

USDA Foreign Agricultural Service

GAIN Report

Global Agricultural Information Network

THIS REPORT CONTAINS ASSESSMENTS OF COMMODITY AND TRADE ISSUES MADE BY
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POLICY

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Algeria

Exporter Guide

2017

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Report Highlights:

Government of Algeria ensures the continued development and modernization of the agricultural sector in Algeria in its efforts to diversify the economy and attract foreign and domestic investment outside the energy sector. A potential exists for U.S. exporters and U.S. breeders to insure a share in this market to participate in the development of the sector.

Post:
Algiers

Author Defined:

SECTION I. MARKET OVERVIEW

The agriculture sector contributes on average about 12 percent of Algeria's GDP (2016 estimates) and employs at least 20 percent of the population in rural areas. Algeria has about 8.4 million hectares of arable land.

The agriculture sector is still one of the priority sectors for the government in its efforts to diversify the economy and attract foreign and domestic investment outside the energy sector.

Minister of Agriculture further asserted recently in one of his media report; (<http://www.elmoudjahid.com/fr/mobile/detail-article/id/117033>) that the government ensures the continued development and modernization of the agricultural sector in Algeria to achieve self-sufficiency, promote exports, focusing on the main points; the extension of irrigated agricultural land to 2 million hectares, the exploitation of fallow land, the strengthening of plant and animal protection, the reduction of seed imports and the development of the dairy sector.

To boost agricultural development and production, the Government of Algeria (GoA) is allocating public land for agricultural use to the private sector on concessional terms to encourage the establishment of modern agricultural farms particularly in cereals and dairy.

As Algeria's agriculture is mostly rain fed, and often suffers from drought over consecutive years (only 12 percent of this arable land is irrigated), the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) is engaged in development projects to extend irrigated areas to 2 million hectares by 2019.

The potential for U.S. exporters and U.S. breeders to get a share in this market and participate in the development of the sector exists. Algerian farmers want more examples of joint ventures similar to the joint venture agreed to in 2015 between an American and Algerian company. The U.S.'s strength as part of the joint venture is to provide advanced agricultural technologies, breeder cattle, and seeds needed to establish and operate an integrated production models in Algeria. This exemplifies how U.S. agribusinesses can play a key role in supporting the Algerian government's efforts to increase agricultural production and at the same time, create market opportunities for U.S. agribusiness. U.S. companies should target high quality commodities, machinery, and equipment.

On the other side, Algeria's overall strategy is to reduce its reliance on imports in an effort to first, slow the loss of foreign reserves and second, to support local manufacturers during an extended period of low crude oil prices, (given that 94 percent (2016) of the latter come from oil exports).

The GoA's goal is to lower the total import bill to less than \$35 billion by the end of 2017, in comparison to \$55.03 billion in 2014, \$51.7 billion in 2015, and \$46.72 billion in 2016. Algeria's imports of food and agricultural products already decreased from \$11 billion in 2014 to \$9.33 billion in 2015 and to \$8.22 in 2016 due to the new strategy of controlling imports.

Algeria is increasingly relying on the use of import licenses to control and reduce imports of what it considers "non-essential." In late 2015, the Government of Algeria introduced the import and export licensing system ([published in Journal Officiel No 66 in December 9, 2015](#)) to reduce

imports as far as possible.

The first list of products subjected to licenses was published in January 2016 and included agricultural and goods under the EU agreement. The list included: durum wheat and bread wheat, barley, oat, corn, rice, coarse grains, oilseeds, as well as live animals, meat, milk and cheese, eggs, crude vegetable oil, sugar. The list of agricultural products quotas originating from the EU subject to the import licensing could be found on the Ministry of Commerce website at: <http://www.mincommerce.gov.dz/>.

In March 2017, [a Ministry of Commerce press release](#) announced that import licensing would be extended to all "non-essential" products except basic products such as semolina, wheat, oil, sugar, milk and medicines, which would be automatically renewed to prevent market shortages.

In April 2017, the Ministry of Commerce published a list of industrial and agricultural products subject to import licensing and stated that the list would be subject to extension if necessary. Those were mainly round steel, wire rod, wood and ceramics for the industrial products and fresh and chilled beef, cheese, fresh lemon, apples, bananas, garlic, tomato paste, barley, corn, soybean meal, vitamin mineral concentrate for the agricultural products. Beside corn and soybean meal, the U.S. has not been a historical supplier of the other targeted products.

In May 2017, the list was extended to household appliances, mobile phones and cosmetics for the industrial products. Later, on June 13, 2017, the Ministry of Commerce announced corresponding CY2017 quotas for barley, corn, soybean meal, and mineral vitamin concentrate.

According to publically released communications, on July 9, the Association of Banks and Financial Institutions (ABEF), referencing N° 421/2017 of July 4, relayed an order on behalf of the Ministry of Commerce which directed Algeria's commercial banks to suspend finances pending the imposition of import licenses for an extended list of products. The list was originally reported to include "preparations for soup, soup or broth, prepared sauces (mayonnaise, tomato ketchup and other sauces, harissa, etc.), prepared mustard, bread, pizza, pasta, dried nuts and dried fruits, peanuts, fruit juices, juice mix, waters (including mineral and aerated waters), corn, jams and marmalades, chocolate in tablets (not filled), rusks with added sweeteners, waffles and wafers, chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa (preserved)." According to press reports, most of these goods are produced locally and can sufficiently cover consumer demand, specifically for fruit juice, mineral water, and pasta.

It is uncertain at this time what the future of the import licenses will be for 2018, however Post will continue to monitor and provide update.

Algeria imports of agricultural commodities and food represented about 17.6 percent of the total imports (\$46.7 billion) in 2016. Algeria is one of the world's largest importers of wheat and dairy products. U. S. market share accounted for 3.8 percent in 2016. The United States exported about \$276 million (source: BICO reports) in food and agricultural products to Algeria. The leading U.S. agricultural exports in 2016 were bulk commodities; corn, wheat, tree nuts, dried fruits, and pulses. The European Union remains Algeria's major supplier, accounting for almost 45 percent of food and agricultural imports. As a result of its geographic proximity to Europe and the lack of direct shipping lines between the U.S. and North Africa, U.S. exporters face stiff competition from EU suppliers. Transshipment of U.S. exports through Europe significantly increases shipping costs. As a result, U.S. exports are less competitive.

Agricultural and Trade Indicators (source: Algerian Official Trade Data)

Total Country Area	238 million HA
Total Arable land	8.4 million HA
Total Arable land irrigated	12 percent
Agricultural Production growth rate (2016)	7.5 percent
Agricultural Imports from All Countries (CY2016)	\$8.22 Billion
Agricultural Imports from U.S./Market Share(CY2016)(source: Algerian official data)	\$313 million /3.8 percent
Total Wheat All origin / U.S. origin market share (CY2016)	\$1.79 Billion /3.2 percent
Total Durum / U.S. origin (CY2016)	\$549 million / 3.2 percent
Total Bread Wheat/ U.S. origin (CY2016)	\$1.24 billion / 0 percent
Total Corn / U.S. origin (CY2016)	\$769 million / 17 percent
Total Dairy/ U.S. origin (CY2016)	\$976 million / 0.40 percent
Oils \$ Fats / U.S. origin (CY2016)	\$745 million / 2 percent
Pulses /U.S. origin (CY2016)	\$235 million / 0 percent
Total Fruits &dried Fruits, Tree nuts/U.S. origin (CY2016)	\$315million / 15.5 percent
Total Rice / U.S. origin (CY 2016)	\$62 million / 0 percent

Key Demographic Developments:

Algeria is located in Northern Africa, bordering the Mediterranean Sea, between Morocco and Tunisia with 2,381,741 sq km total land, slightly less than 3.5 times the size of Texas. The desert covers more than four-fifths of the country.

As of 1 January 2017, the population of Algeria was estimated to be 41.3 million people. More than 70 percent of the population lives in cities. The capital, Algiers with a population of almost 4 million is the nation's largest city. At least half of Algeria's working population is employed in the industrial and service sectors. Algeria's official language is Arabic but Amazigh (a Berber language) and French are widely spoken the country.

Advantages	Challenges
Algeria is still largely unexplored and developing a market with many needs.	Lack of comprehensive knowledge of the market and administrative procedures.
The Government wants to intensify dairy and cereal production. There is a strong desire to build modern production facilities.	The U.S. is at a Geographical disadvantage, due to Algeria's proximity to Europe. Additionally, there are no direct shipping lines, making transit to Europe necessary.
The reputation of U.S. agriculture and	Relatively high cost of U.S. food and

agri-business for quality and reliability of supply.	agricultural products.
Infrastructure, investment and modernization of distribution channels and retail stores are creating opportunities in the agricultural and food processing sectors	Historical EU/French influence in food marketing and retail sector. Traditional distribution network still predominant.
Local industries and processing sector expanding rapidly and still relying on imported raw material.	New Government Strategy to reduce imports to curb impact of oil price decline constrains government revenues.
Distribution sector needs American know-how to improve. The domestic food industry is creating demand for consistent quality and regular supply of higher quality inputs	The EU-Algerian Association Agreement provides preferential access. Custom duties on high value products. New implemented import permits measures.

SECTION II. EXPORTER BUSINESS TIPS

- Algeria is not a member of the World Trade Organization but has continued to seek accession since 1998.
- Algeria and the European Union signed an association agreement in 2005. The agreement provides for the gradual removal of import duties on E.U. industrial products over 12 years and removed duties immediately on 2,000 other products.
- Algeria is a member in the Arab Free Trade Zone Agreement.
- The MoA has legislative responsibility for domestic food production and for health and safety aspects of imported agricultural and food products. Information can be found at: <http://www.minagri.dz>
- The Order of May 7, 2015 (published in the Official Journal N44 of August 19, 2015) modifies and completes the Order of July 14, 2002 published in the Official Journal N62 September 15, 2002) that establishes the list of plant varieties that require authorization prior to importation and the specifies the phytosanitary requirements, all plant or vegetal products are subject to import authorization prior to importation. The specifications are listed in the authorization for each product.
- Phytosanitary certificates are mandatory for all food products

- Certificate of conformity and quality as well as a certificate of origin are mandatory for all imported products along with the customs documents (bill of lading and commercial invoice)
- Imported goods are subject to; custom duties, value added tax, and some local taxes.
- Algeria introduced import and export licensing (published in the Official Journal No 66 December 9, 2015), to manage quotas for agricultural commodities and goods to being imported or exported.
- Information on Algeria's import licenses and quotas can be found on the Ministry of Commerce website: <https://www.commerce.gov.dz/avis/collection/avis-douverture-de-licence-dimportation>.
- Effective January 1, 2017, the Finance Law increased VAT rates from 7 to 9 percent and 17 to 19 percent for agricultural and non- agricultural products. The full list of products can be found at <<http://www.joradp.dz/FTP/JO-FRANCAIS/2016/F2016077.pdf>>.
- Algeria applies the Harmonized Nomenclature and Classification system. The maximum rate for customs duties has been lowered to 30 percent. There are three categories for duties: 5 percent for raw materials, 15 percent for semi-processed products, and 30 percent for consumer-ready or high-value products. However, there might be changes to the high value products duties rates in the Finance Law 2018.
- A domestic consumption tax applies to about 20 products that are considered luxury goods (tariff code chapters 08, 09, 16, and 22). Information on tariffs can be found at: <http://www.douane.gov.dz/Consulter%20le%20tarif%20douanier.html>
- Information about Algerian Customs requirements can be found (in French) at <http://www.douane.gov.dz/>
- All Official Orders and Executive Decrees can be found at: www.joradp.dz .

- The Ministry of Commerce is responsible for all food inspections, quality control, anti-fraud activities, and regulation, as well as labeling regulations and laboratory inspections. Food regulations can be found at: www.mincommerce.gov.dz)
- Labels should be written in Arabic but French and other languages are optional. (The information must be visible, legible and indelible)
- Standards are consistent with Codex Alimentarius.
- As of January 1, 2014, Letters of Credit approved by Algerian banks or documentary collection are the only means of payment for imported goods. This is in accordance with Section 81 of the 2014 Finance Law.
- Payment for goods requires an invoice with a bank domiciliation and customs clearance documents.
- **Effective October 22, 2017**, a new requirement to regulate imports of products destined to resale as is, was introduced by the Bank of Algeria (BoA). The new instruction applies to non-agricultural as well as, agricultural products. Any imported goods for resale as is, requires the importer to deposit at least equal to 120% of the import transaction value with an Algerian Bank, 30 days prior to shipment.
- Algeria uses the metric system.
- French is the predominant business language.
- Most importers are located in large cities and import through the ports of Algiers, Oran, Bejaia, Mostaganem and Jijel. They import both bulk and packaged products. The products are distributed to wholesalers in wholesale markets, and then sold in small stores, supermarkets and open markets.

SECTION III. MARKET STRUCTURE AND TRENDS

The private sector is comprised of wheat and feed millers, dairy processors, vegetable oil refiners, sugar refiners, beverage producers as well as canners, and a pastry industry. Both distribution and HRI sectors are growing and need expansion and further development. Milling and Dairy industries operate in different regions with varying capacities and increasingly need U.S. expertise. The local food processing industry is improving and upgrading and represent a good opportunity for U.S. expertise and food ingredient exporters.

SECTION IV. BEST CONSUMER ORIENTED PRODUCTS PROSPECTS

Most U.S. exports to Algeria are bulk commodities. Processed products and consumer oriented products might be hampered by the new measures to control imports implemented recently by the GoA.

BEST PROSPECTS FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Wheat:

Media reports that Algeria is one of the world largest importers of wheat. Cereals represented 34.18 percent of Algeria's total food import bill in 2016 and also the top food import. Algeria imported an average of 7 MMT per annum of wheat over the past seven years of which bread wheat always represents 75 to 83 percent of wheat imports. Algeria will continue to import wheat particularly, bread wheat as it plants less bread wheat than durum.

Algeria's Imports of Wheat Seven -Years comparison (In CY and 1000 MT)

	ALL ORIGINS			US ORIGIN		
	Durum	Bread Wheat	Total	Durum	Bread Wheat	Total
CY2016	1796	6430	8226	61	203	264
CY2015	1763	6741	8504	166	-	166
CY2014	1978	5438	7416	144	-	144
CY2013	1088	5209	6297	139	53	192
CY2012	1580	4716	6296	76	235	311
CY2011	1852	5550	7402	47	27	74
CY 2010	1246	3986	5232	207	-	207

Source: Algerian Official Trade Data

Corn:

Demand from the dairy, poultry and beef sectors as well as increased modernization efforts in the sector have driven the increase in corn imports over the last five years. U.S. origin corn competes with cheaper Argentine corn (since 2008). U.S. exports resumed again in MY2010 and are trending upward over the past 3 years. U.S. exports represented 17 percent of CY2016 imports. Corn was subject to import licenses and the quota for 2016 was fixed at 2,128,779 MT. (See [Algeria: Grain and Feed Update](#)).

**Table: Algeria Corn Imports by Origin
Comparison in 1000 MT**

	CY10	CY11	CY12	CY13	CY14	CY15	CY16
Argentina	1955	1787	2411	2243	3167	2719	2544
Ukraine	105	308	215	49	194	143	116
Brazil	282	757	206	711	668	1007	526
Paraguay	113	39	48	0	0	74	38
Yugoslavia	0	0	46	10	0	72	8
Hungary	14	0	37	6	0	0	0
Romania	0	81	28	75	0	13	65
Uruguay	0	0	25	22	0	0	0
France	187	99	5	0	0	88	125
US	64	45	0	0	76	239	689
Bulgaria	0	0	0	82	0	35	11
Canada	25	0	0	0	0	0	
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	27	84
Others	37	37	20	21	3	0	234
Total	2782	3153	3041	3219	4108	4417	4116

Source: Algerian Official Trade Data

Soybean Meal:

Demand for soybean meal comes mostly from the poultry feed manufacturers. Since there is no crushing plant in Algeria coupled with the feed manufacture expansion, demand is expected to remain high. The major suppliers are Argentina and the United States. Imports reached 1.33 MMT in CY2016. U.S. soybean meal exports to Algeria declined sharply— similar to corn—due to a lack of price competitiveness and shared 2 percent of the market in CY2016. Soybean meal was subject to import license and the quota for 2016 was fixed at 495,514 MT.

**Table: Algeria Soybean Meal Imports by Origin
Comparison in 1000 MT**

	CY010	CY11	CY12	CY13	CY14	CY15	CY16
Argentina	929	1075	836	1182	1286	1266	1276
U.S.	0	17	17	14	11	31	27
Brazil	0	0	0	16	31	51	0
Spain	15	10	8	6	3	7	11
Portugal	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Germany	9	14	0	0	0	0	0
Paraguay	0	0	0	17	98	66	16
Switzerland	0	0	0	8	0	0	0
Total	953	1116	861	1243	1432	1421	1330

Source: Algerian Official Trade Data

DDGS

According to U.S. Grains Council, 1368 MT of DDGS was imported in CY2013 and 5328 MT in CY2014. Given the increasing demand for protein meal, DDGS represent an opportunity for U.S. suppliers. However, the high duty and the recent increase in VAT might discourage further use of the product.

Pulses

Algeria imported an average of 220,000 MT of pulses in the past 4 years, mainly from Canada, Mexico, Argentina, and India. The pulses consist mainly of beans, lentils, chickpeas, and beans for seeding. This sector represents another opportunity for U.S suppliers. U.S. pulse exports have trended upward for the past several years with plenty of potential for future growth. U.S. exports counted for 2.6 percent of the pulses market in CY2016. This consisted mainly of chickpeas, lentils, beans, and peas.

Vegetable Oil and Other Oilseeds Products

Algerian oilseed cultivation is not well developed. Aside from olive oil production, which remains traditional, Algeria does not crush any oilseeds. Most of the commercialized oil is produced domestically from imported crude oil, which is refined locally. However, some private companies are investing in crushing projects that are still under construction.

Dairy Products (Non-fat Dry Milk, Whole Milk Powder)

Algeria's total powdered milk imports averaged 319,000 MT valued at \$1.1 billion over the last seven years, which makes Algeria one of the largest importers of milk powder in the world. Algeria's total dairy products imports represented 12 percent (\$985.11 million) of the total food imports (\$8.22 billion) in CY2016. The U.S. accounted for only 0.5 percent of the Algerian milk powder import market in 2016 due to higher prices than European suppliers.

Algerian milk powder imports Seven-Year Comparison in MT

	ALL ORIGINS			US ORIGIN		
	NFDM	WMP	Total	NFDM	WMP	Total
CY2016	119406	226415	345821	1805	95	1900
CY2015	135845	224971	360816	499	0	499
CY2014	167740	205725	373465	21925	157	22082
CY2013	119322	142979	262301	26941	0	26941
CY2012	110280	188025	298305	6986	0	6986
CY2011	125373	204472	329845	0	0	0
CY 2010	97492	167070	264562	1805	0	1805

Source: Algeria Official trade data

Seafood Products exports to Algeria:

Algeria is looking for partners to help it improve its seafood and fishing sector. The MoA launched a five year development plan called "Aqua Pêche 2020" to increase fish production and preserve the natural potential. The plan is to increase production to 200,000 MT /year and preserve natural potential in marine and inland fisheries. The MoA promotes aquaculture as a component of the agriculture sector with good return on investment.

Turkey Poults:

U.S. exports of day-old turkey poults are trending upward and are now leading the market in CY 2016 reaching \$2.08 million (54.96 percent) followed by French exports \$1.6 million (44.7 percent). French exports used to be number one supplier for the last five years, followed by the U.S.

Dairy Cattle and Genetics:

Good opportunities exist for the U.S. dairy industry to supply the Algerian dairy industry's needs and farmers' interest as the development of the dairy sector remains a priority for the Government of Algeria (GoA). The Ministry of Agriculture's (MoA) called for investment in modern dairy farm projects, production of pasture as well as in the dairy processing sector, to increase the availability of fresh milk to meet the domestic demand and reduce its reliance on imports of milk powder by 2020. The presence of U.S. cooperators' expertise and know-how would assure a good share for US livestock and farm equipment in Algeria, especially, that Algerian farmers showed for the second time their keen interest in U.S. livestock and genetics as well as their interest in partnering with U.S. companies to establishing large-scale dairy farms during the [2017 SIPSA show \(agri-business and livestock\)](#) in Algiers.

In addition, the MoA has resumed the import of cattle particularly those destined for fattening, after controlling the outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease.

This is particularly significant because the United States and Algeria are negotiating a breeder cattle certificate which when finalized would open the market to U.S. dairy cattle and bovine genetics.

Tree nuts and processed fruits; (Dried fruits, fruits and derivatives):

Demand for fruits and dried fruits remains high. Algeria imported about \$315 million in CY2016. The United States remains the leading exporter of tree nuts to Algeria. Algeria has imported an average of \$37 million over the last five years and increased to \$33.7 million in CY2016 alone.

Frozen meat:

Fresh and chilled beef are now subject to import licenses. There are no agreed sanitary certificates between Algeria and the United States for beef as hormone/growth enhancers could present a problem to U.S. exporters. Algeria imports beef from Brazil, Argentina, New Zealand, Uruguay, and Australia.

Planting Seeds:

The United States exported an average of \$4.2 million planting seeds to Algeria during the past five years. In CY2016 U.S. exports increased to \$7.1 million.

BEST PROSPECTS FOR INVESTMENT

- Dairy and livestock industry/ integrated farms
- Aquaculture projects
- Distribution/ Retail stores
- Cold chain
- Agricultural Machinery
- Food processing packaging and equipment
- Crushing plants and feed manufactures
- Meat industry and derivatives (slaughterhouses and processing)

SECTION V. KEY CONTACTS AND FURTHER INFORMATION

The Office of Agricultural Affairs (OAA) at the American Embassy Algiers provides trade servicing and information about the Algerian market. The OAA provides market briefing, market tours, importer lists, and schedules Business to Business meetings.

-Workweek: Sunday - Thursday-8:00-5:00.

-Typically Algerian work day -8:30-12:00 and 1:00 pm-4:30 pm.

- Algeria is on Greenwich Mean Time + 1.

CONTACTS

U.S. Embassy / USDA- Foreign Agricultural Service:

Local Address: 5, Chemin Bachir Ibrahimi, El Biar, Alger, Algerie

Phone: (213-770) 08-2111/2112

Fax : (213-21) 60-75-84

E-mail: AgAlgiers@fas.usda.gov

U.S. Embassy Algiers, Algeria

Local Address: 5, chemin Bachir Ibrahimi, El Biar, Alger, Algerie

Phone: (213-770) 08-2000

Fax : (213-21) 60-73-35

Website: <http://algiers.usembassy.gov/>

Business: <http://algiers.usembassy.gov/business.html>

Ministry of Agriculture

Address: 12 Avenue Colonel Amirouche, Algiers

Phone: (213-23)-50-32-38

Fax: (213-23)-50-31-17

Website: <http://www.minagri.dz>

Ministry of Commerce

Address : Cité Zerhouni Mokhtar El Mohamadia (Ex : Les Bananiers)

Phone : (213-21)-89-00-74/75...85

Fax : (213-21)-89-00-34

E-mail : info@mincommerce.gov.dz

Website: www.mincommerce.gov.dz

Algerian Customs

Address: 19 rue du Docteur Saadane, Alger

Phone: (213-21)-72-59-59

Fax: (213-21)-72-59-75

Website: <http://www.douane.gov.dz/>

Other Websites Resources

U.S. Commercial Service in Algeria: <http://export.gov/algeria>

American Chamber of Commerce: <http://www.amcham-algeria.org>

U.S. Algeria Business Council: <http://www.us-algeria.org>

Algerian Chamber of Commerce and Industry: <http://www.caci.com.dz>

World Trade Center Algeria: <http://www.wtcalgeria.com>

The Official Gazette of the Republic of Algeria (Official Journal):

<http://www.joradp.dz/HFR/Index.htm>.

HOTELS:

El-Djazair

Avenue Souidani Boudjemaa- Algiers

Phone : (213-21) 69-21-21 or (213-21) 23-09-33 to 37

Fax : (213-21) 69-35-08

(213-21) 69-27-00

El-Aurassi

Avenue Frantz Fanon- Algiers

Phone : (213-21) 74-82-52

Fax : (213.21) 71-72-87 or (213-21) 71-72-90

Sheraton- Club des Pins

Staoueli- Algiers

Phone : (213-21) 37-77-77 or (213-21) 37-88-88

Fax : (213-21) 37-74-10 or (213-21) 37-77-00

Hilton Hotel

Palais des Expositions - Algiers

Phone: (213-21) 21-96-96 or (213-21) 20-10-10

Fax: (213-21) 21-06-06 or (213-21) 21-95-74 (the Hotel is currently closed for renovation)

Sofitel

Le Hamma Algiers

Phone: (213-21) 68-52-10/ Fax: (213.21) 67-31-42

Sheraton- Oran

Route des Falaises, Avenue Canastel, Sedikia, Oran

Phone : (213-41) 59-01-00 / Fax : (213-41) 59-01-01

Four Points by Sheraton- Oran

Boulevard du 19 Mars, Route des falaises, Oran, 31000, Algérie

Phone: (213-41)59-02-59

Mercure

BP 12- 5 Juillet, Bab Ezzouar- Algiers

Phone: (213-21) 24-59-70/ Fax: (213.21) 24-59-10/19

IBIS Hotel Algiers Airport

Route de l'Université Bab Ezzouar-BP 134 Dar El Beida, 16011, Algiers

Phone: (213-21) 98-80-00/ Fax: (213.21) 98-80-01

IBIS Hotel Oran Les Falaises

Avenue De Canastel, Route Des Falaises, 31000 – Oran

Phone: (213-41) 98-23-00 / Fax: (213.41) 59-07-07

IBIS Hotel Tlemcen

Boulevard El Kiffane

Wilaya de Tlemcen, 13000 – Tlemcen, Algeria

Tel :(213-43) 98-10-10 Fax :(213-43) 38-12-12

IBIS Hotel Constantine

2 Square hadj Ali, 25000, Constantine, Algeria.
 Tel :(213-31) 99-20-00 Fax :(213-31) 64-12-44

FOOD & AGRICULTURAL FAIRS:

DJAZAGRO: . This fair is held every April and is considered the best prospect for reaching professionals in agribusiness, food processing and equipment.

SIPSA Show: An international show held in October focusing on animal health, fruits and vegetables as well as equipment. This show features farmers, breeders, food processors, producers and importers.

ALGIERS INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR: Held each year in June, gathers a large number of foreign participants in all sectors.

LIST OF ALGERIAN HOLIDAYS

Religious holidays in Algeria follow the lunar calendar and thus are subject to be observed on different days each year.

Below are Algerian holidays for the 2018 calendar year.

January 1, 2018	New Years Day
May 1, 2018	Algerian Labor Day
July 5, 2018	Algerian Independence Day
June 26/27, 2018	Aid El Fitr (End of the holy month of Ramadan)
Sept 1 & 2, 2018	Aid El Adha (Muslim's feast of Sacrifice)
November 01, 2018	Algerian Revolutionary day
December 1, 2018	Aid El Mawlid (Prophet's birthday)

APPENDIX-STATISTICS**TABLE A. KEY TRADE & DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION**

Total Population (Jan 2017)	41.3 million
Population Growth Rate (2016)	1.77 %
Percentage of Population under the Age of 15 (2016)	29.6 %
Literacy Rate Total (2015)	80.2%
Literacy Rate Men/Women (2015)	87.2 percent – 73.1 percent
Urban Population /Total (2015)	70.7 %
Inflation Rate Consumer Prices (2015 est.)	4.8%
GDP Per Capita (2014)	\$5,360.7
Unemployment Rate (2016)	9.9%

Labor Force Participation Male/Female (2013)	81/19
GDP composition by sector of origin:	
Agriculture	12%
Industry	39%
Services (2016)	47.9%
Labor Force (2015)	11.93 million
Average Exchange Rate: \$1=1A.D. (2016)	115

**US Exports of Agriculture, Fish, & Forestry Products to Algeria
CY 2012-2016 (In Million Dollars)**

US EXPORTS	Calendar Years (Jan-Dec)					January-September		
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2016	2017	%Chg.
Wheat	91.0	59.2	70.4	36.4	73.6	10.1	137.4	1267.2
Soybean Oil	16.0	4.1	0.0	8.0	9.9	9.9	11.2	13.2
Corn	0.0	0.0	15.3	40.5	117.9	115.4	12.3	-89.4
Dairy Products	25.0	132.9	74.5	1.4	4.5	3.4	1.0	-69.9
Soybean Meal	9.0	8.9	1.8	11.0	8.4	4.5	5.7	26.9
Rice	3.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	-
Live Animals	-	0.2	0.2	1.3	2.0	1.6	1.3	-20.1
Pulses	6.0	17.1	9.6	1.0	4.8	1.2	4.0	245.5
Planting Seed	4.0	3.7	4.8	3.0	7.1	4.6	3.2	-31.3
Tree Nuts	43.0	42.4	37.8	30.7	33.7	24.1	22.8	-5.2
DDGs	0.0	0.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
All Others	23	23.1	15.9	3.8	14.1	-	-	-
TOTAL	220.0	292.6	231.9	137.1	276.0	181.5	205.3	13.1

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Foreign Trade Statistics