



## Algeria's Balance of Payments: 2013-2022

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**Abstract:** All international monetary transactions are reported in the balance of payments. The International Monetary Fund elaborated a methodology of construction of the balance of payments which consists of two components: current account and capital and financial account. The International Monetary Fund's methodology served as an inspiration for the Algerian balance of payments, which is published by the Bank of Algeria. In this paper, we analyze the balance of payments of Algeria for the period 2013-2022. Data are extracted from the Bank of Algeria (website and official report) and the International Monetary Fund (website). Supplementary data are exploited: data on international real transactions on goods published by the National Office for Statistics of Algeria (official report), and data related to the foreign investment and more specifically to the doing business published by the World Bank (official report). The results show a structural deficit of the overall balance of payments.

**Keywords:** Imports ; Exports ; Foreign trade ; Foreign investment ; Gross reserves

**Jel Classification Codes :** F140 ; F3

**ملخص:** يتم تقييد جميع المعاملات النقدية الدولية في ميزان المدفوعات. سن صندوق النقد الدولي منهجية لتقييد هذه المعاملات في ميزان المدفوعات في حسابين أساسيين: الحساب الجاري والحساب الرأسمالي والمالي. يقوم بنك الجزائر بنشر ميزان المدفوعات للجزائر مستوحى من منهجية صندوق النقد الدولي. تهدف هذه الورقة العلمية إلى تحليل ميزان مدفوعات الجزائر خلال الفترة الزمنية 2013-2022. مصدر البيانات هو بنك الجزائر (موقع إلكتروني وتقرير رسمي) و صندوق النقد الدولي (موقع إلكتروني). كما يتم تحليل بعض البيانات التكميلية: بيانات طبيعة السلع للديوان الوطني للإحصائيات في الجزائر (تقرير رسمي)، وبيانات متعلقة بالاستثمار الأجنبي و تحديد مناخ الأعمال للبنك الدولي (تقرير رسمي). تظهر النتائج وجود عجز هيكلي في ميزان المدفوعات الإجمالي.

**الكلمات المفتاحية :** واردات ؛ صادرات ؛ تجارة خارجية ؛ استثمار أجنبي ؛ احتياطي الصرف

F3 ; F140 ; F33 ;

## 1.Introduction

The balance of payments is an economic concept. It is before all an expression of two notions: balance and payments. From the notion of balance, three possible states can be imagined: a deficit (negative), a surplus (positive) and equilibrium (zero). The notion of payments refers to monetary flows (outflows or inflows). In other words, the balance of payments traces all the international monetary transactions between residents and non-residents. Every country tracks its international monetary transactions which are recorded in its balance of payments.

The balance of payments determinates the amount of exports and import of tangible and intangible goods and services, the outflow of associates of a huge company such as SONATRACH from Algeria, the net of international investment position, the amount of gross reserves. Additionally, it enables the calculation of some indicators such as the trade balance, exports as a percentage of imports (coverage rate) and reserves assets as a percentage of months of imports of goods and services.

All international monetary transactions are classified into specific accounts that the IMF has outlined in the Manual of Balance of Payments. The Bank of Algeria publishes the balance of payments of the country with some changes from the IMF's methodology.

- **Study problem**

In this paper, we will examine the balance of payments of Algeria from 2013 to 2022 as well as the resulting economic indicator.

- **Hypotheses**

The "basis account" is the sum of the current and the capital accounts and the net of the long-term financial transactions (Bank of France, 1995, p. 87). It is defined mathematically as follows:  $\text{Basis account} = \text{current account} + \text{capital account} + \text{net of the long-term financial transactions}$ . However, the net of the long-term financial transactions is differently calculated in the world. Many reasons can explain this fact, as the interweaving of short-term financial transactions and the long-term financial transactions, as well as to the loss of their meaning in the financial market (Bank of France, 1995, p. 93). To be more specific, the financial transactions (excluding reserves and related items) recorded in the balance of payments of Algeria published by the Bank of Algeria includes capital account, portfolio investment, direct investments and official capital. The official capital contains some medium and long term financial transactions as the MLT drawing and the MLT depreciations. Besides, the "net of other financial items" is not always introduced in its calculations. For example, the balance of payments of France for the year 1995 (Bank of France, 1995, p. 94) which is not the case for the Euro zone for the year 2007 (Krugman & Obstfeld, 2009, p. 313). As for the financial transactions (excluding reserves and related items) noted in the balance of payments of Algeria published by the IMF, they include capital account, direct investment, portfolio investment, financial derivatives (other than reserves) and employee stock and other investment. In this paper, we assume that the "basis account" of Algeria for both balances of payments is the sum the current and the capital accounts, portfolio investment and direct investment.

- **Objectives of the study**

In this paper, we first attempt to highlight the key economic and financial data from Algeria's balance of payments, and then to provide the major guiding principles of their explanation.

- **Approach and tools used**

We used two (02) databases, national (Bank of Algeria) and international (International Monetary Fund (IMF)). We have to mention that the methodology of the construction of the balance of payments of Algeria is inspired from that of IMF (Bank of Algeria, 2012). We will expose the balance of payments for the years 2021 and 2022 published by the IMF, but we will focus our analysis on the data established and published by the Bank of Algeria.

We will give, first, a summary of the most recent balance of payments which includes the details of the financing post published in a report by the Bank of Algeria (Bank of Algeria, 2022, p.123).

We will then, analyse the evolution of the principle indicators of the balance of payments during the period 2013-2022 published in the website of the Bank of Algeria (Bank of Algeria). We will inspire our analysis on the official study in this subject, published by the Bank of Algeria (Bank of Algeria, 2022).

Finally, we will study some indicators related to the current account of Algeria, such as the coverage ratio which refers to the ratio of the value of exported goods and services relative to those imported. A coverage ratio greater than 100 indicates that the country has a foreign trade surplus, less than 100 represents a foreign trade deficit, and equals 0 means a balanced foreign trade. It is calculated with the formula:  $\text{coverage ratio} = \frac{\text{Exports}}{\text{Imports}} \times 100$ . Supplementary data exploited are given by the IMF (IMF) and the National Office for Statistics (ONS, 2022): -the net of current account, as percent of GDP (IMF); -export effort as the exported goods and services relative to GDP. In other words,  $\text{export effort} = \frac{\text{exports}}{\text{GDP}} \times 100$  (ONS, 2022); -import penetration rate is the proportion of the market for a particular type of good that is supplied by imports. A rise in import penetration may be explained by three reasons: an increase in demand which cannot be met from domestic sources, worsening of the competitiveness of domestic suppliers, or relaxation or removal of restrictions on imports according to Oxford Dictionary (Oxford reference) (ONS, 2022); and -the structure of the exports and imports (ONS, 2022).

- **Previous studies**

Prior researches have examined the balance of payments, but we will focus on the official report published by the Bank of Algeria, in 2021, titled Economic and Monetary Evolution (Bank of Algeria). It provides an analysis on the basis of the published data.

## **2. Balance of payments's theoretical framework**

### **2.1. Balance of payments accounting**

The Balance of payments of Algeria published by the Bank of Algeria is inspired from the BPM5 (Bank of Algeria, 2012, p.94-98). The IMF summarizes the methodology of construction of balance of payments as follows (IMF, 1993, pp.35-50). The standard components are comprised of two main groups of accounts: "the current account" which includes goods, services, income and transfers and "the capital and financial account". Most items covered by the current account of the standard components should show gross debits and credits and most items in the capital and financial account should be made on a net basis; that is, each component should be shown only as a credit or a debit. Inflows of real resources, increases in financial assets, and decreases in liabilities should be registered as debits; outflows of real resources, decreases in financial assets, and increases in liabilities should be recorded as credits. Application of the principles discussed should result in a consistent body of positive and negative items with a net (conceptual) total of zero. In reality, however, when all actual items are totaled, the resulting balance will almost inevitably show a net credit or a net debit. That balance is the result of "errors and omissions" in the compilation of statements. "Reserve assets" includes transactions in assets that are considered by the monetary authorities of an economy to be available for supporting payments imbalances and meeting other financial needs.

### **2.2. Overview of Algeria's balance of payments: 2021**

We can summarize the different accounts of the balance of payments of Algeria published by the Bank of Algeria in a simple scheme (**Figure 1**). The Bank of Algeria's balance of payments for Algeria does not exactly correspond to the IMF's original version (Tables 1 and 2). Some differences can be highlighted as follows:

-balance on factor income" and "balance on transfers" of in the Algerian version are referred to as "primary income" and "secondary income," respectively in the IMF version;

**Figure (1): Overview of Algeria's balance of payments, Billions of US Dollars: 2021**

**The source:** Data published in the annual report of the Bank of Algeria (Bank of Algeria, 2022, p.123). \* are data from

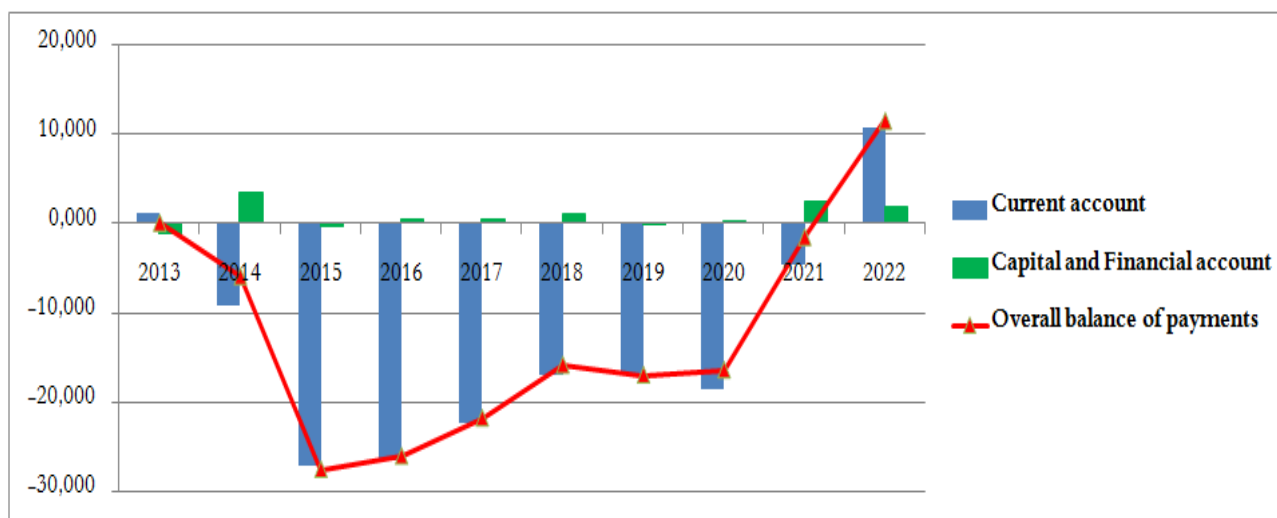
“capital account” and “financial account” are not separated in the Algerian version. Besides, “net

-the principal accounts on which we can calculate the equilibrium of the balance of payments in the IMF version are “Balance on current, capital and financial account” (-1.4416 billions of US Dollars), “Net errors and omissions” (-0.073 billions of US Dollars) and “Reserves and related items” (1.5155 billions of US Dollars). The sum of “Balance on current, capital and financial account” and “Net errors and omissions” are equal to “Reserves and related items”. This value is not too far from the given Algerian “Balance on current, capital and financial account” which is -1.472 billions of US Dollars by excluding “Net errors and Omissions” which are already introducing in that account by definition.

### 3.1. Overall balance of payments depends on current account: 2013-2022

Overall balance of payments is primary related to the current account; capital and financial account is very low comparing to the current account. This observation has been already stated in the Bank of Algeria report (Bank of Algeria, 2022, p.86). An improvement of the overall balance of payments, and consequently the current account, is observed since 2016. Overall balance of payments surplus (and trade balance surplus) is registered in 2022 (Figure 2).

Figure (2): Overall balance of payments and current account: 2013–2022



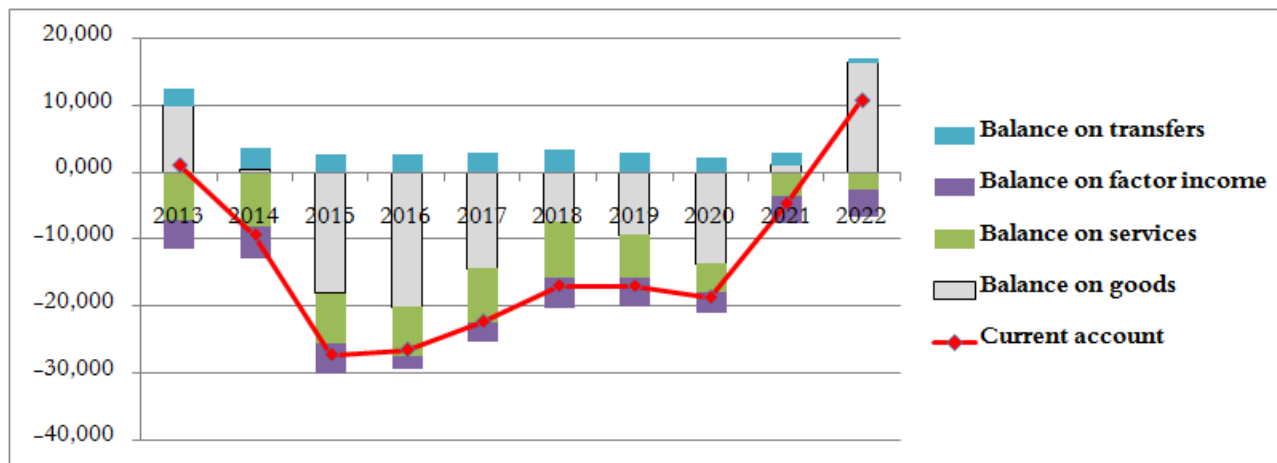
The source: Done by the Author from data of the Bank of Algeria website (Bank of Algeria).

The analysis of the overall balance of payments of Algeria must be conducted from the current account, due to the strong connection between them.

### 3.2.Current account depends on balance on goods: 2013-2022

We have to mention, first, that there is no perfect equality between the current account and its components.

Figure (3): Current account and balance on goods: 2013–2022



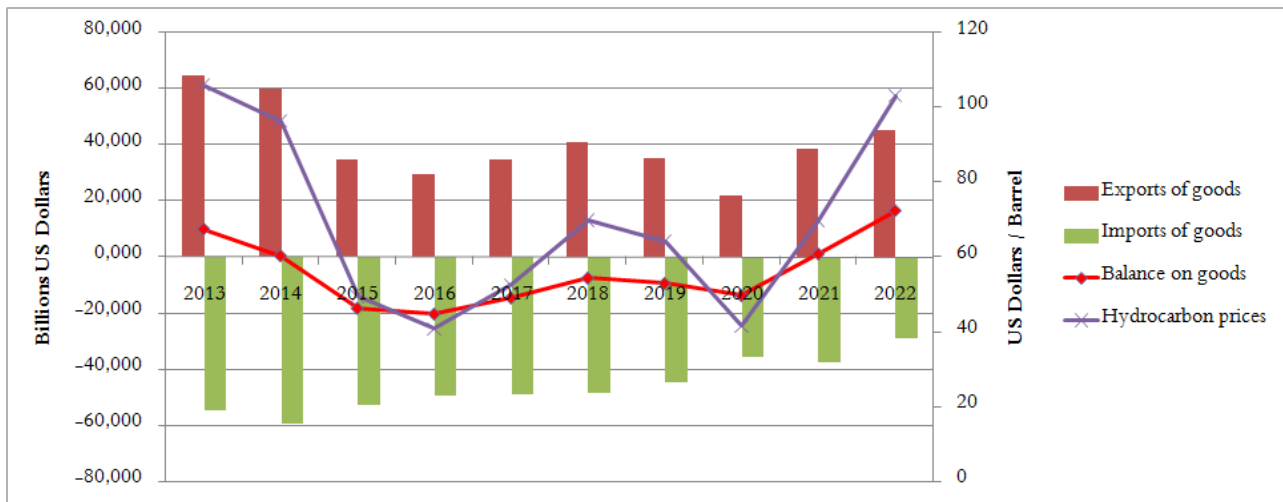
The source: Done by the Author from data of the Bank of Algeria website (Bank of Algeria).

Essentially, the current account is reliant on the goods balance, except for the year 2014 where the balance of services is more important. The balance on transfers is the lowest one. This account has improved since 2016. A surplus is noted for the year 2022 (Figure 3). The coverage ratio is increasing from 60% in 2020 to more than 100% in 2022. As a ratio of GDP, the current account fell from -16.37 in 2016 to -2.83 in 2022 (Table 4). The analysis of this account should be examined from the balance on goods in the first place and the balance of services in a second place.

### 3.3.Balance on goods depends on hydrocarbon prices : 2013-2022

We have to mention, first, that there is no perfect equality between the current account and its balances.

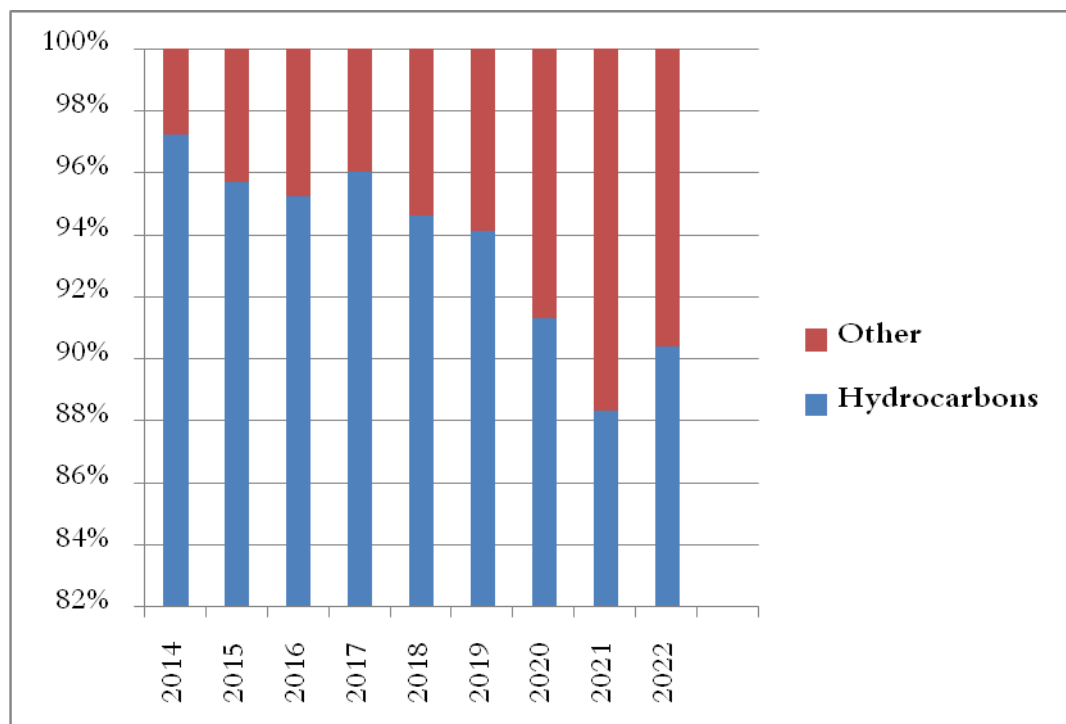
Figure (4): Balance of goods and hydrocarbons prices: 2013–2022



The source: Done by the Author from data of the Bank of Algeria (Bank of Algeria) and Statista websites (Statista).

Balance on goods and hydrocarbons prices (so exports on goods) are symmetric (Figure 4). Exports of goods are comprised from more than 82.3% of hydrocarbons as the lowest value registered in the period 2013-2022 (Figure 5).

Figure (5): Exports of goods:2013–2022

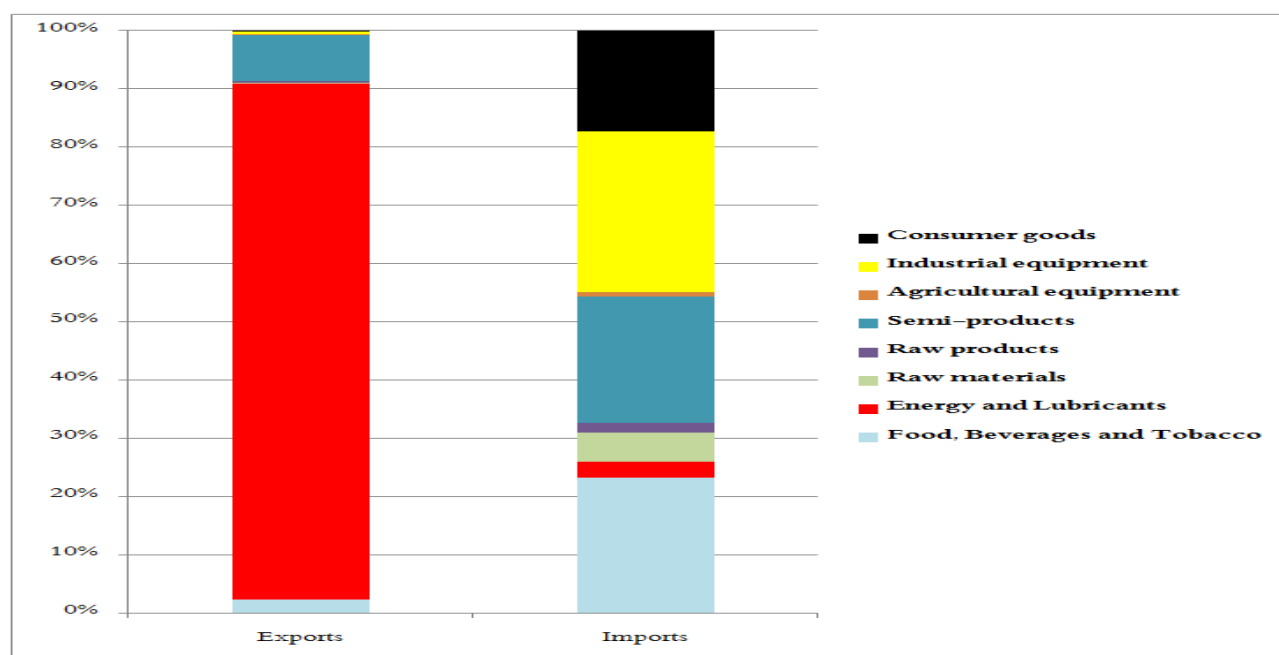


The source: Done by the Author from data of the Bank of Algeria website (Bank of Algeria).

The Top goods exported excluding hydrocarbons are cane or beet sugar, Degletnour dates and Carobs, including carob seeds covered by the food sector (NSA 10) and mineral and chemical nitrogen fertilizer, Naphtha solvents, Anhydrous ammonia, Natural calcium Phosphates, Helium, Methanol contained in the chemical sector (NSA 9) (Tables 5 and 6). The overall export effort in Algeria is low: 11.7% (Table 7). As for imports of goods, the main exported goods are vehicles (Heavy industry), medicine (Chemical industry), wheat and meslin, milk and corn (agriculture)

(Tables 10 and 11). The overall import penetration rate 16.8% in which 80.4% is registered by the heavy industry (Table 12).

Figure (6): Foreign exchange by groups of use: 2020



The source: Done by the Author from data of the ONS report (ONS, 2022, p.13).

By groups of use, many products are imported: industrial equipment (27%), food, beverages and tobacco (23%), semi-products (21%) and consumer goods (17%), whereas exports are concentrated on energy and lubricants (89%) (Figure 6).

#### 4. Conclusion

This paper examined the balance of payments. The methodology adopted in Algeria is inspired from that of IMF. However, several differences are observed in capital and financial account as well as errors and omissions. In terms of its content, a structural deficit is recorded in the context of a low capital and financial account combined with a structural deficit of the current account. This structural deficit is mainly explained by the non-diversification of exports (production).

#### 5. Results

In this paper, we discussed the following results. The overall balance of payments is in deficit which is primarily resulting from the current account. Balance on goods is the most component of the current account. Given that Algeria exports primarily hydrocarbons, the price of hydrocarbons is a key-factor in determining the balance of goods (and thus the stricto sensu balance), the current account, and even the overall balance of payments. As for the foreign investment, a net decline is observed the last years. The climate business as registered by the World Bank is not favorable.

#### 6. Recommendations

Trade balance should not be interpreted in an accounting terms: a surplus is not always favorable, and a deficit is not necessarily unfavorable. For example, the first case might emerge from the imports of industrial equipment used in national production, whereas the second scenario might be an inflationary factor. Thus, trade balance deficit has not the same meaning in all the countries neither the same reasons; the nature of goods has to be considered (Boudjema, 2002, pp.98-99). However, trade balance surplus in Algeria is mainly attributed to the hydrocarbons prices. The structure of exported goods is concentrated on an unsustainable natural resource. Gross reserves are 45.296 billions of US Dollars or 12.285 months of imports of goods and non-factor services, in 2021. In view of these data, the debate focuses on three (03) avenues of research. The first one

concerns foreign exchange reserves. The increase in gross reserves corresponds to “unproductive reserves”, a form of “hoarding”, a part of which should be used for productive purposes rather than accumulative ones (Clerc, p.347). The second avenue of research concerns the production of non-hydrocarbon goods and, in general, the conception of an export diversification strategy. The third avenue of research is to improve the business climate, due to the sustainable decline in FDI since 2019 and the low rank registered in doing business (157/190) in 2020 (World Bank, 2020, p.5).

## **7. References**

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## 8. Appendices:

Table (1) : Balance of payments of Algeria, billions of US Dollars, provisional data : 2021

Item	Year	2021
<b>Current account</b>		-4.636
Balance on goods		1.153
Goods, credit (exports)		38.558
Hydrocarbons		34.058
Other		4.500
Goods, debit (imports)		-37.405
Balance on services		-3.638
Services, credit (exports)		3.202
Services, debit (imports)		-6.840
Balance on factor income		-3.952
Factor income, credit		0.748
Factor income, debit		-4.700
Interest payments		-0.132
Other		-4.568
of which: share of associates of SONATRACH		-3.042
Balance on transfers		1.801
<b>Balance on capital and Financial account</b>		<b>3.158</b>
Capital account		-0.003
Portfolio investment		0.000
Net direct investments		0.921
Net official capital		-0.230
Drawing		0.000
Depreciations		-0.230
Net of other financial items		2.469
of which: Net errors and omissions		*0.007
<b>Overall balance of payments</b>		<b>-1.479</b>
<b>Financing</b>		<b>1.479</b>
Increase in gross reserves (-)		4.146
Repurchases from the IMF		
Other receivables, investment income due		0.059
SDR allocations		-2.665
IMF reserve position		-0.062
For memory :		
Gross reserves (excluding gold)		45.296
In months of imports of goods and non-factor services.		12.285
Unit value of crude oil exports (US dollars/barrel)		72.747

**The source:** Data published in the annual report of the Bank of Algeria (Bank of Algeria, 2022, p.123). \* are data from the Bank of Algeria website (Bank of Algeria). Translated from French by the Author.

**Table (2) : Balance of payments of Algeria, Billions of US Dollars: 2021-2022**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>
Current account (excludes reserves and related items)		-4.5465	18.2792
Goods, credit (exports)		38.6284	65.0799
Goods, debit (imports)		37.3950	38.6929
Balance on goods		1.2333	26.3870
Services, credit (exports)		3.2222	3.5845
Services, debit (imports)		6.9392	8.2905
Balance on goods and services		-2.4836	21.6810
Primary income, credit		0.6888	0.7989
Primary income, debit		4.7020	6.2305
Balance on goods, services, and primary income		-6.4969	16.2495
Secondary income, credit		2.3116	2.4891
Secondary income, debit		0.3613	0.4594
Capital account (excludes reserves and related items)		-0.0535	-0.0177
Capital account, credit		0.0001	0.0009
Capital account, debit		0.0536	0.0186
Balance on current and capital account		-4.6001	18.2615
Financial account (excludes reserves and related items)		-3.1584	-0.0875
Direct investment, assets		-0.0518	0.0706
Equity and investment fund shares		0.0000	0.0846
Debt instruments		-0.0518	-0.0140
Direct investment, liabilities		0.8692	0.0752
Equity and investment fund shares		0.8378	0.0672
Debt instruments		0.0314	0.0080
Portfolio investment, assets		...	...
Equity and investment fund shares		...	...
Debt instruments		...	...
Portfolio investment, liabilities		...	...
Equity and investment fund shares		...	...
Debt instruments		...	...
Financial derivatives (other than reserves) and employee stock		...	...
Fin. derivatives and employee stock options, assets		...	...
Fin. derivatives and employee stock options, liabilities		...	...
Other investment, assets		0.2612	0.7694
Other equity		...	...
Debt instruments		0.2612	0.7694
Other investment, liabilities		2.4987	0.8523
Other equity		...	...
Debt instruments		2.4987	0.8523
Balance on current, capital, and financial account		-1.4416	18,349.0
Net errors and omissions		-0.0738	0.4758
Reserves and related items		-1.5155	18.8248
Reserve assets		-1.5155	18.8248
Net credit and loans from the IMF (excluding reserve position)		0.0000	0.0000
Exceptional financing		...	...

**The source :** Data extracted from IMF Data Warehouse (IMF). This data report uses the BOP Standard Presentation format as defined in the 6th Edition of the Balance of Payments Manual (BPM6). (...) Indicates a lack of statistical data that can be reported or calculated from underlying observations.

**Table (3) : Balance of payments of Algeria, billions of US Dollars: 2013-2017**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>
<b>Current account</b>		<b>1.152</b>	<b>-9.278</b>	<b>-27.295</b>	<b>-26.551</b>	<b>-22.331</b>
Balance on goods		9.880	0.459	-18.083	-20.128	-14.412
Goods, credit (exports)		64.867	60.129	34.565	29.309	34.569
Hydrocarbons		63.816	58.462	33.081	27.918	33.202
Other		1.051	1.667	1.485	1.391	1.367
Goods, debit (imports)		-54.987	-59.670	-52.649	-49.437	-48.981
Balance on services		-7.001	-8.148	-7.529	-7.327	-8.034
Services, credit (exports)		3.776	3.556	3.475	3.434	3.112
Services, debit (imports)		-10.777	-11.704	-11.005	-10.761	-11.145
Balance on factor income		-4.519	-4.808	-4.453	-1.917	-2.831
Factor income, credit		3.549	3.230	2.192	2.089	2.033
Factor income, debit		-8.068	-8.038	-6.645	-4.006	-4.863
Interest payments		-0.067	-0.045	-0.124	-0.027	-0.037
Other		-8.002	-7.993	-6.521	-3.968	-4.825
of which: share of associates of		-5.911	-5.256	-3.721	-2.913	-3.221
Balance on transfers		2.792	3.219	2.771	2.822	2.945
Transfers, credit		3.441	3.849	3.222	3.133	3.387
Transfers, debit		-0.649	-0.630	-0.451	-0.311	-0.442
<b>Balance on capital and Financial account</b>		<b>-1.018</b>	<b>3.397</b>	<b>-0.242</b>	<b>0.519</b>	<b>0.568</b>
Capital account		0.000	-0.003	0.000	0.001	0.001
Net direct investments		1.965	1.525	-0.688	1.590	1.261
Net official capital		-0.384	0.518	-0.459	0.976	-0.066
MLT drawing		0.013	0.000	0.001	0.942	0.000
MLT depreciations		-0.446	-0.231	-0.381	-0.168	-0.168
CT drawing		4.289	5.952	4.820	4.184	4.005
CT depreciations		-4.240	-5.204	-4.899	-3.982	-3.903
Net of other financial items		-2.600	1.357	0.905	-2.048	-0.627
of which: Fiduciary currency balance		0.331	-0.028	-0.482	-0.696	-0.182
of which: Receivables balance		-1.542	1.745	1.425	-1.297	-0.654
of which: Net errors and omissions		-0.726	-0.361	-0.039	-0.055	0.209
<b>Overall balance of payments</b>		<b>0.133</b>	<b>-5.881</b>	<b>-27.537</b>	<b>-26.031</b>	<b>-21.762</b>

**The source:** Data published on the Bank of Algeria website (Bank of Algeria). Translated from French by the Author.

**Table (3): (Continued) Balance of payments of Algeria, billions of US Dollars : 2018–2022**

<b>Item \ Year</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021*</b>	<b>2022*</b>
<b>Current account</b>	<b>-16.914</b>	<b>-16.955</b>	<b>-18.688</b>	<b>-4.590</b>	<b>10.892</b>
Balance on goods	-7.458	-9.320	-13.622	1.094	16.411
Goods, credit (exports)	41.115	35.312	21.925	38.558	45.279
Hydrocarbons	38.897	33.244	20.016	34.058	40.932
Other	2.218	2.068	1.909	4.500	4.348
Goods, debit (imports)	-48.573	-44.632	-35.547	-	-
Balance on services	-8.256	-6.391	-4.328	-3.626	-2.632
Services, credit (exports)	3.267	3.239	2.989	3.221	2.632
Services, debit (imports)	-11.523	-9.630	-7.318	-6.847	-5.264
Balance on factor income	-4.595	-4.251	-2.994	-4.012	-4.115
Factor income, credit	1.152	1.043	0.847	0.689	0.524
Factor income, debit	-5.747	-5.294	-3.841	-4.701	-4.639
Interest payments	-0.043	-0.070	-0.041	-0.132	-0.101
Other	-5.702	-5.223	-3.798	-4.568	-4.537
of which: share of associates of SONATRACH	-3.752	-3.143	-2.010	-3.042	-3.032
Balance on transfers	3.395	3.007	2.138	1.828	0.763
Transfers, credit	3.743	3.375	2.450	2.191	0.988
Transfers, debit	-0.348	-0.369	-0.312	-0.363	-0.210
<b>Balance on capital and Financial account</b>	<b>1.094</b>	<b>0.029</b>	<b>0.292</b>	<b>2.401</b>	<b>1.789</b>
Capital account	0.000	0.000	-0.040	-0.068	0.000
Net directs investissements	0.621	1.351	1.045	0.844	-0.293
Net official capital	0.149	-0.074	-0.274	-0.230	0.044
MLT drawing	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
MLT depreciations	-0.129	-0.109	-0.090	-0.112	-0.047
CT drawing	3.404	3.579	2.966	2.710	2.036
CT depreciations	-3.127	-3.544	-3.150	-2.828	-1.945
Net of other financial items	0.325	-1.248	1.505	2.473	0.793
of which: Fiduciary currency balance	0.078	-0.816	-0.046	-0.268	0.020
of which: Receivables balance	0.209	-1.482	0.892	0.202	0.751
of which: Net errors and omissions	0.037	-0.056	-0.070	0.007	0.022
<b>Overall balance of payments</b>	<b>-15.820</b>	<b>-16.927</b>	<b>-16.369</b>	<b>-1.479</b>	<b>11.573</b>

**The source:** Data published on the Bank of Algeria website (Bank of Algeria). \* are provisional data. Translated from French by the Author.

**Table (4) : Net current account/GDP, %: 2013-2021**

<b>Year</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>
<b>Value</b>	0.57	-4.33	16.29	-16.37	-12.97	-9.67	-9.87	-12.54	-2.83

**The source:** Data of the IMF (IMF).

**Table (5) : Top exported goods of Algeria, Billions of DA and tonnes: 2020**

<b>Code</b>	<b>Goods</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Quantity</b>
3102	Mineral or chemical nitrogen fertilizers	102 380	3 391 785
1701	Cane or beet sugar	38 428	805 716
2707	Naphtha solvents, other uses	37 954	824 245
2814	Anhydrous ammonia	23 889	937 396
2523	Non-pneumatic cements known as <<clinkers>>	10 587	2 845 760
804	Degletnour fresh dates	9 265	69 798
2510	Natural calcium Phosphates	7 031	1 109 726
2804	Helium	6 744	2 208
8411	Turbojets and turbopropellers	5 845	233
7214	Steel iron bars	4 040	68 928
2905	Methanol (methyl alcohol)	3 290	90 075
8450	Washing machines	2 946	7 803
1212	Carobs (including carob seeds)	2 360	14 284
7005	Ice in plates or sheets	1 936	61 388

**The source :** (ONS, 2022, p.89). Translated from French by the Author.

**Table (6): Exports of Algeria, by sectors of activity (Nomenclature of activities sectors (NSA)), Billions of DA and %: 2020**

<b>NSA</b>	<b>Sectors of activity</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>%</b>
01	Agriculture, Fishing and Hunting	13 540.3	0.5
02	Water and Energy	0.0	0.0
03	Hydrocarbons	2 560 472.7	90.0
05	Mines and Quarries	7 157.9	0.3
06	Steel, Metal, Mechanical and Electrical industries	21 817.8	0.8
07	Construction materials, Ceramics and Glass	13 714.4	0.5
08	Buildings and Public works	0.0	0.0
09	Chemicals, Rubber and Plastics	179 452.1	6.3
10	Food industries, Tobacco and Matches	43 634.8	1.5
11	Textile industries, Hosiery and Clothing	1 713.3	0.1
12	Leather and Footwear industries	647.2	0.0
13	Wood, Cork, Paper and Printing	4 130.5	0.1
14	Various industries	90.6	0.0
<b>Total</b>		<b>2 846 371.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**The source :** (ONS, 2022, p.67). Translated from French by the Author.

Table (7): Export effort, by sectors of activity (Nomenclature of activities sectors (NSA)), %: 2020

NSA	Sectors of activity	2020
01	Agriculture, Fishing and Hunting	0.5
02	Water and Energy	0.0
03	Hydrocarbons	42.1
05	Mines and Quarries	12.3
06	Steel, Metal, Mechanical and Electrical industries	4.9
07	Construction materials, Ceramics and Glass	6.6
09	Chemicals, Rubber and Plastics	79.3
10	Food industries, Tobacco and Matches	3.1
11	Textile industries, Hosiery and Clothing	2.6
12	Leather and Footwear industries	9.0
13	Wood, Cork, Paper and Printing	7.0
14	Various industries	0.2
<b>Total</b>		<b>11.7</b>

The source : (ONS, 2022, p.93). Translated from French by the Author.

Table (8) : Exports and imports of Algeria, by groups of use, Billions of US Dollars and %: 2020

Foreign exchange Group of use	Imports		Exports	
	Value	%	Value	%
Food, Beverages and Tobacco	8 014.3	23.29	445.1	2.23
Energy and Lubricants	919.9	2.67	17 676.2	88.69
Raw materials	1 722.7	5.01	15.6	0.08
Raw products	580.1	1.69	58.0	0.29
Semi-products	7 440.2	21.62	1 606.5	8.06
Agricultural equipment	269.9	0.78	1.4	0.01
Industrial equipment	9 493.0	27.58	86.4	0.43
Consumer goods	5 977.7	17.37	42.2	0.21
<b>Total</b>	<b>34 417.9</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>19 931.5</b>	<b>100.00</b>

The source : (ONS, 2022, p.13). Translated from French by the Author.

Table (9) : Average price of OPEC crude oil: 2013-2022

Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Price	105.87	96.29	49.49	40.76	52.51	69.78	64.04	41.47	69.72	102.97

The source : Data from Statista website (Statista).

**Table (10): Top imported goods, Billions of DA and tonnes: 2020**

<b>Code</b>	<b>Goods</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Quantity</b>
1001	Wheat and meslin	208 086.6	6 665 737,3
402	Milk and cream, concentrated or containing added sugar or other artificial sweetening	176 736.7	450 148.8
3004	Medicine containing antibiotics	150 533.7	14 653.7
1005	Corn	115 080.4	4 634 115,4
8517	Vehicles for the transport of goods	107 200.3	5 358.7
1701	Cane or beet sugar	94 952.2	2 337 092,0
7304	Tubes and pipes and hollow sections of iron or steel	85 171,1	184 855.0
1507	Soybean oil	71 926.8	756 788.6
2710	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals other than crude oils	69 029,5	917 749,7
3002	Specific serums of animals or immune persons	68 738,2	1 178,1
8411	Turbojets and turboprops and other gas turbines	58 414,4	2 414,3
2601	Iron ores	53 319,5	3 096 743,7
3901	Polymers of ethylene in primary forms	53 045,2	407 735,2
8481	Valves and similar components for pipes	47 072,8	23 692,0
8708	Shock accessories and their parts	42 750,8	58 583,0
4407	Wood sawn or boned longitudinally, sliced, peeled, or planed	42 075,7	846 452,6
1201	Soybean	40 963.3	821 650.3
2304	Cakes and other solid residues. whether or not ground or agglomerated	40 098.5	856 533.2
4011	New tyres in rubber	40 016.7	115 668.3
2403	Smoking tobacco, whether or not containing tobacco substitutes	39 436.4	16 879.5
3907	Poly acetals	39 176.2	297 673.6
8704	Vehicles for the transport of goods	37 659.9	37 678.7
8413	Pumps for liquids, whether or not incorporating a measuring device, liquid elevators	36 892.5	26 182.9
8414	Air or vacuum pumps, air and other gas compressors and fans	36 448.9	21 104.3
8421	Centrifuges, including centrifugal driers and apparatus for filtration	35 098.7	17 825.3
901	Coffee	31 450.7	137 265.1
2106	Food preparation	30 536.3	49 091.1
2713	Petroleum coke	30 264.3	747 616.8
7207	Billet, Forges and Lamins	28 911.1	547 518.4

**The source :** (ONS, 2022, p.54). Translated from French by the Author.

**Table (11): Imports of Algeria, by sectors of activity (Nomenclature of activities sectors (NSA)), Billions of DA and %: 2020**

<b>NSA</b>	<b>Sectors of activity</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>%</b>
01	Agriculture, Fishing and Hunting	542 977.0	12.4
02	Water and Energy	0.0	0.0
03	Hydrocarbons	116 633.6	2.7
05	Mines and Quarries	78 545.8	1.8
06	Steel, Metal, Mechanical and Electrical industries	1 740 960.9	39.9
07	Construction materials, Ceramics and Glass	50 057.5	1.1
08	Buildings and Public works	2 311.1	0.1
09	Chemicals, Rubber and Plastics	840 606.7	19.3
10	Food industries, Tobacco and Matches	631 415.5	14.5
11	Textile industries, Hosiery and Clothing	126 765.6	2.9
12	Leather and Footwear industries	23 765.1	0.5
13	Wood, Cork, Paper and Printing	167 005.4	3.8
14	Various industries	42 608.9	1.0
<b>Total</b>		<b>4 363 653.1</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**The source :** (ONS, 2022, p.24). Translated from French by the Author.

**Table (12): Import penetration rate, by sectors of activity (Nomenclature of activities sectors (NSA)), %: 2020**

<b>NSA</b>	<b>Sectors of activity</b>	<b>2020</b>
01	Agriculture, Fishing and Hunting	15.6
02	Water and Energy	0.0
03	Hydrocarbons	3.2
05	Mines and Quarries	60.6
06	Steel, Metal, Mechanical and Electrical industries	80.4
07	Construction materials, Ceramics and Glass	20.4
08	Buildings and Public works	0.0
09	Chemicals, Rubber and Plastics	94.7
10	Food industries, Tobacco and Matches	31.5
11	Textile industries, Hosiery and Clothing	66.3
12	Leather and Footwear industries	78.4
13	Wood, Cork, Paper and Printing	75.3
14	Various industries	42.2
<b>Total</b>		<b>16.8</b>

**The source:** (ONS, 2022, p.93-94). Translated from French by the Author.