

ALGERIA

By Philip M. Mobbs

With an area of 2,381,740 square kilometers, this northern African nation was the second largest country in Africa; about 80% of the country's area was desert. Most of the population, estimated to be 32.3 million in 2002, lived in the northern coastal region (U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, 2002§¹). The International Monetary Fund (2003§) estimated that the Algerian gross domestic product (GDP) was \$54.1 billion² in 2002. In 2001, the last year for which data are available, the GDP per capita (purchasing power parity) was estimated to be \$5,600 (U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, 2002§). Natural gas and petroleum continued to dominate the minerals sector. In 2002, exports of Algerian hydrocarbons were valued at \$18.01 billion compared with \$18.51 billion in 2001 and \$21.06 billion in 2000. Crude oil export volume reportedly rose to about 202 million barrels (Mbbbl) [reported as 25.4 million metric tons (Mt)] valued at \$5.05 billion in 2002 from about 162 Mbbbl (20.4 Mt) valued at \$3.99 billion in 2001. Other hydrocarbon exports in 2002 included condensate (liquids at surface pressure and temperature that were recovered as coproducts of natural gas production), \$3.05 billion; liquefied natural gas, \$2.89 billion; natural gas (by pipeline), \$2.86 billion; refined petroleum products, \$2.49 billion; and liquefied petroleum gas, \$1.75 billion. Other mineral and mineral-based products exported in 2002 included phosphate rock (\$19.6 million), methanol (\$12 million), salt (\$3.9 million), and mercury (\$1.9 million). Data were not available for steel exports (estimated to be valued at about \$55 million) or fertilizers (about \$45 million) (Office Algérien de Promotion du Commerce Extérieur, 2002§; Lazare and others, 2003, p. 68; Ministère de l'Energie et des Mines, 2003§, p 36-38).

In 2002, Algeria ranked 10th 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 ranked 19th on the list of countries that supplied crude oil to the United States with an average of 30,000 barrels per day of crude oil (U.S. Energy Information Administration, 2003).

Structure of the Mineral Industry

Subsidiaries of the Ministère de l'Energie et des Mines (M.E.M.) were involved in most mineral production. The Ministère de l'Industrie et de la Restructuration was responsible for the private and public construction material and mineral

product sectors, which included brick, cement, glass, lime, and refined zinc operations. International oil companies primarily operated under contract in association with the state-owned oil and gas company Société Nationale pour la Recherche, la Production, le Transport, la Transformation, et la Commercialisation des Hydrocarbures s.p.a. (SONATRACH). The national steel and the national gold production companies were privatized in 2001 and 2002, respectively. The privatization of three cement plants was proposed for 2003. In addition to the state-owned companies, more than 1,300 small private companies and local public enterprises were authorized to produce aggregates, clay, gypsum, marble, or salt, of which about 720 were active.

In 2002, the M.E.M. created GOLDIM, a company that would focus on the exploitation and marketing of gold and industrial minerals. GOLDIM initially proposed to develop the Aïcha-Touïla marble deposit, the Boussaâda sand deposit, the Debil limestone deposit, and the Silet granite deposit. The Government also continued its promotion of the development of the small and medium mineral deposits that had been identified by the Office National de la Recherche Géologique et Minière and held two additional investment rounds during 2002 that offered domestic and international investors the opportunity to acquire mining titles to 154 deposits. Investors acquired development or exploration permits on 77 of the properties (Ministère de l'Energie et des Mines, 2003§, p. 15-16).

Commodity Review

Metals

Gold.—The plant at the Tirek Mine, which was operated by ENOR (reported as Enterprise d'Exploitation des Mines d'Or, Enterprise Nationale Algerienne d'Exploitation des Mines d'Or, Enterprise Nationale Extraction et Traitement du Minerai d'Or, and Société d'Exploitation des Mines d'Or s.p.a.) processed about 200 metric tons per day of ore (African Mining Intelligence, 2002; Mining Journal, 2002; Société d'Exploitation des Mines d'Or, 2000§; Ministère de l'Energie et des Mines, undated§). In October, Gold Mines of Algeria Pty. Ltd. of Australia (GMA) acquired 52% interest in ENOR from the former shareholders of ENOR, who retained about one-half of their former equity interest in the gold mining company. GMA proposed to increase production from the Tirek Mine, 400 kilometers (km) southwest of Tamanrasset, and to begin the development of the Amesmessâ deposit, about 60 km south of the Tirek Mine.

Zakhem International SA of Lebanon acquired the rights to develop the Tiririne Hanane gold deposits, about 450 km southeast of Tamanrasset.

¹References that include a section mark (§) are found in the Internet References Cited section.

²Where necessary, currency values have been converted from Algerian dinars (DA) to U.S. dollars (US\$) at the average rate of DA77.4=US\$1.00 for 2002.

Iron and Steel.—Voest-Alpine Industrieanlagenbau GmbH & Co. of Austria completed work on the rehabilitation of the hot strip mill at Ispat Annaba s.p.a.'s El Hadjar works. The mill renovation was to improve the mill's control of product flatness, profile, thickness, and width tolerances. In 2002, VAI POMINI GmbH of Austria secured the contract to build a 400,000-metric-ton-per-year-capacity 8- to 32-millimeter-diameter reinforcing-bar mill for Ispat Annaba (Metal Bulletin, 2002).

Zinc.—Bids for the development of the Oued Amizour lead-zinc deposit closed in September 2002. The tender was reoffered to domestic and international investors in 2001 after Breakwater Resources Ltd. withdrew from negotiations to acquire the deposit.

Industrial Minerals

Cement.—Algerian Cement Co. was building a cement plant at M'Sila. The 2-million-metric-ton-per-year-capacity project, estimated to cost \$260 million, was expected to be online in 2004 (Middle East Economic Digest, 2002a).

Helium.—Linde AG of Germany (51% equity interest) and SONATRACH (49%) formed joint-venture companies to produce and distribute helium. The Linde-SONATRACH joint venture proposed to build a 17-million-cubic-meter-per-year-capacity helium-liquefaction plant at Skikda (Linde AG, 2002). About 50% of the production will be available for Linde's customers; the remainder was to be sold by the joint-venture's distribution company. All helium production from SONATRACH's existing Helios joint venture with Air Products and Chemicals, Inc. of the United States and Groupe Air Liquide of France was distributed by Air Products and Air Liquide.

Mineral Fuels

In 2002, the Parliament continued the debate on the proposed hydrocarbon law. The Government raised objections to the European Union's (EU) proposed directive concerning security of natural gas supply measures, which recommended a unified European gas market and suggested that long-term gas supply contracts from non-EU nations be minimized. The EU objected to destination restrictions attached to long-term Algerian take-or-pay contracts that would not allow the purchaser to resell the gas on the European market (Middle East Economic Digest, 2002b; European Union, 2002§).

In 2002, SONATRACH (40% equity interest), Edison Gas S.p.A. of Italy (20%), Enelpower S.p.A. of Italy (15%), Wintershall AG of German (15%), and Eos Energia S.p.A. of Italy (10%) formed GALSI S.p.A. to evaluate the economic feasibility of building an additional natural gas pipeline from near Skikda, Algeria, to Italy via Sardinia. Negotiations continued between the Algerian Government and the Government of Nigeria about a proposed trans-Saharan gas pipeline to be built from Nigeria to Beni Saf, Algeria.

The M.E.M. and SONATRACH requested bids for the Gassi Touil Integrated Gas Project, which comprised the development of six gasfields in the Berkine Basin, transportation of produced gas, and marketing. The project contract was to be awarded in July 2003.

The U.S. Energy Information Administration reported that, as of January 1, 2003, Algeria's estimated natural gas reserves

were about 4.5 trillion cubic meters, and crude oil reserves were about 9.2 billion barrels. Additional information on the energy situation in Algeria is available from the U.S. Energy Information Administration (2003§).

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's mineral industry is expected to have an increased impact on the world market. The terrorism violence of the 1990s has substantially diminished in the major cities; however, terrorists continue random attacks (U.S. Department of State, 2003§).

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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}	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002 ^P
METALS					
Cadmium, refined ^e	70	10	10	10	10
Gold kilograms	--	--	--	300	369
Iron and steel:					
Iron ore, gross weight thousand tons	1,783	1,336	1,645	1,291 ^r	1,202
Metal:					
Pig iron ^e do.	800 ^r	1,000 ^r	1,100 ^r	1,250 ^r	1,250
Steel, crude do.	400 ^e	758	842	850 ^e	1,090
Lead:					
Concentrate, Pb content	730	1,215	818	891 ^r	1,105
Metal, refined ^e	7,000	5,700	6,100	6,000	6,000
Mercury kilograms	223,965	240,327	215,625	320,091 ^r	307,119
Silver ^e do.	1,500	1,400	1,400	1,700	1,700
Zinc:					
Concentrate, Zn content	4,555	9,808	10,452	10,693 ^r	8,576
Metal, smelter output ^e	31,000	32,200	34,000	34,000	26,136
INDUSTRIAL MINERALS					
Barite, crude	37,006	50,510	51,925	43,020 ^r	51,773
Cement, hydraulic ^{e,4} thousand tons	7,500 ⁵	7,500	8,300	8,300	9,000
Clays:					
Bentonite	15,655	15,491	22,708	21,286	27,178
Fuller's earth	3,942	2,489	3,431	3,254 ^r	3,521
Kaolin	13,640	16,833	11,616	13,356 ^r	9,505
Diatomite	2,133	2,563	2,500 ^e	2,863 ^r	3,185
Feldspar	7,000 ^e	2,820	707	--	--
Gypsum ⁶ thousand tons	275 ^e	1,316	1,341	281 ^r	322
Helium, liquid ^e million cubic meters	16	16 ⁵	10	17	17
Lime, hydraulic ^e	65,000	76,000	96,000	100,000	100,000
Marble	732,000	665,000 ^e	700,000 ^e	109,872 ^r	108,682
Nitrogen, N content of ammonia ⁷	350,200	455,400	457,900	458,000 ^e	563,100
Phosphate rock:					
Gross weight thousand tons	1,155	1,096	877	939 ^r	740
P ₂ O ₅ content ^e do.	358	340	265	280	230
Salt, brine and sea salt	172,025	163,748	182,000	195,000 ^r	233,000
Sulfur, S content of sulfuric acid	19,600 ^e	16,300 ^e	11,800 ^e	7,200 ^e	19,300

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1--Continued
ALGERIA: PRODUCTION OF MINERAL COMMODITIES ¹

(Metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Commodity ^{2,3}	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002 ^p	
MINERAL FUELS AND RELATED MATERIALS						
Coke	thousand tons	400 ^c	400 ^c	409	441	450 ^c
Gas, natural:						
Gross	million cubic meters	125,971	128,783	139,499	140,740 ^r	139,998
Dry ⁸	do.	96,873	97,151	100,092	102,332 ^r	101,557
Natural gas plant liquids	thousand 42-gallon barrels	77,200	85,411	95,619	99,800 ^r	100,850
Petroleum:						
Crude, including condensate	do.	454,750	457,158	476,288	464,600 ^r	499,890
Refinery products:						
Liquefied petroleum gas	do.	6,100 ^c	6,191	6,322	6,600 ^r	6,770
Gasoline	do.	17,836	20,310	17,964	17,390 ^r	16,540
Naphtha	do.	31,688	32,757	32,124	34,370 ^r	33,690
Kerosene and jet fuel	do.	8,000 ^c	10,428	12,458	11,510 ^r	11,050
Distillate fuel oil	do.	46,245	48,132	44,820	49,790 ^r	46,720
Lubricants	do.	728	777	770	790 ^r	875
Residual fuel oil	do.	33,753	37,842	36,803	42,930 ^r	43,510
Other	do.	2,000 ^c	2,884	3,044	2,850 ^r	2,690
Total	do.	146,000 ^c	159,321	154,305	166,230 ^r	161,845

^cEstimated; estimated data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown. ^pPreliminary.

^rRevised. -- Zero.

¹Table includes data available through July 4, 2003.

²In addition to the commodities listed, secondary aluminum, secondary lead, and secondary copper may be produced in small quantities; crude construction materials for local consumption; and copper, fertilizer, marble slabs, methanol, perlite, urea, and volcanic tuff are produced, but available information is inadequate to make estimates of production levels.

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

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

⁵Reported figure.

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

⁷Additional 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.

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

TABLE 2
ALGERIA: STRUCTURE OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRY IN 2002

(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
Barite		Société des Mines de Baryte d'Algérie s.p.a. (Entreprise Nationale des Produits Miniers Non Ferreux & des Substances Utiles, s.p.a.)	Mines at Ain Mimoun, Boucaid, and Mellal	140,000
Bentonite		Société des Bentonites d'Algérie s.p.a. (Entreprise Nationale des Produits Miniers Non Ferreux & des Substances Utiles, s.p.a.)	Quarries near Maghnia and M'Zila	40,000
Do.		do.	Roussel quarry, Boughrara	NA
Do.		do.	Bentonite treatment plant in Mostaganem	11,000
Cadmium		Société Algérienne du Zinc (Entreprise Nationale de Métallurgie et de Transformation des Métaux Non Ferreux, s.p.a., 100%)	Ghazaouet	200
Cement		Algerian Cement Co. (Orascom Construction Industries S.A., 100%) ¹	M'Sila	2,000,000
Do.		Entreprise des Ciments et Dérivés d'Ech	Chlef	2,000,000
Do.		Entreprise des Ciments et Dérivés du Centre	Meftah	1,000,000
Do.		do.	Sour-El-Ghoziane	1,000,000
Do.		do.	Rais-Hamidou	400,000
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
Do.		Société des Ciments d'Aïn-Touta (Entreprise des Ciments et Derives de l'Est, 100%)	Aïn Touta	1,000,000
Do.		Société des Ciments d'Aïn-Kébira (Entreprise des Ciments et Derives de l'Est, 100%)	Aïn-Kébira	1,000,000
Do.		Société des Ciments de Hamma-Bouziane (Entreprise des Ciments et Derives de l'Est, 100%)	Hamma-Bouziane	1,000,000
Do.		Société des Ciments de Hadjar Soud (Entreprise des Ciments et Derives de l'Est, 100%)	Bekkouche	900,000
Do.		Société des Ciments de Tébessa (Entreprise des Ciments et Derives de l'Est, 100%)	Tébessa	525,000
Coke		Ispat Annaba s.p.a. (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		Société des Diatomites d'Algérie s.p.a. (Entreprise Nationale des Produits Miniers Non Ferreux & des Substances Utiles, s.p.a.)	Tahalait Quarry, Sig	5,000
Feldspar		Société des Feldspaths d'Algérie s.p.a. (Entreprise Nationale des Produits Miniers Non Ferreux & des Substances Utiles, s.p.a.)	Ain Barbar	20,000
Fertilizers:				
Nitrogen		Le groupe ASMIDAL	Alzofert Plant, Arzew	495,000
Do.		do.	Fertial Plant, Annaba	330,000
Phosphatic ²		do.	do.	915,000
Gold, mine output	kilograms	Société d'Exploitation des Mines d'Or s.p.a. (Gold Mines of Algeria Pty. Ltd., 52%; Société Nationale pour la Recherche, la Production, le Transport, la Transformation et la Commercialisation des Hydrocarbures, s.p.a., 16.38%; Banque d'Algerie, 16.22%; Société Nationale d'Assurance, 8.43%; Entreprise Nationale des Produits Miniers Non Ferreux & des Substances Utiles, s.p.a., 4.8%)	Tirek	800
Gypsum		Unité Chaux de Chettaba (Société des Produits Dérivés de l'Est, 100%)	Chettaba	200,000
Iron ore		Ispat Tebessa (LNM Holdings N.V., 70% and Entreprise Nationale du Fer et du Phosphate, 30%)	Boukhrada	1,000,000
Do.		do.	Ouenza	3,600,000
Do.		Entreprise Nationale du Fer et du Phosphate	Mines at Anini and Rouina	NA
Helium		Helios s.p.a. (Sonatrach Valorisation Hydrocarbures, 51%)	GI2Z complex, Arzew	NA
Kaolin		Société des Kaolins d'Algérie s.p.a. (Entreprise Nationale des Produits Miniers Non Ferreux & des Substances Utiles, s.p.a.)	Djebel Debbagh and El Milia	60,000
Liquefied natural gas	million cubic meters	Société Nationale pour la Recherche, la Production, le Transport, la Transformation et la Commercialisation des Hydrocarbures, s.p.a.	GL2Z complex, Bethioua ³	18
Do.	do.	do.	GL1Z complex, Bethioua ³	18
Do.	do.	do.	GL1K complex, Skikda ³	11
Do.	do.	do.	GL4Z complex, Arzew ³	2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2--Continued
ALGERIA: STRUCTURE OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRY IN 2002

(Metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Commodity		Major operating companies and major equity owners	Location of main facilities	Annual capacity
Liquefied petroleum gas and natural gas liquids ⁴	barrels	Société Nationale pour la Recherche, la Production, le Transport, la Transformation et la Commercialisation des Hydrocarbures, s.p.a.	GP1Z complex, Arzew	500,000
Do.	do.	do.	LPG separation unit, Hassi R'Mel	330,000
Do.	do.	do.	LPG separation unit, Rhourde Nouss	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	11,000
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
Do.		do.	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 s.p.a.	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 s.p.a.	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.	RA1K refinery, Skikda	300,000
Do.	do.	do.	RA1G refinery, Algiers	60,000
Do.	do.	do.	RA1Z refinery, Arzew	60,000
Do.	do.	Société Nationale pour la Recherche, la Production, le Transport, la Transformation et la Commercialisation des Hydrocarbures, Sonatrach s.p.a.	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
Pozzolana		Entreprise Nationale du Fer et du Phosphate	Beni Saf	600,000
Salt, refined		Enterprise 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:				
Crude		Ispat Annaba s.p.a. (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 El Hadjar, Annaba	400,000
Processed		do.	Hot strip mill at El Hadjar, Annaba	1,320,000
Do.		do.	Cold rolling mill at El Hadjar, Annaba	700,000

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2--Continued
ALGERIA: STRUCTURE OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRY IN 2002

(Metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Commodity	Major operating companies and major equity owners	Location of main facilities	Annual capacity
Steel, processed--Continued	Ispat Annaba s.p.a. (LNM Holdings N.V., 70% and Groupe Industriel Sider, 30%)	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
Stone	L'Algérienne des Granulats s.p.a. (Entreprise Nationale des Produits Miniers Non Ferreux & des Substances Utiles, s.p.a.)	Aggregate quarries at Adrad Oufarnou, Arzew, Ghédir, Gustar, Keddara, Oued Fodda, Téioueit, and Timezrit	3,000,000
Do.	Société des Diatomites d'Algérie s.p.a. (Entreprise Nationale des Produits Miniers Non Ferreux & des Substances Utiles, s.p.a.)	Oggaz limestone quarry, near Sig	12,500
Do.	Société des Bentonites d'Algérie s.p.a. (Entreprise Nationale des Produits Miniers Non Ferreux & des Substances Utiles, s.p.a.)	Limestone quarries near Beni Saf and M'Saïd	12,000
Sulfuric acid	Société Algérienne du Zinc (Entreprise Nationale de Métallurgie et de Transformation des Métaux Non Ferreux, 100%)	Ghazaouet	70,000
Urea	Fertalge Industries s.p.a.	Arzew ¹	360,000
Zinc:			
Ore	Entreprise Nationale des Produits Miniers Non Ferreux & des Substances Utiles, s.p.a.	El Abed and Kherzet Youcef Mines	NA
Metal	Société Algérienne du Zinc (Entreprise Nationale de Métallurgie et de Transformation des Métaux Non Ferreux, 100%)	Ghazaouet	30,000

NA Not available.

¹Under construction.

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

³One cubic meter of liquefied natural gas is equivalent to 584 cubic meters of natural gas. Natural-gas-equivalent capacities (in billions of cubic meters) were GL2Z--10.3, GL1Z--10.2, GL1K--6.5, and GL3Z--1.1.

⁴Output includes butane, isobutane, natural gasoline, and propane.