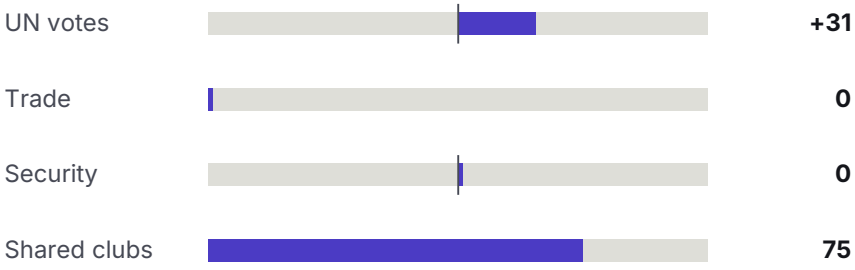
Morocco & Algeria

Neighbours with a closed border, divided over Western Sahara.

+22

Neutral

Relationship index, −100 to +100. Votes and security run from −100 to +100; trade and shared clubs from 0 to 100.

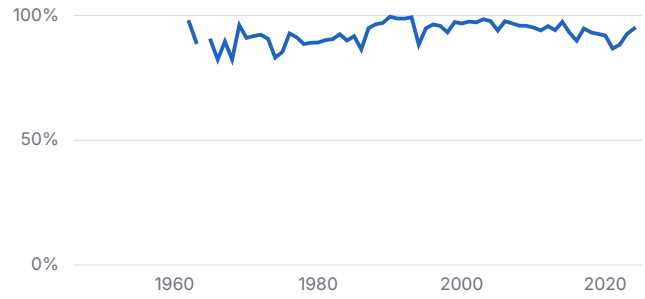


IN SHORT

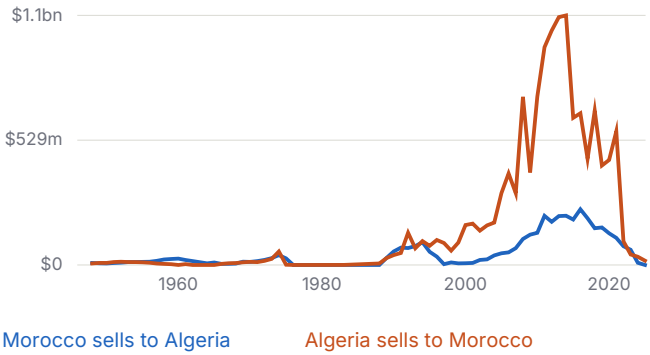
- Armed conflict: UCDP records them on opposite sides, as main parties, in 1963. They were also on opposite sides of a later conflict, most recently in 1976.
- At the UN their vote agreement is 92% (2022–2024), higher than either of them has with most countries.
- Trade in goods ($57 million a year) is a very small part of either country's trade, under 0.5%.
- In its UN General Debate speeches, Morocco names Algeria more often than the reverse (134 sentences against 57).
- 16,000 people born in Algeria live in Morocco (UN DESA counts place of birth, however long ago they moved).

OVER TIME

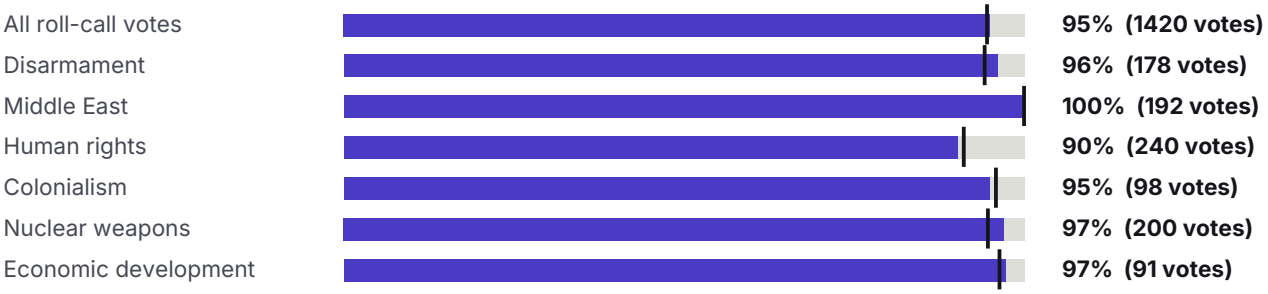
Share of recorded UN votes cast the same way



Goods exports each way (US dollars)



VOTES TOPIC BY TOPIC (SINCE 2010)



Bar: since 2010. Mark: all years. Share of roll-call votes on whole texts cast the same way, counted vote by vote; an abstention against a yes counts as a difference. Disarmament, colonialism and economic development count votes up to 2018.

THE FACTS

UN votes	At the UN, the vote agreement of Morocco and Algeria was 92% in 2022–2024. For Morocco, Algeria is the 92nd closest voting partner out of 191; for Algeria, Morocco is the 42nd closest partner.
Trade	Trade in goods between them averaged $57 million a year in 2023–2025: less than 0.1% of all Morocco's trade and less than 0.1% of Algeria's.
Words	Since 1946, Morocco has named Algeria in 134 sentences of its General Debate speeches; Algeria has named Morocco in 57.
Security	The Uppsala Conflict Data Program records them on opposite sides of armed conflict, one of them supporting another party (Morocco, 1976).
People	16,000 born in Algeria live in Morocco (2024, UN DESA).
People	Their national football teams have met 26 times.

HOW SURE WE ARE

UN votes	**High**	253 shared votes on whole texts in 2022–2024, the years the headline share covers. With that many, a share is good to about ±6 points.
Trade	**High**	Goods trade is reported in 3 of the 3 years 2023–2025. Goods only, from customs data (IMF); services and energy pipelines are not in it.
Security	**High**	The Uppsala Conflict Data Program covers every state up to 2025. It counts only conflicts with at least 25 battle deaths a year.
Shared clubs	**High**	The list of tracked groups is fixed; membership is checked by hand.
Index	**High**	As sure as the weaker of its two required parts, votes and trade. Security and shared clubs add to it but never make it surer.

MOMENTS (EDITORIAL CONTEXT, NEVER PART OF A SCORE)

1963	Sand War over the border
1975	Green March; under the Madrid Accords Spain hands Western Sahara's administration to Morocco and Mauritania; the Algeria-backed Polisario Front contests Morocco's claim
1976	Morocco breaks off relations after Algeria recognises the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic
1988	Diplomatic relations restored
1994	The land border closes after a hotel attack in Marrakesh; it has stayed closed since
2021	Algeria cuts diplomatic relations

SOURCES AND HOW TO CITE

UN votes, speeches, mentions and trade: Nations on Record (UN General Assembly voting data, UN General Debate Corpus, IMF International Trade in Goods). Armed conflict: Uppsala Conflict Data Program, version 26.1. Migration: UN DESA International Migrant Stock 2024. Refugees: UNHCR. Football: international results archive (CC0). Every score follows fixed rules written out on /method; AI never sets a score. Independent and non-commercial; not affiliated with the United Nations.

Cite as

NationsRelations. (2026). Morocco & Algeria [scoring rules 0.4 (14 Nov 2026), scores built 2026-11-14]. https://nationsrelations.org/p/dza-mar

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