

# ALGERIA

By Philip M. Mobbs

With an area of 2,381,741 square kilometers, this North African nation was the second largest country in Africa. About 80% of the country's area is desert; most of the population, estimated to be 31.7 million, lived in the northern coastal region (U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, 2002§<sup>1</sup>). The International Monetary Fund (2002§) estimated that the Algerian gross domestic product was \$54.9 billion in 2001 compared with \$53.3 billion in 2000.

Despite the drop in the average price of Algerian crude oil to \$24.80 per barrel in 2001 from \$28.70 per barrel in 2000, natural gas and petroleum continued to dominate the minerals sector (Banque d'Algerie, undated§). Of the nonfuel minerals produced, helium, iron ore, marble, mercury, and phosphate rock were the most notable.

In 2000, the last year for which data were available, Algerian hydrocarbon exports (valued at \$21.05 billion) accounted for 97% of the value of total exports, which were estimated to be \$21.65 billion. Crude petroleum exports were valued at \$4.8 billion; other exports included condensate (liquids at surface pressure and temperature that were recovered as coproducts of natural gas production), \$4.0 billion; natural gas (by pipeline), \$3.5 billion; liquified natural gas, \$3.3 billion; refined petroleum products, \$3.3 billion; and liquified petroleum gas, \$2.1 billion (Callier, Abdallah, and Joly, 2001, p. 36). In 2001, Algeria ranked 11th on the list of countries from which the United States imported crude oil and petroleum products. Most of the imports were petroleum products, as Algeria only ranked 21st on the list of countries that supplied crude oil to the United States (U.S. Energy Information Administration, 2002).

The country's recent history of terrorist violence continued to adversely affect some international interest in the nation's mineral industry (U.S. Department of State, 2001§).

### Government Policies and Programs

The evolution of the Algerian minerals sector continued in 2001 with the initial gold production from the Tirek Mine. On July 3, the Government published the new mining law (loi No. 01-10). A new electricity law was promulgated in 2001, and a new hydrocarbon law was being debated.

The Government proposed to manage the minerals sector through two organizations (the Agence Nationale du Patrimoine Minier and the Agence Nationale du Controle des Mines) created by the new mining law. In 2001, the state divested 70% of its interest in the El-Hadjar steel and other associated operations of Société Algérienne de Fabrication Sidérurgique (ALFASID) and continued the reorganization of the state-owned oil and gas company Société Nationale pour la

Recherche, la Production, le Transport, la Transformation, et la Commercialisation des Hydrocarbures (SONATRACH).

Although numerous mineral deposits had been identified by the Office National de la Recherche Géologique et Minière (ORGM), many were deemed to be uneconomic when discovered, because they were located in remote areas that lacked infrastructure or the state mining enterprises to which the deposits were assigned were unable to secure Government funding for development (Ministère de l'Energie et des Mines, undated§). To promote the development of some of the small and medium mineral deposits, the Government held two additional divestment rounds during 2001 that offered domestic and international investors the opportunity to acquire mining titles to the deposits. By yearend, investors had acquired development or exploration permits on 132 properties. The state separately solicited bids for the rights to develop the Djebel-Aberraz diamond, the Tiririne-Hanane gold, and the Oued-Amizour lead-zinc deposits. Ten additional blocks were offered for petroleum exploration.

### Structure of the Mineral Industry

Subsidiaries of the Ministère de l'Energie et des Mines (M.E.M.) remained involved in most mineral production. The Ministère de l'Industrie et de la Restructuration (M.I.R.) was responsible for the private and public construction material and mineral product sectors, which included brick, cement, glass, lime, steel, and refined zinc operations. International participation in the Algerian mineral industry was primarily by oil companies operating under contract in association with SONATRACH.

Government organizations involved in the mineral sector included the M.E.M.'s ORGM, which was responsible for geologic and mining research. National enterprises within the M.I.R. included the Entreprise des Ciments et Dérivés du Centre, the Entreprise des Ciments et Dérivés d'Ech, the Entreprise des Ciments et Dérivés de l'Est, the Entreprise des Ciments et Dérivés de l'Ouest, the Entreprise Nationale de Métallurgie et de Transformation des Métaux Non Ferreux (METANOF), and the Groupe Industriel Sider.

The mineral production section of the M.E.M. included the ASMIDAL group, the Entreprise d'Exploitation, Commercialisation et Exportation du Fer et du Phosphate s.p.a. (FERPHOS), the Entreprise Nationale d'Exploitation des Carrières de Sels Industriels et Domestiques et Commercialisation des Sels s.p.a., the Entreprise Nationale des Produits Miniers Non Ferreux & des Substances Utiles, s.p.a., and the Entreprise Nationale d'Extraction, Transformation, Production et Commercialisation du Marbre et de Dérivés de Marbre s.p.a. In addition to the M.E.M.'s national companies, more than 1,300 small private companies and local public

<sup>1</sup>References that include a section twist (§) are found in the Internet References Cited section.

enterprises were authorized to produce aggregates, clay, gypsum, marble, or salt.

The M.E.M.'s hydrocarbon branch included SONATRACH, Société Nationale de Raffinage de Pétrole-NAFTEC s.p.a. (NAFTEC), Société Nationale de Commercialisation et de Distribution de Produits Pétroliers-NAFTAL s.p.a., and Société Nationale de l'Electricité et du Gaz (SONELGAZ). SONATRACH subsidiaries included Cogiz s.p.a., which was the state's helium and nitrogen distribution company, and Helios s.p.a. In 2001, Algerian Energy Co. (a joint venture of SONATRACH and SONELGAZ) was created to handle exports of Algerian electricity.

## Commodity Review

### Metals

**Gold.**—The plant at the Tirek Mine, which was operated by Société d'Exploitation des Mines d'Or s.p.a., processed about 200 metric tons per day of ore to recover about 800 kilograms per year of gold (Mining Journal, 2002).

**Steel.**—LNM Holdings N.V. of the Netherlands Antilles acquired 70% equity interest in ALFASID; the Groupe Industriel Sider retained 30% interest. The new steel company was named Ispat Annaba s.p.a. Voest-Alpine Industrieanlagenbau GmbH & Co. of Austria continued work on the rehabilitation of the hot strip mill at Ispat Annaba's El Hadjar works that had been contracted for prior to the sale of the steelworks. LNM Holdings also acquired 70% equity interest in the Boukhrada and Ouenza iron ore mines from FERPHOS and renamed the new iron ore company Ispat Tebessa.

**Zinc.**—In March, Breakwater Resources Ltd. of Canada withdrew from its negotiations to acquire the Oued Amizour zinc project. The zinc development project was reoffered to domestic and international investors later in the year.

### Mineral Fuels

SONATRACH reported that 37 exploration and 133 development wells were drilled in 2001, which resulted in six new hydrocarbon discoveries (three oil and three condensate and natural gas wells). SONATRACH signed 10 new exploration and development contracts with foreign partners. The partners will be required to make minimum expenditures of \$200 million to maintain the contracts (Société Nationale pour la Recherche, la Production, le Transport, la Transformation, et la Commercialisation des Hydrocarbures, 2002§).

NAFTEC solicited bids for the rehabilitation of the 75,000-barrel-per-day-capacity In Anemas refinery that had closed in 1986 and for the construction of an additional crude oil refinery in the Adrar region (Africa Energy Intelligence, 2001).

The Government planned to increase natural gas exports to 85 billion cubic meters per year by 2005 compared with estimated exports of 62 billion cubic meters in 2000 (Petroleum Economist, 2002). In 2001, work on the \$2.7 billion development of the In Salah gasfields continued. British

Petroleum plc, which was paying 65% of the development costs, and SONATRACH (35%) proposed to produce 9 billion cubic meters per year from the Garat el-Bafinat, Gour Mahmoud, Hassi Moumene, In Salah, Krechba, Reg, and Teguentour Fields. Initial production was scheduled for mid-2004 (Middle East Economic Digest, 2001b).

A 27-month, \$93 million contract to expand the capacity of the Pedro Duran Farell pipeline (which was formerly known as the Maghreb-Europe pipeline) to 11 billion cubic meters per year from 8 billion cubic meter per year was awarded to ABB Group of Switzerland (Middle East Economic Digest, 2001a). Studies of the proposed Medgaz gas pipeline from Algeria to Spain progressed during 2001, and a feasibility study for electricity exports to Spain was begun. A \$5 billion to \$7 billion, 4,000-kilometer (km) gas pipeline was proposed to be built from Nigeria to Algeria to facilitate export of Nigerian gas to Europe (Oil & Gas Journal, 2001). At yearend, a feasibility study on a second natural gas pipeline from Algeria to Italy was initiated.

Additional information on the energy situation in Algeria is available from the U.S. Department of Energy Web site at URL <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/cabs/algeria.html>.

### Infrastructure

SONELGAZ had an installed electricity generating capacity of 5,922 megawatts (Richards, 2001). Thermal plants (diesel, natural gas, and oil fired) accounted for about 99.8% of the electricity generated. Algeria's railroad system, which totaled 4,060 km of track, and its road network, which covered more than 90,000 km, primarily served the northern section of the country and supported long-established mining and other export-oriented industries.

With the closure of the GK2 gas pipeline from Hassi R'Mel to Skikda, there was about 12,700 km of pipeline that served the hydrocarbon industries within Algeria. Three crude oil pipelines ran north to Skikda, Bejaia, and Arzew from Hassi Messaoud in the southeast. The focus of the natural gas pipeline network was Hassi R'Mel, from which pipelines were connected to liquefaction facilities at Arzew and Skikda. Hassi R'Mel also was the gathering point for natural gas exports to southern Europe by means of the 24-billion-cubic-meter-per-year-capacity 2,340-km Enrico Mattei pipeline (which was formerly the Trans-Mediterranean or Transmed pipeline) that extended from Algeria northeastward through Tunisia and under the Mediterranean Sea to Sicily and the Italian mainland and by the 1,845-km Pedro Duran Farell pipeline that traversed northwestwards through Algeria and across Morocco and the Straits of Gibraltar to Spain (ENI S.p.A., 2000§).

### Outlook

Owing to its location close to Europe (which was the major market for its minerals), its known undeveloped and inferred hydrocarbon deposits, its functional infrastructure, and the opening of the mineral industry to foreign investment, Algeria is expected to be of increased interest to international companies. Occurrences of base and precious metals and industrial minerals in Algeria could entice international mineral exploration and

development organizations to evaluate their development potential. The Government's interest in reducing the mineral economy's dependence on oil and gas could add incentives to the nonfuel mineral sector. Recurrent guerilla activity remained a deterrent to investors (Drummond, 2001; Mining Journal, 2000).

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## Major Sources of Information

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TABLE 1  
ALGERIA: PRODUCTION OF MINERAL COMMODITIES 1/

(Metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Commodity 2/ 3/	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 e/
METALS					
Cadmium, refined e/	75	70	10 r/	10 r/	10
Gold kilograms	--	--	--	--	300
Iron and steel:					
Iron ore, gross weight thousand tons	1,637	1,783	1,336	1,645	1,500
Metal:					
Pig iron e/ do.	700	700	500	400	400
Steel, crude do.	427	400 e/	758	842	850
Lead:					
Concentrate, Pb content	845	730	1,215	818	900
Metal, refined e/	8,000	7,000	5,700 r/	6,100 r/	6,000
Mercury kilograms	447,034	223,965	240,327	215,625	220,000
Silver e/ do.	1,600	1,500	1,400	1,400	1,700
Zinc:					
Concentrate, Zn content	3,690	4,555	9,808	10,452	12,000
Metal, smelter output e/	29,300	31,000	32,200 r/	34,000	34,000
INDUSTRIAL MINERALS					
Barite, crude	39,140	37,006	50,510	51,925	52,000
Cement, hydraulic 4/ thousand tons	7,000	7,500	7,500 e/	8,300 e/	8,300
Clays:					
Bentonite	17,657	15,655	15,491	22,708	21,286 5/
Fuller's earth	3,960	3,942	2,489	3,431	3,500
Kaolin	18,533	13,640	16,833	11,616	11,500
Diatomite	2,332	2,133	2,563	2,500 e/	2,500
Feldspar e/	7,000	7,000	2,820 5/	707 5/	--
Gypsum e/ 6/ thousand tons	275	275	1,316 5/	1,341 5/	1,350
Helium, liquid e/ million cubic meters	15	16	16 5/	10	17
Lime, hydraulic e/	65,000	65,000	76,000	96,000	100,000
Marble	702,000	732,000	665,000 e/	700,000 e/	700,000
Nitrogen, N content of ammonia 7/	379,400	350,200	455,400	457,900 r/	458,000
Phosphate rock:					
Gross weight thousand tons	1,063	1,155	1,096	877	900
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> content e/ do.	330	358	340	265	280
Salt, brine and sea salt	137,317	172,025	163,748	182,000	185,000
Sulfur, elemental e/	23,000	23,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
MINERAL FUELS AND RELATED MATERIALS					
Gas, natural:					
Gross million cubic meters	125,012	125,971	128,783	139,499	140,000
Dry 8/ do.	97,458	96,873	97,151	100,092	105,000
Natural gas plant liquids thousand 42-gallon barrels	69,000	77,200	85,411	95,619	95,000
Petroleum:					
Crude including condensate do.	466,105	454,750	457,158	476,288	475,000
Refinery products:					
Liquefied petroleum gas do.	6,200 e/	6,100 e/	6,191	6,322	6,000
Gasoline do.	17,313	17,836	20,310	17,964	17,500
Naphtha do.	33,233	31,688	32,757	32,124	32,000
Kerosene and jet fuel e/ do.	8,000	8,000	10,428 5/	12,458 5/	12,500
Distillate fuel oil do.	48,661	46,245	48,132	44,820	44,500
Lubricants do.	686	728	777	770	750
Residual fuel oil do.	37,002	33,753	37,842	36,803	36,000
Other e/ do.	2,500	2,000	2,884 5/	3,044 5/	2,500
Total do.	154,000 e/	146,000 e/	159,321	154,305	152,000

e/ Estimated; estimated data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown. r/ Revised. -- Zero.

1/ Table includes data available through September 20, 2002.

2/ In addition to the commodities listed, secondary aluminum, coke, secondary lead, and secondary copper may be produced in small quantities, and crude construction materials are produced for local consumption, but output is not reported and available information is inadequate to make estimates of production levels.

3/ In addition to the commodities listed, about 700 metric tons per year of caustic soda had been estimated to be produced.

4/ Erroneous cement units (metric tons instead of thousand tons) were used in previous Algeria production tables published during the the period 1997 to 2000.

5/ Reported figure.

6/ Includes about 50,000 metric tons per year of plaster.

7/ Additional nitrogen was produced by Helios s.p.a., the helium liquids production company. In 1999, the last year for which data are available, Helios produced more than 68,000 42-gallon barrels of liquid nitrogen and 14 million cubic meters of gaseous nitrogen.

8/ Excludes gas used in reinjection, flaring, venting, and transmission losses.

TABLE 2  
ALGERIA: STRUCTURE OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRY IN 2001

(Metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Commodity	Major operating companies and major equity owners		Location of main facilities	Annual capacity
Ammonia	Le Groupe ASMIDAL		Alzofert Plant, Arzew	660,000
Do.	do.		Fertial Plant, Annaba	330,000
Bentonite	Entreprise Nationale des Produits Miniers Non Ferreux & des Substances Utiles, s.p.a.		Boughara, Maghnia, M'Zila, and Salah Bouchaour	NA
Cadmium	Société Algérienne du Zinc (Entreprise Nationale de Métallurgie et de Transformation des Métaux Non Ferreux, 100%)		Ghazaouet	200
Cement	Société des Ciments d'Aïn-Touta (Entreprise des Ciments et Dérivés de l'Est, 100%)		Aïn Touta	1,000,000
Do.	Société des Ciments d'Aïn-Kébira (Entreprise des Ciments et Dérivés de l'Est, 100%)		Aïn-Kébira	1,000,000
Do.	Société des Ciments de Hamma-Bouziane (Entreprise des Ciments et Dérivés de l'Est, 100%)		Hamma-Bouziane	1,000,000
Do.	Société des Ciments de Hadjar Soud (Entreprise des Ciments et Dérivés de l'Est, 100%)		Bekkouche	900,000
Do.	Société des Ciments de Tébessa (Entreprise des Ciments et Dérivés de l'Est, 100%)		Tébessa	525,000
Do.	Entreprise des Ciments et Dérivés du Centre		Meftah	1,000,000
Do.	do.		Sour-El-Ghoziane	1,000,000
Do.	do.		Raïs-Hamidou	400,000
Do.	Entreprise des Ciments et Dérivés d'Ech		Chlef	2,000,000
Do.	Entreprise des Ciments et Dérivés de l'Ouest		Zahana	1,200,000
Do.	do.		Beni-Saf	1,000,000
Do.	do.		Saïda	500,000
Coke	Ispat Annaba s.p.a. 1/ (LNM Holdings N.V., 70%)		El Hadjar	1,200,000
Copper, cathode	Société Algérienne du Zinc (Entreprise Nationale de Métallurgie et de Transformation des Métaux Non Ferreux, s.p.a., 100%)		Ghazaouet	NA
Diatomite	Entreprise Nationale des Produits Miniers Non Ferreux & des Substances Utiles, s.p.a.		Mascara	3,000
Fertilizers				
Nitrogen	Le groupe ASMIDAL		Alzofert Plant, Arzew	495,000
Do.	do.		Fertial Plant, Annaba	330,000
Phosphatic 2/	do.		Fertial Plant, Annaba	915,000
Gold, mine output	kilograms	Société d'Exploitation des Mines d'Or s.p.a. (Société Nationale du Pétrol et Gaz, 34.12%; Banque d'Algerie, 33.78%; Société Nationale d'Assurance, 17.57%; Entreprise Nationale des Produits Miniers Non Ferreux & des Substances Utiles, s.p.a., 10%)	Tirek	800
Gypsum	Unité Chaux de Chettaba (Société des Produits Dérivés de l'Est, 100%)		Chettaba	200,000
Iron ore	Ispat Tebessa 3/ (LNM Holdings N.V., 70%)		Boukhrada	1,000,000
Do.	do.		Ouenza	3,600,000
Helium	Helios s.p.a. (Sonatrach Valorisation Hydrocarbons, 51%)		GI2Z complex, Arzew	NA
Liquefield natural gas	million cubic meters	Société Nationale pour la Recherche, la Production, le Transport, la Transformation et la Commercialisation des Hydrocarbures, Sonatrach	GL2Z complex, Bethioua	17.8 4/
Do.	do.	do.	GL1Z complex, Bethioua	17.5 4/
Do.	do.	do.	GL1K complex, Skikda	11.2 4/
Do.	do.	do.	GL4Z complex, Arzew	2.0 4/
Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) and natural gas liquids 5/	barrels	do.	GP1Z complex, Arzew	500,000
Do.	do.	do.	LPG separation unit, Hassi R'Mel	330,000
Do.	do.	do.	LPG separation unit, Rhourde Nous	122,000
Do.	do.	do.	LPG separation unit, Adrar	92,000
Do.	do.	do.	GP2Z complex, Arzew	110,000
Do.	do.	do.	GL1K complex, Skikda	84,000
Do.	do.	do.	GL2Z complex, Bethioua	84,000
Do.	do.	do.	GL1Z complex, Bethioua	13,000
Do.	do.	do.	GL4Z complex, Arzew	2,000
Do.	do.	Société Nationale de Raffinage de Pétrole NAFTEC s.p.a.	RA1K refinery, Skikda	3,600
Lime	E.R.C.O. (Société des Produits Dérivés de l'Ouest, 100%)		NA	100,000
Do.	Unité Chaux de Chettaba (Société des Produits Dérivés de l'Est, 100%)		Chettaba	8,100
Marble	Entreprise Nationale d'Extraction, Transformation, Production et Commercialisation du Marbre et de Dérivés de Marbre s.p.a.		Quarries at Bensekrane, Filfila, Ghazaouet, and Oum El Assel	NA

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2--Continued  
ALGERIA: STRUCTURE OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRY IN 2001

(Metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Commodity		Major operating companies and major equity owners	Location of main facilities	Annual capacity
Marble--Continued:		Entreprise Nationale d'Extraction, Transformation, Production et Commercialisation du Marbre et de Dérivés de Marbre s.p.a.	Processing plants at Guelma, Oran, Sig, and Skikda	NA
Mercury	kilograms	Entreprise Nationale des Produits Miniers Non Ferreux & des Substances Utiles, s.p.a.	Ismail and M'Rasma Mines, near Azzaba	450,000
Methanol		ENIP s.p.a. (Holding SONATRACH Raffinage et Chimie des Hydrocarbures, 100%)	Methanol plant, Arzew	100,000
Natural gas	million cubic meters	Société Nationale pour la Recherche, la Production, le Transport, la Transformation et la Commercialisation des Hydrocarbures, Sonatrach	Numerous gasfields, including Adrar, Hamra, Hassi R'Mel, and Sbaa	86,000
Do.	do.	TFT Grouping	Tin Fouye Tabankort Field	7,300
Petroleum, crude	42-gallon barrels per day	Société Nationale pour la Recherche, la Production, le Transport, la Transformation et la Commercialisation des Hydrocarbures, Sonatrach	About 50 oilfields, including Acheb West, Amassak/Tin-Yaguene, Draa Tamra, Edjeleh, El Borma, El Gassi, Gassi-Touil East, Guellala, Hassi Messaoud North and South, Ohanet North, Rhourde El Baguel, Tin-Fouye, and Zarzaitine	780,000
Petroleum products	do.	Société Nationale de Raffinage de Pétrole-NAFTEC s.p.a.	RAIK refinery, Skikda	300,000
Do.	do.	do.	RAIG refinery, Algiers	60,000
Do.	do.	do.	RAIZ refinery, Arzew	60,000
Do.	do.	Société Nationale pour la Recherche, la Production, le Transport, la Transformation et la Commercialisation des Hydrocarbures, Sonatrach	RHM refinery, Hassi-Messaoud	30,000
Phosphate rock		Entreprise de'Exploitation, Commercialisation et Exportation du Fer et du Phosphate s.p.a.	Djebel Onk	700,000
Salt, refined		Entreprise Nationale d'Exploitation des Carrières de Sels Industriels et Domestiques et Commercialisation des Sels s.p.a.	El Outaya refinery, Biskra	50,000
Salt, rock		do.	El Outaya, Biskra	NA
Salt, solar		do.	Béthioua, Oran; El Méghaïer, El Oued, Guergour Lamri, Sétif Ouled Zouaï, Oum el Bouaghi, and Sidi Bouziane, Relizane	300,000
Steel		Ispat Annaba s.p.a. 1/ (LNM Holdings N.V., 70%; and Groupe Industriel Sider 30%)	Blast furnaces at El Hadjar, Annaba	1,400,000
Do.		do.	Electric arc furnace at Hadjar, Annaba	400,000
Do.		do.	Hot strip mill at El Hadjar, Annaba	1,320,000
Do.		do.	Cold rolling mill at El Hadjar, Annaba	700,000
Do.		do.	Bar and wire rod mill at El Hadjar, Annaba	540,000
Do.		do.	Seamless tube mill at El Hadjar, Annaba	100,000
Do.		Entreprise Nationale de Tubes et de Transformation de Produits Plats (Groupe Industriel Sider, 100%)	Welded tube plant at Ghardaia	128,000
Do.		Société Algérienne de Fabrication Tubes en Spirale (Groupe Industriel Sider, 100%)	Welded tube plant at El Hadjar, Annaba	70,000
Sulfuric acid		Société Algérienne du Zinc (Entreprise Nationale de Métallurgie et de Transformation des Métaux Non Ferreux, 100%)	Ghazaouet	70,000
Urea		Fertalge s.p.a.	Arzew	360,000 6/
Zinc, metal		Société Algérienne du Zinc (Entreprise Nationale de Métallurgie et de Transformation des Métaux Non Ferreux, 100%)	Ghazaouet	30,000

NA Not available.

1/ Prior to the October 1 partial privatization of the Government's interest, the company was known as Groupe Industriel Sider (ALFASID).

2/ Capacity includes 550,000 metric tons per year compound fertilizer [nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium (NPK) or phosphorus and potassium (PK)] or tripple superphosphate (TSP), and 365,000 t/yr single superphosphate (SSP).

3/ Prior to the partial privatization of the Government's interest, the company was wholly owned by the Entreprise de'Exploitation, Commercialisation et Exportation du Fer et du Phosphate.

4/ One cubic meter of liquified natural gas is equivalent to 584 cubic meters of natural gas. Natural-gas-equivalent capacities (in billions of cubic meters) were GL2Z--10.4, GL1Z--10.2, GL1K--6.5, and GL4Z--1.1.

5/ Output includes butane, isobutane, natural gasoline, and propane.

6/ Under construction.