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**ALGERIA'S FOREIGN POLICY PRIORITIES IN THE FIRST YEARS
OF THE NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE**

(Summary)

Obtaining independence in 1962, the young country of Algeria needed external aids (technical know-how and investments) to build up an industrialized economy, to organize healthcare and other public services, etc. Algeria cleverly took advantage from its strategic importance in the Mediterranean to receive funding from developed countries and to take care of its infrastructure, industrial plants and the exploitation of its oil fields, but politically the government distanced itself from both the East and the West. The interests of the Algerian diplomacy were directed at supporting Pan-Arabism and the Palestinian cause as well as the idea of becoming a leader of the so-called National liberation movements by the prestige gained in the Algerian liberation war and donations. The text studies the methods of the Algerian diplomacy and the peculiarities of the regional policy, as well as the finesse of maintaining the status of a non-aligned country.