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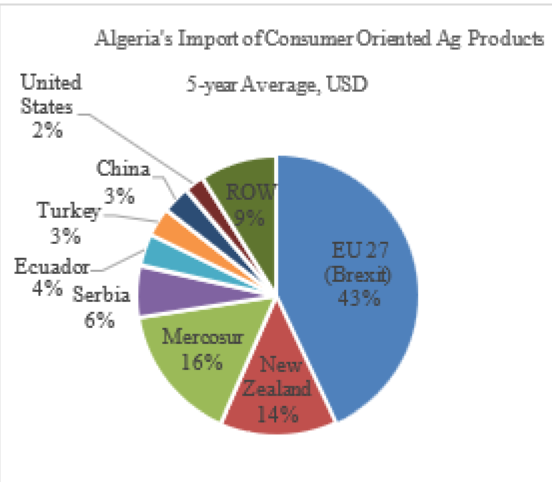
Report Highlights:

The exporter guide provides an economic and market overview, as well as demographic trends and practical tips for U.S. exporters on Algeria. The report provides an overview of the three market sectors - food retail, food service, and food processing in Algeria. Overall, of the total U.S. agricultural exports to Algeria, consumer-oriented products represent 18 percent of the total U.S. exports in 2024. Tree Nuts currently have the best prospects for U.S. consumer-oriented products exported to Algeria.

Executive Summary: Algeria, an upper-middle-income country, reached a GDP of nearly $266 billion in 2024, making it the third-largest economy in Africa after South Africa and Egypt. Covering 2,381,741 sq. km, it is the largest country in Africa by landmass. The economy is heavily reliant on oil and gas, which account for over 90 percent of export earnings and nearly 40percent of state revenues. The agriculture sector, a government priority for economic diversification, contributes 15percent to GDP and employs 25percent of the rural population.

Consumer-Oriented Agricultural Imports



Source: TDM Data for BICO Consumer oriented ag exports to Algeria; Chart FAS Algiers. Mercosur block includes data for Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil.

Food Retail Industry: Algeria's food retail sector is estimated at $37.5 billion and is highly fragmented. Consumers shop for bulk, packaged, and high-value products, both local and imported, in small, privately owned supermarkets called "superettes." Algeria's largest private-sector conglomerate, Cevital, operates 23 grocery stores under the brand name UNO. The International retail chain Carrefour is also present. The market is expected to grow, driven by factors like increased internet penetration and rising consumer demand for convenience.

Food Processing Industry: The agro-food industry is a significant part of Algeria's economy, accounting for over 50percent of the non-hydrocarbon GDP and employing nearly 700,000 people (10percentof the workforce). The government has shifted agricultural production and processing to the private sector, which includes wheat and feed millers, dairy processors, vegetable oil refiners, sugar refiners, beverage producers, canners, and the pastry industry. The distribution and HRI (Hotel, Restaurant, and Institutional) sectors are expanding, driven by the opening of international hotel chains and new restaurant brands. This growth has increased demand for inputs and ingredients.

Food Service Industry: The food service industry in Algeria was projected to generate $19.47 billion in revenue in 2025, with an expected annual growth rate of 8.7percent (CAGR 2025-2030). The largest segment within this market is Confectionery & Snacks, which is anticipated to reach a market volume of over $3 billion in 2025. Online sales are expected to account for just one percent of total revenue by 2025.

The total volume of the food market is projected to reach 5.93 billion kilograms (kg) by 2030, with a volume growth rate of 2.1percent in 2026. On average, the volume per person in the food market is expected to be 114.26 kg in 2025.

Quick Facts CY 2024

Imports of Consumer-Oriented Products *($3.5 billion*

List of Top 10 Growth Products in Algeria

1. Soybeans
2. Wheat
3. Tree Nuts
4. Soybean oil
5. Soybean Meal
6. Planting Seeds
7. Forest Products
8. Dairy Products
9. Other feed & Products
10. Live Animals

Food Industry by Channels (U.S. billion)

Retail Food Industry	$37.51bn (2024)
Food Service-HRI	$17.43bn
Food Processing	n/a
Food and Agriculture Exports	$522mn (2024)

Top 10 Host Country Retailers

Numidids (UNO)Arco Fina (Ardis and Famili Shop), City Center, Khyar, Carrefour, Four Week Auchan -.

GDP/Population

Population *(millions)* : 47.25 million (2025)

GDP *(billions USD)*: 266 billion (2024)

GDP per capita *(USD)*: $5590

Sources: National Statistics Office, International Monetary Fund, Statista Market Insights, WB, Djazagro newsletter, World Data Atlas. World population.

Strengths/Weaknesses/Opportunities/Threats

Strengths	***Weaknesses***
- The strong reputation of U.S. agriculture and agribusiness for delivering high-quality, reliable products. - The U.S. Embassy's powerful social media presence, with nearly 2 million followers engaging with agriculture and food-related content. -Algeria is an upper-middle income country with urban population that is increasingly interested in processed and packaged foods.	- Absence of a trade agreement between the U.S. and Algeria, which gives competitors like the EU and other regional players a market advantage. - Higher costs of U.S. food and agricultural products compared to other sources due to transportation and exchange rate volatility -Geographical disadvantage due to Algeria's proximity to Europe, which makes U.S. exports less competitive. -No direct shipping lines with U.S., making transit through Europe necessary
Opportunities	***Threats***
- Algeria is an emerging market with significant untapped potential and many unmet needs. - The government's push to diversify the economy beyond the energy sector creates opportunities in agriculture and food industries. - Algerian farmers and food processors show interest in forming partnerships with U.S. suppliers. - The domestic food industry demands consistent quality and regular supply for higher quality inputs. -There is growing interest in finding alternative sources of supply as Algeria seeks to diversify imports.	-Limited awareness of the U.S. market among Algerian consumers and businesses. - The EU-Algerian Association Agreement provides preferential access for European goods, making U.S. exports less competitive. -A global decline in oil prices may reduce Algeria's revenues, leading to a decrease in import capacity and a potential reduction in demand for foreign products. - Algeria's government aims to boost domestic food production and reduce dependency on imports.

Section I: Market Overview

Algeria is the largest African country and the third-largest economy in both Africa and the Arab world. In July 2024, Algeria was reclassified as an upper-middle-income country by the World Bank. The state-dominated economy is heavily reliant on oil and gas revenues, which historically account for over 90 percent of export earnings and nearly 40 percent of state revenues. These revenues have funded a generous social safety net, including subsidies for food, fuel, housing, health, and education. In November 2024 World Bank Algeria economic update, the report estimated that Algeria's economy grew by 3.9 percent in the first half of 2024 compared to the same period in 2023, with broad-based growth supported by a resilient agricultural sector despite decreasing hydrocarbon production. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) expects the Algerian economy to grow by 3.5 percent in 2025. For 2026, growth is expected to slow to three percent. The IMF forecasts inflation to drop to 3.7 percent in 2025, down from 9.3 percent in 2023. The IMF estimates the national economy to be valued at approximately $264 billion.

The government's economic development plan centers on diversification away from the energy sector, with a particular focus on agriculture. Algeria leans on protectionist trade policies to encourage development of local industries and to control the current account deficit. The import substitution policies are often announced without warning, and tend to generate regulatory uncertainty, supply shortages, increased prices, and a limited selection for consumer goods. Nevertheless, food imports have been trending up, sparked by growing consumer demand. The adoption of policies to support diversification and non-hydrocarbon investment has continued in 2024, including the launch of the Algerian Investment Promotion Agency's (AAPI) online investment platform and land grant program, and the introduction of Crédit Populaire d'Algérie (CPA), a state-owned bank, on the stock exchange. The government has initiated several projects to improve agricultural production and resilience, including signing large agricultural investment agreements with Italy and Qatar, and initiating an innovative greenhouse project in the Sahara.

Food accounts for just over 42 percent of Algerian household spending and mainly concerns relatively unprocessed basic products. The government subsidies staples such as sugar and soybean oil, bread, semolina and pasteurized milk which encourages high consumption of these products. In Algeria, generally, the price determines the consumption. Purchases are often made from small retailers even though supermarkets and shopping centers are growing in numbers.

Online commerce and restaurant take out are growing and consumers are increasingly attracted by easier and faster ways of buying. However, online payments are extremely limited; most consumers place the order online or via phone and pay in cash to the delivery driver. In the first quarter of 2024, Algeria had 33.5 million internet users (over 70 percent of the population). Yet, purchasing decisions on the social networks are not as developed as in the United States.

The Algerian diet is based on a Mediterranean model. Algerians are big consumers of cereals (durum wheat, semolina, bread, couscous, etc.), pulses (lentils, beans and chickpeas), fruit and vegetables, olive oil, with little meat, as well as products derived from milk, eggs, fish. Algerians have traditionally eaten lamb and poultry. In the south, camel meat is also consumed.

While Algeria's society remains dominated by traditional family institution, socioeconomic changes are driving noticeable shifts in consumers' preferences and the food retail landscape. The population has quadrupled in 60 years, reaching over 47 million inhabitants in 2025. As of 2025, Algeria's urban population is estimated to be almost 75 percent of the total population. Overall, the participation of Algerian women in the workforce is gradually increasing, driven by improvements in education, changes in societal attitudes, and supportive government policies. In the urban centers, the younger generation is increasingly following global trends seeking out fast food, chawarma, and snacks as well as sweetened drinks. In April 2024, a Lebanese group AZADEA opened the first KFC restaurant in the capital, expanding to four restaurants currently. Pizza Hut, Subway, Coca Cola, PepsiCo, Nestle, and Heineken are all present in Algeria.

Advantages and Challenges

Potential exists for U.S. exporters to obtain a share of the Algerian market and participate in its further development.

ADVANTAGES

1. **Market Potential & Demand**
    - Algeria is largely unexplored and considered a developing market.
    - The Government seeks to commercialize agriculture, focusing on dairy and cereal production.
    - Algerian farmers are interested in U.S. products broadly; recent market opening for bovine semen and embryos, one-day chicks, hatching eggs, dairy cattle, and slaughter/beef cattle has created a new wave of interest and demand.
    - Local manufacturing and processing sectors (beverage, canning, and snacking industries) are expanding rapidly and rely on imported raw materials, such as nuts and lactose powders.
    - Algeria has stated its intent to renegotiate the EU-Algeria FTA, potentially opening space for U.S. products.
2. **U.S. Reputation & Influence**
    - The U.S. is known for high-quality, reliable agricultural products.
    - The U.S. Embassy's social media accounts have over 2 million followers, eager to engage with agriculture and food content.
3. **Infrastructure & Modernization**
    - Infrastructure, investment, and modernization in agriculture, digitization, distribution channels, and retail stores are creating opportunities in the agricultural and food processing sectors.

CHALLENGES

2. **Market Barriers**
    - U.S. exporters are not familiar with the Algerian market and its regulations.
    - U.S. products face higher tariffs compared to imports from the EU, which benefit from

preferential access under the EU-Algerian Association Agreement (pending review).

    - The U.S. is at a geographical disadvantage due to Algeria's proximity to Europe, with no direct shipping lines from the U.S., making transit through Europe necessary.

3. **Economic & Regulatory Factors**
    - The government tends to reduce imports to compensate the impact of declining oil prices, and incentivize local production.
    - High value and processed products are subject to high customs duties, complicating access to the retail and food processing sectors.
    - The Algerian market is dynamic and can be influenced by political and economic conditions, including potential shifts in business practices and consumer preferences.
    - The Algerian regulatory environment can be complex and challenging to navigate, with opaque and unpredictable changes in rules.
4. **Cultural & Market Dynamics**
    - The food marketing and retail sector still have a historical EU/French influence, with traditional distribution networks remaining predominant.
    - Business practices and consumer preferences in Algeria may differ from those in the U.S.

Section II: Exporter Business Tips

General Consumer Tastes and Trends: Algeria has one of North Africa's highest per-capita expenditures on food thanks to government subsidies for food staples that encourage consumption, relatively high disposable incomes and cultural importance of food; food plays a central role in Algerian culture, with large, varied multi-course meals served during social and family gatherings. Algerian households devote more than 42 percent of their annual expenditure to food needs. Yet, consumer tastes and preferences are changing, especially in the cities where young homemakers tend to be more active, and the number of working women has increased. As a result, consumers are turning to ready-to-eat or semi-processed products. Fast food and quick service restaurants are growing.

The market for health-conscious products is gradually expanding, presenting opportunities for U.S. exporters. It is important to note that processed foods are highly taxed in Algeria, which can pose a challenge for exporters of such products. However, there is a significant opportunity for exporting ingredients like almonds and other nuts, which Algerian processors can use to create dietary products. Processors in Algeria often receive incentives that are not available to importers of finished processed products. This makes exporting raw ingredients a more viable and attractive option for exporters. Consumer preferences can vary significantly across different regions of Algeria. Urban centers, such as Algiers and Oran, tend to have more varied and sophisticated tastes, with a higher demand for international and premium products. In contrast, rural areas may have more traditional dietary preferences, with a focus on staple foods.

Market Research: For the most part U.S. exporters are not familiar with the Algerian market and its regulations, and the same is true for Algerian importers seeking U.S. products. U.S. exporters should inquire about all the regulations and the Algerian market structure before starting business or shipping goods. U.S. exporters should familiarize themselves with all relevant regulations, including import procedures, food standards, labeling requirements, and taxation policies. This is crucial to ensure compliance and avoid any legal or logistical issues. Finding a reliable local partner, such as an importer, distributor, or consultant, is essential. These partners should have a deep understanding of the Algerian business culture, market structure, and key players in the food and retail sectors. They can help navigate the complexities of the market and provide valuable insights and support. Local partners can execute all necessary steps on the ground, from handling import documentation to managing distribution channels. They can also resolve any issues that may arise, ensuring a smooth entry into the market for U.S. exporters.

Market Structure: The structure of the market is detailed in section IV below. Overall, the food retail and distribution sector are developing. Supermarket industry is growing, albeit slowly. The local food manufacturing industry is fundamentally dependent on imports of ingredients and raw materials. Most of these sectors are exclusively controlled by private businesses. Most supermarkets, hotels and food retail stores do not import directly, but purchase from local wholesalers and importers. Large food processors import their own ingredients. Most importers are 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 and then sold in small stores, supermarkets, and wet markets. Algeria uses the metric system. French and Arabic are the predominant business language, although English is becoming more prevalent.

Section III: Import Food Standards, Regulations and Procedures

Import food standards and regulations as well as import procedures can be found in the FAS Food and Agricultural Import Regulation and Standards Reports.

Fairs Annual Country Report
Fairs Export Certificate Report

Section IV: Market Sector Structure and Trends

Food Retail and Distribution: Private businesses control retail trade almost exclusively. Since the economy was liberalized in the 90s, consumers became accustomed to seeing imported products and semi-processed products sold in grocery stores and small private supermarkets. Consumers shop for bulk, packaged and high value products, both local and imported, in small supermarkets called "superettes". Private wholesalers are increasingly active in the food sector. The private sector is also trying to expand distribution channels, as well as the hotel restaurant institutional (HRI) sector.

Overall, the supermarket industry is still in its infancy. The Ministry of Commerce has also invested in the construction of smaller, urban retail spaces that meet industry standards to strengthen the regulation of the retail network to ensure price stability, especially for food staples. According to the 2016 data available by the Algerian Register of Commerce, there were 1,415 retail markets in the country, 38 hypermarkets, 1,919 superettes and 232 supermarkets. Only three large private supermarket chains (UNO, ARDIS, Family Shop) exist in the capital and four other main cities of the country. The French chain Carrefour is also present in Algeria. In September 2024 a new hypermarket Four Week, partner of Auchan, entered the Algerian market. Through its 2024-2032 development plan, Four Week aims to open 81 outlets in greater Algiers, including 14 hypermarkets, 43 supermarkets and 24 convenience stores, as well as 12 hypermarkets in the Hauts Plateaux area outside of the capital, 10 in western Algeria and 12 in the south of the country. In September 2024, Qatari investors announced plans to open 500 large retail outlets and shopping centers across several wilayas, creating approximately 10,000 jobs.

The Algerian food sector could also develop much more quickly if modern distribution was itself sufficiently developed. While large and medium-sized firms are modernizing, many small firms do not master processes, traceability, filling and packing, international standards or banking and tax procedures. Food industry firms must sometimes manage their own distribution networks themselves and provide assistance to their wholesalers to enable them to acquire their equipment.

Food Processing: The government has committed to divesting itself from agricultural production and processing. Private processors continue to grow, and many are offering products at lower prices by importing raw materials and processing them locally. The private sector is active in wheat and feed milling, dairy processing, vegetable oil refining, sugar refining, beverage production, canning, and the biscuit industry as well as soybean crushing plants.

The local food manufacturing industry is dependent on imports of ingredients and raw materials. In addition, population increase, growing demand for convenient processed foods, as well as improved production capacities favor the expansion of the food processing industry. These conditions support demand for ingredients and create opportunities for increased U.S. exports into Algeria.

Milling and Dairy industries: Wheat is the major staple food followed by dairy. Several mills and dairy plants are operating in different regions of the country with varying capacities. These enterprises are increasingly interested in U.S. products and expertise.

HRI sector: This sector is growing; however, bureaucratic and regulatory challenges slow expansion. The opening of five-star international hotel chains as well as local four-star and three-star hotel chains increases demand for inputs and ingredients. Domestic fast food and new restaurants chains are growing as well. The franchise market in Algeria is evolving, with around 60 franchise networks, all categories included, currently operating. Modern shopping centers and strategic adaptations by franchise operators are paving the way for future growth.

Beverage, Canning, Snack and Biscuit industries: The local food processing industry is improving and upgrading. They are aware of the need for consistent quality and regular supply of higher quality inputs. This sector represents a good prospect for U.S, suppliers of ingredients. This is an opportunity for U.S. expertise and food ingredients exports The food industry and ingredient show “Djazagro ” newsletter indicated that the food market revenues in Algeria amounted EUR 10.8 billion in 2022. The largest market segment is confectionery and snacks, with a market volume of EUR 2.4 billion in 2022, followed by the soft drinks market in the amount of EUR 1.9 billion, with carbonated soft drinks accounting for EUR 1.4 billion. The revenue of the hot beverages market amounted to EUR 2.6 billion in 2022. The market was expected to grow at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 0.61 percent per annum (2022-2025). The largest market segment is coffee, with a market volume of EUR 2.2 billion.

Statistica platform reported that the food market in Algeria was estimated to generate $19.47 billion in revenue in 2025, with the confectionery and snacks segment being the largest with a market volume of US$3.14 billion in 2025, and is expected to grow annually by more than eight percent . The Food market volume is expected to amount to 5.75bn kg by 2028 and the volume growth is expected to reach 2.0 percent in 2025. The average volume per person in the food market was expected to amount to 114.70kg in 2024.

Section V: Agricultural and Food Imports

Agricultural and Food Import Statistics

Unfortunately, the Algerian Customs website has not published any trade figures since 2020, when Algerian imports of agricultural commodities and food represented about 23.5 percent ($8.1 billion) of total imports ($34.4 billion) in 2020. Wheat and dairy were the top food imports. Algeria is one of the world’s largest importers of wheat and dairy products. The other products were represented by (sugar and confectionary, coffee and spices, food preparations, food industry residues, edible fruits, legumes, roots and bulbs, live animals and tobacco and processed tobacco.

Table 1: Algeria Total Food Imports in CY 2020

Products imported	**Value in $ USD Million**	**Percentage of total**
Cereals	2,813.80	34.76
Dairy products	1,549.74	19.14
Sugar & confectionary	774,47	9.57
Food Industry residues	366.38	4.53
Tobacco & products	346.42	4.28
Coffee and spices	325.03	4.02
Food preparations	324.20	4
Edible fruits	301.80	3.73
Legumes, roots & bulbs	273.27	3.38
Live animals	222.50	2.75
Others	797.30	9.85
Total	**8,094.91**	**100**

Source: Algerian Customs Data, OAA Algiers Table

Chart 1: Algeria Food products imports in $ Million in CY 2020

Source: Algerian Customs Data, Chart OAA Algiers

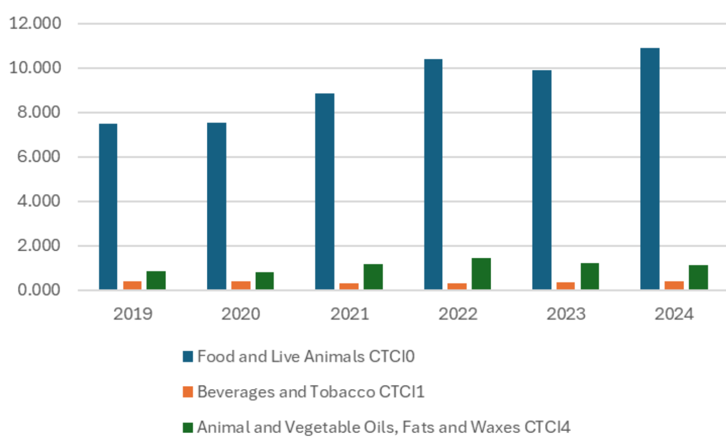
Nevertheless, Algeria's National Office of Statistics (ONS) publishes annual summary data on the country's imports of agricultural products. ONS groups all imports of Food and Live Animals (CTCI0**)** together, and those figures align roughly with Algerian Customs data from 2020, as well as Trade Data Monitor data which reports other countries exports of agricultural products to Algeria. Per ONS, Algiers's imports of food and live animals, as well as beverages, tobacco , and animal and vegetable oils and fats has shown a steady increase from $8.75 billion in 2019 to $12.4 billion in 2024.

Table 2: Algeria Total Food Imports in $ Billion CY2019 to 2024

SITC Category	**CTCI**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**
Food and Live Animals	CTCI0	7.488	7.541	8.86	10.404	9.903	10.907
Beverages and Tobacco	CTCI1	0.414	0.383	0.31	0.321	0.334	0.374
Animal and Vegetable Oils, Fats and Waxes	CTCI4	0.848	0.801	1.16	1.440	1.225	1.104
Total		**8.75**	**8.72**	**10.33**	**12.16**	**11.46**	**12.39**

Source: Algerian Statistics Office ONS Data, OAA Algiers Table

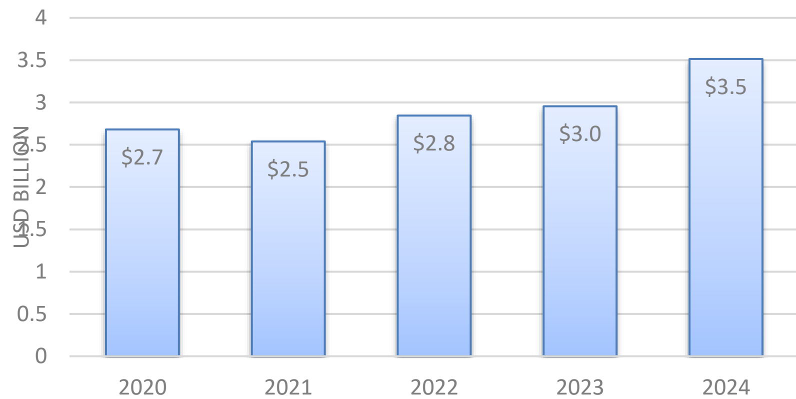
Chart 2: Algeria Food products imports in $ Billion from CY2019- 2024



Source: Algerian Statistics Office ONS Data, OAA Algiers Chart

Data from the Trade Data Monitor (TDM) shows that Algeria's total imports of consumer-oriented products fluctuated around $2.5 billion from 2000 to 2022, approaching $3 billion in 2023 and rising to $3.5 billion in 2024.

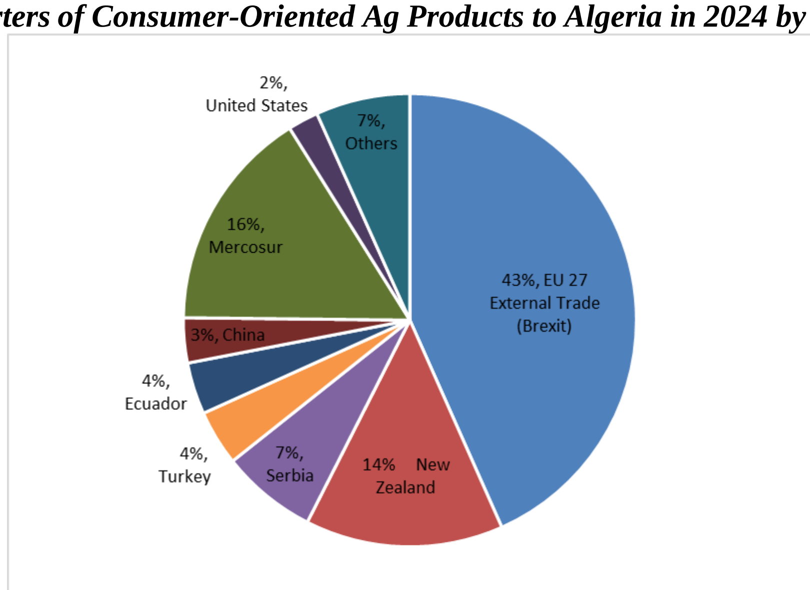
Chart 3: Algeria Consumer-Oriented Total 5-year Imports



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC, Chart OAA Algiers

Trade Data Monitor (TDM) chart below shows the top exporting countries of consumer oriented agricultural products to Algeria. EU countries remain the main supplier of finished food products to Algeria however their share dropped from 48percent in 2023 to 43 percent in 2024 followed by Mercosur countries at 16 percent then New Zealand at 14 percent. The U.S. is at a geographical disadvantage, due to Algeria's proximity to Europe. Additionally, there are no direct shipping lines from the U.S., making transit through Europe necessary. Moreover, the EU-Algerian Association Agreement provides preferential access to some commodities making relatively high cost for U.S. food and agricultural products compared to imports from other countries.

Chart 4: Top Exporters of Consumer-Oriented Ag Products to Algeria in 2024 by Market Share



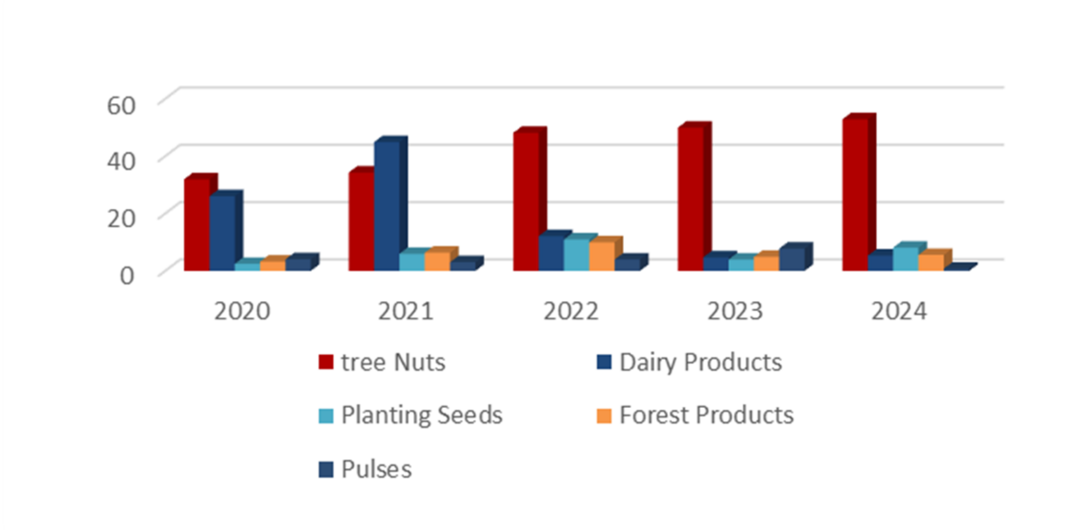
Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC, Chart OAA Algiers

Best High-Value, Consumer-Oriented Product Prospects

Most of the U.S. agricultural exports to Algeria are bulk and intermediate commodities. Consumer oriented products increased from 15 percent in 2023 to 18 percent of the total U.S. exports to Algeria in 2024. In calendar year (CY) 2024, the main U.S. agricultural exports to Algeria were soybean and soybean products, wheat, tree nuts, planting seeds, forest products, dairy products, feed & fodders, live animals (turkey day-old chicks and hatching eggs), dextrins, petones & proteins and pulses. CY2024 was phenomenal with the first shipment of US bovine semen to Algeria recording the first entry in US exports with a value of over $60,000 which is just a start for a promising future.

As shown in the chart below, the best prospects for U.S. consumer-oriented products are tree nuts at the top of the list showing an upward trend.

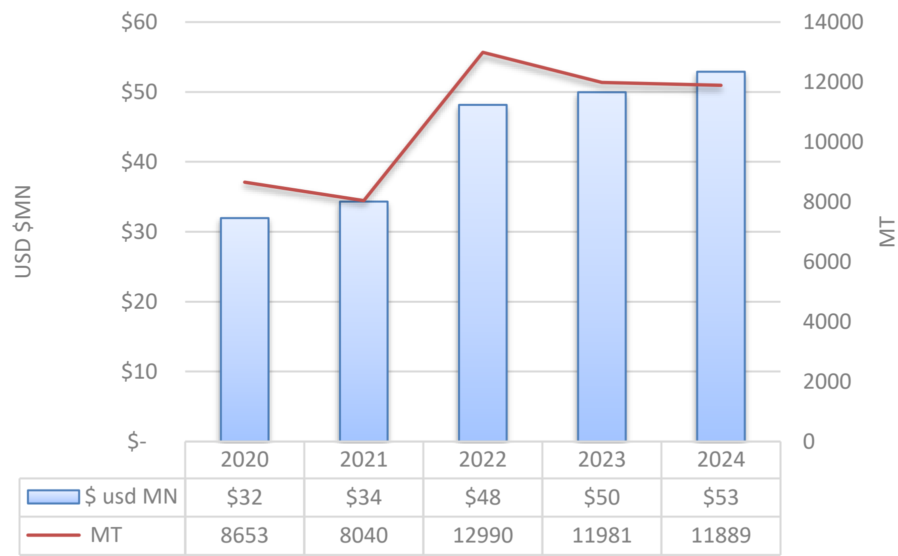
Chart 5: Top U.S. Consumer-Oriented products to Algeria in USD million



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC, Chart OAA Algiers

Tree nuts: Demand for tree nuts remains high, especially since additional import tariffs (DAPs) on tree nuts and dried fruits were removed since 2019. Imports are not hampered even by price increases as shown in the chart below. The United States remains the leading exporter of tree nuts to Algeria. (See U.S. Exports chart below). For more information, please review the [FAS Tree Nuts Report.]

Chart 6: U.S. Tree nuts Exports to Algeria 2020-2024



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC, Chart OAA Algiers

Dairy Products (Non-fat Dry Milk, Whole Milk Powder): Algeria is one of the largest importers of milk powder in the world. In CY2024, Algeria's total dairy product imports hit almost $1.70 billion, or almost 15 percent of the total food imports ($11.5billion). For more information, please review the latest FAS Dairy Report.

Seafood Products: Algeria is looking for partners to improve its seafood and fishing sector. The Ministry of Fisheries promotes aquaculture as a component of the agriculture sector with a good return on investment. For more information, visit the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development website: https://fr.madr.gov.dz/

Best Prospects for Intermediate and Bulk Commodities

Dairy Cattle and Genetics: The Algerian veterinary officials have reached agreement on the certificates to export U.S. bovine embryos, U.S. bovine semen, U.S. dairy cattle, U.S. slaughter/beef cattle, and hatching eggs and day-old chicks for chicken to Algeria. For more information, please review the latest FAS dairy report.

Planting Seeds: The United States exported an average of $31.5 million planting seeds to Algeria during the past five years.

Wheat: Algeria is one of the world's largest importers of wheat. Cereals are always the top food import. U.S. wheat exports to Algeria consist mostly of durum. For more information, please review the FAS Grain and Feed Annual report.

Soybeans and Soybean products: In Algeria, the poultry feed industry drives demand for soybeans. Over the last five years, the crush capacity has increased significantly in Algeria, switching import towards raw beans, rather than meal and oil. Soybean meals are now produced locally, and soybeans imports are taking over the market.

Best prospects for domestic investment

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

Section VI: Key Contacts and Further Information

Government Regulatory Contacts	Ministries Responsible for Food & Imports Policies	Other websites Resources
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/	Ministry of Agriculture Address: 12 Avenue Colonel Amirouche, Algiers Phone: (213-23)-50-32-38 Fax: (213-23)-50-31-17 Website: https://madr.gov.dz/	U.S. Commercial Service in Algeria: http://export.gov/algeria
Algerian Chamber of Commerce & Industry / Ministry of Commerce Phone: 021 66 58 95 Mobile: 0770 68 69 64 Fax : 021 66 58 96 Website: www.cci-mezghena.dz E-mail: contact@cci-mezghena.dz / ccimezghenaalger@gmail.com	Ministry of Commerce Address : Cité Zerhouni Mokhtar El Mohammadia (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	American Chamber of Commerce: http://www.amcham-algeria.org
Regulatory Acts Official Journals of the Republic of Algeria: www.joradp.dz.	National Institute for Plant Protection (INPV)/ Ministry of Agriculture Address :12, Avenue des Frères Ouadek Hacen Badi, EL HARRACH - BP.80 El-Harrach Phone: 213 (0) 23 82 88 85 Fax: 213 (0) 23 82 88 96 Website : http://www.inpv.edu.dz/	U.S. Algeria Business Council: http://www.us-algeria.org
Algerian Institute for Industrial Property (Institut National Algerien de la Propriete Industrielle) (INAPI) Address: 42, rue Larbi BenMhidi, Algiers Phone: (213-21)73-57-74 Fax: (213-21) 73-60-84 Website: www.inapi.org	National Center for Control & Certification of Seeds & Plants (Centre National de Contrôle et Certification des Semences et Plants) (CNCC) Address : BP119, 6 Bis Hacen Badi, EL HARRACH - BP.80 El-Harrach Phone: 213 (0) 21-52-12-13 Fax: 213 (0) 21-52-99-00 Website: https://www.linkedin.com/company/centre-national-de-controle-et-de-certification-des-semences-et-plants	World Trade Center Algeria: http://www.wtcalgeria.com

Government Regulatory Contacts	Ministries Responsible for Food & Imports Policies	Other websites Resources
National Office of Copyright /Ministry of Communication & Culture (Office National des Droits d'Auteurs et des Droits Voisins) (ONDA) Ministère de la Communication et de la Culture Address: 49 rue Adberrezak Hamla,16000 Bologhine, Algiers Phone: (213) 23 15 00 70/84 Fax: (213) 23 15 00 72 Website: https://www.edivali.com/annuaire/office-national-des-droits-dauteurs-onda/	Algerian Center for Quality Control and Packaging /Ministry of Commerce (Centre Algérien du Contrôle de la Qualité et de l'Emballage) (C.A.C.Q.E) Adresse : RN N °05 El Alia Bab Ezzouar Fax : 021.24.30.11 Website: www.cacqe.org	Algerian Organization for Accreditation (ALGERAC)/Ministry of Industry Website: http://algerac.dz National Office of Statistics https://www.ons.dz/

Post contact information:

Agricultural Affairs Office Physical Address: American Embassy Algiers. 5, Chemin Cheikh Bachir El-Ibrahimi, El Biar, 16030, Algiers, Algeria. http://www.fas.usda.gov	Phone: 213-770-08-2111/2112 Fax: (213-23)-47-17-78 Email: AgAlgiers@usda.gov

Appendix I

US Exports of Agriculture, Fish, & Forestry Products to Algeria
(In Million Dollars)

Commodity	Calendar Year (Jan-Dec)					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total 5 Years
Soybeans	$ 46.15	$ 50.93	$ 239.04	$ 129.13	$ 118.97	**$ 584.22**
Wheat	$ 18.41	$ 46.49	$ 44.30	$ 137.50	$ 63.59	**$ 310.30**
tree Nuts	$ 31.96	$ 34.32	$ 48.15	$ 49.97	$ 52.90	**$ 217.30**
Dairy Products	$ 26.07	$ 44.93	$ 12.14	$ 4.75	$ 5.33	**$ 93.22**
Soybean Oil	$ 16.91	$ 29.50	$ -	$ -	$ 33.54	**$ 79.95**
Corn	$ 11.85	$ 42.52	$ 0.02	$ 0.02	$ 0.04	**$ 54.45**
Soybean Meal	$ -	$ 18.90	$ -	$ 15.32	$ 13.94	**$ 48.16**
Planting Seeds	$ 2.45	$ 5.95	$ 10.99	$ 3.98	$ 8.12	**$ 31.49**
Forest Products	$ 3.26	$ 6.35	$ 9.97	$ 4.90	$ 5.58	**$ 30.06**
Pulses	$ 4.05	$ 3.03	$ 3.98	$ 7.78	$ 0.79	**$ 19.64**
Other Feeds & Fodders	$ 3.02	$ 1.54	$ 3.57	$ 4.94	$ 3.73	**$ 16.79**
Dextrins, Peptones, & Proteins	$ 0.84	$ 1.62	$ 3.63	$ 3.40	$ 2.56	**$ 12.04**
Live Animals	$ 1.36	$ 1.23	$ 3.76	$ 1.48	$ 2.64	**$ 10.46**
Cotton	$ -	$ -	$ 3.02	$ 1.74	$ 1.37	**$ 6.13**
Others	$ 1.59	$ 2.17	$ 0.74	$ 2.55	$ 0.94	**$ 8.00**
Total	**$ 167.91**	**$ 289.48**	**$ 383.31**	**$ 367.45**	**$ 314.04**	**$ 1,522.19**

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

Attachments:

No Attachments