

USDA Foreign Agricultural Service

GAIN Report

Global Agricultural Information Network

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Algeria

Grain and Feed Annual

2019

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Report Highlights:

Ministry of Agriculture reported favorable early prospects for the grain crop should good climatic conditions continue. Market opportunities remain for U.S. Feed Grains as the Value-Added-Tax (VAT) exemption for these products remains in 2019. The Government of Algeria replaced the import ban with a list of products subject to a temporary additional safeguard duty (DAPs). Wheat and Feed Grains remain unaffected by this change.

Executive Summary:

Algeria's grain planting season started with favorable climatic conditions throughout the country. Rainfall has been adequate during the plantings period. Areas dedicated to grains reached 3.55 million ha (a 3 percent increase compared to last year's figure; 3.44 million ha). The eastern region that represents 46 percent of the cereal production of the country allocated 1.58 million ha to grains. Durum and barley production are favored over common wheat for climatic reasons.

The normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI) in Algeria shows good crop conditions. However, precipitation and percent soil moisture charts as of March 10, 2019 show variations occurred in December and the beginning of January as well as at the end of February and March but remain above normal. Crop conditions seem to be good. Based on all assessments, if good climatic conditions continue the crop should be good.

The Government of Algeria (GoA)'s support to agriculture sector development and particularly cereal production remains a priority in the government's action plan. In addition to all the development programs, the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) decided to resorb fallow land by using it to grow fodder and pulses to increase the areas allocated for barley and oats.

Wheat, barley and oats constitute the grain crop in Algeria. During the last decade, the grain production has been higher than the ten year average (2000/08) of 2.97 million MT. However, it remains far short of the eight million tons needed for domestic consumption. Grain production heavily relies on climatic conditions. Algeria will continue to import wheat mostly common wheat as Algeria produces durum locally.

Algeria's overall goal to reduce imports and slow import growth is ongoing. The GoA continues to implement measures to do so. The Ministry of Commerce published an ordinance to replace the import ban with a list of products subject to a temporary additional safeguard duty (DAPs). (See policy section).

The exemption from Value-Added-Tax (VAT) for barley, corn, DDGs and other feed grains implemented in FY2018 is still current. Therefore, opportunities for these commodities should increase. Soybean meal is not exempt from VAT. Wheat remains exempt from VAT and unaffected by the changes to import restrictions and subsidy programs.

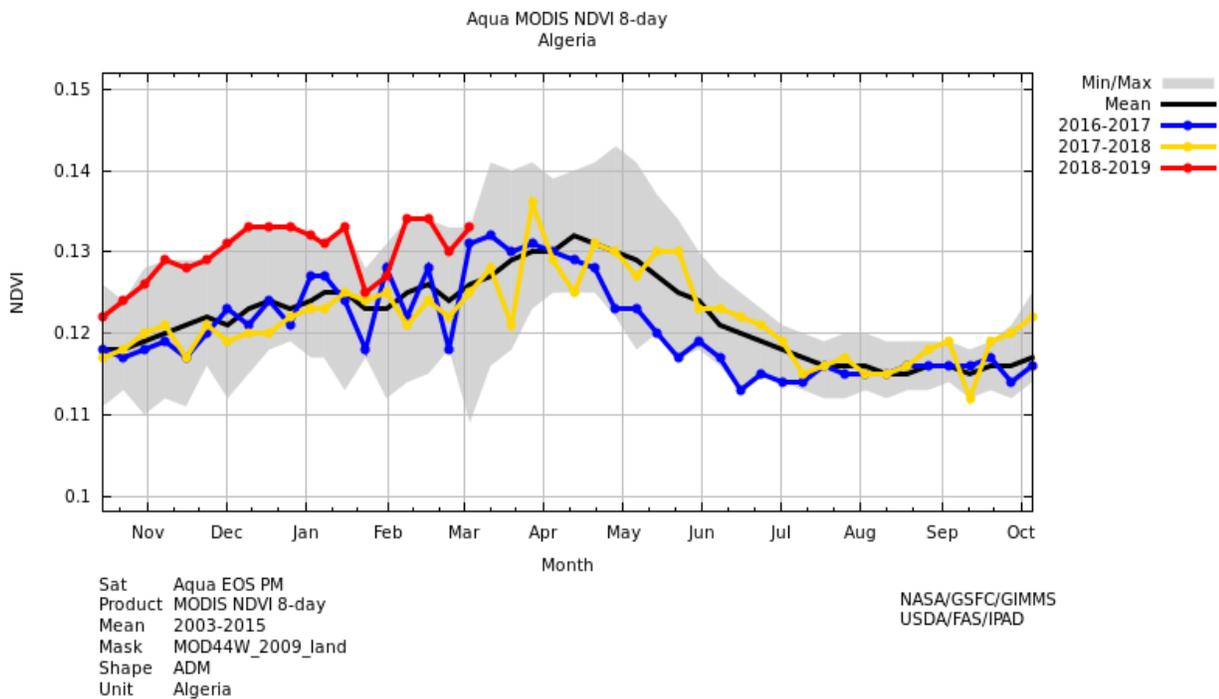
Production:

According to the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), 3.55 million ha were dedicated to grain plantings of which 1.58 million ha were planted in the eastern region. The eastern region represents 46 percent of the cereal production of the country. The MoA has not released the breakdown for the plantings. However, the MoA indicated that there was an increase of 3 percent compared to last year's plantings figure (3.44 million ha). Usually durum and barley production are favored over common wheat for climatic reasons.

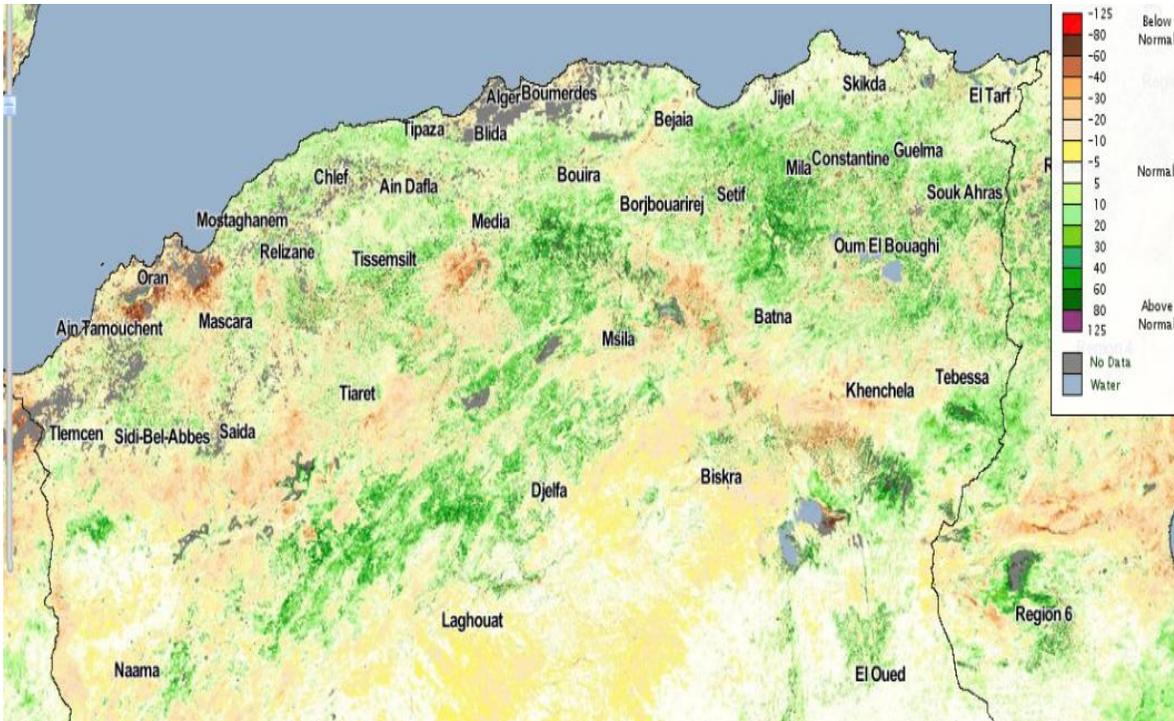
Planting season and working conditions were good. The Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) made available certified seeds and fertilizer to farmers again this year, as well as provided technical and economic assistance facilitating access to credit for the acquisition of inputs to help improve yields and quality.

Algeria’s grain planting season started with favorable climatic conditions throughout the country. In general, rainfall has been adequate during the planting period. Most of the grain production regions benefited from good precipitation resulting in good soil moisture levels, which enabled crops to develop. The below chart and satellite imagery depict the historical and current normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI) in Algeria.

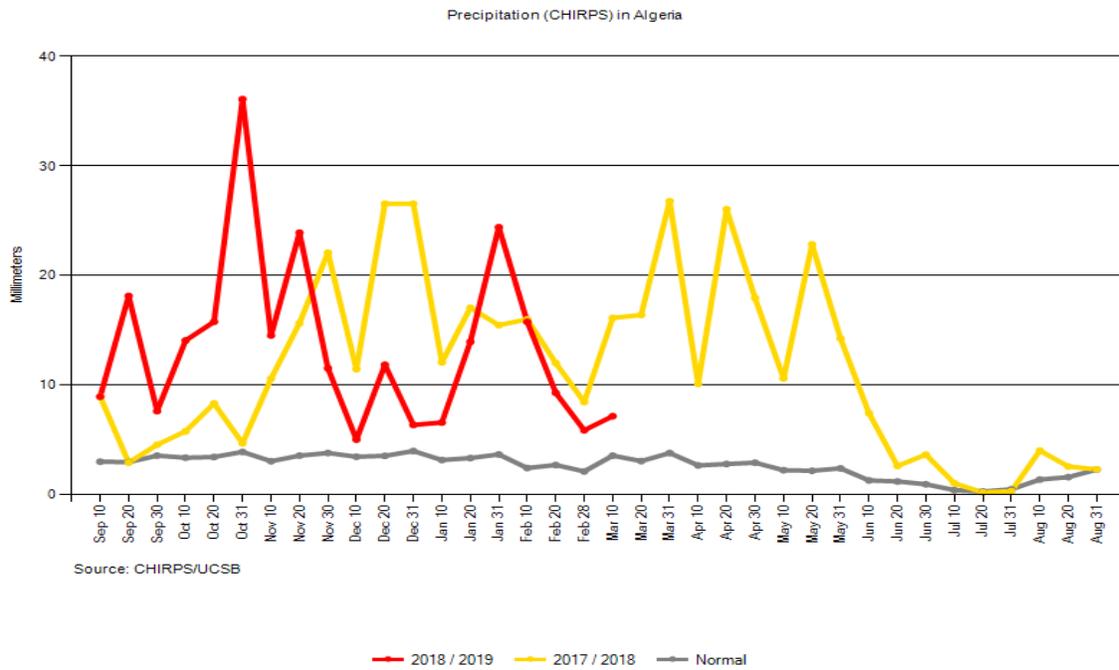
Crop conditions look good. The vegetation index is above normal for most of Algeria.

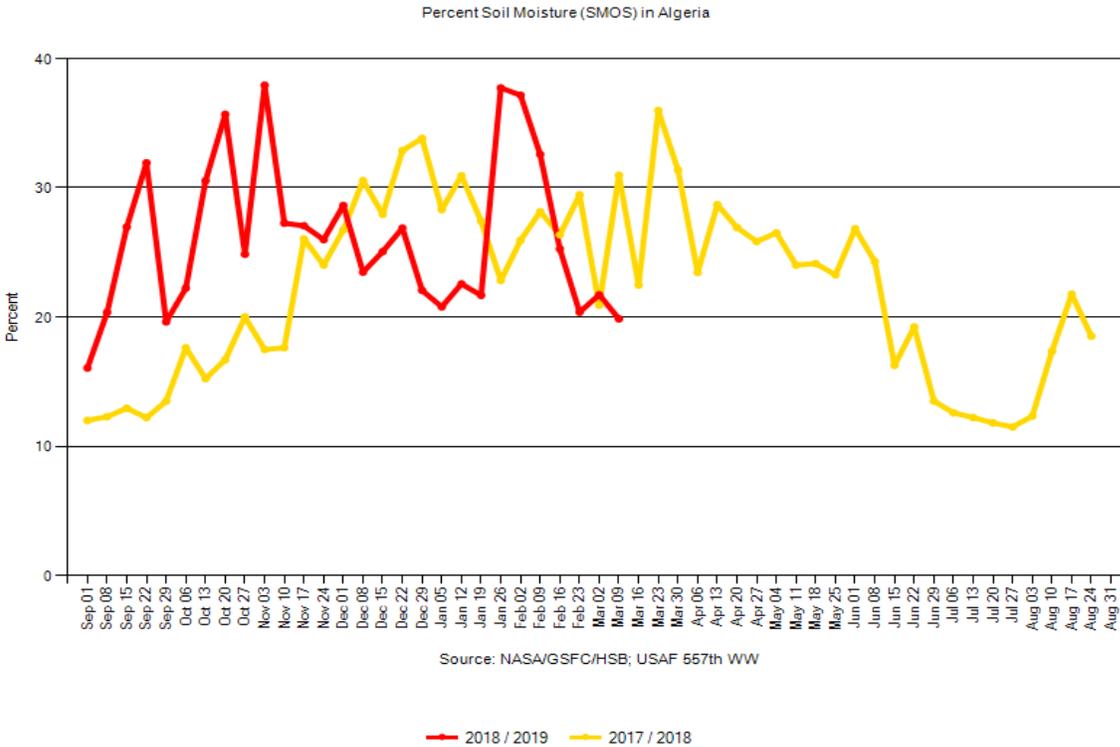


However, the end of February and the month of March were especially dry in the western region. The satellite image below (as of March 10, 2019) shows pockets of vegetation in the central and eastern regions of the country and dry pockets mostly in the western region.



Precipitation and Percent soil moisture charts as of March 10, 2019): Source: Crop Explorer (<https://ipad.fas.usda.gov/cropexplorer/>)





Precipitation and percent soil moisture charts (as of March 10, 2019) show variations occurred in December and at the beginning of January, as well as at the end of February and March. Nevertheless, precipitation and percent soil moisture remain above normal.

Currently, crop conditions are good. Based on all assessments, if good climatic conditions continue, the crop will be good. Post forecasts wheat production at 3.950 MMT and barley production at 2.0 MMT for MY2019/20.

The Ministry of Agriculture forecasted in January that "if the climatic conditions are favorable", the current grain production could exceed the record carried out during the MY2018/19, (6.05 million MT).

Algeria’s Average Cereal Productions (Million MT in local crop planting season)

(1999/00)-(2007/08)	(2008/09)-(2016/17)	2017/18
2.97	4.31	6.05

Source: Ministry of Agriculture

Government efforts to increase production through use of more certified seeds, fertilizers, and technical support to famers has proven effective. Production of wheat, barley and oat, which constitute the grain crop in Algeria, has during the last decade been higher than the nine-year average (1999/00-2007/08) equivalent to (MY2000/01-MY2008/09) of 2.97 million MT. However, it remains far short of the eight million tons needed for domestic consumption. Grain production heavily relies on climatic conditions. Currently, the irrigated areas devoted to cereals are estimated at 250,000 hectares, which remains minimal. The MoA’s program for expansion of irrigated agricultural areas with priority given to cereals

is expected to increase from 1.3 million hectares to 2 million hectares, of which 600,000 ha will be devoted to cereals by 2020.

The GoA's support to agriculture sector development and particularly cereal production remains a priority in the government's action plan.

The GoA has two main programs to develop the agricultural sector. The first program consists of granting land to private industrialists and investors to launch large-scale farms to grow cereals and dairy farms. The second program consists of achieving self-sufficiency in durum wheat and pulses production. A third program was added to resorb fallow land by using it to grow fodder and pulses in addition to the areas located for barley and oats. For MY2019/20, the MoA is planning to use 88,835 ha of fallow land to grow pulses (14,480 ha), fodder (22,784 ha) and cereals and vegetables (51,572 ha). In MY2018/19, the MoA used 78,616 ha of fallow to grow pulses and fodder.

Consumption:

Algeria is a major consumer of cereals and considers wheat as the major staple food.

Wheat is used mainly for bread and couscous. Algerian wheat consumption has risen slightly in the past years as a result of increased urbanization, population growth and increased milling capacity. There has been no new investment in the sector in recent years. Post forecasts total wheat consumption at 10.600 MMT in MY2019/20.

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, better pasture conditions result in decreased demand for imports. Consumption has trended upward since 2000, with increasing animal numbers, particularly sheep. Better rations that include more barley and efforts to introduce barley into the dairy ration increased consumption of barley.

Consumption is projected to remain relatively stable, depending on pasture conditions.

Post forecasts barley total consumption at 1.950 MMT for MY2019/20. Post maintains previous barley estimates for MY2017/18 and MY2018/19. The removal of the domestic sales price support makes barley sold at market price more expensive. The end-result affects overall barley consumption.

Trade:

Algeria's overall goal to reduce imports and slow import growth is ongoing and the GoA is still implementing measures to do so. (See policy section). Wheat remains exempt from VAT and unaffected by the changes. The measures implemented in August Fiscal Year 2018, to exempt barley, corn, DDGs and other feed grains from VAT are still current. Therefore, opportunities may increase for these commodities. However, soybean meal is not exempt from VAT.

Wheat

Cereals always account for an important part of Algerian food imports. Cereal imports hit \$3.09 billion in calendar year (CY) 2018 and represented 36.09 percent of total imports, according to the Algerian Customs figures.

Although domestic production has improved over the years, it remains weather driven, and does not meet domestic demand. Therefore, Algeria continues to import wheat, essentially common wheat. Less common wheat is planted than durum and barley. Algeria's total wheat imports over the last four marketing years look relatively stable. Bread wheat represented 75 to 83 percent of the wheat imports.

Post maintains the USDA figures for MY2017/18 wheat imports. Based on the average total per annum wheat imported over the past three years (8 MMT) and the probable good crop combined with the strategy to reduce overall imports, Post forecasts wheat imports will decrease to 8.10 MMT in MY2018/19 and 8.0 MMT in MY2019/20.

Table: Algeria Common Wheat Imports by Origin (MT) (Marketing year)

Partner Country	Year Ending				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
World	5539636	6109883	6505614	6409471	6932685
France	4982795	3688334	4797636	2262544	4376604
Latvia	56800	0	432504	209024	93310
Sweden	0	378906	314087	263078	0
Lithuania	0	0	232426	152590	51841
United Kingdom	26250	204258	175510	206646	0
Poland	151132	397965	165996	320416	0
Estonia	0	0	161545	53436	92689
Ukraine	0	19071	106280	137367	79175
Germany	187749	1193737	61855	644759	27672
Romania	0	0	31500	0	0
Switzerland	0	0	26250	0	0
Moldova	0	0	0	6048	0
Russia	0	0	0	73049	0
Finland	26250	0	0	31001	0
Argentina	0	0	0	1097833	1758574
Brazil	0	0	0	30719	0
Bulgaria	3575	0	0	10800	0
Canada	27070	0	0	0	26250
Czech Republic	0	194612	0	181494	0
United States	52500	0	0	547148	426572
Uruguay	0	32999	0	181520	0
Yugoslavia	25400	0	0	0	0
Others	115	0	24	0	0

Source: Global Trade Atlas Data

The table below shows durum imports decrease in MY2017/18. Algeria's strategy to reduce imports as well as the MoA's program for self-sufficiency in durum production are reflected.

U.S. origin durum imports have been irregular during the past five marketing years. U.S. origin imports decreased from the MY2016/17 to MY2017/18. According to the industry, U.S. wheat prices were not competitive the past few months compared to Mexican or Canadian wheat. Canada has always been the number one supplier of durum to Algeria.

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

Partner Country	Year Ending				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
World	1373744	1907472	1653547	2035120	1798228
Canada	570350	906347	965919	1172852	1147945
Mexico	421712	659848	430699	555536	420309
France	149178	122330	150770	51196	57539
United States	112484	134467	106137	187858	167435
Italy	0	862	23	0	0
Kazakhstan	0	0	0	5500	5000
India	0	31100	0	0	0
Australia	115576	0	0	32850	0
Spain	0	52518	0	1828	0
Ukraine	4445	0	0	27500	0

Source: Global Trade Atlas Data

Barley

Post maintains barley import figures for MY2017/18 as shown in the Global Trade Atlas data and USDA figures for MY2018/19. Algeria's barley imports are weather-driven. In general, better pasture conditions result in decreased demand for barley. Based on the assessment of the new crop and the removal of the domestic sales price support, which made barley sold at market price more expensive, Post forecasts a decline in barley imports to 250,000 MT for MY2019/20.

Table: Algeria Barley Imports by Origin (MT) (Marketing Year)

Partner Country	Year Ending				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
World	528868	886191	859760	641697	521965
United Kingdom	126747	163557	266289	49735	52499
France	127415	208237	211896	164919	265266
Ukraine	25055	70163	151274	201508	107250
Russia	52159	166942	122488	91862	89400
Romania	0	79475	58418	21500	0

Finland	28350	30842	28350	31500	0
Argentina	28875	41003	10895	0	7550
Hungary	0	0	10148	13523	0
Latvia	28350	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	0	28350	0	0	0
Moldova	0	0	0	6495	0
Poland	0	28797	0	0	0
Estonia	0	28350	0	0	0
Bulgaria	0	40465	0	0	0
Italy	0	8	0	1	0
Germany	76450	0	0	60653	0
Spain	6600	0	0	0	0
Switzerland	28867	0	0	0	0
Others	1	10	2	1	0

Source: Global Trade Atlas Data

Corn

Argentina remains the number one supplier of corn to Algeria, followed by Brazil, Paraguay and the U.S. Algeria's preference for some qualitative aspects and specifications of Argentine corn over U.S. corn remain. The table below shows corn imports increase in MY2017/18. Following the VAT exemption implemented in early 2018 by the Finance Act, combined with the removal of the import licensing system, imports increased to fill the shortages that were created during the period of the ban. Delays in the introduction of import licenses for feed in 2017 led to increased prices and supply shortages.

Table: Algeria Corn Imports by Origin (MT) (Marketing Year)

Partner Country	Year Ending				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
World	3707125	4459077	4269499	4091761	4197573
Argentina	2001506	3601789	2511301	2868891	3501761
Brazil	1285501	259670	1128924	452828	457309
United States	76022	180495	295119	527209	47985
Paraguay	0	0	111892	0	156135
Ukraine	160991	181376	109600	156488	30207

Russia	0	27552	57323	27000	0
Romania	74805	12596	36950	35990	3711
Bulgaria	82484	35443	10497	0	0
Yugoslavia	0	71778	7562	21288	15
France	3458	88188	84	119	213
Uruguay	21998	0	0	0	0
Hungary	0	0	0	1722	0
Others	360	190	246	226	238

Source: Global Trade Atlas Data

The new agricultural strategy to encourage domestic agricultural production renewed interest in domestic corn production for many farmers. Corn is now produced in some of the southern provinces where average yields range from 13 to 80 quintals per ha. Technical issues related to crop management, irrigation and harvest equipment hamper the production of local feed.

DDGS

The high duties (30 percent) and VAT increase in 2017 discouraged the use of DDG's despite successful trials conducted in the previous years. Hopefully, the recent VAT exemption as well as the exclusion from the list of products subject to the new temporary safeguard duty (DAPs) implemented in January 2019, (see policy section) will raise the prospects for DDG's.

Soybean Meal

Demand for soybean meal comes mainly from Algeria's poultry feed industry. Imports decreased in CY2017 due to the measures to reduce total imports. Soybean meal is not exempt from VAT. In addition, soybean meal's VAT increased from seven to nine percent already as a part of the fiscal measures in the 2017 and 2018 Financial Acts and remains for FY2019.

Imports of U.S. soybean meal declined due to the lack of price competitiveness and consumer's preference toward Argentine qualitative aspects and specifications.

Argentina is Algeria's major soybean meal supplier, generally, accounting for 88 percent of imports.

Table: Algeria Soybean Meal Imports by Origin (1,000 MT)(Calendar Year)

Partner Country	Quantity			% Share			% Change
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017	2017/2016
World	1420346	1330516	1160787	100.00	100.00	100.00	- 12.76
Argentina	1266158	1276022	1024926	89.14	95.90	88.30	- 19.68
Brazil	51003	47	78271	3.59	0.00	6.74	∞
Paraguay	66016	16500	29744	4.65	1.24	2.56	80.27
United States	30573	27253	15108	2.15	2.05	1.30	- 44.57
Netherlands	0	0	9999	0.00	0.00	0.86	0.00
Spain	6596	10694	2740	0.46	0.80	0.24	- 74.38

Source: Global Trade Atlas Data

Rice

Algerian rice imports are very irregular but have increased over the years. This is due to population growth. Algerian consumers have introduced more rice into their diets. Recent declines in rice imports resulted from the government's measures to reduce imports. However, the increase in 2017 is due to massive imports that occurred prior to the measures restricting imports. The measures restricting imports of a major list of products, announced by Ministry of Commerce to be implemented in 2018 produced a surge in imports in 2017. In addition, rice and pulses were not subject to import licenses in 2017.

Private importers take advantage of good prices to buy rice in small containers from different origins mostly from Vietnam and Thailand. In CY2017, Algeria imported 3000 MT of rice from the U.S. There were no rice imports from the U.S. since 2012 (4192 MT), as U.S., prices were not competitive against the Asian market.

Table: Algeria Rice Imports by Origin (MT) (Calendar Year)

<u>Partner Country</u>	Quantity			% Share			% Change
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017	2017/2016
World	113859	110547	129773	100.00	100.00	100.00	17.39
Thailand	18190	24344	41493	15.98	22.02	31.97	70.44
India	46083	48915	37589	40.47	44.25	28.96	- 23.16
Vietnam	30130	14046	27225	26.46	12.71	20.98	93.82
Tajikistan	8333	5935	7443	7.32	5.37	5.74	25.41
Pakistan	7033	8845	6690	6.18	8.00	5.16	- 24.36
Spain	1521	2858	3962	1.34	2.59	3.05	38.65
United States	3	0	3000	0.00	0.00	2.31	0.00
Argentina	1999	4000	500	1.76	3.62	0.39	- 87.50
China	27	182	476	0.02	0.16	0.37	161.70
Portugal	0	0	400	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.00
Uruguay	0	500	300	0.00	0.45	0.23	- 40.00
Brazil	210	300	225	0.18	0.27	0.17	- 25.00
Egypt	125	200	15	0.11	0.18	0.01	- 92.63
Singapore	0	0	250	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.0
Others	205	422	205	0.18	0.38	0.35	

Source: Global Trade Atlas Data

Pulses

Algeria's imports of pulses are mostly beans, lentils, chickpeas, and beans for seeding. U.S. pulse exports to Algeria have trended upward for the past several years with the potential for growth in the Algerian market, which is price sensitive. In CY2017, U.S. market share in Algeria's imports reached 6.52 percent (a 192.9 percent increase). Algeria's U.S origin imports consist mainly of chickpeas, lentils, beans, and peas.

Table: Algeria Pulse Imports by Origin (MT) (Calendar Year)

Partner Country	Quantity			% Share			% Change
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017	2017/2016
World	228294	199346	237524	100.00	100.00	100.00	19.15
Canada	95417	59882	86461	41.80	30.04	36.40	44.39
Mexico	21240	28423	36779	9.30	14.26	15.48	29.40
Argentina	26066	47800	30930	11.42	23.98	13.02	- 35.29
Egypt	38446	16168	25789	16.84	8.11	10.86	59.51
India	29094	20169	17804	12.74	10.12	7.50	- 11.73
United States	4798	5285	15481	2.10	2.65	6.52	192.91
Russia	2685	6461	7690	1.18	3.24	3.24	19.03
Turkey	2210	2717	3804	0.97	1.36	1.60	40.02
New Zealand	1425	1578	2947	0.62	0.79	1.24	86.81
Kazakhstan	0	1699	2589	0.00	0.85	1.09	52.41
Kyrgyzstan	0	977	2222	0.00	0.49	0.94	127.55
France	2005	1589	1707	0.88	0.80	0.72	7.47
Morocco	276	1912	801	0.12	0.96	0.34	- 58.11
Spain	1289	1011	639	0.56	0.51	0.27	- 36.84
United Kingdom	958	1025	374	0.42	0.51	0.16	- 63.53
Belgium	103	227	190	0.05	0.11	0.08	- 16.16
China	198	366	139	0.09	0.18	0.06	- 62.13
Madagascar	373	433	119	0.16	0.22	0.05	- 72.52
Others	1711	1624	1059	0.74	0.81	0.44	

Source: Global Trade Atlas Data

Stocks:

With regard to storage capacities, in recent years, the Algerian Office of Cereals (OAIC) undertook (via tendering) the construction of 39 silos. These silos will increase storage capacity for durum, bread wheat, and barley from 5MMT to more than 6MMT. The plan was to add 0.82 MMT of capacity in 2012 with plans to add an additional 0.84 MMT by 2019. Total to be completed by 2020. Construction is still underway.

Policy:

Opportunities still exist for U.S. Grains exports, as the VAT exemption for the raw materials and products destined for animal feed remains current. As reported previously, through the 2018 Finance Act, the following Feed Grains were exempted from VAT:

-Barley (tariff heading 10.03), corn, (tariff heading 10.05), bran, (tariff code 23.02), starch residues and similar residues (tariff heading 23-03) including DDGs, preparations used for feeding animals (tariff heading 23-09). Import licenses are no longer needed for these products.

Later in August 15, 2018, the Government of Algeria (GoA) published a new decree in the Official Journal No 50 (<https://www.joradp.dz/FTP/JO-FRANCAIS/2018/F2018050.pdf>). The purpose of the Decree was to define the procedures for the implementation of the exemption from value-added tax (VAT) for sales operations. The products referred to in the decree are barley and corn, and materials and products destined for animal feed as follows: barley (tariff heading 10.03), corn, (tariff heading 10.05), bran, (tariff code 23.02), starch residues and similar residues (tariff heading 23-03), preparations used for feeding animals (tariff heading 23-09).

On the other hand, the GoA pursues the strategy to control imports and protect domestic production. The GoA introduced a temporary additional safeguard duty (DAPs) to replace the import ban established in January 2018. The Ministry of Commerce published the ordinance to replace the import ban in the [Journal Officiel No 06 on January 29, 2019](#).

The list of goods subject to the temporary additional safeguard duty and the corresponding rates includes 1095 items of which (658) are food and (437) industrial products with their tariff codes and the corresponding DAPs rates. Food items represent 60% of the list. Most of the food items listed are processed and high value products.

Wheat, barley, corn, soybeans and soybean meal (the feed grains) and the products cited above remain unaffected. Only processed cereals and wheat products are included in this list: cereal flour, semolina and groats (tariff code: 11.02, 11.03) and pasta (19.01, 19.02), breakfast cereals (19.04), baking and biscuit products (19.05).

For background, this ordinance replaced the import ban established in January 2018, when the Government of Algeria replaced the import licensing system implemented in 2017 by a temporary import ban. The [decree No 18-139 of May 21, 2018](#) (published in the Journal Officiel No 29 of May 23, 2018) suspended 851 products, of which 576 were agricultural. In May 2018, this temporary ban list was extended to 877 products of which 622 were agricultural products. These items were mostly processed and high-value food products of which corn derivatives; (cornstarch, corn flour, corn semolina). Wheat products were also included (dough and other preparations for pastry and bakery, pasta (macaroni, spaghetti, noodles, stuffed pasta), couscous, muesli, wheat bulgur, corn flour and corn starch, corn grits, sweet corn (prepared or cured). In addition, agricultural tractors and harvesters are still suspended from import.

Marketing:

FAS Algiers is actively engaged in promoting trade with the United States. FAS Algiers promotes U.S. agricultural products in Algerian domestic shows.

FAS Algiers regularly participates in the international Food and Agribusiness Show ([SIAG](#)) in Oran (second largest city in Algeria) in March of every year as well as the ([2018 SIPSA show \(agri-business and livestock trade exhibition\)](#)) in Algiers in October of every year, promoting U.S. agricultural products.

FAS Algiers invites all U.S. exporters and Cooperators interested in doing business in the Algerian market to participate in these annual events.

In addition, the following co-operators are already carrying out technical workshops, seminars, trade missions, technical exchange programs and activities 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 Algiers would like to increase the number of cooperators active in this market. Please contact us at AgAlgiers@fas.usda.gov.

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

Wheat	2017/2018		2018/2019		2019/2020	
Market Begin Year	Jul 2017		Jul 2018		Jul 2019	
Algeria	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested	1600	1600	2074	2074	0	2074
Beginning Stocks	4413	4413	4529	4525	0	6000
Production	2400	2400	3940	3940	0	3950
MY Imports	8172	8172	7400	8100	0	8000
TY Imports	8172	8172	7400	8100	0	8000
TY Imp. from U.S.	392	594	0	119	0	119
Total Supply	14985	14985	15869	16565	0	17950
MY Exports	6	10	15	15	0	15
TY Exports	6	10	15	15	0	15
Feed and Residual	50	50	50	50	0	50
FSI Consumption	10400	10400	10700	10500	0	10550

Total Consumption	10450	10450	10750	10550	0	10600
Ending Stocks	4529	4525	5104	6000	0	7335
Total Distribution	14985	14985	15869	16565	0	17950
Yield	1.5	1.5	1.8997	1.8997	0	1.9045
(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)						

Barley	2017/2018		2018/2019		2019/2020	
Market Begin Year	Jul 2017		Jul 2018		Jul 2019	
Algeria	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested	763	763	1025	1026	0	1026
Beginning Stocks	877	877	627	517	0	817
Production	968	968	1950	1950	0	2000
MY Imports	532	522	250	250	0	250
TY Imports	550	522	250	250	0	250
TY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	2377	2367	2827	2717	0	3067
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed and Residual	1400	1500	1550	1550	0	1600
FSI Consumption	350	350	350	350	0	350
Total Consumption	1750	1850	1900	1900	0	1950
Ending Stocks	627	517	927	817	0	1117
Total Distribution	2377	2367	2827	2717	0	3067
Yield	1.2687	1.2687	1.9024	1.9006	0	1.9493
1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)						