Required Report: Required - Public Distribution **Date:** April 20, 2022

Report Number: AG2022-0002

Report Name: Grain and Feed Annual

Country: Algeria

Post: Algiers

Report Category: Grain and Feed

Prepared By: Nabila Hales

Approved By: Justina Torry

Report Highlights:

The Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) chart by region as of March 10, 2022, shows a normal vegetation index on the Mediterranean coast and a below normal NDVI in the high lands. The Algerian government again increased domestic procurement prices of grains from farmers to encourage production and grain collection. World concerns raised over world commodities supply due to Ukraine-Russia war. However, the Algerian Office of Cereals (OAIC) assured that the war between Russia and Ukraine will not affect the country's grain imports. On March 13, 2022, Algeria banned exports of foodstuffs made from imported ingredients.

Executive Summary

The Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) encouraged farmers to start MY2022/2023 plantings in September earlier than usual, in anticipation of possible early rains. As a result, the MoA made treated seeds and fertilizers available earlier.

The Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) chart by region as of March 10, 2022, shows a normal vegetation index on the Mediterranean coast and a below normal NDVI in the high lands. Dry pockets are lying in the highlands from the west to the east of Algeria. These wheat and barley growing regions lack adequate rain again this year.

The Ministry of Agriculture has not released the MY2021/22 grain production figures breakdown.

The Minister of Agriculture, Abdelhafid Henni, appointed in November 2021, indicated during the Nation's Council plenary meeting that the 2020-2021 season recorded a deficit in grain collection. As a result, in January 2022, the Government of Algeria (GoA) increased domestic grain procurement prices. (See policy section).

The MoA is pursuing the development of durum wheat crops. The MoA identified favorable agricultural land to cultivate durum wheat nationwide, particularly in regions with high rainfall. Farmers who grow durum will benefit from the GoA support.

Algeria still needs to import wheat (mainly bread wheat) to fulfil the domestic demand and maintain stocks despite all efforts to increase production.

In the short term, Algeria is unlikely to be heavily affected by the Russian-Ukrainian war, like other Ukrainian wheat dependent countries. Algeria has always relied primarily on EU wheat. Algeria has historically imported wheat from France, Germany, Spain, Canada, the United States, Argentina, Uruguay and Mexico. Opportunities exist for U.S. hard red winter wheat exports to Algeria, according to the U.S. wheat industry.

The Algerian outlet ENNAHAR released a press report indicating that the Algerian Office of Cereals (OAIC) assured that the war between Russia and Ukraine will not affect the country's grain imports through December 2022.

On March 13, 2022, the Algerian Press Service (APS) reported that Algeria banned the export of foodstuffs made from imported ingredients such as sugar, vegetable oil, pasta, semolina and wheat derivatives.

Production

Unlike other years, MY2022/2023 plantings started in September, rather than in October. The Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) encouraged farmers to start plantings in September earlier than usual, in anticipation of early rains.

The MoA made treated seeds and fertilizers available earlier. The average planted areas reached 3.5 million hectares (Ha) as indicated by former Minister of Agriculture, Hamid Hemdani during a plenary meeting of the Nation's Council at the Senate in October 2021.

Farmers experienced a lack of rainfall last season, so as a result, the MoA is increasing surface irrigation to develop cereal production in the south. The MoA is also increasing supplemental irrigation in the north to help those farmers increase yield and mitigate drought. The Ministry of Agriculture has set up a support and assistance system for the acquisition of irrigation equipment for those famers.

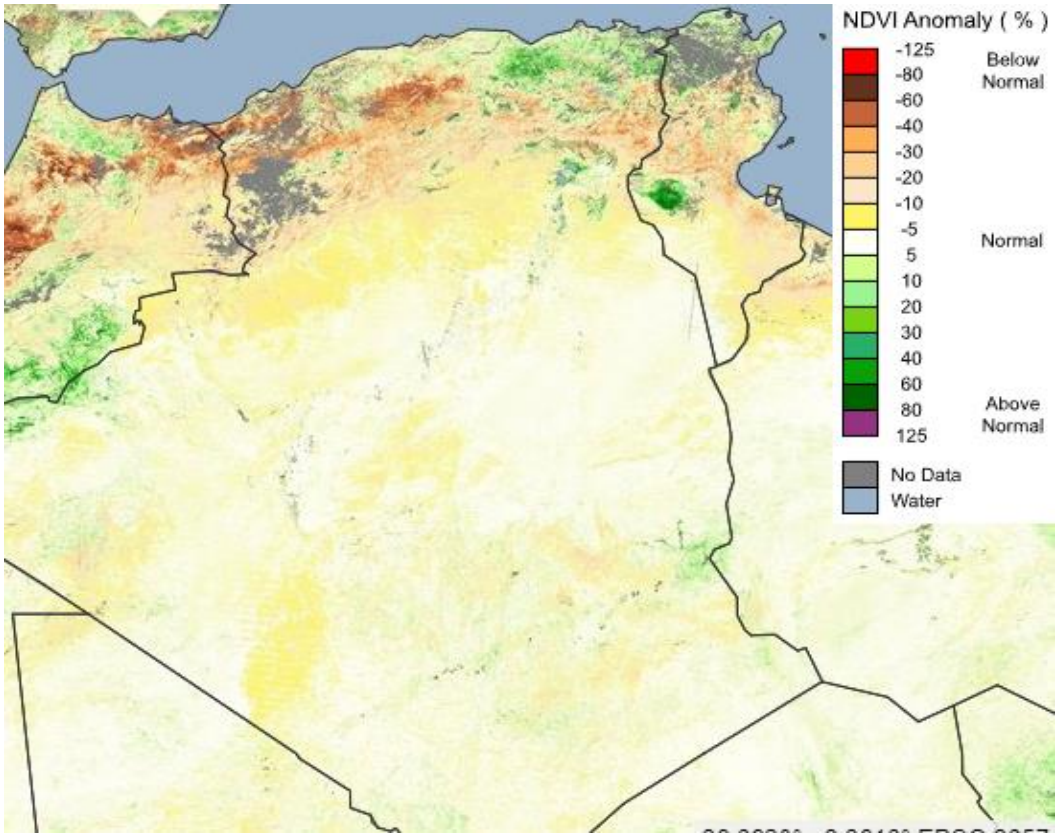
Crop Update

The chart and satellite imagery below depict the historical and current normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI) in Algeria.

The Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) chart by region as of March 10, 2022, shows a normal vegetation index on the Mediterranean coast and a below normal NDVI in the high lands. Vegetation conditions look sparse in the western region and highlands.

The satellite image shows dry pockets lying in the highlands from the west to the east of Algeria. Again, this year, these regions lack adequate rain. These regions are part of the wheat and barley growing areas in Algeria.

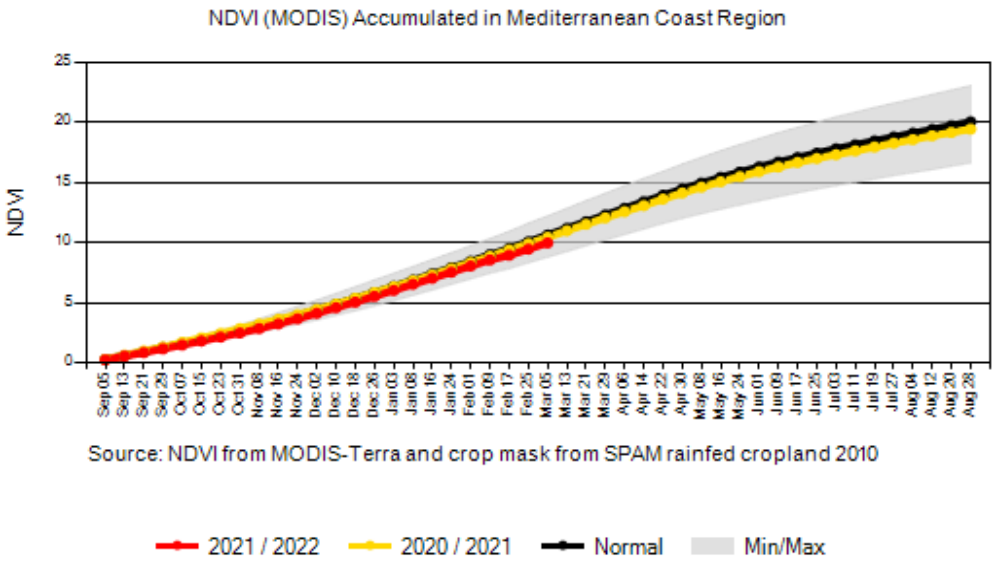
Figure 1: Algeria's Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) by region as of March 10, 2022



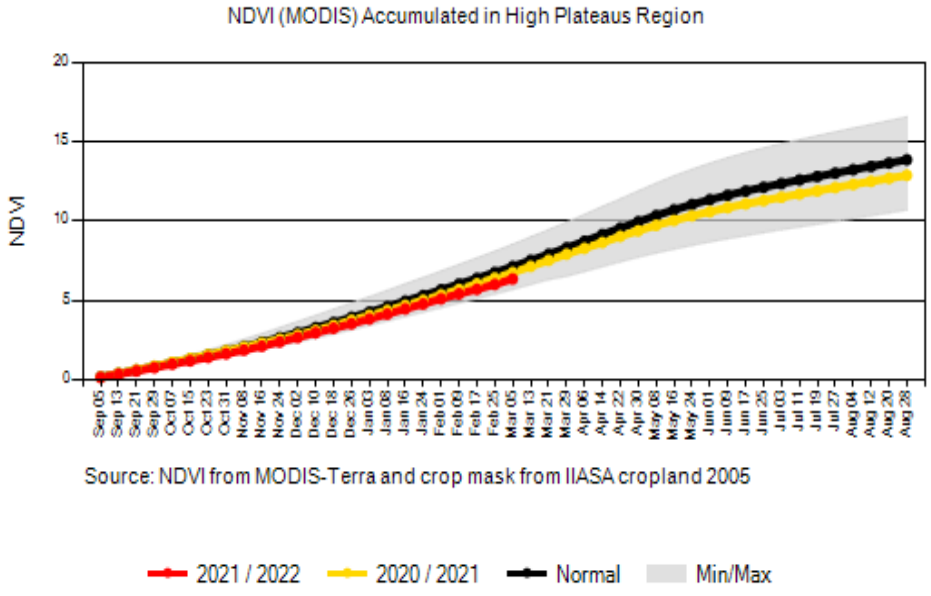
Source: https://glam1.gsfc.nasa.gov/

The charts below show vegetation conditions were the same as in September 2020-2021 for the three regions (Mediterranean coast, highlands and desert areas). Later, the vegetation conditions looked slightly lower than the previous year through February. However, the vegetation conditions remained within the Min/Max range (Minima/Maxima monthly standard for the region) and normal average in the three regions.

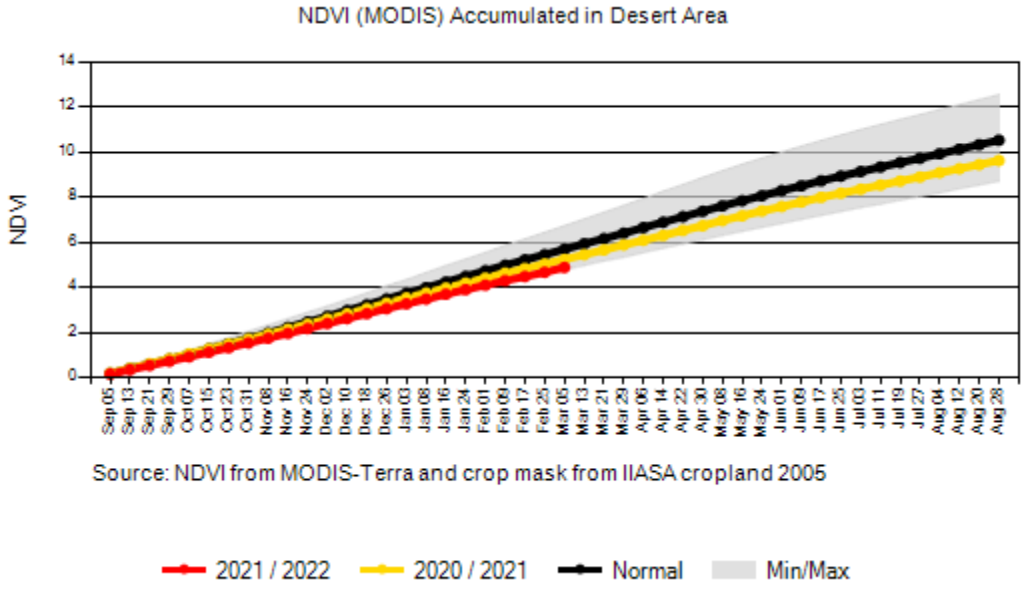
Figure 2: Algeria: USDA Crop Explorer Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) by region as of March 05, 2022



*Source: Crop Explorer (*https://ipad.fas.usda.gov/cropexplorer/*)*



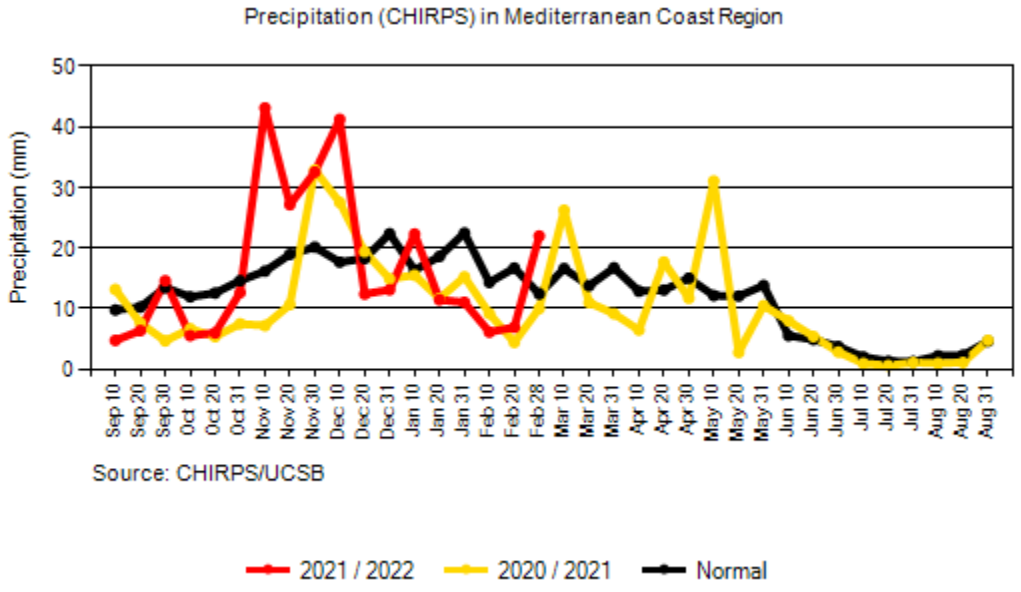
*Source: Crop Explorer (*https://ipad.fas.usda.gov/cropexplorer/*)*



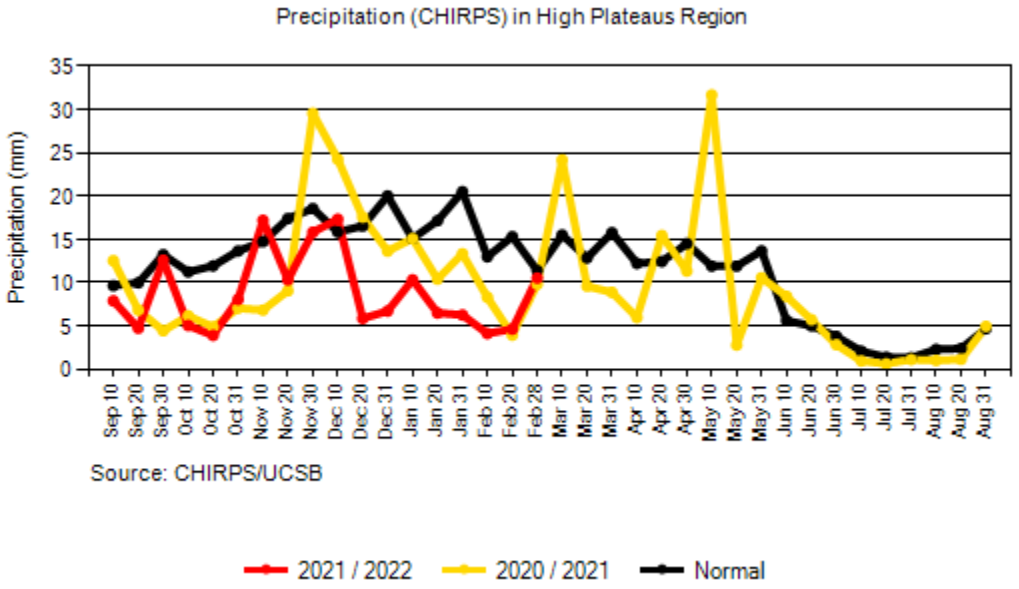
*Source: Crop Explorer (*https://ipad.fas.usda.gov/cropexplorer/*)*

The USDA Crop Explorer precipitation chart below shows the level of precipitation received this year is higher than last year. The last ten days of September and the beginning of November were rainy in the Mediterranean coast region as well as the high lands. December was dry for both regions.

Figure 3: Algeria USDA Crop Explorer Precipitation Charts as of February 28, 2022



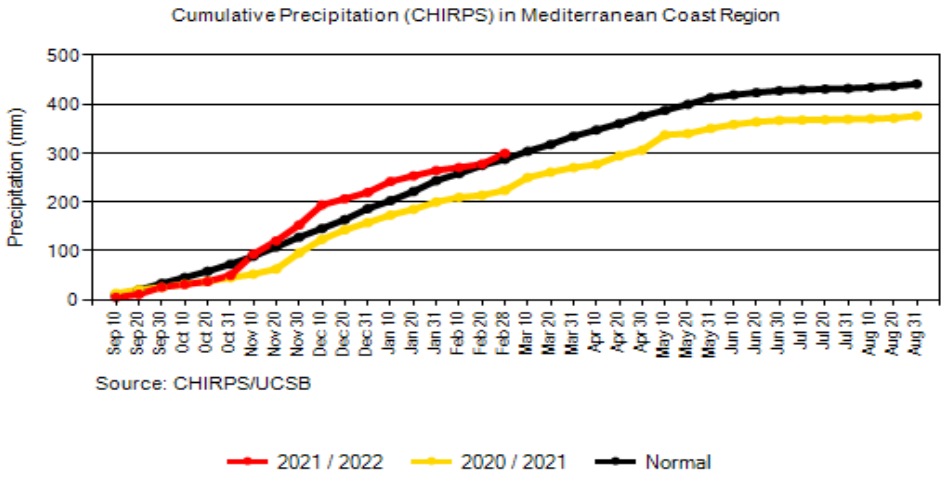
Source: Crop Explorer (https://ipad.fas.usda.gov/cropexplorer/)



Source: Crop Explorer (https://ipad.fas.usda.gov/cropexplorer/)

The USDA Crop Explorer Cumulative Precipitation chart below shows that the level of precipitation for the 2021-2022 (MY2022/MY23) season started almost at the same level as in September 2020-2021. Precipitation increased in October through February to above the 2020-2021 level and the normal average in the Mediterranean coast region.

Figure 4: Algeria USDA Crop Explorer Cumulative Precipitation charts as February 28, 2022

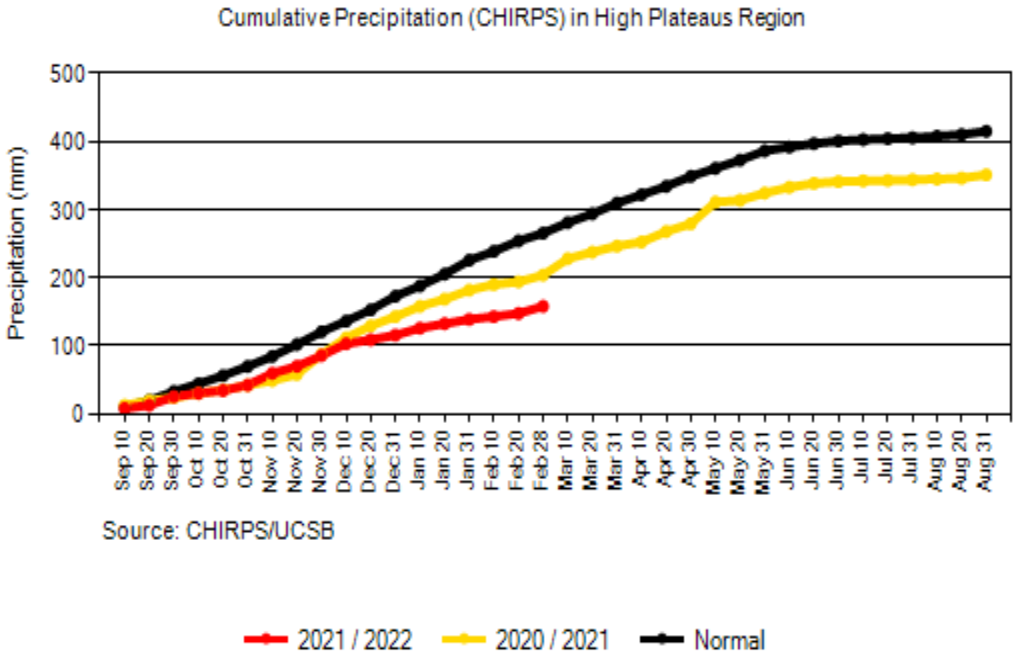


Source: Crop Explorer (https://ipad.fas.usda.gov/cropexplorer/)

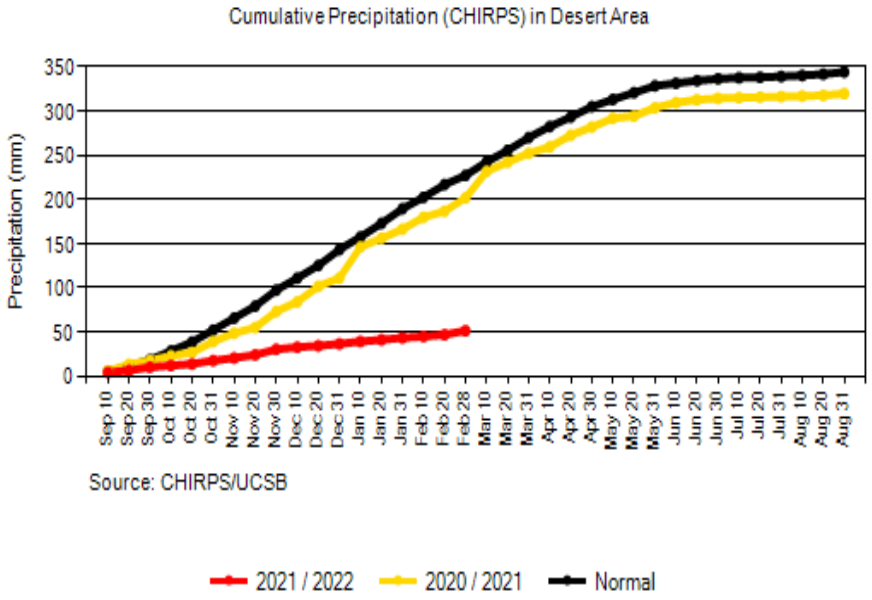
The Cumulative Precipitation chart for the highlands shows that the level of precipitation for the 2021-2022 (MY2022/MY23) season started almost at the same level as 2020-2021 from September through December, but lower than the normal average. From December through February, the level of precipitation decreased below last year's average and normal average levels.

Cumulative precipitation for desert areas were much lower than 2020-2021 and the normal average.

The 2021-2022 (MY2022/MY23) fall precipitation is lower than the normal average levels in the highlands and desert areas. Overall, the eastern and the central regions received more rain than the western areas.



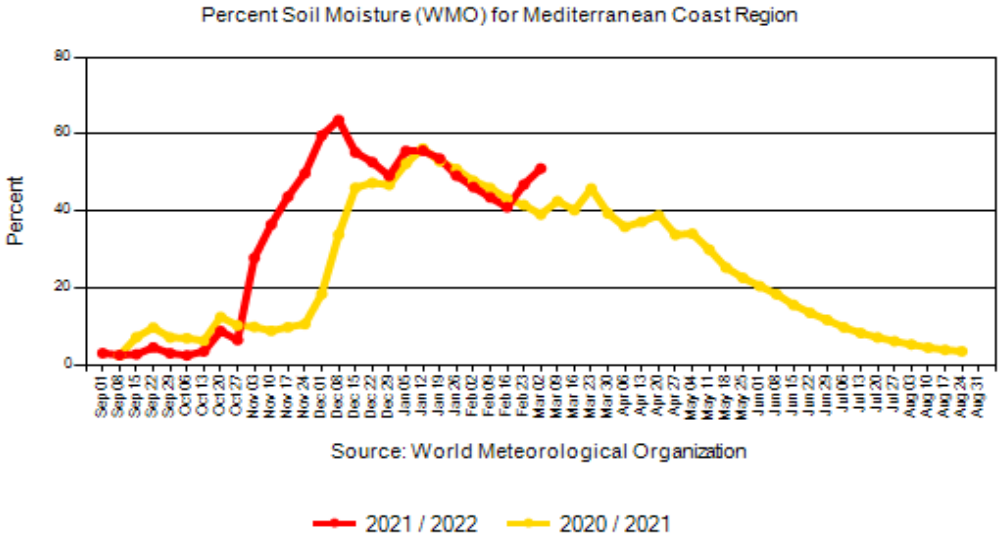
Source: Crop Explorer (https://ipad.fas.usda.gov/cropexplorer/)



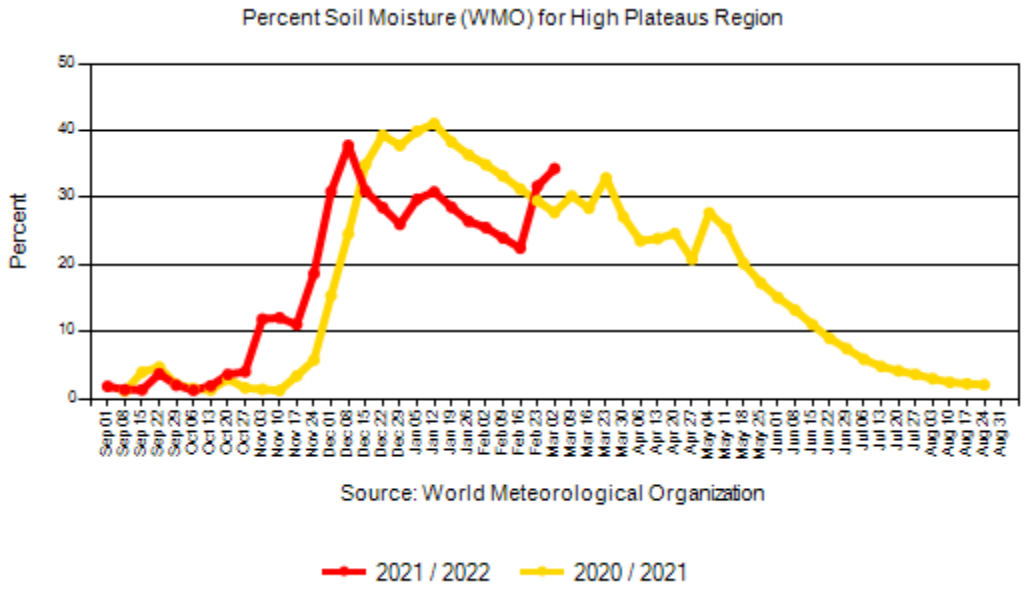
*Source: Crop Explorer (*https://ipad.fas.usda.gov/cropexplorer/*)*

The charts below show lower soil moisture levels in the beginning of the 2021-2022 season (September-October) compared to the same period in the 2020-2021 season in the Mediterranean coast and highland regions. However, November precipitation in both regions has replenished soil moisture and mitigated early season dryness. December remained dry for both regions.

Figure 5: Algeria: USDA Crop Explorer Soil Moisture Charts by region as of March 06, 2022

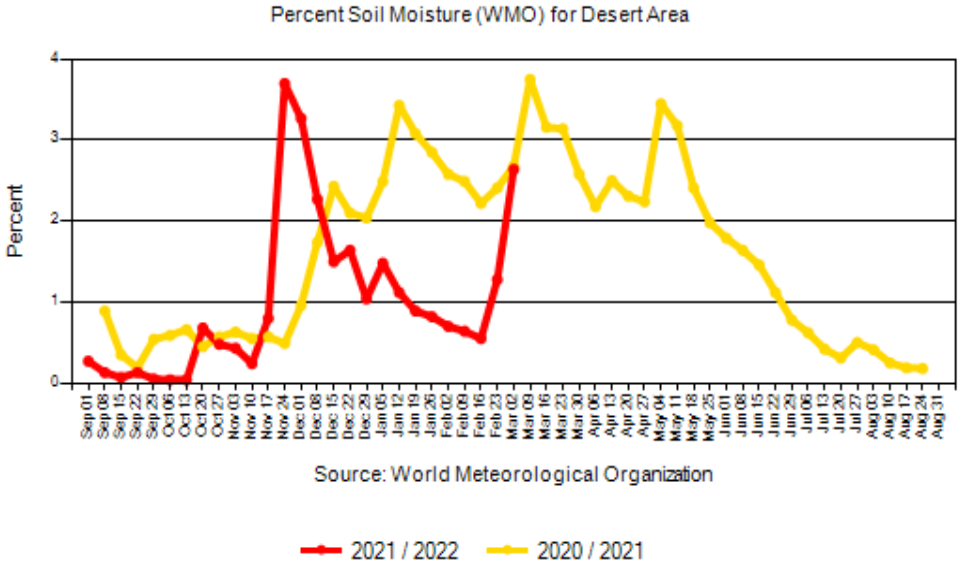


*Source: Crop Explorer (*https://ipad.fas.usda.gov/cropexplorer/*)*



*Source: Crop Explorer (*https://ipad.fas.usda.gov/cropexplorer/*)*

Desert areas were dryer from September through November. Desert areas also received rain in November that replenished soil moisture. However, these areas received less rain during December-February period.



*Source: Crop Explorer (*https://ipad.fas.usda.gov/cropexplorer/

The Ministry of Agriculture has not released the MY2021/22 grain production figures breakdown. However, on January 13, 2022, the Minister of Agriculture, Abdelhafid Henni, appointed in November 2021, indicated during the Nation's Council plenary that the 2020-2021 season recorded a deficit in grain collection. The OAIC was only able to collect 13 million quintals (1.3 million metric tons) (MMT) of wheat and 135,000 quintals (1350 MT) of barley from farmers.

In 2008, the government increased procurement prices of the domestic wheat crop from farmers to a level competitive with international market prices to increase wheat production and encourage grain collection. In January 2022, the GoA again increased domestic grain procurement prices. (See policy section).

The government of Algeria (GoA)'s development action plan is designed to increase production of agricultural products, notably cereals, to reach 7.18 million metric tons (MMT) in 2024. The government is determined to increase food production by 2024 to meet the need for rapeseed oil by 25 percent, corn by 33 percent and seed potatoes by 95 percent.

Among the other government objectives are: the extension of irrigated areas by 200,000 hectares and drip irrigation by 500,000 hectares, ensuring all the conditions to increase cereal production to 32 quintals per hectare by 2024.

In line with the road map, and to improve grain production, former Minister of Agriculture Abdelhamid Hemdani pursued the program for the development of durum wheat crop to increase the total cereal area to reach 3.5 million hectares. The MoA identified favorable agricultural land to cultivate durum wheat nationwide, particularly in regions with high rainfall. Farmers who grow durum will benefit from the GoA's support.

The Minister of Agriculture, Abdelhafid Henni counts on Saharan agriculture to increase domestic production and to reach 100 quintals per hectare.

As outlined in previous reports, the MoA launched a program for rapeseed cultivation. The MoA allocated more than 3000 hectares (Ha) for rapeseed cultivation in several areas and intends to raise it to 100,000 Ha. Additionally, over the past eight years, farmers have renewed interest in domestic corn production. Corn is now produced in some of the southern provinces where average yields range from 13 to 80 quintals per Ha. However, technical issues related to crop management, irrigation and harvest equipment still hamper the production of local feed.

The MoA also intends to allocate 200,000 Ha for peanuts and 200,000 Ha for soybean cultivation with the goal of reducing imports by 983 million.

As the Ministry of Agriculture has not released the MY2021/22 grain production breakdown figures. Post maintains the wheat and barley production forecasts for MY2021/22 until the official figures are released. Post also maintains production figures for MY2020/21. Given the crop conditions are similar to last year. Post forecasts the same production estimates for MY2022/23 for both wheat and barley.

Consumption

Algeria remains a major consumer of cereals and wheat is considered a main staple.

Durum is used to produce pasta and couscous. Bread (common) wheat is mainly used to produce bread. Algerians consume a lot of bread. Consumer associations continue to sensitize consumers to decrease consumption of bread to avoid bread waste and decrease consumption which will decrease demand for bread wheat. The government still aims to reduce imports of bread wheat. An overall decrease in bread consumption will help reduce demand for bread wheat.

The milling sector has been stable and has not seen any major change in several years. No new agreements nor expansions have been made. Wheat consumption will remain relatively stable with normal growth for the near future.

Post maintains total wheat consumption at 11.050 MMT for MY2020/21 and 11.100 MMT in MY2021/22. Post forecasts total wheat consumption at 11.150 MMT for MY2022/23.

Barley is consumed mainly as grain in animal feed by sheep, cattle, and camels, with small amounts consumed as green fodder. Minor amounts are used for human traditional foods (couscous and bread). Algeria's breweries consume small amounts of barley, generally imported from Europe.

Barley consumption is a function of weather-related pasture conditions-in general, bad pasture conditions result in increased demand for imports. With the increase in animal numbers, particularly sheep, consumption has trended upward since 2000. Demand will increase slightly with the 2019 development plan that encourages camel and goat breeding in the south of Algeria.

Post maintains barley total consumption at 2.0 MMT for MY2020/21 and 2.05 MMT for MY2021/2022. Post forecasts barley consumption at 2.11 MMT for MY2022/23.

Trade

While the Ministry of Agriculture remains focused on the government's strategy to increase production of cereals to reduce imports and regulate the cereal sector efficiently, cereals continue to lead Algeria's total food imports. Algeria is the second largest cereal consumer in Africa and the fifth largest cereal importer in the world behind Egypt, China, Indonesia and Turkey.

Wheat

Algeria's strategy to control imports, reduce spending and encourage domestic production for many products including wheat remains. The government of Algeria (GoA)'s goal to reduce durum as well as bread wheat imports remains a priority. The efforts to produce durum locally to reduce imports as mentioned in the production section continue. Algeria still needs to import wheat (mainly bread wheat) to fulfil the domestic demand and maintain stocks.

Rising concerns over world wheat supply due to crop quality, had already forced global importers to speed up purchasing to secure required volumes despite price increases. Later, Ukraine-Russia war deepened concerns over overall commodity supply, price increases, and logistics.

As outlined previously, reports from traders indicated that the Algerian Office of Cereals (OAIC) continued buying bread wheat and durum on the international market throughout 2021 and are continuing to do so into 2022. The OAIC purchased durum wheat (240,000 MT) in a December tender with origins expected to be from Canada and Mexico. The OAIC also purchased milling wheat in November 2021 to be shipped in late December or early 2022. Reports also indicate that Algeria was a top destination for Russian wheat in December 2021.

Algeria has always relied primarily on EU wheat. Algeria has historically imported wheat from France, Germany, Spain, Canada, the United States, Argentina, Uruguay and Mexico. For the first time since 2016, Russia shipped wheat to Algeria in June and December 2021. Back in September 2020, Algeria relaxed import specifications to diversify its sources of supply and allow more countries to ship to Algeria. As shown in the table below, the Trade Data Monitor, LLC figures show that Algeria imported very little durum from the Ukraine compared to other countries.

Algeria has always imported durum from the U.S. However, U.S. wheat industry thinks there will be opportunities to import hard red winter from the U.S. which is the equivalent of the bread wheat imported from the EU countries.

The Algerian outlet ENNAHAR press release reported that the OAIC assured that the war between Russia and Ukraine will not affect the country's grain imports. OAIC noted that Algeria is adopting a policy of diversification for its commercial partners. The same source reported that Algeria does not import soft wheat from Russia and Ukraine, and that the new specifications opens the door of competition to several foreign suppliers.

The Minister of Agriculture, Abdelhafid Henni, made the statement that the country has sufficient stocks of grain until the end of 2022. He stated that Algeria has taken all the precautions to ensure domestic market supplies meet the need for grains despite the pressure on the commodity market.

In the short time, Algeria is unlikely to be heavily affected by the Russian-Ukrainian war, like other Ukrainian wheat dependent countries. The war has impacted grain prices on the world market. However, this increase will also be offset by increases in oil and gas prices.

Table: Algeria Durum Wheat Imports by Origin (MT)
(Year Ending)

Reporter	January - December (UOM1: T)			Market Share (%)			Change 2021/2020	
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	Amount	Percent
_Total	**1191149**	**779376**	**0**	**100**	**100**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Canada	1001011	419093	1037022	84.04	53.77	64.69	617929	147.44
Mexico	63000	255638	0	5.29	32.8	0	0	0
United States Consumption	**78852**	**71274**	**116576**	**6.62**	**9.15**	**7.27**	**45302**	**63.56**
EU 27 External Trade (Brexit)	48286	27971	21776	4.05	3.59	1.36	-6195	-22.15
Ukraine	0	5400	136	0	0.69	0.01	-5264	-97.48

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Barley

Again, this year, the highlands and western areas are experiencing dry conditions. Satellite images show dry pockets in the highlands and western regions where barley is mostly grown. This could affect barley production which will increase demand for imports. In general, bad pasture conditions result in increased demand for barley.

Table: Algeria PSD Barley Imports by Origin (MT)
(Year Ending Plus)

Reporter	Year Ending (UOM1: T)					Year to Date		
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	07/20-02/21	07/21-02/22	%Δ
_Total	**635202**	**527785**	**325318**	**560116**	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom HMRC	24997	51249	0	11830	147066	115566	0	0
Estonia	0	0	0	0	145440	117945	0	0
Spain Customs	0	0	55363	0	108934	0	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	30000	94578	10580	0	0
Germany Customs	60654	0	0	62280	92000	92000	0	0

Ukraine	226247	114320	70502	274949	78903	78103	0	0
Russia	91862	89400	30476	0	47300	30800	0	0
Poland Customs	0	0	0	0	44046	0	0	0
Bulgaria	0	0	17402	0	33000	33000	0	0
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	30253	30253	0	0
Latvia	0	0	0	0	12904	0	0	0
France Customs	164918	265266	150045	179780	0	0	0	0

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

The figures above show that barley imports increased in 2020. Figures for 2021 are incomplete but are already higher than the ones for 2020. The low crop yield in 2021 caused Algeria to increase its imports to meet the demand from the poultry and livestock industry.

In addition, the figures show that Ukraine is the number one supplier of barley to Algeria followed by France and Russia. For the remainder of 2022, barley supplies might be affected by the Ukraine war.

Post maintains barley import forecasts figures for MY2020/21 and increases the forecasts for MY2021/22 and MY2022/23. Post maintains the same forecast for both marketing years as crop conditions for barley might also be affected this year.

Corn

Demand from the poultry and livestock industry have always driven imports of corn and soybean meal. Over the years, corn imports increased due to the development of these industries.

Argentina remains the number one supplier of corn to Algeria. Argentina and U.S. competitiveness over prices and qualitative aspects and specifications remains. Algeria's preference for some qualitative aspects and specifications of Argentine corn (color and absence of dust and foreign material) maintains Argentina as the primary supplier of corn to Algeria.

The table below shows that Algeria imported more corn in 2020. However, the volumes imported in 2021 could be smaller than the volumes imported in 2020. In addition to the fact that Algeria is encouraging corn production, the plan for agriculture development includes saving $17.6 million from corn imports. According to the figures below, Ukraine ranks number three behind Argentina, and Brazil for Algerian corn origins. Corn imports might be affected by the Ukraine war in the remainder of 2022.

Table: Algeria PSD Corn Imports by Origin (MT)

(Year Ending Plus series)

Reporter	Year Ending (UOM1: T)					Year to Date		
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	07/20-02/21	07/21-02/22	%Δ
_Total	**4109126**	**4184323**	**4520665**	**5282768**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Argentina	**3028434**	**3509689**	**3142900**	**3910247**	**2996924**	**1628442**	**0**	**0**
Brazil	450678	436349	662872	369481	991847	958847	538485	-43.84
Ukraine	156484	30207	676354	942459	420241	283355	0	0
United States	**408265**	**47847**	**246**	**43476**	**181224**	**181203**	**0**	**0**
Paraguay	0	155879	0	0	28420	28420	0	0
Turkey	104	1	497	424	635	123	0	0
France Customs	134	284	129	16534	353	137	0	0
Spain Customs	5	0	18	79	231	93	0	0
Serbia	0	15	15	0	40	40	0	0
Netherlands	0	38	24	50	31	6	0	0
Italy ISTAT	0	25	0	0	22	0	0	0

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

DDGS

The Valued Added Tax (VAT) exemption as well as the January 2019 exclusion from the list of products subject to the new temporary safeguard duty (DAPs) remain applicable. However, the high duties (30 percent) continue to discourage imports of DDG's despite successful trials conducted in the previous years.

Soybean Meal

Demand for soybean meal is mostly driven by the poultry feed industry in Algeria.
The government's strategy to reduce imports is showing results. The table below shows that soybean meal import volumes are declining. This downward trend will continue, not only because of the import control policy, but also soybean imports are taking over the market. Currently, two crushing plants are

operational with two others opening by the end of 2022. The aim is to produce soybean oil and meal locally.

The Global Agricultural Trade System (GATS) shows U.S. exports of soybeans occurred in 2019 ($10.6 million) and increased to $36.5 million in 2020, (243.7 percent increase). This upward trend in soybean imports should continue given the new crushing plants that will soon be operational.

Table: Algeria Soybean Meal Imports by Origin (MT)

(Calendar Year)

Reporter	January - December (UOM1: T)			Market Share (%)			Change 2021/2020	
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	Amount	Percent
_Total	**1435889**	**554780**	**0**	**100**	**100**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Argentina	**1404902**	**540753**	**208873**	**97.84**	**97.47**	**84.94**	-331880	-61.37
United States	**0**	**0**	**36029**	**0**	**0**	**14.65**	**36029**	**0**
Austria Customs	993	921	0	0.07	0.17	0	0	0
Serbia	176	176	308	0.01	0.03	0.13	132	75
Spain Customs	17	37	24	0	0.01	0.01	-13	-34.99
Germany Customs	0	13	23	0	0	0.01	10	72.52
France Customs	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy ISTAT	0	7700	0	0	1.39	0	0	0
Portugal	0	5180	0	0	0.93	0	-5180	-100
Paraguay	29793	0	0	2.08	0	0	0	0

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

The figures above show Argentina imports declined by 61.37 percent. The Global Agricultural Trade System (GATS) as well as the Trade Data Monitor, LLC report that there have been no imports of U.S. soybean meal to Algeria in CY2018 and CY2019. However, some imports resumed in CY2020. The lack of price competitiveness and consumer's preference toward Argentine qualitative aspects and specifications have always hampered U.S. origin soybean meals imports.

Soybean meal is not exempt from VAT. In addition, soybean meal's VAT increased in 2017, from seven to nine percent as a part of the fiscal measures. This increase remains applicable.

Rice

Population growth and the introduction of rice into Algerian diets has increased rice imports over the past decade. However, imports are irregular as they are price dependent. Private importers take advantage of good prices to buy rice in small containers.

The figures below show some importing countries losing market share. Rice imports into Algeria have traditionally originated from Thailand, India, and Vietnam. India's market share continues to increase and currently makes up the biggest part of the market. U.S. rice prices are not competitive against the Asian market of rice suppliers to Algeria.

Table: Algeria Rice Imports by Origin (MT)

(Calendar Year)

Reporter	January - December (UOM1: T)			Market Share (%)			Change 2021/2020	
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	Amount	Percent
_Total	**112336**	**139534**	**0**	**100**	**100**	**0**	**0**	**0**
India	65913	113776	122448	58.68	81.54	89.91	8673	7.62
Pakistan	5066	2042	8862	4.51	1.46	6.51	6820	333.99
Thailand	38979	17378	1774	34.7	12.45	1.3	-15604	-89.79
Turkey	50	278	1374	0.05	0.2	1.01	1096	394.87
Uruguay	1553	2140	900	1.38	1.53	0.66	-1240	-57.94
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain Customs	607	634	204	0.54	0.45	0.15	-430	-67.79
Brazil	48	1808	96	0.04	1.3	0.07	-1712	-94.69

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Pulses

Algeria's imports of pulses are mostly beans, lentils, chickpeas, and beans for seeding. The figures below show the decrease in import volumes continuing from 2018 to 2020. The decrease will likely continue in 2021 due to the overall policy to control imports as well as the impact of the pandemic. Figures for 2021 are incomplete but are already far behind the ones for 2020.

The Algerian market is price sensitive and U.S. prices are not competitive with other origins.

Despite this fact, U.S. pulse exports to Algeria have trended upward for the past several years, however, slightly decreased by 22 percent in 2021. U.S. market share went down from 2.78 percent in 2020 to 0.76 percent in 2021.

Table: Algeria Pulse Imports by Origin (MT)

(Calendar Year)

Reporter	January - December (UOM1: T)			Market Share (%)			Change 2021/2020	
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	Amount	Percent
_Total	**231501**	**179021**	**0**	**100**	**100**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Egypt	18559	21936	0	8.02	12.25	0	0	0
Canada	62796	60543	70213	27.13	33.82	13.76	9670	15.97
Mexico	22676	27268	0	9.8	15.23	0	0	0
Argentina	48059	11922	34625	20.76	6.66	6.78	22703	190.44
Turkey	27244	24528	27624	11.77	13.7	5.41	3096	12.62
Russia	9832	1585	7622	4.25	0.89	1.49	6037	380.92
India	35874	21817	5301	15.5	12.19	1.04	-16516	-75.7
United States	**2616**	**4973**	**3886**	**1.13**	**2.78**	**0.76**	**-1087**	**-21.86**
New Zealand	1400	1454	1660	0.61	0.81	0.33	206	14.13
Madagascar	96	432	802	0.04	0.24	0.16	370	85.65
France Customs	373	355	682	0.16	0.2	0.13	327	92.05
Morocco	0	0	529	0	0	0.1	529	0
Ukraine	0	48	382	0	0.03	0.08	334	694.32
Spain Customs	668	819	355	0.29	0.46	0.07	-464	-56.7
Netherlands	121	321	0	0.05	0.18	0	0	0
Poland Customs	484	105	105	0.21	0.06	0.02	0	0
Belgium	46	51	0	0.02	0.03	0	0	0
Italy ISTAT	80	31	0	0.03	0.02	0	0	0
Brazil	72	265	0	0.03	0.15	0	-265	-100

Chile	0	311	0	0	0.17	0	-311	-100
Peru	69	55	0	0.03	0.03	0	-55	-100
United Kingdom HMRC	0	113	0	0	0.06	0	-113	-100

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Stocks

On January 13, 2022, the Minister of Agriculture, Abdelhafid Henni indicated during the Nation's Council plenary that his sector was working to increase the Algerian Office of Cereals (OAIC) storage capacity currently at 28 million quintals (2.8 MMT) to 3.2 MMT. The goal is to build 30 storage silos. Sixteen have been built while the remaining 14 are experiencing a delay in completion. This project was launched in 2012 and outlined in previous reports. U.S. suppliers of silos and equipment could benefit from this opportunity to participate in the development of the Algerian grain storage sector.

Policy

On January 16, 2022, the Algerian Press Service (official outlet) reported in a press release President Tebboune's decision during the Minister's Council meeting to increase again domestic procurement of grains from farmers. The OAIC cooperatives will buy durum wheat from farmers at 60,000 A.D, ($422.53) per metric ton, bread wheat at 50,000 A.D ($352.11) per metric ton, and barley and oats at 34,000 A.D ($239.43) per metric ton. Again, this decision is meant to encourage grain collection and improve production to ensure domestic food security.

Previously the government increased procurement prices of the domestic wheat crop from farmers to a level competitive with international market prices in 2008. The objective was to increase wheat production and encourage grain collection. The OAIC cooperatives were buying durum from farmers at 45,000 A.D ($316.90) per metric ton, bread (common) wheat at 35,000 A.D ($246.47) per metric ton and barley at 25,000 A.D ($176.05) per metric ton. These prices are based on an official exchange rate of $1=142 A.D. (Algerian Dinars).

On March 13, 2022, the Algerian Press Service (APS) reported that Algeria banned the export of foodstuffs made from imported ingredients such as sugar, vegetable oil, pasta, semolina and wheat derivatives. This decision was made during a Ministers council meeting with the Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of Commerce regarding the status of the strategic commodities. This statement is in line with the Minister of Agriculture's. The latter stated that Algeria has taken all the precautions to ensure domestic market supplies meet the need for grains despite the pressure on the commodity market.

Marketing

Currently, the health war is returning to normal. The Algerian Ministry of Health is reporting that the fourth waive of COVID-19 is over and that Algeria is reaching herd immunity.

The COVID-19 pandemic moved many activities to a virtual platform. However, now that the war is returning to normal, FAS Algiers invites U.S. exporters and cooperators to consider participating in Algerian domestic shows. FAS Algiers regularly participates in domestic shows to promote U.S. agricultural products.

FAS Algiers regularly participates in the International Food and Agribusiness Show (SIAG) in Oran (the second largest city in Algeria) usually in March, and the (SIPSA Show (Agri-business and Livestock Trade Exhibition) in Algiers usually in October. In addition, exceptionally this year FAS Algiers will participate in the Algiers International Trade Fair that will be held from June 13 to 18, 2022. This year's edition is important for FAS as the United Stated is the country of honor at this years' trade show.

In addition to the cooperators that are active in Algeria (U.S. Wheat Associates (based in Casablanca, Morocco), the U.S. Grains Council (based in Tunis, Tunisia), and the U.S. Soybean Export Council and U.S Livestock and Genetics Export (both based in the U.S.), FAS would like U.S. companies interested in the Algerian market to consider participating in the Algiers International Trade Fair.

Please contact us at AgAlgiers@usda.gov.

Wheat, Production, Supply and Distribution

Wheat	2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023	
Market Year Begins	**Jul 2020**		**Jul 2021**		**Jul 2022**	
Algeria	**USDA Official**	**New Post**	**USDA Official**	**New Post**	**USDA Official**	**New Post**
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	2075	2074	2075	2074	0	2074
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	5358	5358	5685	5756	0	5156
Production (1000 MT)	3900	3900	3600	2500	0	2500
MY Imports (1000 MT)	7680	7548	7800	8000	0	8000
TY Imports (1000 MT)	7680	7548	7800	8000	0	8000
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	188	188	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	16938	16806	17085	16256	0	15656
MY Exports (1000 MT)	3	0	10	0	0	0
TY Exports (1000 MT)	3	0	10	0	0	0
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	50	50	70	50	0	50
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	11200	11000	11500	11050	0	11100
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	11250	11050	11570	11100	0	11150
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	5685	5756	5505	5156	0	4506
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	16938	16806	17085	16256	0	15656
Yield (MT/HA)	1.8795	1.8804	1.7349	1.2054	0	1.2054
(1000 HA),(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA) MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column TY = Trade Year, which for Wheat begins in July for all countries. TY 2022/2023 = July 2022 - June 2023						

Barley, Production, Supply and Distribution

Barley	2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023	
Market Year Begins	**Jul 2020**		**Jul 2021**		**Jul 2022**	
Algeria	**USDA Official**	**New Post**	**USDA Official**	**New Post**	**USDA Official**	**New Post**
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	1025	1026	1025	1026	0	1026
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	998	998	1029	834	0	634
Production (1000 MT)	1845	1000	1600	1000	0	1000
MY Imports (1000 MT)	836	836	700	850	0	850
TY Imports (1000 MT)	780	780	700	850	0	850
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	3679	2834	3329	2684	0	2484
MY Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
TY Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	2300	1650	2200	1700	0	1750
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	350	350	350	350	0	350
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	2650	2000	2550	2050	0	2100
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	1029	834	779	634	0	384
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	3679	2834	3329	2684	0	2484
Yield (MT/HA)	1.8	0.9747	1.561	0.9747	0	0.9747
(1000 HA),(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA) MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column TY = Trade Year, which for Barley begins in October for all countries. TY 2022/2023 = October 2022 - September 2023						

Attachments:

No Attachments