

## PORTS AND AIRPORTS

### Ports:

Algeria stretches for 1,200 km along the coastline including eleven commercial ports, namely:

- Three oil ports: Arzew, Skikda and Bejaia ports.
- Three main multifunctional ports: Algiers, Oran and Annaba ports.
- Two medium ports: Djen Djen and Mostaganem ports.
- Three small ports: Ghazaouet, Dellys and Ténès ports.

### Shipping traffic:

Algeria's trades take place by sea through the eleven commercial ports located in Algiers, Annaba, Oran, Arzew, Mostaganem, Ghazaouet, Bejaïa, Jijel and Skikda.

In Algeria, there is no Short Sea Shipping for goods, except for oil and petroleum products, neither Short Sea Shipping for passengers, despite some short-term attempts and unfinished projects.

Oil is the main commodity. However, merchant shipping has increased remarkably but less than for hydrocarbons.

The Algerian market opening in the early 1990s resulted in speeded up growth of unloaded goods and a very high increase in trade, particularly imports.

### ALGERIAN NATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY/ *Compagnie Nationale Algérienne de Navigation (CNAN):*

Created in 1964, the Algerian National Navigation Company (CNAN), has the monopoly of the sea transport and ensures goods, passengers, and hydrocarbons shipping, as well as tow, harbour handling, shipping consignment and ship refuelling, etc.). At that time, ports were managed by a single State agency: the National Ports Office/Office National des Ports (ONP).

In the mid-1980s, CNAN was divided into three companies:

- Société nationale de Transport Maritime (National Sea Transport Corporation) (SNTM/CNAN) responsible for the transport of goods.
- Entreprise Nationale de Transport Maritime de Voyageurs (ENTMV) (National Company of Maritime Transport of Travelers), created on 14 July 1987, in charge of the sea transport of passengers and vehicles called later Algérie Ferries.
- Société nationale de Transport Maritime des Hydrocarbures et Produits Chimiques (SNTM/Hyproc), which is responsible for hydrocarbons and chemicals shipping.

The Algerian National Navigation Company (CNAN) and Algérie Ferries are active in sea transport in Algeria. Several ferries take passengers across and to European coasts.

**Algeria has several port facilities, namely:**

Port of Algiers, port of Bejaia, port of Arzew, port of Skikda, port of Annaba, port of Djen Djen and port of Mostaganem.

**National Maritime Signalling Office:**

The National Maritime Signalling Office (ONSM) is a public administrative institution under the supervision of the Ministry of Public Works, created on 25 August 1985.

The Office is responsible for the design, construction, and maintenance of marine navigational aid systems with land-based infrastructure (such as lighthouses, harbour lights and electrical signal stations) and floating markers (such as buoys).

The considerable development of Algeria's social, economic and commercial relations with its foreign partners and the globalization effects have led to a surge in shipping traffic. Traffic backed up by a continuous and rapid evolution of maritime techniques and navigational aid systems.

That is why the current maritime signalling of Algeria is required to:

- Fall into line with international standards and regulations (e.g., SOLAS 2002 Agreement).
- Have modern management tools.
- Faithfully represent the navigator's concerns.
- Establish its development prospects through programming feasible measures in the short and medium term, within a rational framework.

## Description of the Ports of Algeria:

**Port of Algiers:**

It covers a total area of 126 hectares in the western part of Algiers Bay. It enjoys a privileged geographical position in the Mediterranean basin and on a national scale. It is the first commercial port in Algeria.

The port of Algiers is composed of three zones, intended for various goods. The storage area covers 282,000 m<sup>2</sup> (24% of the total surface area), which corresponds to a theoretical capacity of 120,000 tons.

It should be noted that an average of 800,000 tons of goods are unloaded monthly.

**Port of Bejaïa:**

In 2006, the management of the port of Bejaïa was entrusted to the Singaporean company Protek International, for a period of 20 years, after having created the joint venture Béjaïa Mediterranean Terminal (BMT) where the Port is shareholder at 51%. BMT is chiefly in charge of managing and operating the container terminal.

For this purpose, it is equipped with high-performance equipment to offer quality, efficient and reliable services.

The radical modernization of Bejaïa's container terminal encourages the port to integrate the classification of the most competitive Mediterranean ports, treating on average 25 containers per hour, against 8 to 10 for the other Algerian ports.

This progress has enabled Bejaïa to be selected for the European project "Motorways of the Sea", giving it the uncontested rank of national leader in terms of efficiency and quality of services.

The new BMT terminal performance attracts more and more economic operators. Thanks to its logistic performances, the port of Béjaïa has thus entered in competition with the port of Algiers since 2010.

#### **Port of Arzew:**

It is located 41 km north-east of Oran, on a total central reservation area of 23 ha and covered area of 1 ha. It is the first Algerian port specialized in oil traffic.

#### **Port of Skikda:**

It is a commercial harbour with two ports:

- The old port, covering an area of 35 hectares, intended for goods traffic reaching 4,500,000 tons per year.
- The new port for petroleum products.

The port of Skikda has:

- a 1,200-passenger marine station.
- a 500-vehicle marine terminal.
- a wharf with a capacity of 23 million tons of oil.
- a wharf with a capacity of 3.7 million tons of cargo and 132,000 containers.

#### **Port of Annaba:**

The port of Annaba is one of the ten main commercial ports in Algeria.

It stretches for a total central reservation area of 82 ha and covered area of 7 ha. It is located at the intersection of major road and rail networks enabling it to optimize its mission. The port has been managed since 1988 by Enterprise Portuaire, an economic public company.

#### **Port of Djen Djen:**

The port of Djen Djen, which was completed in 1992, is a deep-water port. It has the highest capacity in the country. It has a capacity of 2 million TEUs (twenty-foot equivalent unit). It is close to Jijel International Airport and a train station, which makes a multimodal hub for the exchange of goods and passengers.

A railway line connects it to the El Milia steel complex. The port will be connected to the East-West motorway after completion of the express way linking the port to the El Eulma interchange in the province of Sétif. This port is one of the most important in the Mediterranean basin and in Africa.

It includes:

- a 770-meter-long cargo dock.
- a 250-meter-long, 2-million-ton-TEU mixed container and vehicle dock.
- a 1060-meter-long bulk and grain (ex-steel) dock.

### **Port of Mostaganem:**

It is located near the first gas and oil hub of Arzew. It is the shortest route for the transport of goods to the oil and gas regions of Hassi-Messaoud, Hassi-R'mel, Hassi-Berkine and Haoud-El-Hamra.

Located in an agricultural zone, it is surrounded by 12 provinces located in the north and south of the country, representing a quarter of all the administrative districts of Algeria and a third of the country's surface area.

The port is in the Gulf of Arzew and has an area of 68 ha and two basins. The uncovered central reservation areas are 69,000 m<sup>2</sup> including 65,000 m<sup>2</sup> for commercial use. The covered areas concern 16 store-docks estimated at 8,950 m<sup>2</sup> including 5,950 m<sup>2</sup> for commercial use.

It serves 4,805 m of road (existing service routes). Docks and central reservations are served by a renovated 3,747 m railway network connected to the station.

### **Airports:**

Algeria has developed its air transport sector to make it genuine means of integration at regional and international level. A budget of 60 billion dinars (600 million euros) was dedicated to renewing the fleet of Air Algérie during the period 2013-2017.

Algeria has 35 airports, including 13 international airports. The most important is Algiers airport with a capacity of more than 6 million passengers per year.

### **Airlines:**

The national airline "Air Algérie" dominates the air transport market, which has 8 other private companies since its opening to competition.

It has several lines to Europe, Africa, Canada, China, the Middle East.

During the summer season, Air Algérie records a growth rate of 15% in its overall traffic compared to the rest of the year.

### **Several foreign airlines operate flights with Algeria, namely:**

Tunis Air, Royal Air Maroc, Air France, Alitalia, ASL, Lufthansa, Turkish Airlines, British Airways, Qatar Airways, etc...

Since October 2011, the Ministry of Transport has authorized the Algerian airline Tassili Airlines, a subsidiary of the oil company SONATRACH, to carry out flights for the general public, in addition to its regular domestic flights that ensure the transport of workers to the Algerian oil and gas fields.

## **Description of airports in Algeria:**

### **Algiers international airport “Houari Boumediène”**

The international airport “Houari-Boumediène” is the largest in Algeria. It is located in Dar El Beida, 16 km of Algiers. Originally called “Airport d’Alger - Dar El Beida”, it was named “Houari Boumediène” on 5 January 1980.

The new air terminal, with a capacity of six million passengers, was inaugurated in 2006. Algiers airport is the first important Algerian airport. It was ranked the best African airport in 2011, and the third best African airport in 2015, according to a traveller vote.

It has a capacity of 22 million passengers per year, making it the first African airport in terms of capacity ahead of that of Johannesburg (21 million passengers per year). However, it ranks 8<sup>th</sup> in terms of traffic. Algiers airport is served by more than 25 airlines.

On 29 April 2019, a new terminal with a capacity of 10 million passengers became operational. A train service from Agha station to the airport, via Bab Ezzouar, was inaugurated the same day by SNTF.

### **“Ahmed Ben Bella” Airport – Oran:**

Oran International Airport, Ahmed Ben Bella, formerly known as Oran Airport - Es Senia, is located in the municipality of Es Senia, 12 km south of Oran. It is the second airport in Algeria after the airport of Algiers - Houari Boumediène.

Airlines such as Air Algérie, Turkish Airlines, Vueling Airlines, Iberia, Air France, TUI Fly Belgium and Société Tunisienne de l’Air-Tunisair serve this airport.

### **“Mohamed Boudiaf” Airport - Constantine**

Mohamed Boudiaf Constantine Airport, built in 1943, is located in the town of Constantine 12 km south of the city.

Constantine airport is an international airport serving the city of Constantine, the third largest city in Algeria, and its region (wilayas of Constantine, Skikda, Guelma, Oum-El-Bouaghi and Mila).

From Constantine, travellers can take Air Algérie, Tunisian Air Company, Turkish Airlines, TUI Fly Belgium, Saudi Arabian Airlines, Tassili Airlines.

### Abane Ramdane Airport - Béjaïa

The airport of Bejaïa Soumam “Abane Ramdane” is an international airport, which was opened to air traffic in 1958. It serves the city of Bejaïa and its region (wilayas of Bejaïa, Jijel and Tizi-Ouzou).

From Bejaia, it is possible to travel with Air Algérie, TUI Fly Belgium.

### Messali El Hadj Airport - Tlemcen

The airport of Tlemcen - Zenata - Messali El Hadj is an Algerian international airport, located in the town of Zenata, 22 km north-west of the town of Tlemcen.

From Tlemcen it is possible to travel with: Air Algérie, TUI Fly Belgium.

### List of Aerodromes in Algeria:

Province/ <u>Wilaya</u>	Aerodrome Name	Aerodrome Municipality	Nb of runway
Adrar	Touat - Cheikh Sidi Mohamed Belkebir Airport of Adrar	Adrar	1
Alger	Airport of Alger - Houari Boumediène	Dar El Beïda	2
Annaba	Airport of Annaba - Rabah-Bitat	Annaba	2
Batna	Airport of Batna - Mostepha Ben Boulaid	Batna	1
Béjaïa	Airport of Béjaïa - Soummam - Abane Ramdane	Béjaïa	1
Béchar	Airport of Béchar - Boudghene Ben Ali Lotfi	Béchar	2
Adrar	Airport of Bordj Mokhtar	Bordj Badji Mokhtar	1
M'Sila	Airport of Bou Saâda	Bou Saâda	1
Biskra	Airport of Biskra - Mohamed Khider	Biskra	1
Chlef	Airport of Chlef	Chlef	2
Constantine	Airport of Constantine - Mohamed Boudiaf	Constantine	2
Illizi	Airport of Djanet - Tiska	Djanet	2
El Bayadh	Airport of El Bayadh	El Bayadh	1
Ghardaïa	Airport of El Goléa	El Goléa	2
El Oued	Airport of El Oued - Guemar	El Oued	2
Ghardaïa	Airport of Ghardaïa - Noumérat - Moufdi Zakaria	Ghardaïa	2
Mascara	Airport of Ghriss	Ghriss	1
Ouargla	Airport of Hassi Messaoud - Oued Irara - Krim Belkacem	Hassi Messaoud	1

Laghouat	Airport of Hassi R'Mel - Tilrhemt	Hassi R'Mel	2
Illizi	Airport of Illizi - Takhamalt	Illizi	1
Tamanrasset	Airport of In Guezzam	In Guezzam	1
Tamanrasset	Airport of In Salah	In Salah	1
Jijel	Airport of Jijel - Ferhat Abbas	TAHER	1
Naâma	Airport of Mechria	Mechria	2
Laghouat	Airport of Laghouat - Moulay Ahmed Medeghri	Laghouat	1
Oran	Airport of Oran - Ahmed Ben Bella	Es Sénia	2
Ouargla	Airport of Ouargla - Ain Beida	Ouargla	2
Sétif	Airport of Sétif - 8 Mai 1945	Sétif	1
Tamanrasset	Airport of Tamanrasset – Aguenar – Hadj Bey Akhamok	Tamanrasset	1
Tébessa	Airport of Tébessa - Cheikh Larbi Tébessi	Tébessa	2
Tiaret	Airport of Tiaret - Abdelhafid Boussouf Bou Chekif	Tiaret	1
Adrar	Airport of Timimoun	Timimoun	1
Tindouf	Airport of Tindouf	Tindouf	2
Tlemcen	Airport of Tlemcen - Zenata - Messali El Hadj	Tlemcen	1
Ouargla	Airport of Touggourt - Sidi Mahdi	Touggourt	1
Illizi	Airport of Zarzaïtine - In Amenas	In Aménas	2

Sources:

Ministry of Public Works and Transport.

National Statistics Office.

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UNCTAD report