

Required Report: Required - Public Distribution

Date: October 24, 2022

Report Number: AG2022-0011

Report Name: Dairy and Products Annual

Country: Algeria

Post: Algiers

Report Category: Dairy and Products

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Report Highlights:

Algeria is one of the leading consumers and importers of dry milk powder worldwide. The government has prioritized improving Algeria's dairy domestic production to reduce reliance on imports. In line with this strategy, Algeria imported less milk powder in CY2021. Post anticipates that consumption and imports of dairy powder will remain stagnant in 2022 and 2023. Post's estimate and forecast take into account the government policies, current dairy industry capacity, and import trends. The government's focus on modernizing and expanding the dairy sector presents investment opportunities.

Executive Summary

Algeria's dairy cattle herd produces 2.5 million metric tons (MMT) of fluid milk per year, while market needs are estimated at 4.5 MMT. To that end, the government of Algeria (GoA) has implemented several different programs to boost milk production. The GoA provides more than \$129 million in annual subsidies to breeders, milk collectors, and processors as well as subsidies for calf birth, veterinary coverage, and vaccination against foot-and-mouth disease (FMD). In addition, the GoA has been supporting fodder production and irrigation to improve breeding performance and production. In 2022, the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) launched a new program to restock dairy cows, decrease their slaughtering, as well as encourage heifer nurseries. The MoA also decided to reopen imports of dairy cattle in 2022 to improve milk production with the aim to reduce imports of milk powder. The MoA stated that there is a need for 400,000 dairy cows which will be imported on a two to three years program.

These programs aim to create intensive models of large dairy farms, and as such present opportunities for investment. U.S. industry could provide advanced agricultural technologies, livestock and genetics, and seeds needed to establish and operate these integrated production models in Algeria. Market opportunities also exist in the dairy processing industry, as well as distribution chains. In 2020, the U.S. and Algerian regulatory agencies reached an agreement on the bilateral sanitary certificate for the export of bovine embryos from the United States to Algeria. Opportunities may open for bovine semen, beef cattle, as well as breeding cattle once pending export certificate agreements are reached.

Dairy products remain the second most consumed staple food product in Algeria after cereals. Algeria has a high per capita milk consumption, and the GoA estimates domestic dairy consumption needs at 4.5 MMT annually. Despite recent increases in fresh milk production, most of the milk sold in Algeria is reconstituted from dairy powder. Post forecasts that in 2023, consumption of skim milk powder and full-fat milk powder will remain flat on the 2022 levels, because the sector is saturated and there are no new agreements to construct new dairies, nor expand the existing processing facilities.

Algeria is one of the top importers of milk powder globally. In CY2021, Algeria imported less milk powder compared to 2020, which is in line with GoA's strategy to reduce imports. Post anticipates that given the GoA strategy to control imports and the import trend for January-August 2022, Algeria's milk powder imports in 2022 and 2023 will stagnate. Imports will be supported, however, by the fact that milk powder is not included in the [temporary additional safeguard duty \(Droit Additionnel Provisoire de Sauvegarde, \(DAPs\)](#).

Production

The Government of Algeria (GoA) estimates local fluid milk production at 2.5 billion liters per year (2.5 million metric tons (MMT)). Cow's milk represents 73 percent of domestic production. Other milk production comes from sheep and goats. Camel dairy production is marginal. However, the MoA is encouraging camel and goat breeding in the Saharan areas to improve camel milk production. Algeria does not produce milk powder.

The Minister of Agriculture (MoA), Abdelhafid Henni estimates that the domestic market needs for fresh milk amount to 4.5 billion liters per year (4.5 MMT). The domestic demand is far above the production capacity. To address the production shortfall, the GoA has adopted various incentives to increase domestic milk production.

The Five-Year Development Plan

The Algerian Agricultural Roadmap 2020-2024 prioritizes the development of several key sectors, including dairy. The GoA encourages modern industrial agriculture, using new technologies, and digitization as well as innovative tools and renewable energies.

The government's five-year plan orients towards modern agricultural complexes with intensive production. The goal is to move towards fully integrated dairy facilities that produce quality fresh milk from pasture-fed cows, as well as milk collection centers and heifer nurseries. To do so, the MoA has developed programs to provide land grants to private industrialists and investors. The MoA has created the [office for the development of industrial agriculture in the Saharan areas](#) to promote agriculture investments. The latter will be facilitating procedures for investors (local and foreign) in their projects using new technologies and innovative tools. Recently, the office launched a [second call for investment](#) projects in the agriculture and processing industry sectors.

Support for Producers

According to Minister Henni, the GoA provides more than 18 billion Algerian Dinars (AD) (\$129 million) in annual support for the local production of fresh milk. Speaking during a plenary of the Council of the Nation, Minister Henni explained that this amount of subsidy mainly includes subsidies for dairy cattle breeders (12 AD per liter) (\$0.085/l), milk collectors (5 AD per liter), (\$0.035/l) and dairy processors (4 AD per liter), (\$0.028/l). The dairy cow breeders receive a subsidy of 60,000 AD (\$428.5) for each new dairy cow birth while ensuring veterinary coverage and free vaccination against foot-and-mouth disease.

The MoA also supports fodder production and irrigation to improve breeding performance and production. The program involves the use and acquisition of fodder seeds, and the production of silage and wrapped fodder. Any farmer integrating forage crops into the production system is entitled to these subsidies. Furthermore, fallow will be used to grow fodder in addition to the areas located for barley and

oats. In addition, the GoA supports funding for the construction of stables and the acquisition of irrigation systems to produce fodder.

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

Focus on Building Dairy Cow Herd

A Ministry of Agriculture official reported in an [interview](#) on the radio, that in 2022, the MoA adopted a program to increase the production of fresh milk by restocking livestock buildings with dairy cows and fighting against their slaughtering. In addition to importing dairy cows and pregnant heifers, the ministry intends to further develop dairy farming by encouraging heifer nurseries. The MoA also restarted imports of dairy cattle in 2022. The MoA stated that there is a need for 400,000 dairy cows which will be imported on a two to three years program.

According to this MoA official, these measures should increase the volume of raw milk (collected from breeders), which is currently estimated at 800 million liters per year. With higher fluid milk production, the GoA aims to reduce milk powder imports, which, according to the MoA official, hit around 500,000 metric tons (MT) per year representing about \$1.2 billion.

Investment Opportunities in the Dairy Sector

The GoA focus on building a modern, integrated dairy sector opens market opportunities for the U.S. industry to provide advanced agricultural technologies, livestock, genetics, and seeds needed to establish and operate these farms and facilities. In May 2020, the Algerian Ministry of Agriculture's Veterinary Services and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)'s Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) agreed on the [health certificate to export U.S. bovine embryos from the United States to Algeria](#). USDA is currently negotiating bilateral health export certificates for U.S. bovine semen, beef cattle, as well as breeding cattle. There are also opportunities in fodder and feed sectors, as the Algerian dairy sector has always suffered from deficits in both due to climatic conditions and sub-optimal genetics. In addition, animal husbandry practices and nutrition management still need improvement.

FAS Algiers invites all U.S. exporters and cooperators interested in doing business in the Algerian market to participate and benefit from the opportunities the development strategy will generate. FAS Algiers promotes U.S. agricultural products at the Algerian domestic shows. FAS Algiers regularly participates in the International Food and Agribusiness Show ([SIAG](#)) in Oran, the second largest city in Algeria, held annually in March, as well as the [SIPSA show \(agri-business and livestock trade exhibition\)](#) in Algiers held in October. During the SIPSA show in June 2022 and the Algiers

International Trade Fair, Algerian farmers showed their keen interest in U.S. livestock and genetics. Please contact us at AgAlgiers@fas.usda.gov to participate in future trade shows.

Consumption

Dairy products remain the second most consumed staple food product in Algeria after cereals. The GoA estimates domestic dairy consumption needs at 4.5 MMT annually, of which 55 percent comes from domestic production.

When the GoA divested itself from agricultural production and processing in the 1990s, allowing the private sector to take the lead, the dairy sector expanded, and production diversified which made Algerian consumption of milk and dairy products increase compared to the past decade. The diversification of dairy production has increased Algeria's dairy consumption, making it one of the top consumers globally, and the leading consumer in North Africa. Three years ago, the Algerian dairy buying agency (ONIL) estimated the national annual consumption of milk at 145 liters per capita which is 55 liters per year more than the world average of 90 liters per year per capita as estimated by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

The milk processing industry is comprised of public and private processors. In line with the overall strategy to control imports of food products, particularly cereals and dairy, the GoA is trying to encourage consumers to favor fresh milk produced locally rather than reconstituted milk. With the implementation of the development programs and incentives for the integration of fresh milk in the dairy processing industry, local processors began producing pasteurized fresh milk with a 24-hour shelf-life in one-liter plastic bags, as well as UHT tetra pack fresh milk.

Despite increasing fresh milk production, the majority of milk sold in Algeria is reconstituted from dairy powder. Milk is sold on the local market as two main products; pasteurized reconstituted milk in small bags of one liter with 24-hour shelf-life at a GoA fixed price of AD 25 (\$0.178); and UHT in tetra pack boxes with the market price. Reconstituted milk has historically been the most consumed milk made of blends of imported non-fat dry milk and anhydrous milk fat. This made Algeria one of the largest importers of milk powder in the world. Whole milk powder is also imported in small boxes of 500g for direct sale to consumers at market price.

Giplait, the state-owned company is the leader in the pasteurized reconstituted milk market with 60 percent of the market. Because of the low fixed prices for pasteurized fluid milk, the private sector has typically played a major role in the production of processed dairy products - yogurt, cheese, butter, sour milk, and dairy desserts.

Post forecasts that in 2023, consumption of skim milk powder and full-fat milk powder will remain flat on the 2022 levels, at 145,000 MT and 240,000 MT respectively. Post forecast is based on the fact that the sector is saturated and there are no new agreements to construct new dairies, nor expansion of the existing facilities. GoA President Tebboune called in January 2022 for a new milk-processing facility -

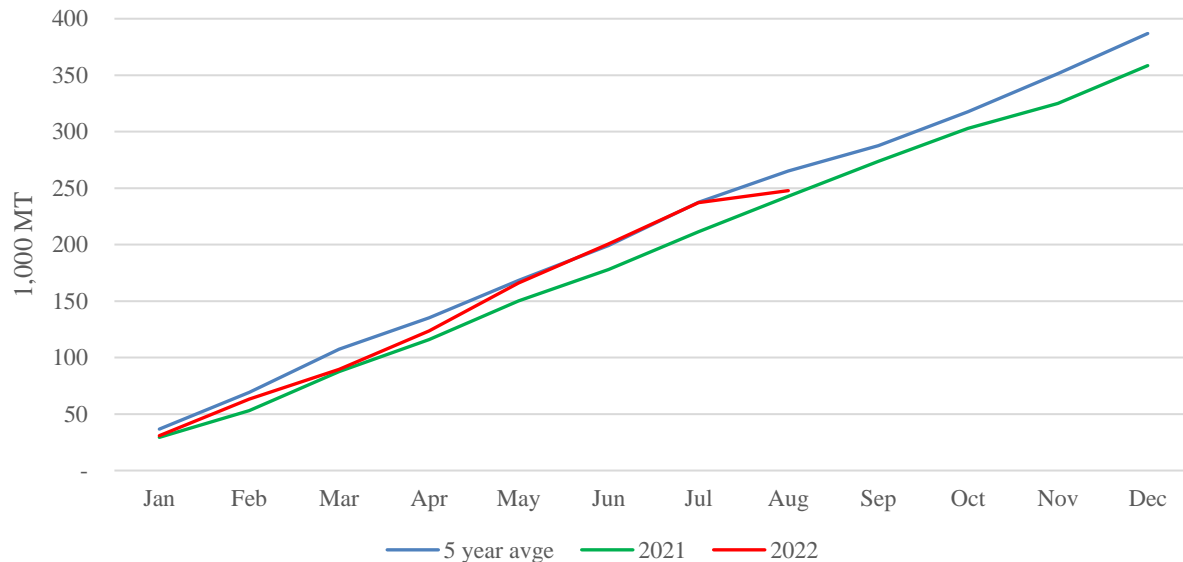
with a capacity of no fewer than one million liters of milk per day - to be built in Algiers. There is no estimated date of completion, but once this plant is built and operational, the consumption trend of milk powder might change.

Trade in 2022 and 2023 to Remain on Trend

Algeria is one of the leading global importers of dairy powder. Trade statistics aggregated by the Trade Data Monitor (TDM) show that in 2021, Algeria imported almost 359,000 metric tons (MT) of dry milk powder, the second-highest volume in the world after China's 1.3 million metric tons (MMT) in imports.

In 2021, dairy products remained second at the top of the list of Algeria's food imports behind cereals. Post anticipates that Algeria's milk powder imports in CY2022 and CY2023 will be flat as compared to CY2021. Post estimate and forecast consider the GoA's overarching strategy to control imports. In addition, Post's 2022 estimate incorporates the current import trend. According to the figures sourced by TDM, Algeria's cumulative milk powder imports for the first eight months of 2022 have tracked closely with volumes imported last year, as well as average cumulative imports for the last five years.

Graph 1: Algeria's Cumulative Milk Powder Imports



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

Post trade estimate and forecast may be revised down if the current downward import trend persists. News reports indicated that several processors suspended operations in mid-September possibly due to a lack of milk powder. Post confirms that there was a significant tightening of milk supply in grocery

stores in Algiers for about two weeks from the end of September to the beginning of October. Previously, the press reported milk shortages in January.

Note that despite these reports, monthly import figures as reported by TDM do not show a significant drop in imports at the end of 2021. That said, the preliminary data for August 2022 shows that monthly import volumes were just a third of the amount imported in the same month in 2021, as well as a third of the average volume for August. As of mid-October, no countries have reported powder exports to Algeria for September, though there may be a lag in data reporting.

Table 1: Algeria’s Monthly Milk Powder Imports (1,000 MT)

| | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 5-yr avg | 36.65 | 32.62 | 38.16 | 27.84 | 33.02 | 30.84 | 38.41 | 27.64 | 22.31 | 30.23 | 33.68 | 35.53 |
| 2021 | 29.36 | 23.54 | 34.67 | 28.30 | 34.37 | 27.61 | 33.59 | 31.41 | 30.92 | 29.06 | 22.18 | 33.49 |
| 2022 | 30.85 | 32.36 | 26.33 | 33.96 | 42.55 | 34.59 | 36.53 | 10.61 | --- | | | |

Source: Data Aggregated from Trade Data Monitor, LLC

During the first eight months of 2022, Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil from the Southern Hemisphere Mercosur trade block continue to make significant gains as the leading exporters of milk powder to Algeria. Exports to Algeria from New Zealand and Turkey have also increased, while the EU and the United States have seen their exports of milk powder decline substantially over the first eight months of 2022 as compared to the same time frame last year.

**Table 2: Global Exports of Milk Powder to Algeria in Jan-Aug 2022 vs Jan-Aug 2021
in Metric Tons (MT)**

| | Jan-Aug 2021 | Jan-Aug 2022 | %Δ 2021/22 |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|
| Mercosur: Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil | 90,877 | 104,039 | 14.5% |
| EU 27 | 81,503 | 56,229 | -31.0% |
| New Zealand | 37,008 | 62,625 | 69.2% |
| Turkey | 9,870 | 16,158 | 63.7% |
| United States | 12,762 | 2,197 | -82.8% |
| United Kingdom | 5,474 | 1,900 | -65.3% |
| Canada | 2,726 | 3,516 | 29.0% |
| Malaysia | 1,263 | 790 | -37.5% |
| Ukraine | 1,193 | 175 | -85.3% |
| Switzerland | 175 | 163 | -7.1% |
| Total | 242,852 | 247,791 | 2.0% |

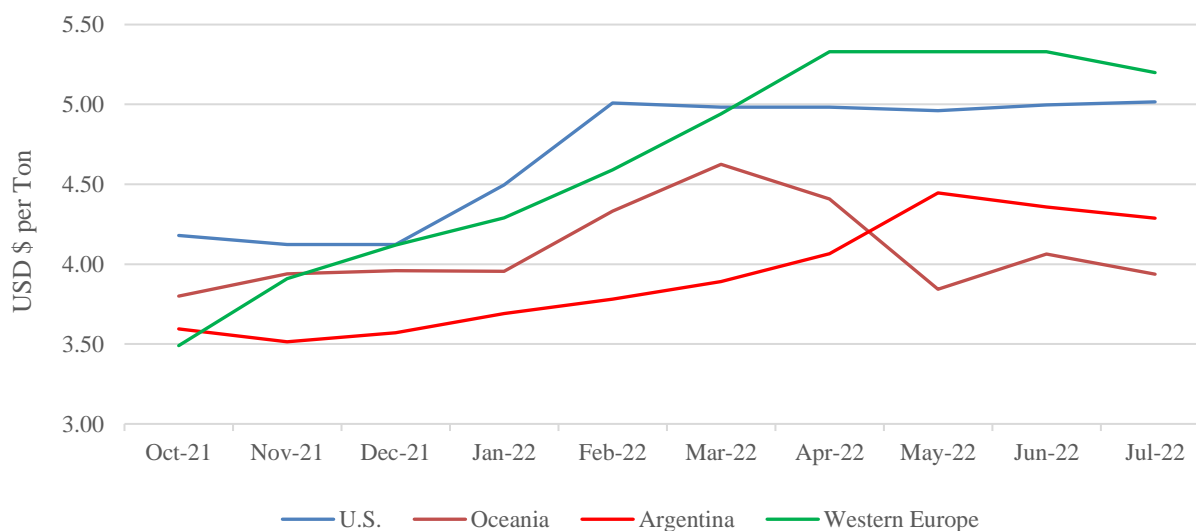
Source: Data Aggregated from Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Post Algiers believes that the shifting preference for products from South America has to do with the current global trade dynamics. Tighter global milk supplies this year have weighed on skim and whole

milk powder production, resulting particularly in lower whole milk powder production among the major exporters and therefore higher global prices. Meanwhile, milk powder from the Mercosur trade block is competitively priced.

The chart below illustrates price trends for several main whole milk powder exporters to Algeria. Note that prices for whole milk powder from Argentina and Oceania (Australia and New Zealand) have consistently remained lower in comparison with the U.S. and EU whole milk powder prices.

Graph 2: Whole Milk Powder Price Comparison



Source: Price data from CLAL, a dairy economic consulting firm; Chart FAS Algiers

Western Europe includes data for Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and United Kingdom; Oceania represents Australia and New Zealand

2021 Imports Below Average

Over the last five years, Algeria’s milk powder imports totaled between 350,000 MT and 440,000 MT per year, with the average volume approaching 390,000 MT. The health crisis due to COVID 19 pandemic obliged Algeria to import more milk powder in CY2020 to have sufficient stocks to ensure no shortage or disruption happens and to maintain the supply chain operational during the health crisis. In CY2021, Algeria imported less milk powder compared to 2020, which is in line with Algeria’s strategy to reduce imports.

According to the figures reflected by the TDM, in CY2021, total imports of milk powder decreased by 9.2 percent compared to CY2020. Overall, Algeria’s imports of milk powder totaled 358,507 MT, of which 220,591 MT of whole milk powder and 137,916 MT of nonfat milk powder from January to December 2021.

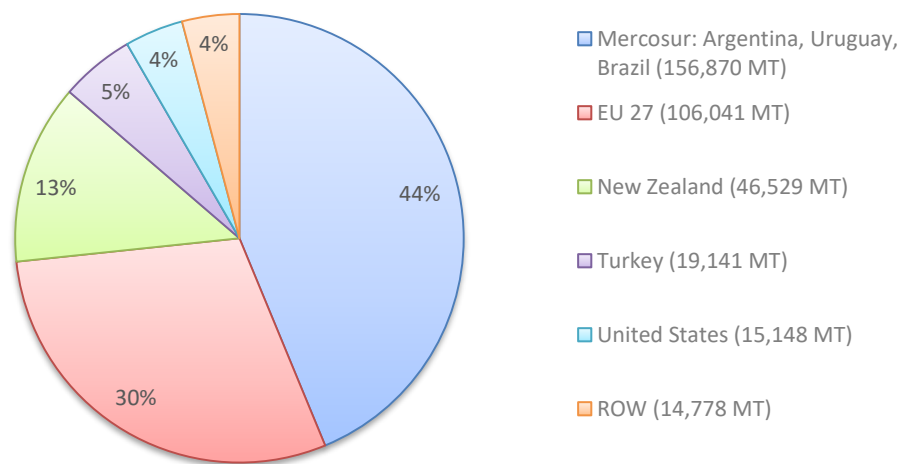
Table 3: Global Exports of Milk Powder to Algeria in Metric Tons (MT)

| Trade Partner | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | %Δ 2020/21 |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| Mercosur: Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil | 141,803 | 111,896 | 136,685 | 156,870 | 14.8% |
| EU 27 | 168,357 | 113,293 | 156,613 | 106,041 | -32.3% |
| New Zealand | 97,049 | 91,420 | 75,110 | 46,529 | -38.1% |
| Turkey | 575 | 3,125 | 3,100 | 19,141 | 517.4% |
| United States | 2,154 | 4,381 | 6,838 | 15,148 | 121.5% |
| United Kingdom | 1,307 | 8,730 | 6,940 | 7,306 | 5.3% |
| Canada | 500 | - | 1,000 | 5,688 | 468.9% |
| Malaysia | 17,484 | 9,463 | 7,497 | 4,566 | -39.1% |
| Ukraine | 5,150 | 9,609 | 1,650 | 1,388 | -15.9% |
| Switzerland | 200 | 400 | 325 | 1,343 | 313.2% |
| Total | 437,995 | 352,543 | 394,997 | 358,507 | -9.2% |

Source: Data Aggregated from Trade Data Monitor, LLC

In 2021, Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil from the Southern Hemisphere Mercosur trade block emerged as the leading exporters of milk powder to Algeria, edging out the EU suppliers. As already mentioned, over the last several years, Mercosur – primarily Argentina and Uruguay – have been steadily increasing their market share in Algeria, while the EU market share has been decreasing. U.S.-origin total milk powder imports were trending upward and increased by 121.53 percent in CY2021.

Graph 3: Top Milk Powder Exporters to Algeria in 2021



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

Whole Milk Powder

**Table 4: Global Exports of Whole Milk Powder to Algeria
in Metric Tons (MT)**

| Trade Partner | 2020 | 2021 | %Δ 2020/21 |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|
| Mercosur: Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil | 132,156 | 150,396 | 14% |
| New Zealand | 73,405 | 46,529 | -37% |
| EU 27 External Trade (Brexit) | 38,062 | 16,494 | -57% |
| United States | 2,273 | 2,934 | 29% |
| United Kingdom HMRC | 3,122 | 1,975 | -37% |
| Malaysia | 1,650 | 1,388 | -16% |
| Turkey | 0 | 475 | --- |
| Ukraine | 150 | 400 | 167% |
| World | 250,817 | 220,592 | -12% |

Source: Data Aggregated from Trade Data Monitor, LLC

In CY2021, edging out New Zealand, Argentina became the leading supplier of whole milk powder to Algeria with just over 45 percent of the market. Together with Uruguay and Brazil, the Mercosur block accounted for 68 percent of Algeria's whole milk powder imports. EU-origin milk powder accounted for only 7.5 percent of total imports, dropping 57 percent in CY2021 as compared to CY2020. Algeria's imports of U.S.-origin whole milk powder increased in CY2021 to 2,934 MT from 2,273 MT in CY2020. In CY2021, the United States whole milk powder market share in Algeria increased to 1.33 percent.

Nonfat Dry Milk Powder

**Table 5: Global Exports of Non-Fat Milk Powder to Algeria
in Metric Tons (MT)**

| Trade Partner | 2020 | 2021 | %Δ 2020/21 |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------|
| EU 27 External Trade (Brexit) | 118,551 | 89,547 | -24% |
| Turkey | 3,100 | 18,666 | 502% |
| United States | 4,565 | 12,214 | 168% |
| Mercosur: Uruguay, Brazil | 4,529 | 6,474 | 43% |
| United Kingdom HMRC | 3,818 | 5,331 | 40% |
| Canada | 7,497 | 4,566 | -39% |
| Ukraine | 175 | 943 | 439% |
| Switzerland | 240 | 175 | -27% |
| New Zealand | 1,705 | - | -100% |
| Total | 144,179.74 | 137,915 | -4% |

Source: Data Aggregated from Trade Data Monitor, LLC

In CY2021, nonfat dry milk mostly originated from the EU (65 percent of total imports), followed by Turkey (13.5 percent), the United States (9 percent), and Uruguay (4 percent). Canada which used to be the second supplier behind the EU has moved down to 6th place with just over 3 percent of the market behind the United Kingdom (4 percent).

Algeria has traditionally traded with EU countries. Europe benefits from proximity and favorable freight rates. Yet, lately, the European dairy industry has been facing competition from Canada on nonfat dry milk exports as well as from the United States. Starting in 2018, there has been a downward trend in nonfat dry milk exports from Canada to Algeria. Canada exports of nonfat dry milk to Algeria posted a 39 percent decrease in CY2021 compared to CY2020, while U.S. exports of nonfat dry milk to Algeria are on an upward trend. If U.S. exporters can overcome the price competition, they can further increase their market share.

U.S. origin of nonfat dry milk powder imports jumped from zero in 2019 to 4,565 MT in CY2020, to 12,214 MT in CY2021. Local industry reports that private processors were buying whole milk powder from the United States in the past three years, while Algeria’s state-run milk importer ONIL has always purchased nonfat dry milk powder from the United States. Since nonfat dry milk powder prices were lower in CY2020 and CY2021 in the United States as compared to CY2022, this explains the large volumes of nonfat dry milk powder imported in 2020 and 2021.

Butter and Cheese

Algeria’s imports of both butter and cheese are on a downward trend for the past six years due mainly to the measures implemented to control imports of food products. Butter and cheese are subject to the [temporary additional safeguard duty \(Droit Additionnel Provisoire de Sauvegarde, \(DAPs\)\)](#) that was implemented in January 2019 (See policy Section for additional discussion).

**Table 6: Global Exports of Butter to Algeria
Calendar Year (CY) 2017 – 2021 in MT**

| | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | Jan-Aug 2021 | Jan-Aug 2022 | %Δ 2022/21 |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| New Zealand | 7,975 | 7,585 | 5,708 | 2,508 | 3,377 | 2,117 | | |
| Uruguay | 200 | 450 | 75 | 420 | 350 | 350 | | |
| EU 27 (Brexit) | 1,263 | 1,004 | 2,454 | 1,903 | 541 | 531 | | |
| Australia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 197 | 353 | 202 | | |
| United Kingdom | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 25 | | |
| United States | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Ukraine | 300 | 325 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Turkey | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 6 | | |
| Malaysia | 287 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| India | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Total | 10,025 | 9,415 | 8,287 | 5,032 | 4,704 | 3,231 | | |

Source: Data Aggregated from Trade Data Monitor, LLC

In 2021, butter was mostly imported from New Zealand, which controlled almost 66 percent of the market, with the EU in a distant second place with just over 16 percent market share. Notably, TDM figures do not show any butter imports in the first eight months of 2022.

In 2021, Algeria's cheese imports were sourced mostly from the EU, which controlled almost 88 percent of the total volume, and New Zealand (9 percent). Imports of cheese declined in 2021 on an annual basis, and continued on a downward trend in the first eight months of 2022.

**Table 7: Global Exports of Cheese to Algeria
Calendar Year (CY) 2017 – 2021 in MT**

| | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | Jan-Aug 2021 | Jan-Aug 2022 | %Δ 2022/21 |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| EU 27 (Brexit) | 23,120 | 20,747 | 21,836 | 27,044 | 18,527 | 16,291 | 10,126 | -38% |
| New Zealand | 4,246 | 3,499 | 2,036 | 1,408 | 2,852 | 1,855 | 403 | -72% |
| United Kingdom | 492 | 1,468 | 487 | 1,242 | 658 | 659 | 288 | -56% |
| Turkey | - | - | - | 2 | 4 | - | 1 | |
| Canada | 75 | 227 | 149 | 273 | - | - | - | |
| United States | 23 | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Saudi Arabia | - | 20 | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Egypt | 60 | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Total | 28,016 | 25,961 | 24,508 | 29,969 | 22,041 | 18,805 | 10,818 | -43% |

Source: Data Aggregated from Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Stocks

The GoA public statements note its policy to ensure sufficient stocks are available to avoid disruption or shortages in the supply chain, more so during critical situations such as health crises.

Policy

As outlined previously, the [temporary additional safeguard duty \(Droit Additionnel Provisoire de Sauvegarde, \(DAPs\) was](#) implemented in January 2019 and revised in April 2019. The duty remains the same and current. The Algerian Ministry of Commerce did not extend the DAPs list as announced in 2020. Milk powder remains not included. Milk and milk cream, buttermilk, yogurt, butter, and other fats, cheeses, and curds were included on the list in the January 2019 version. However, later, on April 21, 2019, the government updated the list to temporarily exclude from the DAPS butter, fats derived from milk, and dairy spreads products. The original full revised list in French with the current DAPs rate can be found at: <https://www.joradp.dz/FTP/jo-francais/2019/F2019026.pdf>.

Table 8: Dairy, Dry Whole Milk Powder

| Dairy, Dry Whole Milk Powder | 2021 | | 2022 | | 2023 | |
|---|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| Market Year Begins | Jan 2021 | | Jan 2022 | | Jan 2023 | |
| Algeria | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post |
| Beginning Stocks (1000 MT) | 62 | 62 | 43 | 43 | 0 | 28 |
| Production (1000 MT) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Imports (1000 MT) | 221 | 221 | 225 | 225 | 0 | 225 |
| Total Imports (1000 MT) | 221 | 221 | 225 | 225 | 0 | 225 |
| Total Supply (1000 MT) | 283 | 283 | 268 | 268 | 0 | 253 |
| Other Exports (1000 MT) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Exports (1000 MT) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Human Dom. Consumption (1000 MT) | 240 | 240 | 233 | 240 | 0 | 240 |
| Other Use, Losses (1000 MT) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Dom. Consumption (1000 MT) | 240 | 240 | 233 | 240 | 0 | 240 |
| Total Use (1000 MT) | 240 | 240 | 233 | 240 | 0 | 240 |
| Ending Stocks (1000 MT) | 43 | 43 | 35 | 28 | 0 | 13 |
| Total Distribution (1000 MT) | 283 | 283 | 268 | 268 | 0 | 253 |
| (1000 MT) | | | | | | |

Table 9: Dairy, Milk, Nonfat Dry

| Dairy, Milk, Nonfat Dry | 2021 | | 2022 | | 2023 | |
|---|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| Market Year Begins | Jan 2021 | | Jan 2022 | | Jan 2023 | |
| Algeria | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post |
| Beginning Stocks (1000 MT) | 38 | 38 | 31 | 31 | 0 | 26 |
| Production (1000 MT) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Imports (1000 MT) | 138 | 138 | 140 | 140 | 0 | 140 |
| Total Imports (1000 MT) | 138 | 138 | 140 | 140 | 0 | 140 |
| Total Supply (1000 MT) | 176 | 176 | 171 | 171 | 0 | 166 |
| Other Exports (1000 MT) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Exports (1000 MT) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Human Dom. Consumption (1000 MT) | 145 | 145 | 145 | 145 | 0 | 145 |
| Other Use, Losses (1000 MT) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Dom. Consumption (1000 MT) | 145 | 145 | 145 | 145 | 0 | 145 |
| Total Use (1000 MT) | 145 | 145 | 145 | 145 | 0 | 145 |
| Ending Stocks (1000 MT) | 31 | 31 | 26 | 26 | 0 | 21 |
| Total Distribution (1000 MT) | 176 | 176 | 171 | 171 | 0 | 166 |
| (1000 MT) | | | | | | |

Attachments:

No Attachments