

Required Report: Required - Public Distribution

Date: October 23, 2023

Report Number: AG2023-0013

Report Name: Dairy and Products Annual

Country: Algeria

Post: Algiers

Report Category: Dairy and Products

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Report Highlights:

The government focus on modernizing and expanding the dairy sector remains a priority. In September 2023, APHIS signed the bilateral export certificate for U.S. bovine semen and embryos, with substantial interest from the Algerian dairy sector. At the same time, Algeria continues to be one of the leading global dairy powder importers. Algeria's milk powder imports increased in CY 2022, and are forecast to keep the upward trend in 2023.

Executive Summary

Algeria is one of the leading consumers of milk in North Africa. Current local fluid milk production is estimated to meet just over half of the annual 4.5 billion liters (4.5 MMT) of consumption.

In the past twenty years, the GOA has adopted various incentives and programs to increase domestic milk production, to expand herd size and productivity. However, despite the success of some programs, constraints still remain in animal husbandry, feed and nutrition management.

As such, Post estimates that milk powder imports will remain on upward trend in 2023.

Trade Data Monitor (TDM) figures show that in Calendar year (CY) 2022, Algeria's milk powder imports increased compared to CY 2021. Algeria imported almost 419,000 metric tons (MT) of total dry milk powder; whole milk powder (WMP) and nonfat dry milk (NFDM).

Algeria's imports of both butter and cheese are on a downward trend the past five years due mainly to the measures implemented to control imports of food products as well as international prices that are on upward trend.

Production

The Government of Algeria's (GOA) overall strategy to develop and improve domestic production and reduce imports for several sectors including dairy remains priority. Despite the success of some development programs, Algeria still relies on imports for its needs. In 2022, the Minister of Agriculture, Abdelhafid Henni estimated local fluid milk production at 2.5 billion liters per year – equivalent to 2.5 million metric tons (MMT), while domestic market needs for fresh milk were estimated at 4.5 billion liters per year (4.5 MMT).

Cow's milk represents 70 percent of the domestic production. Other milk production comes from sheep and goats. Camel dairy production is marginal. However, the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) is encouraging camel and goat breeding in the Saharan areas to improve camel milk production. Algeria does not produce milk powder.

Government Programs to Increase Domestic Production

In the past twenty years, the GOA has adopted various incentives to increase domestic milk production. There were several programs available to expand herd size and productivity including by increasing access to artificial insemination, embryo transfer, and importing pregnant heifers and dairy cattle.

Subsidies: In addition, the GOA provides more than 18 billion Algerian Dinars (AD), (\$129 million) in annual support for the local production of fresh milk. This amount of subsidy mainly includes subsidies for dairy cattle breeders (12 AD per liter) (\$0.088/l), milk collectors (5 AD per liter), (\$0.037/l) and dairy processors (4 AD per liter), (\$0.029/l). The dairy cow breeders receive a subsidy of 60,000 AD (\$444.44) for each new dairy cow birth, while ensuring veterinary coverage and free vaccination against

foot-and-mouth disease. The MOA also supports fodder production and irrigation as well as acquisition of fodder seeds, the production of silage and wrapped fodder, as well as provides subsidies for the construction of stables and the acquisition of irrigation systems to produce fodder.

Despite programs designed to increase milk production over these years, constraints still remain in animal husbandry, feed and nutrition management. In addition, there is need for improved genetics and modern fresh milk collection system. Moreover, Post estimates that pasture area is not adequate to expand herd size.

Agricultural Roadmap: To address these issues and production shortfall, in its Agricultural Roadmap 2020-2024, the GOA encourages modern industrial agriculture, using new technologies, digitization as well as innovative tools and renewable energies. The government's five-year plan re-orientes towards modern agricultural complexes with intensive production. The goal is to move towards fully integrated dairy facilities that produce quality fresh milk from pasture-fed cows, as well as milk collection centers and heifer nurseries. To do so, the Ministry of Agriculture has engaged in programs involving land grants to private industrialists and investors to launch farms. The MOA has created the [office for the development of industrial agriculture in the Saharan areas](#) to promote agriculture investments. The latter will be facilitating procedures for investors (local and foreign) in their projects using new technologies and innovative tools.

As part of the Roadmap, the MOA also encourages the creation of small dairy units in the mountainous areas and encourages camel and goat breeding in the Saharan areas. The MOA has urged the small farmers to modernize their livestock structures and equipment to improve management and milk collection. The MOA has also encouraged dairy farmers to organize into cooperatives to reduce production costs by sharing the use of the equipment and access bank credits.

Private Sector Investment: There is also foreign investor interest in the Algerian dairy production. In 2022, two large dairy producers from the Gulf: Qatar's Baladna and Saudi Arabia's Almarai, announced that they were considering launching dairy operations in Algeria. According to press reports, Qatar was in talks with the Algerian government for a land concession to open a dairy cattle breeding program and milk production site. Meanwhile, Almarai group has visited Algeria several times and met with the Algerian Trade Ministry to discuss potential dairy operations. Post also understands that several large Algerian conglomerates, and dairy products producers are considering plans to launch farming operations with dairy cows.

Opportunities exist for U.S. industry in the areas of advanced agricultural technologies and planting seeds needed to establish and operate integrated production models. Opportunities exist for dairy animal genetics, particularly since the U.S. and Algerian veterinary officials recently reached agreement on the health certificate to allow exports of U.S. embryos and U.S bovine semen into Algeria. USDA is currently negotiating bilateral health export certificates for U.S. beef cattle, as well as breeding cattle. There are also opportunities in fodder and feed sectors, as the Algerian dairy sector has always suffered

from deficits in both, due to climatic conditions and sub-optimal genetics. In addition, animal husbandry practices and nutrition management still need improvement.

Capacity Building: In this wake, from September 18 to 20, 2023, FAS Algiers organized a first ever three-day educational seminar on ruminant health and genetics, gathering members of U.S. livestock and genetics industry with Algerian government and private local industry including veterinarians, breeders, and livestock importers. The seminar covered areas of interest such as; dairy cattle reproduction, nutrition, diseases, laboratory testing methods, dairy production and animal husbandry management, as well as semen and embryo handling. The event included a day for hands-on practice on the National Center for Artificial Insemination and Genetics Improvement (CNIAAG)'s farm. The event was positively covered by the media. The outlets highlighted the contributions of U.S. technology and American private sector know-how to improve Algerian bovine genetics through the seminar, and the positive impacts on Algerian economic diversification and food security.

Consumption

Dairy products are considered staple products after cereals and always come second behind cereals in Algeria's list of imported products. The GOA estimates domestic dairy consumption needs at 4.5 MMT annually, of which 55 percent comes from domestic production. The lack is fulfilled from imported milk powder. Post estimates Algeria's 2023 and 2024 consumption at 4.3 MMT annually, based on the fact that the government estimate does not separate out consumption from stocks. Post believes that government buyer ONIL and private processors hold some stocks to smooth out supply in the environment when imports are lower than anticipated.

Reconstituted milk has historically been the most consumed milk made of blends of imported non-fat dry milk and anhydrous milk fat. Milk is sold on the local market as two main products; pasteurized reconstituted milk in small bags of one liter with 24-hour shelf-life at a GOA fixed price of AD 25 (\$0.185); and UHT in tetra pack boxes with market price. Whole milk powder is also imported in small boxes of 500g for direct sale to consumers at market price.

The milk processing industry is comprised of public and private processors. Giplait, the state-owned company is the leader in the pasteurized reconstituted milk market with 60 percent of the market. Because of the low fixed prices for pasteurized fluid milk, the private sector has typically played a major role in the production of processed dairy products - yogurt, cheese, butter, sour milk, and dairy desserts. The diversification of dairy production has increased Algeria's dairy consumption, making it one of the top consumers globally, and the leading consumer in North Africa. This made Algeria one of the largest importers of milk powder in the world.

As the GOA's strategy is to control and reduce imports of milk powder, the latter is trying to encourage consumers to favor fresh milk produced locally rather than reconstituted milk. With the implementation of the development programs, the GOA gives incentives for the integration of fresh milk in the dairy

processing industry. Local processors produce pasteurized fresh milk with a 24-hour shelf-life in one-liter plastic bags, in addition to the UHT tetra pack fresh milk.

Given that the dairy sector is saturated and there are no new agreements nor expansions, as well as the GOA strategy to reduce imports and encourage fresh milk consumption Post forecasts 2023 and 2024 consumption of skim milk powder and full fat milk powder to remain flat on the 2022 levels, at 170,000 MT and 260,000 MT respectively. Post has revised consumption estimates as the total need for milk powder has been revised by the GOA.

Trade

Imports in 2023 and 2024 to Remain Elevated

Post aligns with USDA estimates that in CY 2023 Algeria’s total milk powder imports will increase to 440,000 MT, 5 percent higher from CY 2022 imports of 419,000 MT. In CY 2024, Post forecasts that imports will remain elevated. Post estimate and forecast are based on the trade trends in 2022 as well as first eight months of 2023, as well as, international dairy powder price environment. In addition, Post estimate and forecast take into account macroeconomic situation and population increase in Algeria.

2022 and 2023 Trade Trends Point to Increased Imports:

Algeria is one of the leading global importers of dairy powder. Dairy products remain second at the top of the list of Algeria’s food imports behind cereals. Ministry of Agriculture reports that imports of milk powder cost about \$800 million annually. Moreover, trade statistics from the Trade Data Monitor (TDM) show that in Calendar year (CY) 2022, Algeria imported almost 419,000 metric tons (MT) of total dry milk powder, which includes both whole milk powder (WMP) and nonfat dry milk (NFDM), up almost 17 percent on 359,000 MT in 2021.

Table 1: Global Exports of Milk Powder to Algeria in CY & MT

	2020	2021	2022
WMP	249,990	221,183	249,789
NFDM	144,179	137,616	168,994
Total	394,169	358,799	418,783

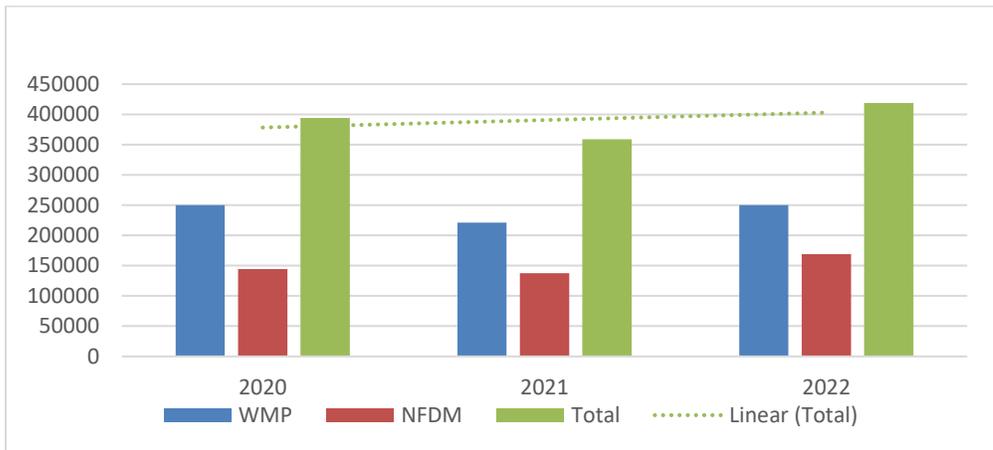
Source : Data Aggregated from Trade Data Monitor, LLC

As outlined in previous reports, over the last five years, Algeria’s milk powder imports totaled between 350,000 MT and 440,000 MT per year, with the average volume approaching 390,000 MT.

The health crisis due to COVID-19 pandemic obliged Algeria to import more milk powder in CY2020 in order to have sufficient stocks to ensure no shortage or disruption happens and to maintain supply chain operational during the health crisis. In CY2021, Algeria imported less milk powder compared to 2020, which is in line with Algeria’s strategy to reduce imports.

According to the figures reflected by the TDM, in CY2021, total imports of milk powder decreased by 9 percent compared to CY2020. Yet by 2022, imports started to increase again, which is not surprising given the improving economic performance and population growth.

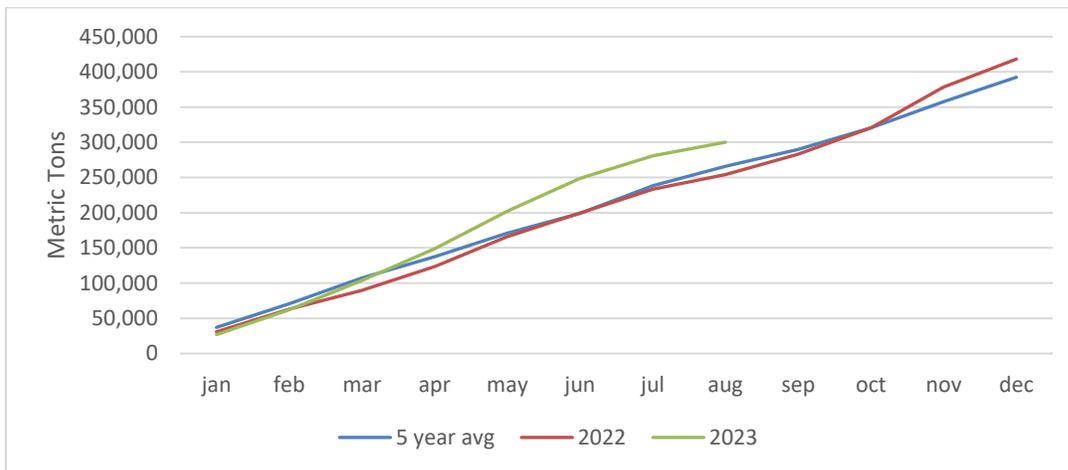
Chart 1: Total Milk Powder Exports to Algeria Comparison in MT



Source : Data Aggregated from Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Post’s 2023 estimate incorporates the current upward import trend. According to the figures sourced by TDM, in the first eight months of CY 2023, imports of total milk powder reached 287,460 MT, (12.78 percent) higher compared to same period in CY 2022. Import trend in the first eight months of CY 2023, goes above the 5-year average and 2022 levels.

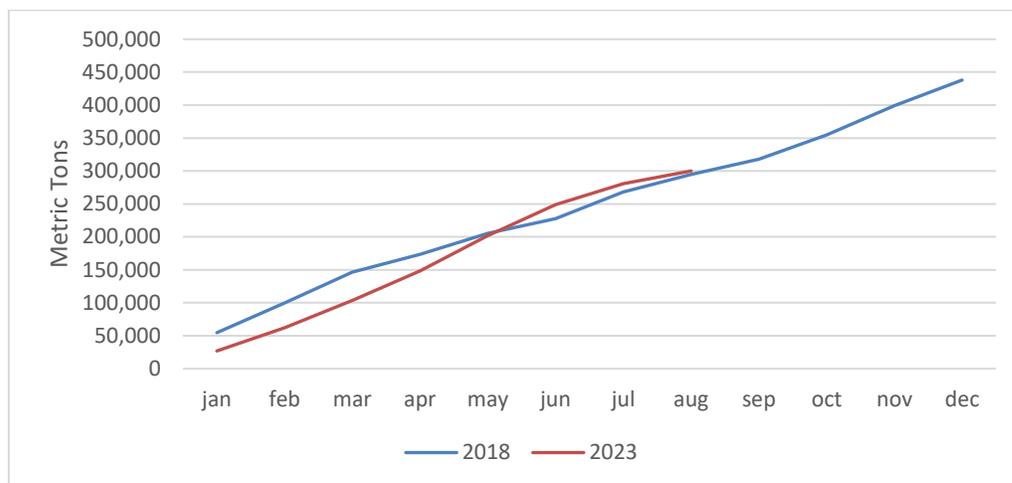
Chart 2: Trailing Total Milk Powder Exports to Algeria Comparison in MT



Source: Data Aggregated from Trade Data Monitor, LLC, Chart FAS Algiers

Post anticipates that in the last four months of 2023 import pace will slow somewhat to approximate more the 2018 imports, which ended the year at close to 440,000 MT. Post forecast that Algeria will also import the same amount in CY 2024 if prices remain at the same level.

Chart 3: Trailing Total Milk Powder Imports by Algeria 2018 vs 2023



Source: Data Aggregated from Trade Data Monitor, LLC, Chart FAS Algiers

Higher Imports are Driven by Prices and Algeria's Improved Economic Performance

Post 2023 estimate and 2024 forecast is also based on the fact that overall, international prices decreased by the end of CY 2022 and downward trend continued until September 2023. ([Source: Web-agri](#)). See greater price discussion in the whole milk and non-fat dairy milk powder sections. Typically, Algerian buyers are price-motivated and tend to increase purchases when prices are low.

In mid-October, Prime Minister Benabderrahmane announced that this year Algeria's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is projected to growth 5.3 percent. The Prime Minister noted that the country's GDP excluding oil and gas should reach 4.9 percent in 2023 compared to 4.3 percent in 2022. The prime minister also noted that despite the decline in global oil prices (which are a major source of forex revenue for Algeria), the country's foreign exchange reserves continued to increase, and are set to reach approximately 85 bn USD by the end of the year. The World Bank economic forecast for Algeria is significantly lower, but still projects growth of 1.7 percent in 2023. Overall, Post research shows that during the years of increasing growth and particularly when forex reserves are up, Algeria's imports tend to increase across the board.

Nonfat Dry Milk Powder

Algeria's state-run milk importer ONIL is a key buyer of the non-fat dairy milk (NFDM) powder. In 2022, Algeria's imports of NFDM rose almost 23 percent year-on-year. In the first eight months of 2023, imports are up 24 percent so far. Post anticipates that this trend will lead to 2023 total NFDM imports being the largest in the last five years. Post believes that increase NFDM imports are driven by

lower global prices; at least a portion of the increased purchases will go towards building up NFDM stocks in 2023 and 2024.

Table 2: Global Exports of Non-Fat Milk Powder to Algeria by Origin in (MT)

Reporter	Calendar Year(UOM1: T)					January-August		
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022	2023	%Δ 2023/22
EU 27 External Trade (Brexit)	143,064	94,364	118,551	89,047	112,442	62,272	103,852	66.77
Turkey	575	3,125	3,100	18,666	18,191	16,158	0	-100
New Zealand	456	0	1,705	0	12,056	0	11,086	0
Uruguay	75	6,500	4,529	6,018	10,178	9,178	0	-100
Canada	17,483	9,463	7,497	4,766	6,704	3,716	4,301	15.74
Argentina	0	0	0	0	4,726	4,726	0	-100
United Kingdom HMRC	200	5,930	3,818	5,331	3,250	2,600	3,373	29.73
United States	1,829	0	4,565	12,214	901	660	918	39.09
Ukraine	0	0	175	943	383	175	0	0
Switzerland	725	225	240	175	163	163	0	0
Malaysia	943	200	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	456	0	0	0	0
Australia	1,502	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	166,852	119,807	144,180	137,616	168,994	99,648	123,530	23.9

Source : Data Aggregated from Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Argentina, and Uruguay, from the Southern Hemisphere Mercosur trade block made significant gains in exports of non-fat dry milk powder to Algeria in 2022. Notably, so far in 2023, imports from the Southern Hemisphere are absent. Post believes that there may be a lag in data reporting from these countries. Post believes that there may be a lag in data reporting from these countries, and as such it is possible that imports are even higher than the current data shows. In 2022, imports from New Zealand have also increased, while the EU remained leader and the United States have seen their exports of milk powder to Algeria decline substantially over CY 2022 as compared to the last year, before picking back up in 2023.

Over the last five years, non-fat dry milk mostly originated from EU. In CY 2022, EU dominated NFDM exports to Algeria supplying more than two thirds of Algeria’s imports, followed by Turkey with almost 11percent and New Zealand with just over seven percent and Uruguay (6.02 percent). United States moved down to eighth rank with (0.53 percent) compared to CY 2021 when it was third exporter of NFDM to Algeria. Notably imports from the United States in the first eight months of 2023 are already larger than in all of 2022.

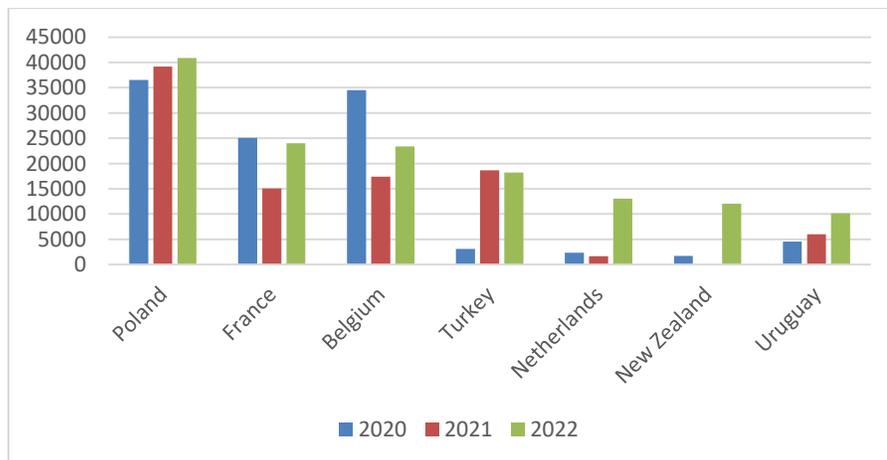
Prices Drive Skim Milk Powder Import Trends

As explained above, the Algerian importers, and in particular the state-run buyers are price sensitive. Local industry reports that private processors were buying whole milk powder from the United States in the past three years, Algeria’s state-run milk importer ONIL has always purchased non-fat dry milk powder from the United States. Since non-fat dry milk powder prices were lower in CY2020 and CY2021 in the United States as compared to CY2022, this explains the large volumes of non-fat dry milk powder imported in 2020 and 2021.

In CY2022, non-fat dry milk powder prices from the United States showed an upward trend to hit 1.84\$/lb. in May 2022, then a lull occurred in June 2022 when the price decreased to \$1.78/lb. The price went up again to reach \$1.84/lb. in July 2022. In September 2022, nonfat dry milk prices went down to \$1.59/lb., while in CY 2023 started with prices around \$1.4/lb. U.S. NFDM powder prices continued to decrease to reach \$1.11/lb. in September 2023, which facilitated the increase in U.S. NFDM imports in the first eight months of CY 2023. U.S. exported 918 MT of non-fat dry milk to Algeria is already almost 40 percent higher than the same period in CY 2022.

The same import trend is evident when looking at imports of the New Zealand non-fat dry milk. Prices in New Zealand started to increase in January 2022 from \$3,434 MT in February 2022, but then decreased to \$3,062/MT in May to hit \$3,878 /MT in August and decrease to \$3,566/ MT in September 2022. (source: [Web-agri](#)). In CY 2023, NFDM from New Zealand started with \$2825 per MT in March, to end up with \$2318 per MT in September 2023, which should keep trade on an upward trend for 2023.

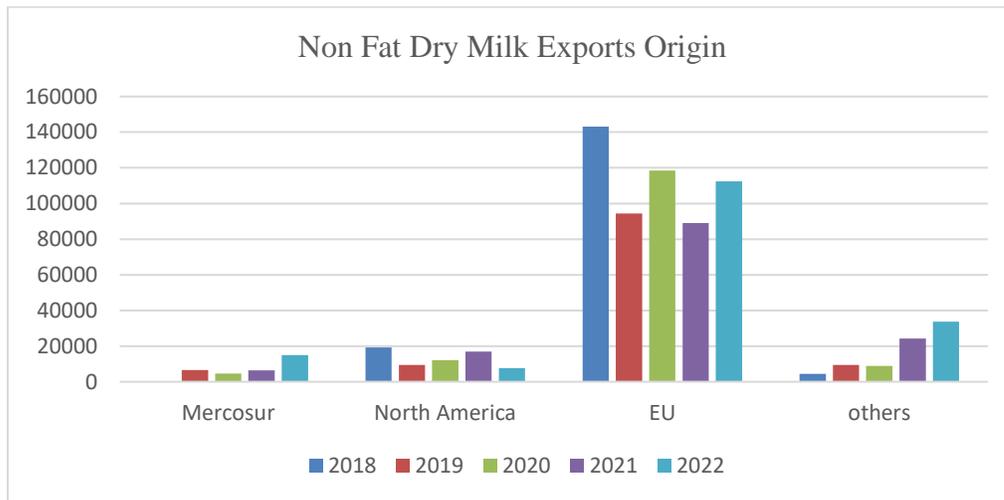
Chart 4: Top Seven Exporters of Non-Fat Dry Milk to Algeria Comparison in MT



Source: Data Aggregated from Trade Data Monitor, LLC, Chart FAS Algiers

Algeria has always traded with EU countries because of the proximity and favorable freight rates. Four years ago, the European dairy industry was facing competition from Canada on non-fat dry milk exports as well as were the United States. However, Post research shows that starting in 2021, there is downward trend on non-fat dry milk exports from Canada and an emergence of exports from Turkey and New Zealand. Post believes that the changing trade dynamics are due to prices . In CY 2021, prices of NFDM from New Zealand oscillated between \$2189 per MT in January 2021 to \$2572 per MT in November 2021.

Chart 5: Non-Fat Dry Milk Exporters to Algeria Comparison by Group in MT



Source: Data Aggregated from Trade Data Monitor, LLC, Chart FAS Algiers

Whole Milk Powder

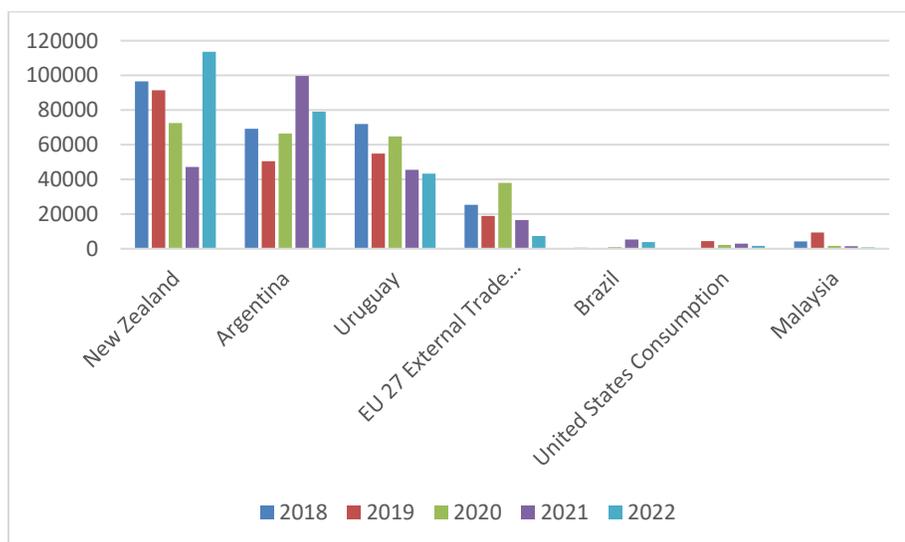
Generally, Algeria’s whole milk powder imports make up about 60 percent of the total milk powder imports. Algeria’s private sector importers and processors are the main buyers of whole dairy milk powder. As explained above, private processors import whole milk powder to produce market-priced tetra pack reconstituted milk, as well as various dairy products such as yogurt and cheese spreads. In 2022, Algeria’s imports of whole milk powder rose almost 13 percent year-on-year; in the first eight months of 2023, imports are up 5.6 percent so far. Post anticipates that this trend will lead to 2023 and 2024 total whole milk powder imports being on par with levels registered in 2018.

Table 3: Global Exports of Whole Milk Powder to Algeria by Origin in MT

Reporter	Calendar Year(UOM1: T)					January-August		
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022	2023	%Δ 2023/22
New Zealand	96,595	91,419	72,577	47,145	113,693	58,660	112,650	92.04
Argentina	69,212	50,472	66,446	99,664	79,112	57,194	13,168	-76.98
Uruguay	72,014	54,923	64,710	45,500	43,324	28,754	17,114	-40.48
EU 27 External Trade (Brexit)	25,294	18,930	38,062	16,470	7,358	4,338	20,648	375.98
Brazil	500	0	1,000	5,232	3,928	3,928	0	0
United States Consumption	325	4,382	2,273	2,934	1,584	1,584	0	0
Malaysia	4,206	9,409	1,650	1,388	790	790	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	475	0	0	0	0
Ukraine	200	400	150	400	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom HMRC	1,107	2,800	3,122	1,975	0	0	350	0
Australia	1,690	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	271,143	232,735	249,990	221,183	249,789	155,248	163,930	5

Source : Data Aggregated from Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Chart 6: Top Seven Exporters of Whole Milk Powder to Algeria Comparison in MT



Source : Data Aggregated from Trade Data Monitor, LLC, Chart FAS Algiers

In CY2022, behind New Zealand which shared alone 45.5 percent of the whole milk powder imports, together, Argentina with Uruguay and Brazil, the Mercosur block accounted for 50.58 percent of Algeria's whole milk powder imports. The U.S. origin whole milk powder increased in CY2021 to 2,934 MT from 2,273 in CY2020. In CY2022, the United States whole milk powder's market share in Algeria decreased by 46.02 percent compared to CY 2021.

Prices for whole milk powder have been on upward trend. On September 2023, WMP price end up at 3686 Euro per MT while in January 2021, the price started at 2797 Euro per MT. The maximum reached was 4566 Euro per MT in March 2023.

Butter and Cheese Imports will Remain Lackluster

Algeria's imports of both butter and cheese are on a downward trend the past five years due mainly to the measures implemented to control imports of food products as well as international prices that are on upward trend. Butter and cheese remain subject to the [temporary additional safeguard duty \(Droit Additionnel Provisoire de Sauvegarde, \(DAPS\)\)](#) that was implemented in January 2019. As a result, imports of these products became price prohibitive and shrank dramatically. Post estimate and forecast for the next two years of butter and cheese imports takes into account the current DAPS policy. (See policy Section for additional discussion).

New Zealand remained butter export leader with (56.2 percent) in CY 2022, despite seeing its total exports drop by 40 percent. Post believes that New Zealand's changing price dynamics drove export fluctuations to Algeria.

In CY 2021, butter prices from New Zealand oscillated between \$4,735 per MT in mid-January to \$5,851 per MT by the end of December. At the beginning of 2022, New Zealand butter prices were registered at \$5,868 per MT, reaching a peak of \$7,086 per MT in mid-March, before beginning to decrease to \$5,750 per MT in May 2022. In CY 2023, prices remained at about the same level as in CY 2022 at \$4,479 in January 2023, reach \$5,379 per MT in July and decreasing to \$4,539 on August 21, 2023.

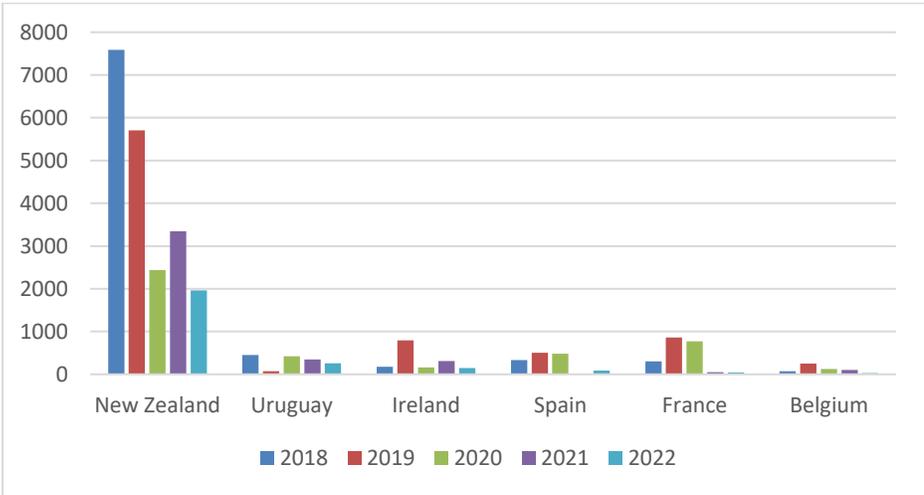
Table 4: Global Exports of Butter to Algeria in Calendar Year (CY) 2018 – 2022 in MT

Reporter	Calendar Year(UOM1: T)					January-September		
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022	2023	%Δ 2023/22
New Zealand	7,585	5,708	2,440	3,343	1,964	1,110	1,786	60.9
Argentina	0	0	0	0	958	681	250	-63.29
EU 27 External Trade (Brexit)	1,004	2,454	1,903	541	308	233	714	206.44
Uruguay	450	75	420	350	261	43	155	260.44
Turkey	0	0	3	8	11	7	18	157.14
Australia	0	0	197	353	0	0	0	0
Total	9,039	8,237	4,963	4,595	3,502	2,074	2,923	40.94

Source : Data Aggregated from Trade Data Monitor, LLC

In CY 2022, Argentina emerged with 27,44 percent of the butter origin and became second exporter of butter to Algeria in CY 2022. However, in 2023, exports from Argentina leveled off sharply, in response to both supply availability and higher prices. EU maintained third rank with (9 percent) in CY2022. In the first eight months of CY 2023, imports of butter increased by more than 40 percent compared to the same period in CY 2022. EU imports moved up to second exporter behind New Zealand, while Argentina regressed by 63.29 percent.

Chart 7: Top Six Exporters of Butter to Algeria Comparison in MT



Source : Data Aggregated from Trade Data Monitor, LLC, Chart FAS Algiers

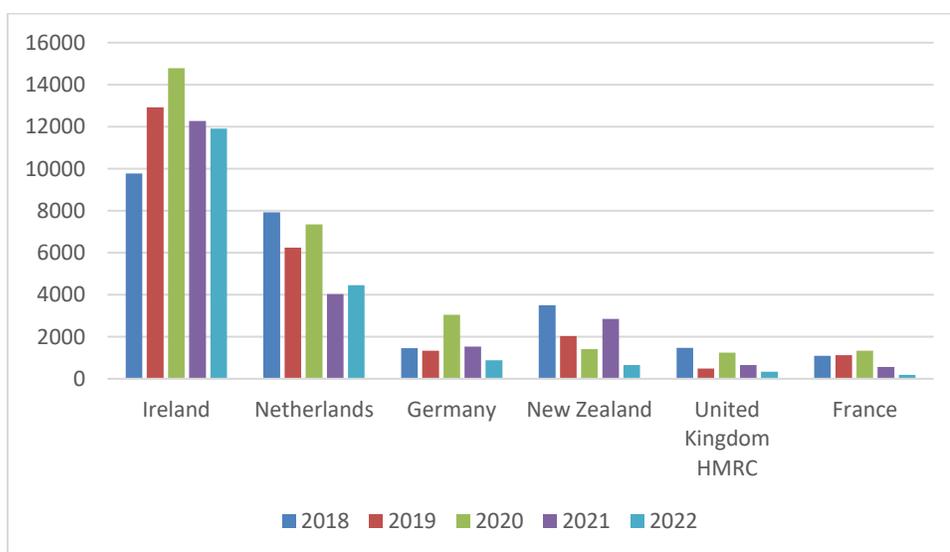
During CY 2022, almost 95 percent of Algeria's cheese imports were sourced from the EU, with New Zealand supplying just over 3.5 percent. However, imports of both products declined in 2022, and continued the downward trend in the first nine months of 2023. Post believes that in 2023 and 2024 imports of cheese will continue to stagnate under the pressure of DAPS and higher prices in the EU.

Table 5: Global Exports of Cheese to Algeria in (CY) 2018 – 2022 in MT

Reporter	Calendar Year(UOM1: T)					January-September		
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022	2023	%Δ 2023/22
EU 27 External Trade (Brexit)	20,748	21,837	27,043	18,528	17,438	11,979	9,221	-23.02
New Zealand	3,500	2,037	1,409	2,852	652	403	0	0
United Kingdom HMRC	1467	488	1240	657	333	288	45	-84.38
Canada	227	149	274	0	0	0	0	0
Total	25,942	24,511	29,966	22,037	18,423	12,670	9,276	-26.79

Source : Data Aggregated from Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Chart 8: Top Six Exporters of Cheese to Algeria Comparison in MT



Source : Data Aggregated from Trade Data Monitor, LLC, Chart FAS Algiers

Within the EU, Ireland remains the leader in cheese imports to Algeria by (68.31 percent) followed by Netherlands (25.52 percent) and Germany (5.08 percent).

Stocks

The Government of Algeria is focused on maintaining milk powder stocks to ensure availability to avoid disruption or shortages in the supply chain, during critical situations such as high global prices, or trade disruptions on the account of unforeseen events such as the COVID-19 pandemic that occurred in 2020-2022. Post believes that the government buyer ONIL will build up some stocks during environment of lower global prices. At the same time, as the government is focused on building up domestic dairy production, it is unlikely that powder milk stocks will grow to substantial proportions.

Policy

Milk powder remains not included in the [temporary additional safeguard duty \(Droit Additionnel Provisoire de Sauvegarde, \(DAPs\) that was](#) implemented in January 2019 and revised in April 2019. The duty remains the same and current. Furthermore, wheat, barley, corn, soybeans and soybean meal as well as distiller's dried grains with soluble (DDGs), starch residues and preparations for animal feed remain unaffected by the temporary additional safeguard duty.

Milk and milk cream, buttermilk, yogurt, butter and other fats, cheeses and curds were included on the list in the January 2019 version. However, later, on April 21, 2019, the government updated the list to temporarily exclude from the DAPS butter, fats derived from milk and dairy spreads products. The original full revised list in French with the current DAPs rate can be found at: <https://www.joradp.dz/FTP/jo-francais/2019/F2019026.pdf>.

Marketing

FAS Algiers invites all U.S. exporters and cooperators interested in doing business in the Algerian market to participate and benefit from the opportunities the development strategy will generate. FAS Algiers promotes U.S. agricultural products at the Algerian domestic shows. FAS Algiers regularly participates in the International Food and Agribusiness Show ([SIAG](#)) in Oran (second largest city in Algeria) held annually in March, as well as the [SIPSA show \(agri-business and livestock trade exhibition\)](#) in Algiers held in May. In all the events, Algerian farmers show their keen interest in U.S. livestock and genetics. Please contact us at AgAlgiers@fas.usda.gov to participate in future trade shows.

Table 6: Dairy, Dry Whole Milk Powder

Dairy, Dry Whole Milk Powder	2022		2023		2024	
Market Year Begins	Jan 2022		Jan 2023		Jan 2024	
Algeria	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	43	43	33	33	0	33
Production (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Imports (1000 MT)	250	250	260	260	0	260
Total Imports (1000 MT)	250	250	260	260	0	260
Total Supply (1000 MT)	293	293	293	293	0	293
Other Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Human Dom. Consumption (1000 MT)	260	260	270	260	0	260
Other Use, Losses (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption (1000 MT)	260	260	270	260	0	260
Total Use (1000 MT)	260	260	270	260	0	260
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	33	33	23	33	0	33
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	293	293	293	293	0	293
(1000 MT)						

Table 7: Dairy, Milk, Nonfat Dry

Dairy, Milk, Nonfat Dry	2022		2023		2024	
Market Year Begins	Jan 2022		Jan 2023		Jan 2024	
Algeria	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	31	31	26	30	0	40
Production (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Imports (1000 MT)	165	169	180	180	0	180
Total Imports (1000 MT)	165	169	180	180	0	180
Total Supply (1000 MT)	196	200	206	210	0	220
Other Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Human Dom. Consumption (1000 MT)	170	170	185	170	0	170
Other Use, Losses (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption (1000 MT)	170	170	185	170	0	170
Total Use (1000 MT)	170	170	185	170	0	170
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	26	30	21	40	0	50
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	196	200	206	210	0	220
(1000 MT)						

Attachments:

No Attachments