

# 2013 Minerals Yearbook

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## SYRIA

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# THE MINERAL INDUSTRY OF SYRIA

By Mowafa Taib

Syria was not a significant producer of minerals in 2013 owing to the armed conflict that began in 2011 and continued throughout 2013. Because metals had not been mined in the country in recent years, mining activity was restricted to exploration for and production of fuel and industrial minerals. The mineral commodities that were produced in Syria in 2013 included natural crude asphalt, cement, fertilizer, gypsum, iron and steel, marble, natural gas, crude oil, phosphate rock, salt, silica sand, and volcanic tuff (table 1).

The armed conflict between the Government and several rebel groups continued to cause widespread destruction to commercial, industrial, and residential structures in many parts of the country and to force hundreds of thousands of people to flee their homes to settle in safe areas within the country and in the neighboring countries of Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey. Production of fuel and industrial minerals continued at reduced levels in 2013, especially natural gas, crude oil, and phosphate rock. By 2013, more than 40% of Syria's high-voltage lines were damaged and 30 power stations were inactive owing to the military conflict. The country's capacity to generate electricity, which amounted to 7.8 gigawatts in 2011, was reduced significantly because the power stations depended mainly (94%) on fuel oil and natural gas for power generation (U.S. Energy Information Administration, 2014).

Three types of economic sanctions were imposed against Syria by the United States in previous years and continued in 2013. The first type of sanction was by way of the Syria Accountability Act of 2004, which prohibits the export of most goods manufactured in the United States to Syria. The second type of sanction was through the USA PATRIOT Act, which has specific sanctions against the Commercial Bank of Syria. The third type of sanctions is contained in several Executive orders concerning Syria, which were issued between 2004 and 2012. These sanctions deny certain Syrian citizens, Government agencies, and private companies access to the U.S. financial system because of their association with terrorist organizations and (or) their association with destabilizing activities in Iraq and Lebanon. Executive Order 18582 of August 17, 2011, prohibits imports of petroleum and petroleum products from Syria into the United States and bans individuals from investing and operating in Syria (Obama, 2011; U.S. Department of State, 2014). Consequently, United States trade in goods with Syria, which includes exports and imports, was valued at \$40 million per year in both 2012 and 2013 compared with \$623 million in 2011 and \$932 million in 2010 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2014).

In June 2013, the Council of the European Union (EU Council) extended its sanctions against Syria for another year. These sanctions included an oil embargo and other trade bans as well as restrictions on investments, financial activity, and the transport sector. Additional actions by the EU Council included the freezing assets of a number of entities and individuals

associated with the violent repression in Syria, including the Central Bank of Syria (Council of the European Union, 2013).

## Government Policies and Programs

Law No. 26 of 2009 grants the state ownership for all surface and subsurface mineral resources within the country's borders and territorial waters. Law No. 91 of January 24, 2010, designates the General Establishment of Geology and Mineral Resources (GEGMR) as the Government agency in charge of all mining and quarrying activities in the country. Under law No. 91, the General Company for Marble and Asphalt as well as the Directorates of Salt Mines and Silica Sands at the General Company for Phosphate and Mines (GECOPHAM) were dissolved and their functions were assigned to the GEGMR. Except for phosphate rock production, which is carried out by the GECOPHAM, the GEGMR carries out virtually all mining activities in Syria either directly or through private contractors, including development, exploration, production activities, field and laboratory analyses, and geologic and geophysical studies. In 2012 (the latest year for which comprehensive data were available), the GEGMR issued 420 mining permits and 92 explosives permits, and fulfilled 13 contracts with private and state-owned cement and construction companies to supply them with such industrial minerals as gypsum, silica sand, and volcanic tuff. The GEGMR promoted investment opportunities in developing such industrial mineral commodities as bentonite, silica sand, volcanic tuff, and zeolites. The GEGMR employed 2,076 people in 2012 (General Establishment of Geology and Mineral Resources, 2013, p. 20, 35–36, 38).

## Production

The output of all mineral commodities in 2012 and 2013 was estimated to have decreased by about two-thirds from production levels in 2010 owing to the armed conflict in the country, which made it difficult to operate such mineral industry facilities as cement plants, gasfields and oilfields, iron and steel plants, petroleum refineries, and mines throughout the country. Data on mineral production are in table 1.

## Structure of the Mineral Industry

The Government was the major shareholder in the hydrocarbon sector through its ownership of Syrian Gas Co. (SGC) and Syrian Petroleum Co. (SPC) under the umbrella of General Petroleum Corp. (GPC) of the Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources (MOPMR). SGC and SPC held a 50% share in all crude oil and gas projects in Syria. SGC was the state-owned natural gas company. SGC managed the exploitation, marketing, processing, and transportation of natural gas in Syria, whereas SPC was in charge of crude oil exploration, production, and transportation. SPC had partnered with several international oil companies, such as China

Petrochemical Corp. (Sinopec), Gulfsands Petroleum Plc of the United Kingdom, Oil and Natural Gas Limited Corp. (ONGC) of India, Royal Dutch Shell plc of the United Kingdom, and Total S.A. of France through subsidiary companies. These subsidiaries included Al-Furat Petroleum Co., Deir Ezzor Petroleum Co., Dijla Petroleum Co., Hayan Petroleum Co., Oudeh Petroleum Co., and Syria-Sino Al-Kawkab Oil Co. Most of these companies had stopped their operations in Syria by the end of 2013, however, owing to international sanctions, deteriorating conditions, and the takeover by rebel forces of most of the oilfields in northeastern Syria (General Petroleum Corp., 2014; U.S. Energy Information Administration, 2014).

The Ministry of Industry is responsible for the cement and steel industries in the country through several state-owned enterprises that include the General Organization for Cement and Building Materials (GOCBM), the General Fertilizers Co., and the General Company for Iron and Steel Products (Hadeed Hama). Since 2010, privately operated local companies had been quarrying for industrial minerals that are used as building materials, such as basalt, celestial (white) sand, clays, dolomite, iron oxides, limestone (for cement), marble, sandstone, silica sand, and volcanic tuff. Privately operated cement and iron and steel plants were established based on investment law No. 10 of 1991. The law and its amendment are intended to enhance the flow foreign direct investment into the country and allow for the private sector to take a bigger stake in the economic development of the country. Companies that were established under investment law No. 10 include Al Badia Cement J.S.C. and Lafarge Cement Syria for cement production, and Al Wahib Group, Arabian Steel Co. (ASCO), Hmisho Steel S.A., International Company for Steel Rolling, Joudco Steel Ltd., and Syria Steel and Iron Co. (SALB) for iron and steel production (table 2).

## Commodity Review

### Metals

**Iron and Steel.**—The level of activity in the iron and steel sector in Syria continued to decrease because of the adverse effects of the armed conflict, which included shortages in the supply of electricity to steel plants owing to damages to the national grid, weak domestic demand for steel and other building materials, and difficulties in conducting trade with neighboring countries. According to the World Steel Association's latest statistics, crude steel production in Syria decreased to 10,000 metric tons (t) in 2012 and 2013 from 70,000 t in 2011. The country's imports of semifinished and finished steel products, which had exceeded 2 million metric tons (Mt) annually from 2005 to 2011, decreased to 267,000 t in 2013. Similarly, imports of ingots and semifinished steel products decreased to 152,000 t in 2013 from 266,000 t in 2012 and 901,000 t in 2011. The volume of flat, long, and tabular steel products imported in 2013 decreased to 56,000 t, 51,000 t, and 7,000 t from 616,000 t, 371,000 t, and 88,000 t, respectively, in 2011. Apparent steel use per capita dropped to about 22 kilograms (kg) in 2013 from 72 kg in 2011 (World Steel Association, 2014, p. 2, 34, 55, 60, 65, 70, 78, 87).

## Industrial Minerals

**Cement.**—The Al Badia cement plant at Abu Ash-Shamat, which was owned and operated by Al Badia Cement J.S.C., produced 550,000 t of cement in 2013 compared with 916,000 t of cement in 2012. The plant had the capacity to produce 1.6 million metric tons per year (Mt/yr) of cement after the completion of its phase 1 development. The company planned to double its capacity to 3.2 Mt/yr of cement after completion of phase 2; however, the project was put on hold as of yearend 2013. The decrease in cement production for the second consecutive year by Al Badia was attributed to weak demand because of the deterioration of security in the country, illegal trade of cement in the eastern and northern regions of the country, and risks related to the transport of cement to other parts of the country (Al Badia Cement Co. J.S.C., 2014, p. 16, 22).

Production at the Lafarge cement plant in northern Syria was also adversely affected by the armed conflict. Lafarge Cement Syria did not report specific details about operations during 2013. The plant, which uses coal as a source of energy, was owned by Lafarge S.A. (98.67%) and had the capacity to produce 2.6 Mt/yr of cement (Lafarge Group, 2014, p. 34, F72).

In 2013, the GOCBM, which managed nine state-owned cement plants throughout the country, reported an average decrease in cement production of 62% at its plants during the first half of 2013. The company's output during the first 6 months of 2013 decreased to 1.051 Mt from 2.752 Mt in 2012. The company attributed the sharp decrease in output to the sanctions imposed by Western countries that caused a shortage in the foreign currency needed to buy production components, such as clinker, from abroad (Al Watan, 2013).

**Phosphate Rock.**—Estimates of phosphate rock production and exports decreased to 1 Mt in 2013 following a reported 57% decrease to 1.5 Mt in 2012 from 3.5 Mt in 2011. The decreases were attributed to the deterioration of security in the country and to the call by the International Working Group on Sanctions (IWGS)—which includes 42 countries, the Arab League, and the European External Action Service—to member countries to stop importing phosphate rock from Syria. The call was issued during the seventh meeting of the IWGS, which was held in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada in June 2013 (Voltaire Network, 2013).

European countries had been the major buyers of phosphate rock from Syria, which had held 1.8 billion metric tons of phosphate rock reserves and had had plans to increase its phosphate rock production to 6 Mt/yr before the armed conflict started in 2011. The output of phosphate rock was used by the domestic market as well as by the Lebanese market, in particular, by Selaata Chemicals Co. Sal, which produced phosphoric acid and superphosphate fertilizer. In 2013, the Government agreed to export up to 400,000 t of washed phosphate rock to Iran as part of a barter arrangement (Al-Khalidi, 2013; General Establishment of Geology and Mineral Resources, 2013, p. 42; U.S. Department of State, 2014).

### Mineral Fuels

**Natural Gas and Petroleum.**—According to the BP p.l.c.'s 2014 statistical review of world energy, Syria's crude oil and

condensate production decreased by 67% to 56,000 barrels per day (bbl/d) in 2013 from 171,000 bbl/d in 2012, which was about a 57% decrease from the 401,000 bbl/d production in 2009; the volume of crude oil production was about 15% of the production level before the conflict. The U.S. Energy Information Administration, however, estimated that Syria's crude oil and condensate output was 25,000 bbl/d in 2013, indicating that crude oil production had decreased by about 90% since the first quarter of 2012. Dry natural gas production decreased by 15% to 4.5 billion cubic meters in 2013 from 5.3 billion cubic meters in 2012. The decrease in crude oil and natural gas production was attributed to the suspension of operations by international oil companies, such as CNPC, Gulfsands, Shell, and Total, because of sanctions and the Government losing control of most of the oilfields in northeastern Syria. The Government estimated that Syria's petroleum sector lost more than \$12 billion by yearend 2013 compared with a \$4 billion loss by yearend 2012. The estimated losses included direct losses, such as damage to hydrocarbon facilities, oil spills, and theft by rebel groups that controlled most of the crude oil wells in northeastern Syria. Indirect losses included the loss of revenue from oil exports (Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources, 2012; Butter, 2013; BP p.l.c., 2014, p. 8, 22; U.S. Energy Information Administration, 2014).

Syria's proven oil reserves were estimated to be 2.5 billion barrels (Gbb) by yearend 2012. The U.S. Geological Survey estimated that the Levant Basin, where the largest oilfield discoveries—the Tamar and Leviathan fields—are found, contains about 3.5 trillion cubic meters of recoverable gas and about 1.7 Gbb of technically recoverable oil. Syria trailed other countries in the region in developing its offshore oil and gas resources. The country's first offshore licensing round in 2007 received only one bid; however, Syrian officials expected that the offshore discoveries made in the Mediterranean Sea along the coasts of Cyprus, Egypt, the Gaza Strip, Israel, and Lebanon could make Syria's offshore blocks more attractive. In 2011, the Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources opened a second international offshore licensing round. The close of the round was originally scheduled for October 2011, but was then rescheduled twice. As of yearend 2013, no new date for completion of the bid round had been announced. In December, MOPMR and Russia's Soyuzneftegaz signed an agreement for Syria's first offshore oil exploration, development, and production in Block 2 of Syria's territorial waters in the Mediterranean Sea. The exploration area covers about 2,190 square kilometers. Soyuzneftegaz expected that the exploration phase would take more than 5 years to complete (ITAR TASS, 2014; U.S. Energy Information Administration, 2014).

## Outlook

Syria's economy, which contracted by 30% after 2 years of armed conflict, is expected to shrink further as the third year of the armed conflict continues to severely damage the country's infrastructure and displace thousands of people within and outside the country. The outlook for new exploration and production projects in the mineral sector is likely to remain

negative in the near future. Most of the international investors, who pulled out of the country following the deterioration of safety and security throughout the country as well as the imposition of sanctions on Government agencies, private companies, and individuals, are continuing to stay out of the country and are expected to remain so until the armed conflict is resolved. The conflict and sanctions continued to have an adverse effect on Syrian hydrocarbon sector activity, including exploration, development, production, transportation, distribution, and exportation. Syria's prospect of becoming a significant hydrocarbon transit country to Iraq, the Mediterranean area, and Europe is severely diminished.

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TABLE 1  
SYRIA: PRODUCTION OF MINERAL COMMODITIES<sup>1</sup>

(Thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Commodity	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 <sup>e</sup>
<b>METALS</b>					
Steel: <sup>e</sup>					
Crude	70	70	70	10	10
Manufactured <sup>2</sup>	760	700	890	130	130
<b>INDUSTRIAL MINERALS</b>					
Asphalt	132	157	81	13	10
Cement, hydraulic	5,176	6,000	5,000	6,000 <sup>r</sup>	4,000
Gypsum	403	540	559	328	300
Nitrogen:					
N content of ammonia	180	169	85	50 <sup>e</sup>	50
N content of urea	119	116	70	61	61
Phosphate:					
Phosphate rock, mine output:					
Gross weight	2,128	3,167	3,541	1,534	1,000
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> content (30%)	740	950	1,062	460	300
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> equivalent:					
Phosphatic fertilizers	150	176	85	85	85
Phosphoric acid <sup>e</sup>	100	61	50	50	50
Salt	78	81	71	34	30
Sand and gravel	1,382	1,445	4,956	1,103	1,100
Stone:					
Dolomite, refractory grade <sup>4</sup>	50,000 <sup>e</sup>	53,300	35,700	21,200	20,000
Gravel and crushed rock <sup>4</sup>	420	400	820	300 <sup>e</sup>	300
Marble materials	270	300	173 <sup>r</sup>	80	80
Marble blocks           thousand square meters	301	218	124 <sup>r</sup>	123	100
Volcanic tuff	958	910	809 <sup>r</sup>	485 <sup>r</sup>	324 <sup>3</sup>
Sulfur:					
Byproduct of petroleum and natural gas	25	26	26 <sup>e</sup>	26	20
Sulfuric acid: <sup>e</sup>					
Gross weight	360	166 <sup>3</sup>	83	40	40
S content	117	54	27	13	13
<b>MINERAL FUELS AND RELATED MATERIALS</b>					
Gas, natural:					
Gross <sup>e</sup> million cubic meters	7,948 <sup>3</sup>	8,000	9,000	6,000 <sup>r</sup>	5,000
Dry                       do.	5,600	8,000 <sup>r</sup>	7,100 <sup>r</sup>	5,300 <sup>r</sup>	4,500 <sup>3</sup>
Natural gas plant liquids <sup>e</sup> thousand 42-gallon barrels	3,650	3,650	3,650	1,800 <sup>r</sup>	1,500
Petroleum:					
Crude                   do.	146,365	140,525	119,355	62,415 <sup>r</sup>	20,440 <sup>3</sup>
Refinery products:					
Liquefied petroleum gas   do.	1,679 <sup>r</sup>	1,715	1,679 <sup>r</sup>	NA	NA
Gasoline               do.	12,884 <sup>r</sup>	12,884 <sup>r</sup>	12,921 <sup>r</sup>	NA	NA
Naphtha               do.	4,072	7,080	5,000 <sup>r</sup>	NA	NA
Kerosene and jet fuel   do.	3,248 <sup>r</sup>	3,212 <sup>r</sup>	3,248 <sup>r</sup>	NA	NA
Distillate fuel oil   do.	29,689	29,346	29,602 <sup>r</sup>	NA	NA
Residual fuel oil   do.	32,886 <sup>r</sup>	33,653	32,886 <sup>r</sup>	NA	NA
Asphalt               do.	2,898	3,000 <sup>e</sup>	3,000 <sup>r</sup>	NA	NA
Other               do.	5,644 <sup>r</sup>	810 <sup>r</sup>	2,914 <sup>r</sup>	NA	NA
Total               do.	93,000 <sup>r</sup>	91,700 <sup>r</sup>	91,250 <sup>r</sup>	NA	NA

<sup>e</sup>Estimated; estimated data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown. <sup>r</sup>Revised. do. Ditto. NA Not available.

<sup>1</sup>Table includes data available through September 18, 2014.

<sup>2</sup>Mostly from imported crude and semimanufactured steel.

<sup>3</sup>Reported figure.

<sup>4</sup>Converted to thousand metric tons from thousand cubic meters.

TABLE 2  
SYRIA: STRUCTURE OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRY IN 2013

(Thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Commodity		Major operating companies and major equity owners	Location of main facilities	Annual capacity
Asphalt		General Establishment of Geology and Mineral Resources (GEGMR) (Government, 100%)	Al Bishri, Dayr az Zawr, and Kafriyah, Latakia	100
Cement		Adra Cement and Building Materials Co. <sup>1</sup>	Adra	1,500
Do.		Al-Badia Cement Co. J.S.C. (Al Muhaidib Holding Co., 29.5%; Syrinvest Holding B.V., 26%; Pubic stockholders, 15%; Menaf S.A.S., 12%; Ziad Al Zaim, 7.5%; Al Fozan Holding Co., 5%)	Abu ash Shamat	1,600
Do.		Al-Hasakeh Cement L.L.C. (Guris Holdings, 100%)	Clinker mill at Al-Hasakeh	700
Do.		Al-Shahaba Cement and Building Materials Co. <sup>1</sup>	Sheikh Said, Aleppo	740
Do.		do.	Maslamieh, Aleppo	220
Do.		Arabian Cement Co. <sup>1</sup>	do.	876
Do.		Guris Raqqa Cement Co. (Guris Holdings, 100%)	Clinker mill at Ar Reqqah	1,500
Do.		Lafarge Cement Syria (Lafarge S.A., 98.67%, and Mas Economic Group S.A., 1.33%)	Ayn Al-Arab, Aleppo	2,600
Do.		Military Housing Cement Group (Government, 100%)	Musselemieh	336
Do.		Rastan Cement and Building Materials Co. <sup>1</sup>	Rastan	130
Do.		The Syrian Company for Cement and Building Materials <sup>1</sup>	Hama cement plant 1	1,330
Do.		do.	Hama cement plant 2	328
Do.		do.	Hama cement plant 3	1,200
Do.		Tartus Cement and Building Materials Co. <sup>1</sup>	Tartus	1,825
Gypsum		General Establishment of Geology and Mineral Resources (GEGMR) (Government, 100%)	Ar Reqqah, Jayrud, and Latakia	573
Marble		do.	Zobar, Latakia, and Sabboura	600
Natural gas	million cubic meters	Al-Furat Petroleum Co. [Syrian Petroleum Co, 50%, and a consortium of Syria Shell Petroleum Development B.V., Himalaya Energy Services B.V., and China National Petroleum Corp. (CNPC), 50%]	Processing plant at Omar field	2,400
Do.	do.	Ebla Petroleum Co. [Suncor Energy Inc., 50%, and General Petroleum Corp. (GPC), 50%]	Ash Shaer and Cherrife	2,500
Do.	do.	Syrian Gas Co. (Government, 100%)	Arak	13,770
Do.	do.	do.	Dubayat	14,872
Do.	do.	do.	Processing plant at Dayr az Zawr	4,750
Do.	do.	do.	Processing plant at Palmyra	2,200
Do.	do.	do.	Processing plant at Jebissa	1,060
Do.	do.	do.	Processing plant at Suwaydiyah	240
Do.	do.	do.	Abu Rabah, Al-Fayed north, Qumqum, Bilas, Al-Rasm, and Abu Al Dhuhur	1,825
Nitrogen:				
Ammonia <sup>2</sup>		General Fertilizers Co. (Government, 100%)	Homs	300
Urea		do.	do.	330
Fertilizers		do.	do.	200
Petroleum:				
Crude	thousand 42-gallon barrels	Al Bou Kamal Petroleum Co. [General Petroleum Corp. (GPC), 50%, and Tatneft Oil Co., 50%]	Al Kishima oilfield	NA
Do.	do.	Al-Furat Petroleum Co. [General Petroleum Corp. (GPC), 50%; Syria Shell Petroleum Development B.V., 31.25%; Himalaya Energy Syria B.V., 18.75%]	Al Izba, Al Ward, Galban, Jarnof/Saban, Maleh/Azraq, Omar/Omar North, Sijan, Tanak, and Thayyam fields	NA
Do.	do.	Deir Ezzor Petroleum Co. [General Petroleum Corp. (GPC), 50%, and Total S.A., 50%]	Al-Mazraa, Attala North Jafra, Qahar, Tabiyeh fields	NA
Do.	do.	Dijla Petroleum Co. [General Petroleum Corp. (GPC), 50%, and Gulfsands Petroleum, p.l.c., 50%]	Khurbet East field	NA
Do.	do.	Oudeh Petroleum Co. [General Petroleum Corp. (GPC), 50%, and China Petrochemical Corp. (Sinopec), 50%]	do.	NA
Do.	do.	Syria-Sino Al Kawkab Oil Co. [General Petroleum Corp. (GPC), 50%, and China Petrochemical Corp. (Sinopec), 50%]	Oudeh field	NA

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2—Continued  
 SYRIA: STRUCTURE OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRY IN 2013

(Thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Commodity		Major operating companies and major equity owners	Location of main facilities	Annual capacity
<b>Petroleum—Continued</b>				
Crude—Continued	thousand 42-gallon barrels	Syrian Petroleum Co. (Government, 100%)	Jebissa, Karatchok, Rumailan, and Suwaydiyah fields	NA
Refined	do.	Banias Refinery Co. (Government, 100%)	Banias	48,545
Do.	do.	Homs Refinery Co. (Government, 100%)	Homs	39,055
Phosphate rock		General Company for Phosphate and Mines (GECOPHAM) (Government, 100%)	Alsharqiya (A and B Mines)	2,575
Do.		do.	Khunayfis	1,000
Phosphatic fertilizers		General Fertilizers Co. (Government, 100%)	Homs	450
Phosphoric acid		do.	do.	100
Salt		General Establishment of Geology and Mineral Resources (GEGMR) (Government, 100%)	Dayr az Zawr	72
<b>Steel:</b>				
Billet		General Company for Iron and Steel Products (Hadeed Hama) (Government, 100%)	Hama	70
Rolled		Al Wahib Group	Tartus	100
Do.		Arabian Steel Co. (ASCO)	Jableh	300
Do.		General Company for Iron and Steel Products (Hadeed Hama) (Government, 100%)	Hama	78
Do.		Hmisho Steel S.A.	Latakia	500
Do.		International Company for Steel Rolling	Hessya	300
Do.		Joudco Steel Ltd.	do.	150
Do.		Middle East Steel Industries	Yabroud	140
Do.		Orient Co.	Aleppo	NA
Do.		Syria Steel and Iron Co. (SALB)	Adra	NA
Sulfur	metric tons	Homs Refinery Co.	Homs	40,000
Do.	do.	do.	Processing plant at Suwaydiyah	NA
Do.	do.	Syrian Petroleum Co. (Government, 100%)	Processing plant at Jebissa	NA
Sulfuric acid		General Fertilizers Co. (Government, 100%)	Homs	406
Volcanic tuff		General Establishment of Geology and Mineral Resources (GEGMR) (Government, 100%)	Quarries at Daraa, Assowaida, Al Hasakah, and Arraqah	1,000

Do., do. Ditto. NA Not available.

<sup>1</sup>Subsidiary of the General Organization of Cement and Building Materials (GOCBM), which is 100% Government owned.

<sup>2</sup>Expressed in nitrogen equivalent.