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Answer given by Ms Šuica  
on behalf of the European Commission  
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The EU's relationship with Algeria is multifaceted. The EU remains Algeria's largest trade partner. Algeria is the EU's third-largest gas supplier, and its vast renewable energy potential makes it a key partner in the green transition. Both also share a strategic interest in stabilising the Sahel.

Algeria is a country of origin, transit and destination for migration. While many Algerians migrate legally to Europe, Algeria has also become a hub for sub-Saharan migrants – some settling, others transiting. It seeks closer cooperation with the EU on the voluntary return of sub-Saharan migrants, facilitated through the International Organisation for Migration. EU efforts to engage Algeria on the readmission of its nationals illegally staying in the EU remain challenging for several Member States.

EU financial support is primarily channelled through international partners rather than the Algerian government. No financing instruments used for Algeria directly link funding to specific policy measures. As a result, political dialogue remains the primary tool for advancing cooperation on migration and security.

EU development cooperation supports Algeria's economic diversification, critical given its high hydrocarbon dependency and youth unemployment. Funds are allocated through pillar-assessed partners (e.g. United Nations agencies, Member State development agencies) to ensure effective implementation.