the practical dimension and enable students to safely and thoughtfully simulate real-life conditions. This is achieved by acquiring a ship's engine and technical equipment simulator, one of the school's most prominent modern pedagogical tools. It is an advanced system that includes simulated devices that

“  
Since its inception with only two specialisations, the school has witnessed remarkable development and has now become a gateway to specialisation, professionalism, and qualification in 15 technical and practical specialisations.”

Advanced pedagogical means allow simulation of realistic circumstances.



## Colonel G. Benaouali, the School Commander

*"The Naval Non-Commissioned Officers School is one of the most prominent specialised military training institutions in our Naval Forces, thanks to the wise vision of the High Command of People's National Army, which has been keen to strengthen this institution with modern and advanced pedagogical facilities. It has been equipped with integrated training facilities, from classrooms equipped with the latest technology to advanced simulators. With a future-oriented vision, the school is working to consolidate its position as one of the most prominent military training institutions in the Naval Forces. This is achieved through continuous investment in human resources and the expansion of available specialisations, allowing for the graduation of highly qualified promotions capable of carrying out the tasks of defending the nation's maritime sovereignty with professionalism and competence"■*

accurately mimic the actual equipment found on board ships, specialising in power, propulsion, and hull. This system represents an exact replica of the process of preparing a floating unit for sailing and combat, making it an effective tool in preparing and qualifying students to carry out their assigned tasks, whether during sailing or in combat and emergency situations. In this regard, Major A. Kamal, Acting Chief of the Specialised Education Department, explained that *"the use of the simulator represents a qualitative leap in the school's training system, as it enables the provision of effective practical lessons that contribute to enhancing students' theoretical and practical capabilities."*

For his part, second-year contracted NCO Student S. Ghaniya, specialising in onboard

mechanics, highlighted the importance of this training method, saying that the *"Training on the simulator gives us the opportunity to experience a realistic and safe scenario at the same time, and gives us the confidence and readiness to deal with the various scenarios we may encounter on board ships."*

Perhaps what reflects the effectiveness of the school's educational and training approach is the adoption of a graduation project at the end of each training year, as a means of measuring the level of academic achievement and acquired skills. Among these projects we observed were a drone submarine project, a solar-powered boat project, a digital radar project, and another innovative project for translating Morse code signals into understandable language. In this context, Staff Sergeant N. Ben Saha, a first-degree military professional brevet trainee, expressed her pride in the level of training at the school, stressing that it *"combines theoretical and practical aspects, ensuring a comprehensive academic and professional education that qualifies us to assume our future responsibilities efficiently."* This was echoed by First Class Sergeant A. Sakras, a first-degree military professional brevet trainee, who emphasised that *"the training programs keep pace with modern technological developments and provide us with real opportunities to implement what we learn in the field, through practical projects that enhance our spirit of innovation and teamwork, and instil in us the values of discipline and commitment."* The contracted non-commissioned officer student concludes her second year H. Nouna said, *"The truth is that we have suitable conditions, serious and high-level supervision, and continuous follow-up, which has had a positive impact on developing our skills"■*

*Modern laboratories equipped with the newest pedagogical means.*







## TRAINING CAMPAIGN "SUMMER 2025"

# A Valuable Opportunity to Engage with the Naval Theatre

"A resounding success" is the description that perfectly describes the Training Campaign Summer 2025, carried out by a detachment of our Naval Forces, consisting of the training sailing ship "El Mellah 938" and the training ship "Soummam 937". The campaign travelled over two different routes in regional and international waters, including stops at national and foreign ports. The campaign ran from 2<sup>nd</sup> July to 5<sup>th</sup> August 2025, where the officer cadets received intensive training and education, qualifying them to begin their careers as competent officers in the Naval Forces.

— O. Mellahi Ph: A. Bougdah

El Djéich witnessed the officer cadets' daily lives on board during this training campaign in all its details, as the two ships sailed through various maritime areas, from the Mediterranean Sea to the eastern fringes of the Atlantic Ocean, passing through numerous seas, canals, and straits.

The training campaign lasted 34 days, 22 of which were at sea. During this period, the two ships stopped at four national and foreign ports, departing from the port of the naval base in Algiers. The sailing school vessel "El Mellah" carried 150 first-year basic training cadets from the Naval Higher School, including 19 female and two foreign cadets (from Cameroon and the Republic of Congo). The school vessel "Soummam" carried 150 second-year basic training officer cadets, including 19 female and three foreign cadets (from Tunisia, Cameroon, and the Republic of Congo). The training staff on both ships adopted a shift system to divide tasks and allow the cadets to become familiar with all





sections of the ship, practice all tasks, and fully experience naval work.

## 1<sup>st</sup> Phase. Vim and Vigour on Board

Before the start of the training campaign, Naval Forces Commander Major General Mahfoud Benmeddah inspected the detachment and the two vessels, the Soummam and El Mallah, on 30<sup>th</sup> June 2025. He emphasised the importance of the training campaign in preparing and training officer cadets, encouraging them to acquire as much knowledge, experience, and skills as possible.

On 2<sup>nd</sup> July 2025, at 8:30 a.m., the Training Campaign Summer 2025 was launched from the port of the naval base in Algiers. The two vessels, El Mallah and Soummam, sailed on two different routes. The first headed towards Lisbon, Portugal, passing through the north of Alboran Island in the western Mediterranean, the Strait of Gibraltar, and then the Spanish Gulf of Cadiz, covering 740 nautical miles. Meanwhile, the training vessel Soummam headed towards Istanbul, Turkey, passing through the north of Galicia Island, the north of Sicily, the Strait of Messina, the Ionian Sea, the northeast of Crete Island, the Aegean Sea, the Dardanelles Strait, the Sea of Marmara, and the Bosphorus Strait, covering 1,525.5 nautical miles.

In the first hours of sailing on the school sailing vessel "El Mallah", and in an atmosphere of activity and vitality, the students began their training program, beginning with an introduction to the vessel, its components and divisions, and carrying out the first exercises on evacuating the ship and lowering the sails, based on the knowledge acquired from the basic training they received at the Naval Higher School.

Regarding these exercises, the head of the

operations group on board the sailing school vessel "El Mallah", Major E. Azzouzi, explained: *"The ship evacuation exercises aim to train cadets on proper reactions in emergency situations that require evacuation in the most extreme cases. In addition, we conduct periodic sail-lowering exercises to immerse cadets in the general atmosphere of working on the masts and preparing for sailing, as well as training them on the use of the ropes for these sails, in addition to theoretical lessons on sails, their types and characteristics."*

On the other side of the Mediterranean, aboard the school vessel "Soummam," cadets in their first phase received various lessons on vessel engineering, structure, tactical and technical characteristics, as well as the roles and combat positions on board. They also learned about various rescue and evacuation methods. As well as receiving lessons on maritime navigation, during which they learned about various GPS and radar devices and their characteristics, in addition to classical navigation tools, particularly nautical charts and their role in



Practical lessons onboard





determining a ship's location. In this regard, the maritime navigation professor, Major A. Medkour, informed us, saying: "We seek to teach the officer cadets the basics of maritime navigation and to practice the use of onboard navigation devices and celestial navigation, in other words, everything that contributes to helping the officer cadets enter the world of maritime navigation and build a scientific base on sound foundations." This is what the officer cadet Sh. Bouhsida agreed with, emphasising: "The practical work helped us discover the reality of the field, in addition to the rich academic program we received at the Naval Higher School. Certainly, the field and practical work were very useful, as we became familiar with the basics of maritime work." After five days of sailing in favourable weather conditions, the school sailing vessel "El Mellah" docked in the port of Lisbon on 7<sup>th</sup> July 2025, at 6:00 AM UTC.

During this stop, the officer students visited the Naval Academy, as well as historical and tourist attractions in Lisbon, such as the National Maritime Museum. The school ship "El Soummam" docked in the port of Istanbul on 8<sup>th</sup> July 2025, at 8:00 AM UTC.

## 2<sup>nd</sup> Phase. Implementation of Acquisitions

After a three-day stop in the port of Lisbon, "El Mellah" set sail for Oran on 10<sup>th</sup> July 2025, for a four-day journey covering 580 nautical miles, alternating between sailing and engine use. Meanwhile, the "Soummam" continued its journey from Istanbul to Oran, covering 951 nautical miles.

On board El Mellah, the cadets resumed their training program, engaging in various onboard exercises, including survival drills, the use of ship-wide rescue and relief equipment, and onboard firefighting equipment. They also demonstrated their remarkable experience

### Colonel K. Sidhom, Commander of the School Vessel "Soummam" and Mission Commander

*"The Training Campaign Summer 2025 falls within the framework of ensuring quality training and advanced education for first- and second-year LMD cadet officers. This campaign enabled them to become familiar, albeit for a relatively short period, with their future work environment, accustom themselves to life on board, consolidate the knowledge and theoretical concepts they acquired through their exposure to the maritime theatre, and test their ability to adapt to the real conditions of maritime navigation. This is intended to prepare competent officers in the military and scientific fields, qualified to carry out their future duties and tasks with utmost efficiency and effectiveness"*■



### Colonel A. Meraits Zerrouki, Commander of the Sailing Vessel School "El Mellah"

*"The Naval Forces Command attaches great importance to the training of cadet officers by providing all the necessary material resources and human resources to create the appropriate conditions for their training. This is achieved through the development of training programs, practical internships, and training campaigns at sea on board newly acquired ships. This enables cadets to apply their theoretical knowledge to practical applications. The school sailing vessel is an important educational and training edifice in the Naval Forces, effectively contributing to the preparation of future officers. Its state-of-the-art equipment and devices qualify it to be a distinguished school ship"*■



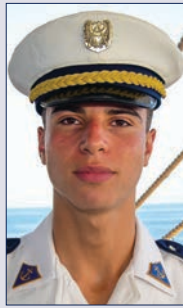
and development in maritime training, from ascending masts and walking on beams to knots, sails, and ropes.

On 14<sup>th</sup> July 2025, at 8:00 a.m., the training sailing vessel "El Mellah" docked at the main naval base of Mers El Kebir in Oran, while the "Soummam" docked at the same base the following day at the same time, where they were received by the Commander of the Western Front, Major General A. Debiche.



## Cadet Officer A. Redouane

*"My participation in the Training Campaign Summer 2025 aboard the sailing vessel El Mellah was a rich experience, through which I discovered many aspects related to the field of maritime art and traditional and modern maritime navigation, both theoretical and practical. This training campaign was also an opportunity to learn about the future of our science"■*

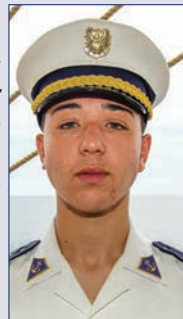


## Cadet Officer K. Zaher El Ban

*"The Training Campaign Summer 2025 was my first direct exposure to the marine environment. I had the opportunity to apply the theoretical knowledge we acquired at the Naval Higher School and participate in various exercises. This contributed to strengthening our knowledge and skills, enabling us to be well prepared for future work under all circumstances"■*

## Cadet Officer D. Fadi Nassim

*"During the Training Campaign, we received various theoretical and practical lessons that enhanced our knowledge and experience and helped us adapt to life on board by experiencing real-life working conditions. This campaign was also an opportunity for us to learn about navigation on the high seas and oceans, passing through numerous canals and straits, as well as visiting several foreign and Algerian cities"■*



## Cadet Officer Manga Mevougou Bronwdy (from Cameroon)

*"My participation in the Training Campaign Summer 2025 was a golden opportunity to experience life on board and benefit from the rich training program in various fields, such as classical and traditional maritime navigation. In fact, I greatly benefited from the theoretical and practical lessons and exercises conducted on board"■*

During their stop, the cadet officers benefited from cultural visits to several sites, such as the Ahmed Zabana Museum and archaeological and tourist areas in the wilaya of Oran. The officer cadets also had the opportunity to visit the Sonatrach complex site in Arzew.

## 3<sup>rd</sup> Phase. Navigation in Territorial Waters

To familiarise the cadet officers with the Algerian coast and navigation in our territorial



waters, the detachment set sail on 17<sup>th</sup> July 2025, at 8:00 a.m. GMT, heading east toward the picturesque wilaya of Annaba. "El Mellah" sailed 460 nautical miles along the Algerian coast, arriving at the port of Annaba. Following the same route, the "Soummam" sailed from Oran to Annaba, covering 951 nautical miles.

During this phase, cadets continued their training at sea on masts, sails, and rigging, as well as sailing. In the theoretical part, cadets delved into surface navigation, including working with nautical charts and learning about various maritime navigation systems and laws. They also learned about the means used in various communications, including all wired and wireless systems and devices for communicating with various nearby vessels and land stations. This phase also included lessons on first aid and the procedures to be taken in the event of an injury to any person on board, to train students on how to act properly in such situations. In the same context, a demonstration exercise was conducted simulating a person falling into the sea and their rescue to illustrate the reactions that should be taken in such a situation.

At 8:00 a.m. on 20<sup>th</sup> July 2025, "El Mellah" docked at the port of Annaba, preceded by "Soummam," where they were received by the commander of the eastern seafront and the commander of the Annaba naval base. During the three-day stopover, the cadet officers visited several archaeological sites in the wilaya, such as the Church of Saint Augustine and some of the city's economic industrial complexes.

## 4<sup>th</sup> Phase. Navigation in International Waters

On 23<sup>rd</sup> July 2025, at 6:00 a.m. UTC, the detachment, consisting of the training vessel "El Mellah" and the school vessel "Soummam," set sail for the port of Toronto, Italy. The





former travelled a distance of 690 nautical miles, passing north of La Valette Island, the Sicilian Channel, the Malta Channel, and the Ionian Sea. The Soummam travelled a distance of 1,513 nautical miles, passing north of Oran, north of Malta Island, the Sicilian Channel, the Malta Channel, and the Ionian Sea, arriving in the port of Toronto on 28<sup>th</sup> July 2025, at 6:00 a.m. UTC. This phase saw the cadets resume their training program, which focused more on practical aspects. cadets applied all the theoretical lessons they had learned on board to assess their comprehension of what they had learned during previous phases. The same applies aboard the school vessel "Soummam," where cadets continued receiving various theoretical and practical lessons and conducting some exercises, such as the "PASSEX" crossing exercise with a floating unit of the Coastguard in Annaba, in coastal territorial waters.

On the morning of 28<sup>th</sup> July 2025, at 6:00 AM GMT, the detachment, consisting of the sailing school vessel "El Mellah" and the school vessel "Soummam," docked at the port of Toronto, Italy, where they were received by the Algerian ambassador to Italy and the defence attaché at the Algerian embassy in Italy. During this stop, the cadets enjoyed visits to various tourist and archaeological sites in the city.

## 5<sup>th</sup> Phase. Returning Home

In the final phase, the detachment set sail on 31<sup>st</sup> July 2025, at 8:00 a.m. GMT, heading for Algeria. The sailing school vessel "El Mellah" travelled a distance of 900 nautical miles, while the school vessel "El Soummam" travelled a distance of 1,653 nautical miles through the Strait of Otranto in the Adriatic Sea, southeast of the island of Palagrosa, the Strait of Malta, the Strait of Sicily, north of the

island of Cuni, the Tyrrhenian Sea east of Sardinia, and the Strait of Bonifacio west of Sardinia, arriving in the port of Algiers, Algeria, where the naval detachment docked on 5<sup>th</sup> August 2025. This marked the end of the Training Campaign Summer 2025.

During this phase, the cadet officers underwent assessment tests to determine their comprehension of the knowledge and lessons they had acquired throughout the training campaign. In a welcome initiative to encourage cadets to engage in various sports activities and immerse themselves in various sciences, the top achievers and those who achieved first place in the sports and cultural competitions organised during the trip were honoured, as were the supervisors and everyone who contributed to the success of this training campaign, which, like every year, achieved resounding success on all levels.

The Training Campaign Summer 2025 was a pivotal point in the training path of cadet officers, following the approach outlined by the High Command of People's National Army to develop exceptional executives fully prepared to take up the torch and continue the path of their illustrious predecessors■

## The Commander of the Naval Forces Inspects the Naval Detachment Participating in the Training Campaign "Summer 2025"

The Commander of the Naval Forces, Major General Mahfoud Benmeddah, inspected on 6<sup>th</sup> August 2025 the naval detachment participating in the Training Campaign "Summer 2025", comprising the training vessel "Soummam" and the sailing training vessel "El Mellah," at the Admiralty's North Quay, during the period from 2<sup>nd</sup> July to 5<sup>th</sup> August 2025.

This campaign allowed the cadets to familiarise themselves with the pedagogical resources and simulation systems present on board, as well as the vessel compartments and systems at their disposal. The planned itinerary also allowing them to be acquainted with the various navigation channels, straits, and seas■



**Major General Mahfoud Benmeddah**  
Commander of the Naval Forces

## "Our Naval Forces : A professional regional power"

Interview by: N. Boukraâ & B. Boualem Transl. O. Mellahi Ph. H. Baya



● **El Djeich :** *Our Naval Forces have become a deterrent force, enlightened by their ancient glories. This has been achieved through a gradual and phased development process, leading to their current high levels of progress and modernisation. Could you please brief us on the various stages of development of our Naval Forces and their missions?*

●● **Major General Mahfoud Benmeddah:** Since independence, the Algerian state has embarked on the process of forming, restructuring, and developing an integrated national army in line with national defence requirements, to safeguard national sovereignty and protect borders on land, sea, and air. The importance of the maritime domain in consolidating national sovereignty can not be ignored, given Algeria's deep historical connection to the Mediterranean and its strategic and cultural depth. Given these realities, it was necessary to begin the formation of a national naval force and integrate a number of Mujahideen into the initial nucleus of our Naval Forces. Thus, the Algerian Naval Forces was established in 1963, with its command headquarters located at the Ministry of National Defence until 1<sup>st</sup> June 1964, when it was transferred to the Admiralty. The Naval Forces witnessed a pivotal moment on 2<sup>nd</sup> February 1968, with the recapture of Mers El Kebir naval base, where People's National Army rose to the challenge thanks to the determination of its leadership and loyal men and gradually succeeded in repairing the sensitive sites and equipment destroyed by the French before the departure of Mers El Kebir naval base. Within a short period, our naval fleet was reinforced with

combat and support ships, missile launchers, torpedo launchers, anti-submarine ships, topographical ships, and support ships for submariners and minelayers. These ships strengthened the combat capability and firepower of the National Navy and made it equal with national defence missions.

In response to the urgent need for navigation charts and maritime documents, the Navy was reinforced by the National Navy Hydrographic Service in 1982, followed by the creation of coastal artillery groups, coastal defence missile groups, and the creation of marine infantry battalions in 1983. In 1986, the Naval Directorate was transformed into the Naval Forces Command, which subsequently became a high-level structure with a specific organisation and missions to ensure the defence of the various areas of public maritime property with regard to guarding and securing maritime borders, defending the national maritime domain, and protecting national interests at sea.

In recent decades, the path of development and modernisation has continued according to a comprehensive approach that combines enhancing our combat capabilities, developing maritime industries, and training human resources in the most prestigious national and international naval schools. Today, our Naval Forces have become a professional regional power, possessing a submarine fleet of submarines and various surface vessels equipped with the latest weapons systems. New combat formations have also been established, such as naval divisions and brigades for various types of vessels, such as corvettes, frigates, and submarines, as well as weapons divisions such as the Naval Aviation Division





and the Maritime Reconnaissance and Surveillance Division.

As part of its sovereign mission, our Naval Forces play a pivotal role in protecting territorial waters from various asymmetric threats that threaten our national security, most notably transnational organised crime, illegal immigration, and drug trafficking, particularly across the country's western borders. These efforts are supported by the deployment of advanced surveillance and reconnaissance systems, round-the-clock naval and air patrols, and close coordination with various security agencies, ensuring early detection of any suspicious activity and resolute and effective action. These measures have thwarted numerous attempts and foiled criminal plots, enhancing security and stability, protecting our marine resources, and strengthening Algeria's position as a leading regional power in Mediterranean security. Our Naval Forces also play a key role in safeguarding our country's interests in our territorial waters, fishing zones, and exclusive economic zone, ensuring maritime navigation, and contributing to the protection of the marine environment and the preservation of marine wildlife, as a strategic asset that supports the national economy and ensures sustainable food security. Thus, ensuring maritime security and safety is not only a pillar of sovereignty, but also a vital factor in supporting maritime trade and economic activity in Algeria.

This journey, spanning more than six decades, reflects our determination to combine loyalty to historical glories with adaptability to present demands and future challenges, ensuring our Naval Forces maintain constant operational readiness to protect national sovereignty and contribute effectively to regional security and stability.

● ***People's National Army High Command attaches special importance to our Naval Forces, considering them a fundamental component of our defence system and a decisive factor in ensuring our maritime sovereignty. What efforts are being made to develop our Naval Forces and enhance the operational and combat capabilities of their various formations, whether in terms of training, combat preparation, or equipping them with the latest material and weapons?***

●● In this context, or with regard to answering the first part of the question, the training system has also been developed to combine the competence of those supervising the training process at its affiliated schools and training centres with a pedagogical foundation and educational tools that facilitate the acquisition of scientific and

practical expertise, according to curricula and programs that are in line with the developments taking place in the field, whether related to general or specialised training. This is aimed at continuously adapting the human individual to the requirements of the weapon and the changing challenges in the maritime environment, without neglecting the aspect of logistical and technical security, which is considered a crucial element in ensuring the battlefield corps readiness of the Naval Forces.

The training apparatus of the Naval Forces is submarinerse and integrated and is in constant development, such as the Naval High School, the branch schools, the NCO schools and the training centres. The Naval Forces also have excellent branch training structures represented by the sailing school vessel El Mellah, and the School vessel Soummam. In an effort by the Naval Forces Command to develop our training system, the National Specialised Institute for the Coastguard was recently established, which is a specialised structure for training Coastguard.

Through all these training structures, we seek to provide the Naval Forces with highly qualified and professional elites, fully aware of the nature and importance of the tasks assigned to them.

Regarding the development of the Naval Forces, Ours have entered a new phase in accordance with well-thought-out plans of the High Command of People's National Army, with the aim of modernising and upgrading our Naval Forces. Our naval fleet has been reinforced with advanced equipment and devices, and a new generation of surface ships with high combat capabilities and equipment, which has enabled us today to possess a striking surface and underwater force, a coastal defence force, and special forces units, in addition to naval aviation, which allows them to perform the tasks assigned to them with all efficiency and competence in defending national sovereignty.

The completion of the modernisation process of the Naval Forces in order to reach a high level of combat and operational readiness, translated into the acquisition of modern means and equipment aimed at qualitative formation and ensuring the performance of its missions with high efficiency, by strengthening the capabilities of the executives in planning and leading operations and assessing the degree of effectiveness of its various units against any threat, by testing the capabilities of equipment and personnel and their readiness during the implementation of complex combat operations and testing the effectiveness and

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***Our Naval Forces also play a key role in safeguarding our country's interests in our territorial waters, fishing zones, and exclusive economic zone, ensuring maritime navigation.***  
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accuracy of their weapons. Training combat crews and maintaining readiness and combat capabilities requires a great effort, given the great responsibility placed upon us, so that the process of developing our Naval Forces and strengthening their combat capabilities remains at the top of the priorities of the High Command of People's National Army, which aims primarily to qualify the individual to carry out combat missions in all circumstances, through combat preparation programs and activities scheduled annually that are adapted to defence requirements. This has allowed our Naval Forces to achieve a qualitative leap in the operational field, interpreted into the implementation of complex tactical exercises with all professionalism and the establishment of cooperative and partnership relations with foreign navies in the field of joint training, conducting naval manoeuvres and exchanging experiences with its combat formations.

The forward-looking vision of People's National Army's High Command and meticulous planning have enabled our Naval Forces to possess the material and human capabilities that enhance their combat readiness to match the magnitude of the tasks entrusted to them. We, at the Naval Forces Command, are constantly developing these capabilities to meet the rapidly changing challenges and threats facing our regional and international environment.

● *People's National Army contributes effectively to supporting the national industrial fabric through military industries, including the maritime industry, which works to meet the needs of our Naval Forces on the one hand and support the national economy on the other. What are the achievements in this regard? What are the future prospects in this area?*

●● In recent years, Algeria's military industries have emerged as one of the most important levers of economic development and pillars of national sovereignty. At the forefront of these efforts, People's National Army has made an effective contribution to supporting the national industrial fabric through integrated projects that include maritime industries, which are no longer limited to meeting the needs of the Naval Forces. They have also expanded to support the national economy and create broad investment and employment opportunities. The latter has witnessed a qualitative shift, reflected in the high-quality production of the public institution of an industrial and commercial nature; the main naval workshop in Mers El Kebir in the Second Military Region, formerly known as the Naval Construction and Repair Establishment and its branch located in Annaba. These Establishments' missions include the design, testing, and implementation of naval construction, the repair, renewal, and modernisation of the military naval fleet, and the development of the maritime industry. The naval construction unit manufactures vessels for both the military and civilian sectors, such as 16- and 18-meter fishing vessels, service boats, tugs, 500- and 4,500-ton floating docks, and floating dredgers. The Shipbuilding and Repair Firm relies on considerable extensive experience and material and human resources enabling it to meet the requirements of various sectors, for example, the 30m tugboat "Al-Bassel" was manufactured and inaugurated by Mr General, Delegate Minister to the Minister of National Defence, Chief of People's National Army Staff in January 2024. Copies of this tugboat have been developed to meet the needs of the Naval Forces. National port companies have also expressed interest in acquiring this model





due to its excellent technical and technological characteristics. In addition, Algerian companies have also built high-tech warships with a new design. Therefore, in addition to its contribution to reducing unemployment, this company is working to strengthen the public and private civil maritime fleet, which has qualified it to become an industrial hub par excellence.

In addition to the main naval workshop in Mers El Kebir, the Naval Forces Command has three marine repair facilities located on the three seafronts, which professionally and competently maintain and repair the fleet's vessels.

The effective role and tasks assigned to all these structures have made them an active player in the development of the national industrial fabric and support for the economy, which has reduced the import bill and increased the rate of local industrial integration. As for future prospects, we seek to expand our production capabilities and integrate more advanced technologies in the field of shipbuilding and maintenance, ensuring greater independence in meeting our operational requirements and contributing to the advancement of national development. We also seek to expand our production capabilities to include the local manufacture of marine spare parts, with a focus on adopting modern and environmentally friendly technologies.

● ***Our Naval Forces also carry out humanitarian missions, rescuing human lives at sea, can you elaborate on this?***

●● As it is well known, the Naval Forces is responsible for the country's missions at sea, in addition to its purely combat missions of defending national sovereignty, the Naval Forces, through the National Coastguard

Service, undertakes public service missions at sea by ensuring compliance with the laws of the Republic in this area. It also ensures maritime safety and security by overseeing and undertaking search, rescue, and relief operations at sea. The Algerian Naval Forces has made significant strides in enhancing its readiness in this area, in implementation of the well-thought-out plans and strategies outlined by the High Command of People's National Army aimed at developing and modernising our Naval Forces to equip them with capabilities commensurate with these missions. To perform these humanitarian missions to the fullest, our naval units have been equipped with specialised and advanced equipment, and qualified crews have been trained in the field of maritime salvage, search, and rescue, ensuring rapid and effective intervention in various difficult circumstances. Our Naval Forces have Squadron 560 of search and rescue helicopters, which provides relief, rescue, and medical evacuation at sea and in isolated areas throughout the entire area of responsibility, as well as search and rescue boats. Coastguard boats, in addition to the high-sea tugs that rescue ships in distress, Algeria is considered one of the few countries with such huge capabilities to ensure maritime security and safety within its area of responsibility, as search, rescue and aid operations are organised under the supervision of the National Centre for Maritime Rescue Operations and its branches represented by the regional centres for search and rescue operations located at the level of the three maritime fronts. Search and rescue operations have allowed the saving of lives in danger at sea, including sailors, fishermen, travellers and illegal immigrants. For example, from August 2024 to August 2025, The Naval Forces carried out 219 rescue operations, resulting in the rescue of 1,026 people at sea. They also carried out 134 medical evacuations via search and rescue boats and helicopters, resulting in the evacuation of 130 people, including 84 foreign nationals.

Therefore, the missions of our Naval Forces are not limited to the defensive aspect only, but also include the humanitarian dimension, especially with regard to saving lives at sea to ensure the safety and maritime security of all activists and actors in the maritime field, whether national or foreign, out of respect for Algeria's international obligations in this area, as well as in consecration of the humanitarian values upon which all personnel of People's National Army are rooted in all its formations and forces■

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***From August 2024 to August 2025, the Naval Forces carried out 219 rescue operations, resulting in the rescue of 1,026 people at sea. They also carried out 134 medical evacuations via search and rescue boats and helicopters, resulting in the evacuation of 130 people, including 84 foreign nationals.***  
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## SOCIAL AND MEDICAL SERVICES CIRCLE OF PNA IN BENI MESSOUS

### Qualitative Gain

The Social and Medical Services Circle of People's National Army, situated in Beni Messous (1<sup>st</sup> Military Region), is a socio administrative public institution, brought into service in December 2023. Born from the clear-sighted vision of People's National Army High command. This establishment embodies the implementation of the PNA's social policy, directly responding to the expressed needs in medical and social support, it unites social initiatives and medical provisions, and complements the existing social entitlements afforded to PNA personnel and their right-holders.

————— **D. Bouaraba** *Transl: F. Boukhatem Ph: A. Hellou*

To best meet the expectations of patients and their right holders, the circle is equipped with facilities that meet the most demanding health and safety standards, it offers high-quality complementary services to everyone, including accommodation, catering, psychological care

and social support.

Beneficiaries can also enjoy sports, cultural and leisure activities, organised on various occasions by the circle's activities service, to ease and brighten the duration of their treatment stay.

#### Everything for a Peaceful Care

Leaving home to receive treatment or to accompany a sick loved one is never easy, especially when it involves long travel or when the person's health is a cause for concern. It is with this in mind that the High Command deemed it essential to ensure that all categories of personnel are housed, fed and cared for in respectable facilities, places where patients and their companions can find, for the entire duration prescribed by military hospitals, a true sense of "home." This feeling is, without the slightest exaggeration, confirmed by our presence on site: from the very first welcome,



the image of a well-organised and carefully managed structure stands out, driven by a young and energetic team.

We visited several of the Circle's 50 fully equipped studios, ten of which are specially adapted for people with reduced mobility, with a total capacity of 85 beds, these studios come in two types: single-room studios (with a living area, kitchenette and bathroom) offering 15 beds and double studios with an accommodation capacity of up to 70 beds, according to details provided by the Circle's responsible .

It's midday, and meals are being served in a dining hall with 150 seats, welcoming both resident families and passing guests. The meals, varied and well-balanced, are even tailored to meet the specific dietary needs of certain patients, in addition to that a 24-seat cafeteria, extendable when needed, is also available.

#### Assistance and Communication Unit

With a commitment to comprehensive care, the Circle offers medical, social and psychological support through its Assistance and Communication Unit. This service's mission is to establish a direct connection with patients and their companions, providing them with assistance. A clinical psychologist, based within the psychological and social support room, conducts consultations for both children and adults. The Unit's work is further strengthened by the social worker, responsible for regular follow-up with patients by phone, informing them of medical appointments, handling reimbursement claims and managing the ordering of medication from abroad.

A clinic, attached to the Unit, provides first aid and simple treatments for both beneficiaries and Circle staff.

An outdoor play and recreation area, arranged in the courtyard, is dedicated to children to help relieve their stress and fatigue during medical stays. Cultural activities and clown performances are also organised on various occasions.

#### Specific Measures

Mindful of addressing the particular needs of personnel, the High Command has established a specific pricing system, especially for

beneficiaries suffering from serious conditions such as cancer, lung diseases, kidney





## Lt Colonel M. Yagoub Director of the Circle

*"The Social and Medical Services Circle in Beni Messous, like other similar structures, has the mission of bringing to life the social policy as laid out by the High Command, particularly in its medical-social dimension and making the efforts undertaken truly felt by the categories it is intended for. To this end, the management and staff are committed to rigorously implementing the medical and social services programme, especially since, beyond our social role, our mission to support mothers and children is, by its very nature, a noble one. We are duty-bound to ensure peaceful stays, efficient case management, strict medical and social support, and optimal conditions of safety and hygiene.*

*Other initiatives are also among the Circle's future priorities, notably those related to the medical transport of patients, particularly haemodialysis patients, from their place of residence to the Circle. This form of care falls under an agreement signed with the MSSF. Provision may also be made, when needed, to collect their medication from pharmacies, as well as to organise regular visits to hospitalised patients.*

*Particular attention is given to raising staff awareness of the importance of adhering to management rules and standards, each within their field, to ensure efficient operation and better use of the resources provided by the Command, the ultimate goal remains to ease the suffering of patients and lighten the burden on those accompanying them"*



failure, heart ailments, physical disabilities, mental disorders and many other pathologies. Depending on the length of hospitalisation and under an agreement with the Military Social Security Fund (MSSF), the costs borne by the beneficiary are calculated as follows: 65% for stays under seven days, 50% for stays of eight to ten days and 25% for hospitalisations exceeding 15 days. The remaining balance is covered by MSSF upon presentation of medical reports issued by the relevant hospital.

We spoke to Mrs Amina, who was there with her husband and their newborn, Aymen, hospitalised due to neonatal complications, she said "We've been here for a week for regular follow-up, before leaving Sétif, I was worried about travelling so soon after giving birth. But honestly, since arriving here, I feel at home, I'm not lacking anything"







## No Alternative to the Sahrawi People's Right to Self-Determination

Amid the Moroccan occupier's stubbornness, with the complicity of certain parties and its serious violations against the Sahrawi people, they continue with determination and resolve on their path to liberation and their relentless and legitimate struggle to reclaim their right to self-determination and fulfil their aspirations of establishing an independent state.

—F. Chetouane Transl: Ch. Souaissid

In this context, Sahrawi Prime Minister Mr Bouchraya Hamoudi Beyoune, in his speech during the opening of the Summer University for Sahrawi executives held in Algiers from 2<sup>nd</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> August 2025, reaffirmed that the only solution to the

Saharawi cause is a democratic one; in accordance with international legitimacy, which recognises the Saharawi people's right to self-determination and independence and does not recognise Morocco's sovereignty over Western Sahara.

Mr Beyoune reiterated the Sahrawi side's readiness to engage in serious, credible and direct negotiations with the Moroccan occupier, under the auspices of the United Nations, without preconditions or imposed terms. The goal, he emphasised, is to reach a just solution that respects international legitimacy and the legal nature of the Western Sahara cause as a decolonisation matter. Such a resolution, would pave the way for peace, integration, and prosperity for all peoples of the region without exception, in the spirit of truth, justice, integration and Maghreb solidarity.

In a related context, Mr Bouchraya Hamoudi Beyoune explained that the Sahrawi people;





living whether in refugee camps, in exile, under occupation, or on the front lines, are preparing to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of national unity, he affirmed that the Sahrawi nation will not retreat even a fraction from the goals it first declared, namely to reclaim its freedom through self-reliance, fortified by the justice of its cause and the unwavering support of friends and allies around the world. Foremost among them Algeria, loyal to its righteous Chouhada and glorious history of liberation, its firm principles and the values of its free people, who have never abandoned their support for the Sahrawi people throughout half a century of their legitimate struggle.

## Sustaining the Struggle Until Full Independence

For his part, the Ambassador of the

Sahrawi Republic to Algeria, Mr Khatri Addouh Khatri, emphasised at the "Echaab" forum on the occasion of the summer university for Polisario Front executives that the strong and clear message sent by the Sahrawi people, led by the Polisario Front, through this summer university, is that there is no point in trying to circumvent the legitimate and inalienable right of the Sahrawi people to self-determination. He stated: *"The Sahrawi cause is one of struggle, resistance, and sacrifice, a path launched in pursuit of independence and freedom, and it will not cease until every inch of Sahrawi land is liberated"*, adding in the same regard *"the Sahrawi people remain firmly and resolutely committed, united in their struggle to achieve full independence"*, stressing that *"there is no point in wasting further time; and that decolonisation of Western Sahara, Africa's last colony, is imperative."* He emphasised that this strong message *"must be understood by all, near and far, in this critical and defining phase of the Sahrawi cause, whose only viable solution lies in enabling the Sahrawi people to exercise their right to self-determination."* He concluded by stating that the expansionist ambitions of the Makhzen regime pose a serious threat to regional peace and stability.

Mr Hassan Milid Ali, Coordinator of the Sahrawi National Human Rights Committee in Europe and member of the Sahrawi Jurists' Union, highlighted in his address the catastrophic human rights situation in the occupied part of Western Sahara, as well as the occupation's plundering of the Sahrawi people's wealth, in flagrant violation of international resolutions and judicial rulings. He stated that *"Any exploitation of these resources without the explicit consent of the Sahrawi people constitutes a flagrant breach of international law."* He further pointed out that companies investing in Western Sahara are *"complicit with the occupation, contributing to the financing of its crimes, and are liable to legal accountability."*

Mr Mbarek Sid-Ahmed Mamine, the official in charge of the occupied cities file within the Sahrawi Workers' Union, drew attention to the tragic human rights situation in the occupied territories, where Morocco continues to commit serious violations against the Sahrawi people under a suffocating and intensified blockade imposed on the



territory aimed at concealing these crimes, he emphasised that the escalation of these repressive practices, with the occupation enjoying impunity, goes beyond all red lines, amounting to crimes against humanity. He also pointed to numerous reports from international human rights organisations that strongly condemn Morocco's record of human rights violations.

In the same context, during a scientific symposium organised by the National Institute for Comprehensive Strategic Studies on 12<sup>th</sup> August 2025, under the title *"The Sahrawi Cause: 50 Years of Struggle, Resistance, and Resilience,"* and attended by professors, researchers, and experts, the Ambassador of the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic to Algeria stated that, Makhzen propaganda over all these years has sought to portray the Sahrawi cause as a *"staged case,"* unrelated to the Sahrawi people's legitimate right to self-determination. However, the unwavering resilience of the Sahrawi people in defending their cause throughout all these years, despite immense suffering, sacrifice, and enormous challenges, has played a decisive role in thwarting the occupier's dangerous manoeuvres.

He also addressed the occupier's attempts to distort the Sahrawi people's struggle and their sole legitimate representative, the Polisario Front, by demonising their resistance with false accusations, despite the widely recognised fact that the Polisario is a national liberation movement.

The Sahrawi diplomat further noted that *"the occupation is currently mobilising positions in support of new conspiracies aimed at imposing a fait accompli on the Sahrawi people, through an approach that bear no relation to the legal nature of the Sahrawi cause nor to the decolonisation process,"* he stressed that *"the current situation requires greater resilience to confront the occupier's plans and to secure full independence."*

For his part, Sahrawi writer and journalist Hama El Mehdi focused in his address on the methods and means of psychological warfare used by Moroccan propaganda to distort facts and mislead public opinion in service of its colonial narrative on Western Sahara. He highlighted the strategy to confront this war by raising awareness of the Sahrawi cause and responding to the occupier's misleading propaganda■

## Successive Defeats for the Moroccan Occupation Diplomacy



The crushing defeats of the Moroccan occupation's diplomacy in international forums continue, amid its abject failure to "legitimise" its occupation of Western Sahara, with the Makhzen regime receiving two blows within a week.

The first blow came from the Southern African Development Community (SADC, 16 member states), after it approved a memorandum of understanding with the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic, clearly and explicitly renewing its support for the right of the Sahrawi people to self-determination and independence, as stated in the final communiqué of its summit held in Madagascar.

As for the second crushing blow, from which it has not yet recovered, it came from Japan, where the Sahrawi Republic is participating with a high-level delegation in the ninth session of the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD 9), which began its work in the city of Yokohama. This forced the Makhzen's mouthpieces to retreat humiliated to their hideouts, after having waged a campaign of falsehoods regarding the exclusion of Sahrawi participation in this important economic gathering.

What truly made the Moroccan regime lose its composure at the TICAD 9 summit was the map published by Japan on the official page of this event on social media platforms, as well as the promotional map for cultural exchange between Japan and some African countries, which shows the international borders of the Sahrawi Republic alongside other countries of the continent.

In a press statement, the Sahrawi ambassador to Angola and Namibia, Hamdi Mayara, praised the successive victories of the Sahrawi cause in international platforms and forums, despite the policy of bribes and blackmail pursued by Morocco to obtain illegal "gains," stressing that most African countries refuse to entrench the colonial situation in Western Sahara■

## FULL-FLEDGED CRIME

# A Genocide in Gaza Amid Eerie International Silence



In one of the most brutal humanitarian crises in modern history, the people of Gaza in occupied Palestine are facing an unprecedented siege, a crime that cannot be erased with time... The images of victims; tens of thousands; in hospitals and everywhere, lying on the ground with protruding bones and fading eyes will forever haunt the conscience of humanity, amid a suspicious international silence.

**A. Benledra** *Transl: F. Boukhatem*

The siege imposed on Gaza has entered a new phase of cruelty and savagery after the occupation authorities closed the crossings and cut off water, food,

medicine and fuel, the signs of famine are rising to levels never seen before in the just Palestinian cause, with over 80% of families in Gaza suffering from severe shortages of food and medicine.

### **Starvation Policy as a Weapon of War**

The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) has warned in its latest reports that the people of Gaza are suffering from severe food insecurity, while UNICEF confirmed that children are facing a real risk of dying from hunger, amid a dire shortage of nutrition and clean water, with half a million children in Gaza now living below the hunger line. The Zionist entity's policy towards the



Gaza Strip is no longer merely a siege, but has evolved into a calculated model of what can only be described as a “starvation policy as a weapon of war,” aimed at breaking the collective will of the people in the Strip, according to humanitarian organisations, less than 2% of the daily food supply that used to enter Gaza before the assault is now allowed in, leading to the collapse of supply chains and the emergence of a black market in its ugliest form, as a result, the price of a single bag of flour now exceeds a family’s monthly income, turning a loaf of bread into a rare commodity.

In the same context, dozens of deaths due to hunger have been recorded in the Gaza Strip, as highlighted by Palestinian health data from last August, as it was indicated more than 339 martyr lost their lives, including 124 children. Meanwhile, 70% of hospitals in the region have gone out of service, making it nearly impossible to treat cases of severe malnutrition. This dire reality led the Executive Director of the World Food Programme, Ms Cindy McCain, to declare during a UN Security Council session that *“Gaza is witnessing one of the fastest-deepening food crises in the world. We are facing a man-made catastrophe in every sense of the word.”*

There for, the Government Media Office in the Gaza Strip, called in an official statement, on the international community to intervene immediately to stop the ongoing crime against the population of the Strip, stating in it *“With deep sorrow and shock, we announce the rise in the number of deaths caused by famine and malnutrition in the Gaza Strip, a crime being committed against more than 2.4 million besieged and starved people,”* calling for the daily entry of increased food aid and warned that more than 100,000 children under the age of two, including 40,000 infants under the age of one, are facing the imminent risk of mass death due to the lack of baby formula and essential food, as the occupation continues to close border crossings and block the entry of even the most basic necessities.

### **A Real Catastrophe**

In the same regard, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA), through its Director of Communications, Ms Juliette Touma, confirmed that *“the current mechanism for distributing aid is simply not working,”* she further described the dire situation in Gaza stating that *“We are facing a real*

## **UN Officially Declares Famine in Gaza Strip**

The United Nations and international experts officially declared on 22<sup>nd</sup> August 2025, a widespread famine in the Gaza Strip, marking the first time such a declaration has been made in the Middle East. According to UN experts, over half a million people in Gaza are trapped in famine, enduring harrowing conditions of hunger, deprivation and death.

Algeria has strongly condemned the policies and practices of the Zionist entity against the Palestinian people, including the use of starvation as a weapon against the residents of the Gaza Strip, as part of the genocidal war being waged in this part of the occupied Palestinian territories, according to a statement issued on 23<sup>rd</sup> August 2025 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, National Community Abroad and African Affairs. The statement read *“In a deeply alarming and unprecedented development in the history of the Palestinian cause and the Middle East as a whole, the United Nations has, for the first time, officially declared a state of famine in the Gaza Strip.”*

The same source stressed that *“what is most outrageous and deplorable is that this full-fledged famine is not the result of uncontrollable circumstances, but rather a deliberate political choice and the outcome of planning and orchestration by the Israeli occupation,”* adding that *“the declared famine is anything but surprising; it is intimately tied to the project of forced displacement, the reoccupation of Gaza and what has come to be known as the ‘Greater Israel’ project.”*

Accordingly, it was mentioned that *“Algeria strongly condemns these imposed policies and practices against the Palestinian people in the context of the ongoing genocide in Gaza and calls on the international community, particularly the UN Security Council, to shoulder its responsibilities and take collective action to thwart the ‘Greater Israel’ project and safeguard the foundations of the two-state solution as a cornerstone of any fair, lasting and final resolution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.”*

Algeria also reaffirms as a member of the Security Council, *“its commitment to continue its diplomatic efforts in support of the Palestinian people, to help end this unprecedented humanitarian catastrophe, and to work towards the urgent establishment of an independent and sovereign Palestinian state with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital”*■



*While we are discussing the number of aid trucks entering Gaza and how to compel the occupier to respect its obligations under humanitarian law, people in Gaza are dying of hunger; this is the worst undocumented situation ever.*

*Algeria's Permanent Representative to the United Nations, Mr Ammar Bendjama*

*catastrophe, we have more than 6,000 aid trucks stuck at the borders of the Strip, and we are unable to deliver them because the current system is failing, we now have only four distribution points, compared to more than 400 that were operating before the assault."*

On the other hand, satellite images and international monitoring reports have shown that Gaza's farms and fields have been deliberately and completely destroyed, with more than 50 percent of the agricultural infrastructure wiped out, and according to data from the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, more than 1.7 million Palestinians have been displaced from their homes and are now living in overcrowded shelters without sufficient food or clean water, the availability of drinkable water has dropped to less than 5% pre-war levels.

In the same context, experts in international law have described what is happening in Gaza as a serious test of the credibility of the international system, as the life of an entire people is being destroyed in plain sight, while the world fails to implement an effective protection mechanism for the defenceless Palestinian population, accordingly, the United Nations Special Rapporteur on human rights in the Palestinian territories, Ms Francesca Albanese, presented a shocking report to the Human Rights Council, affirming that *"the deliberate deprivation of food is one of*

*the most brutal forms of genocide (...) and what is happening in Gaza reveals a repeated and calculated pattern."*

The shocking paradox is that all these violations are taking place under the eyes of the international community, which has limited its response to statements of concern and calls to facilitate the entry of aid, without managing to implement any practical mechanism to ensure even the minimum smooth flow of humanitarian assistance, according to a statement by UNRWA, in addition to that its Commissioner-General Mr. Philippe Lazzarini, commented on this situation saying that *"We are now witnessing the use of starvation as a weapon... Denying food to civilians is a war crime,"* which confirms that what is happening in Gaza is a systematic starvation of the civilian population, constituting a flagrant violation of international humanitarian law.

Amid this tragedy, Algeria continues its advocacy for urgent action to put an end to the horrific crimes taking place in Gaza, Algeria's Permanent Representative to the United Nations, Mr. Ammar Bendjama, stated that the Zionist entity continues to use starvation as a method of warfare in the Gaza Strip, saying that *"While we are discussing the number of aid trucks entering Gaza and how to compel the occupier to respect its obligations under humanitarian law, people in Gaza are dying of hunger, this is the worst undocumented situation ever,"* adding that *"We must take action now, Palestinian lives are threatened by hunger and disease, without urgent intervention, the world will witness a humanitarian tragedy that will be recorded in the darkest pages of history."*

Otherwise, and in an attempt to silence the voices conveying the truth about the crimes and acts of genocide being committed against the Palestinian people through sound and image, the Zionist entity continues to target journalists, since the beginning of the assault on Gaza, more than 235 Palestinian journalists have been martyred, within complete impunity.

In light of all these facts, it can be said that what is happening in Gaza is not merely a passing siege or episode of starvation, but a harsh test of human values, lifting the siege and saving civilians is therefore not a choice, but a moral duty, one that defines the fate of human justice. ■



## National Mujahid's Day

**20<sup>th</sup> August 1955  
1956**

### MR PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC'S MESSAGE

*"In the Name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful,  
May Peace and blessings be upon the Noblest of Messengers.  
Dear citizens,*

*The commemoration of Mujahid's Day, is an opportunity to remember the 70<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the North Constantine Offensive; battles of honour in which the valiant Liberation Army distinguished itself through its bravery, revealing the unwavering resolve and tactical brilliance of the Mujahideen. They inflicted heavy and painful losses upon the colonial forces, determined to defeat a heavily armed enemy by seizing the initiative and dictating the battlefield and timing of confrontation. These offensives amplified the echo of the 1<sup>st</sup> November 1954 Revolution, whose bloody chapters the world watched unfold. From every corner of the globe, the voices of the free resounded with its military triumphs on the battlefield and its political achievements in international arenas and forums.*

*On Mujahid's Day, the Algerian people also commemorate the 69<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Soummam Congress held on 20<sup>th</sup> August, 1956. At that pivotal juncture in the struggle, the revolutionary leadership convened in Ifri Ouzellaguen to fortify the liberation movement with mechanisms of*

*coordination and with organisational frameworks enabling it to achieve its objectives. These objectives clearly defined in the Declaration of 1<sup>st</sup> November, and wholeheartedly embraced by the proud Algerian people, who rallied around them with unwavering conviction.*

*Our commemoration of this dual anniversary is a moment to recall the immense hardships, profound sacrifices, and painful ordeals endured by the people with patience and courage during a fierce and relentless war; fought with unwavering faith in victory, justice, and freedom. It is an occasion to renew our pledge to the Chouhada and Mujahideen, and to reiterate our loyalty to the eternal message of November. It is in an Algeria, built by the will of patriotic guardians of the sacred trust, protectors of the legacy, a majestic and strong Algeria, concerned with the independence of its decisions and its sovereignty, and which is advancing towards sustainable development goals that make it a thriving country bringing well-being and prosperity. On this memorable day, it is with pride that I pay tribute to the sacrifices of our valiant Chouhada and that I join you in remembering them, while extending my greetings to my brother and sister mujahideen, may Allah grant them long life*

*Long live Algeria, glory and eternity  
to our righteous Chouhada"■*

### WISHES OF MR GENERAL DELEGATE MINISTER TO THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL DEFENCE, CHIEF OF PEOPLE'S NATIONAL ARMY STAFF TO ALL OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, TROOPERS, AND CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

*"On the occasion of Algeria's celebration of National Mujahid's Day, which falls on 20<sup>th</sup> August of each year, I am pleased to extend my most sincere best wishes to all officers, non-commissioned officers, troopers, and civilian personnel of People's National Army, descendant of the National Liberation Army. I wish them every success in the noble missions entrusted to them, in service to Algeria and in fulfilment of the message of our virtuous Chouhada and our noble Mujahideen.*

*This national day, which commemorates two pivotal historical events in the history of our Glorious Liberation Revolution, namely the "Northern Constantine Offensive" and the "Soummam Congress", is a precious memory through which we perform our duty of gratitude, loyalty and appreciation to the virtuous Algerian Mujahideen who achieved its independence with iron and fire, and performed the most sincere deeds of heroism and chivalry for their people and their country, raising the nation's flag high, rebuilding the Algerian state and preserving its republican character in the darkest of circumstances. Today, we renew our pledge to uphold their trust and draw inspiration from their lofty national values, adhering to our noble positions and principles, strengthening national unity, and preserving our national memory, which is the pure source from which we draw our strength in the face of all current and future challenges. This national occasion is also a renewed opportunity to remind all of us in People's National Army*

*of the duty of sacrifice incumbent upon us for the sake of the homeland and the necessity of exerting the required efforts to preserve its independence and safeguard its unity, by continuing to work to develop the performance of our armed forces to the desired level, which will guarantee the security and safety of our proud people and enable our homeland to continue its path towards achieving further economic, social and cultural successes, especially in light of the unsafe geopolitical contexts that the world is experiencing today.*

*On this occasion, I call upon you, the sons and daughters of People's National Army, the descendants of the free men and women of Algeria, to be proud of the deeds of your ancestors and to follow their glorious path, because our country today is in dire need of all its loyal sons and daughters, in order to continue the process of building a strong, proud, and victorious Algeria, proud of its history and eager to achieve further progress and prosperity. I also call upon you to stand in reverence, respect, and prayer for the souls of our righteous Chouhada, the Chouhada of the popular resistance and the Glorious Liberation Revolution, and the Chouhada of national duty, whose sacrifices for Algeria and its people will remain a source of inspiration for successive generations"■*

*Mr General Saïd Chanegriha*

## ON THE OCCASION OF NATIONAL MUJAHID'S DAY

### Buildings and Structures of the Ministry of National Defence Named After Chouhada and Mujahideen of Our Blessed Liberation Revolution



Ph RDIC 1<sup>st</sup> MR



Ph RDIC 5<sup>th</sup> MR



Ph RDIC 4<sup>th</sup> MR



Ph RDIC 2<sup>nd</sup> MR



Ph RDIC 3<sup>rd</sup> MR

On the occasion of the commemoration of National Mujahid's Day, which falls on 20<sup>th</sup> August of each year, several structures affiliated with the Ministry of National Defence were named after Chouhada and Mujahideen of our Blessed Liberation Revolution.

On the occasion of the commemoration of National Mujahid's Day, which falls on 20<sup>th</sup> August of each year, several structures affiliated with the Ministry of National Defence were named after Chouhada and Mujahideen of our Blessed Liberation Revolution.

In this context, the Commander of the **First Military Region**, Major General Ali Sidane, oversaw the naming ceremony of the production unit of the Clothing and Bedding Establishment in Ain Defla after the Chahid Ismail Boukritaoui; the Ministerial Establishment of the General Reserve of Vehicles and Machinery in Ain Defla after the Chahid Koreichi Larbi; and the Social Medical Centre of People's National Army in Chlef after the Chahid Belkacemi Bencherki. In the same context, the Regional Commander of Air Defence of the First Military Region oversaw the naming of a battalion after the Chahid Affani Ben Ali.

In the **Fifth Military Region**, the Deputy Commander of the Region oversaw the naming of the Regional Institution for Cartography and Remote Sensing after the Chahid Saad Mouatsi.

In the **Fourth Military Region**, the commander of the Southeastern Operational Sector of Djanet oversaw the naming of the Djanet Military Sector Headquarters after the Chahid Hanhan Saad.

In the **Second Military Region**, the regional commander of the National Gendarmerie oversaw the naming of the National Gendarmerie Regional Battalion in Ain Tedeles, Mostaganem, after the Chahid El-Djilali Chiguer.

In the **Third Military Region**, the commander of the Central Operational Sector oversaw the naming of a combat unit after the deceased Mujahid Mohamed Chebbir ■



Bandung Conference on the 18<sup>th</sup> April 1955

# 70<sup>th</sup> ANNIVERSARY OF THE INSCRIPTION OF THE ALGERIAN CAUSE ON THE AGENDA OF THE UNITED NATIONS

## An Odyssey Brimming with Realisations

The success of the Glorious Liberation Revolution was not merely born of armed struggle, but also through numerous fronts harnessed by the revolution to its cause, foremost among them, the diplomatic front, within the halls of regional and international organisations, most notably the United Nations. ————— **R. El Djouani** *Transl: F. Boukhatem*

More than six decades on, Algeria's voice remains heard and respected on the international stage, thanks to a diplomacy that made the struggle against colonialism and the defence of oppressed peoples not only a doctrine, but the very foundation of its foreign policy and today, it continues to contribute, within the United Nations and across various international platforms, to the support of liberation movements around the world, in steadfast accordance with its enduring principles.

On the occasion of the 70<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the inscription of the Algerian cause on the agenda of the Tenth Session of the United Nations General Assembly, on 30<sup>th</sup> September 1955, it is fitting that we pause in reflection on the unprecedented diplomatic support offered by the United Nations and the Afro-Asian bloc to the Liberation Revolution, a revolution that, through the success of its nascent diplomacy, succeeded in wresting its independence and which, to this day, continues with the same spirit inspired by glorious November, the struggle in support of just liberation causes around the world. The Tenth Session of the United Nations General Assembly was marked, as agreed upon by historical sources, by intense debates surrounding the inclusion of the Algerian cause on its agenda, the arguments presented by both opposing sides were deeply conflicting, while the National Liberation Front defended the legitimacy of the Algerian people's revolutionary

struggle to free their homeland from the yoke of brutal French colonialism, which had occupied it for over a century and a quarter, and thus insisted on the internationalisation of their cause, as it aligned fully with the principles of the United Nations Charter, which explicitly supports peoples in their just liberation movements, the French colonial authorities argued that placing the Algerian cause on the agenda and initiating its discussion was in direct violation of the UN Charter, claiming it to be an internal matter under their sole jurisdiction.

After much back and forth between all parties, fourteen member states of the Afro-Asian group ultimately reached a consensus and, on 29<sup>th</sup> July 1955, addressed an explanatory letter to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in it, they affirmed the necessity of including the Algerian cause on the agenda of the Tenth Session of the General Assembly, held in September 1955. Their position was supported by the resolution adopted at the Bandung Conference in April 1955, the first international platform where the Algerian cause was raised in which the international community endorsed the Algerian people's right to self-determination, recognising that the people of Algeria had been "*living, since 1<sup>st</sup> November 1954, in a state of full-scale war.*"

As noted by historian Mohamed Abbas in his book "The Algerian Revolution: A Victory Without Price", the thorough preparation for the Tenth Session of the United Nations General Assembly led to the inclusion of the Algerian cause by a majority of just one vote — 28 in favour, 27 against, with five members abstaining, which prompted the French delegation to withdraw in protest upon learning the result. Despite the French reaction, bolstered by pressure from major powers, the United Nations General Assembly quickly rectified the matter in its subsequent session, on 15<sup>th</sup> February 1957, it adopted a resolution that framed the Algerian cause in its rightful context, as a decolonisation cause that required a peaceful and just democratic solution, enabling the Algerian

people to exercise their right to self-determination through appropriate means consistent with the United Nations Charter.

In a related context, Dr Mohamed Larbi Zebiri, in his book "History of Contemporary Algeria", affirmed that the Eight-Day Strike, which lasted from 28<sup>th</sup> January to 4<sup>th</sup> February 1957, achieved wide-reaching media and diplomatic resonance. Following its discussion of the "Algerian question" during the 12<sup>th</sup> Session held on 13<sup>th</sup> December of the same year, the United Nations General Assembly issued a statement expressing its desire for negotiations between the two parties and the adoption of appropriate measures, it considered the prevailing situation in Algeria a potential threat to international peace and security. The statement read:

*"After hearing the declarations made by various delegations during the discussion of the Algerian cause and considering that the current situation in Algeria is causing suffering and loss of human life, the General Assembly expresses its hope, in the spirit of cooperation, for a peaceful, democratic and just solution to the Algerian problem through appropriate means and in accordance with the principles of the United Nations."*

Following this resolution, representatives of the National Liberation Front issued a statement reaffirming their full readiness to respond to the United Nations' call and to negotiate with France on the basis of the Algerian people's right to independence and freedom.

### Pressures Exerted by the Provisional Government

The establishment of the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic on 19<sup>th</sup> September 1958, was officially recognised by 17 countries within three months of its formation, which according to Ferhat Abbas in his book "Anatomy of a War", contributed significantly to intensifying and strengthening Algerian diplomatic efforts at the United Nations, these efforts were a determined attempt to persuade the international organisation that the Algerian cause was one of decolonisation and the right to self-determination. Among these diplomatic actions was a memorandum submitted on 21<sup>st</sup> November 1958 to Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld, urging a peaceful resolution to the Algerian cause, this initiative, among others, aimed to highlight the Algerian cause and defend the struggling nation, ensuring that diplomatic efforts were not limited solely to the sessions of the General Assembly and the Security Council.

In the language of numbers and the deliberations held during the session, the scene can be unfold as follows, concerning the Algerian people's right to independence, 39 nations voted in favour, 15 opposed, and 23 abstained, which clearly demonstrates that the Algerian cause had indeed garnered substantial support, and as for the issue of recognising the situation in Algeria as a real war, 55 countries supported the motion, 7 opposed it and 17 abstained.

This once again placed colonial France in a critical position before the United Nations, due to its stubborn refusal to implement the principle of peoples' right to self-determination, a principle already endorsed by the international community in previous sessions, which forced it to reassess its stance on the Algerian question.

As for the remarkable success achieved by the Algerian cause during the Thirteenth Session, El Mujahid newspaper, in its 38<sup>th</sup> issue published in January 1959, wrote the following "As we analyse this vote and examine the meaning behind the abstentions adopted by certain nations, and the majority that supported the resolution, we find that a fundamental shift has

*taken place in the international stance on the Algerian question, we also find that a clear encouragement has been achieved, one that ought to drive us to continue the struggle until independence."*

It is worth noting that among the historical events which weakened France's position on the international stage and gave powerful momentum to the Algerian revolution in international forums was the vile aggression launched by colonial aircraft on 8<sup>th</sup> February 1958 against the residents of Sakiet Sidi Youssef, resulted in 97 chahid and 130 wounded of all ages, and in the aftermath of this massacre, the blood of the Algerian and Tunisian peoples was shed together.

### The Cry of Freedom Reaches Manhattan

The demonstrations of 11<sup>th</sup> December 1960 were a resounding cry, the echo of which reached the United Nations building in Manhattan, just as Mr Krim Belkacem had anticipated, a wave of condemnation and strong denunciation of the brutal massacres followed during the resumption of the General Assembly's work on 12<sup>th</sup> December 1960, particularly from the Afro-Asian bloc delegations, this came despite "De Gaulle's" manoeuvres and his desperate attempts to sway the decisions of member states within this international forum. Credit is due to Mr. Mohamed Yazid, who powerfully conveyed the reality on the ground as he stood at the United Nations podium declaring that *"The Aurès Mountains have today moved into the United Nations, here we stand the free soldiers of Algeria, facing the army of France, will you now fire your cannons at the fighting soldiers of Algeria and side with the colonial army? The Algerian people, who have sacrificed so much for freedom, await your answer."*

Accordingly, the majority of participating states supported the Algerian delegation's position, culminating in the adoption of the resolution dated 15<sup>th</sup> December 1960 on the right of peoples to self-determination, with 63 votes in favour.

What distinguished the Sixteenth Session, held in December 1961, as confirmed by Professor Abdelkader Kerril from the University of Algiers, was the normal course of discussions on the Algerian cause in contrast to previous sessions. During this session, the Afro-Asian group of nations called for the continuation of negotiations in order to prepare a framework grounded in legal foundations that would allow the Algerian people to express their right to self-determination, while respecting the unity and integrity of Algerian territory, which came against the backdrop of the Algerian Sahara cause and the Algerian delegation's firm adherence to the principle of one cause and one land, cause acceptance of the contrary, would pose a serious threat to the future of the Algerian state, as these are fundamental principles enshrined in the 1<sup>st</sup> November Declaration, namely, the unity of Algerian national territory and full independence, as stated in one of Benyoucef Benkhedda's works titled "Algeria at Évian."

In this regard, the draft resolution received 62 votes when presented before the General Assembly during this session, while 38 members abstained from voting, notably, the Afro-Asian group rose to the occasion and voted in favour of the draft, with the exception of eight countries.

Thus, Algeria succeeded in achieving its long-sought goal of reclaiming national sovereignty, following a long and arduous path pursued by its diplomacy within the halls of the United Nations and international forums, inspiring hope and confidence in oppressed peoples, placing its rich experience and all its human and material resources at the service of liberation movements around the world ■





## WOMEN'S NAUTICAL SPORTS WITHIN THE NAVAL FORCES

# Challenging yet Thrilling

Nautical sports or aquatic sports; by definition, encompass all sports disciplines practised in water. These sports can be classified into different categories: pool sports, underwater sports (diving, free-diving), white-water sports (canoeing, kayaking), sailing sports (sailing, rowing) and indoor sports (ergometer). Since the 1980s, a new sporting discipline at that made its way into the Algerian military sports world: water sports: nautical sports.

—S. Zaidi *Transl: Ch. Souaissid Ph: A. Hellou*

This spectacular domain, and the atmosphere charged with energy surrounding it pushes military athletes who often achieve remarkable physical feats.

The Naval Forces Command includes a dedicated water sports section encompassing several distinct disciplines: rowing and canoe-kayak, sailing, underwater hunting, naval pentathlon, fin-swimming, and ergo meter training. For many years, the naval forces have glorified the sea through the organisation of the Nautical Week, now in its 19<sup>th</sup> edition. It is a major competition where the various maritime fronts compete across a range of nautical disciplines.

### A New Chapter for Our Naval Forces

The year 2023 marked a decisive turning point for the Algerian Naval Forces with the creation of their first ever female military water sports team. This pioneering initiative breaks through traditional barriers and paves the way for a new generation of female sailors; determined to conquer the sea. These passionate athletes now wear the colours of PNA and the Naval Forces, proving brilliantly that water sports are equally a domain for women. Their commitment and strength embody pride and

excellence, inspiring countless young women to follow in their footsteps and push beyond the limits. That same year, a proposal was put forward to expand these disciplines more broadly. In 2024, women took part for the very first time in the events of the 18<sup>th</sup> edition of Nautical Week, marking a promising and encouraging debut.

Today, numerous female sailors from the Naval Forces are actively competing in nautical sports competitions. They currently compete in kayaking, rowing, fins-swimming, and indoor ergometer events. In addition to these disciplines, the athletes also undergo naval technique training and, significantly, receive initial training in sailing, a discipline that combines balance, core strength, and a keen sensitivity to wind. This training is designed to enable them to take part in future sailing competitions, particularly those held during Nautical Week.

### Female Sailors and Nautical Sports

In an effort to shed light on the world of women's military nautical sports, a team from "El-Djeich" magazine visited the naval base of Algiers/1<sup>st</sup> Military Region and the Naval High School of Tamentfoust to produce a report on female military nautical sports. During our visit, we had the opportunity to witness these female sailors in action, driven by a deep passion for nautical sports and the sea.

Staff sergeant Youcef Mokdadi, nautical sports' instructor at the Naval High School of Tamentfoust, graciously shared with us detailed insights into the female military personnel involved in nautical sports. According to the coach, female sailors wishing to join aquatic teams must meet highly specific and rigorous requirements. These athletes are expected to have a high level of competence and some experience in disciplines such as swimming.

Each sports season, nautical sports' instructors are responsible for scouting young talent. Candidates must undergo physical, psychological, and medical

### Captain L.Necib

*In 2023, at the Naval Higher School of Tamentfoust, after a full day of work, I decided to take a walk along the bay of my school (NHST). A simple glance at the nautical equipment displayed in a storage area awakened in me a long-buried dream. As a sailor's daughter, I have always felt a deep connection to the sea. I approached the NHST's nautical sports instructor, Staff Sergeant Y. Monkadi, and asked him if there was a female's selection in water sports within the naval forces. His negative response was a turning point, with courage and passion, I decided not to stop there. On his advice, I contacted the officer in charge of water sports at NHST. He encouraged me, on the condition that I won't go alone and find other volunteers. That's how my quest began. I found two motivated comrades, including Staff Sergeant S. Baten, and together, we laid the first stones of what would become the very first female nucleus of nautical sports within the naval forces. We underwent an intensive training course at Algiers naval base, alongside the male selection, learning the basics of rowing, kayaking, and ergometer with rigour and passion. Since then, female presence in these sporting disciplines has grown stronger, notably through the nautical sports weeks, becoming a source of pride for our command. This journey shows that willpower and passion can open new paths. Today, to hear our oars slicing through the water is to hear the voice of military women moving forward together with strength and pride■*



aptitude tests. Once the teams are formed, training generally begins with a one-month physical conditioning phase, followed by dry-land sessions using an ergometer; a training and assessment tool used in rowing and canoe-kayak disciplines. Training on an ergometer (bike) is therefore very important, without neglecting sessions in the boat, weight training or other additional sessions.

Our female sailors also take part in various ergometer competitions, as part of indoor rowing events. This type of competition takes place in winter, even though rowing and canoe-kayak are traditionally considered summer sports. After beginning their training on the ergometer, the rowers move on to specific preparation, which includes sessions at sea or on the lake. The competition schedule is outlined by the military sports service. As newcomers to the field, we received valuable explanations about the equipment from our instructor. With great patience, staff-sergeant Y. Mokdadi introduced us to new concepts, allowing us to discover a sport that is both captivating and complex.

In rowing, several types of equipment are used: the ergometer; the short single scull (skiff) with one oar; the long double scull with two oars; and the quadruple scull. For canoe-kayak, the

team is equipped with competition equipment, including the K1 (single paddler) and K2 (two paddlers). After each trip to the sea, the boat and its equipment must be rinsed and cleaned by all rowers to prevent premature wear of the boats and equipment.

### Medical Support in the Service of Female's Sporting Excellence Within the Algerian Naval Forces

Before highlighting this point, it is worth mentioning the importance of the rigorous selection criteria required for nautical sports. Selections are open to all female sailors from the Eastern, Central, and Western maritime fronts, as well as from the Naval Forces Command. In this context, a highly rigorous selection is followed during aptitude and endurance tests, which determine the most qualified candidates to join the NfC's nautical sports teams.

Captain W. Cherid, Chief Medical Officer at the Algiers Naval Base, whom we had the pleasure of meeting and who gave us warm welcome, emphasised the naval forces' firm commitment to the health of our female athletes engaged in nautical sports. Before even entering the water, Captain Cherid explained that "our future female sailors undergo an initial aptitude test at the National Center for Medical Expertise of navigating Personnel "NCMENP". This aptitude test, renewed annually, marks the first step in ensuring the well-being of our sailors. Each athlete is given a personalised health record book, where regular check-ups are registered, including ENT examinations, blood pressure readings, and ECGs (electrocardiograms)." She adds "with competitions approaching, a comprehensive health assessment is conducted at the PGCMST in Ben Aknoun. This is where our athletes obtain the valuable certificate of good health (VC2), which is essential for participating in the events." On the day of the competition, Captain Cherid stressed: "A check-up is systematically carried out before and after the competition, including a general examination, an ENT check and blood pressure measurement. Our foremost mission is to ensure the well-being and health of our athletes, as nautical sports are demanding and require peak physical condition. We spare no effort in preventing even the slightest incident; an athlete's health is our highest priority." This medical commitment is the cornerstone of the success and security of women's military nautical sports teams■





Opening of the Academic Year 2025 - 2026

# Excellent Training for the Future Elite





A fleet of Indian Navy ships, including a large command ship and several frigates, sailing in formation on the sea. In the foreground, the conning tower of a submarine is visible. The background shows a hazy cityscape and a large circular structure, possibly a bridge or a large ship's hull.

# **Our Naval Forces Impregnable Bulwark**