Abstract

Algeria gained its independence on March 19, 1962, after signing the Evian Accords with France. The accords ended Algeria's eight-year war of independence. Czechoslovakia already supported the Algerian side during the war, mainly by exporting arms. On the part of Czechoslovakia, it was primarily a business partnership and support of a potential ally during the Cold War. However, the Communist Party of Algeria came out of the war as a loser, its influence on events in the new state was minimal. In Algeria, the National Liberation Front came to power. This fact, however, did not prevent communist Czechoslovakia from providing further support to the newly formed state. Foreign aid was needed for Algeria, the war destroyed the already existing infrastructure, and moreover, the absence of French experts was noticeable for the country's economy. The thesis deals with the level of Czechoslovak development aid to Algeria in the first years of its independent existence and answers the following questions. For what purpose was aid provided by the Czechoslovakia to the newly emerging state of Algeria? Were these goals that the Czechoslovak Republic set for itself when establishing new relations with Algeria achieved? To which areas was Czechoslovak aid primarily directed?

At the beginning, the thesis deals with the situation in Algeria after the end of the war and the level of aid provided by Czechoslovakia to date. Furthermore, the work is devoted to the comparison of Czechoslovak aid in individual areas. The thesis is trying to find benefits of aid provided to Czechoslovakia and the development of mutual relations between the two states. The thesis is primarily based on the archive materials of the National Archives in Prague and the Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic. At the same time, already published literature dealing with the given topic will be used.

Keywords

Algeria, Czechoslovakia, Africa, Algerian independence war, Ahmed Ben Bella, development aid