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Report Highlights:

Post anticipates that Algeria's wheat and barley production will remain stable in the 2025/26 season. Post forecasts Algeria's wheat imports at above 9 million metric tons (MMT) in the current and next season. Russia remains the leading wheat supplier to Algeria, while Ukraine has emerged as another key source of grain with wheat export volumes from France diminishing sharply in the current marketing year. Post anticipates that demand from Algeria's poultry industry will continue to reinforce corn and soybean imports.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Algeria's 2025/26 wheat and barley season is underway with planted area and yields unchanged from last season. Satellite imagery shows that in the east and central areas of the country health and vegetation density is within average of the last five years, while western regions of Algeria are plagued by dry conditions.
- Algeria remains a major consumer of cereals, and Post anticipates that consumption will increase slowly alongside trendline population growth.
- Post anticipates that Algeria's wheat stocks will increase to 6.4 MMT in 2025/26, from 6.2MMT for the 2024/25 season. Post forecast and estimate is based on pace of imports as well as on government efforts to increase stock capacity.
- Post anticipates that Algeria's wheat imports will remain above 9 MMT in the forecast and estimated marketing years. Post anticipates that Russia will remain the lead supplier, with Ukraine emerging as an important source of grain, taking up France's market share.
- Despite government's focus on producing corn grain, Post forecasts that Algeria's corn imports will continue at between 4 and 5 MMT annually, driven by the demand from the poultry industry.
- Post anticipates that Algeria's soybean imports will continue to increase year on year, supported by demand from the poultry industry and rising capacity of its crush industry.

PRODUCTION

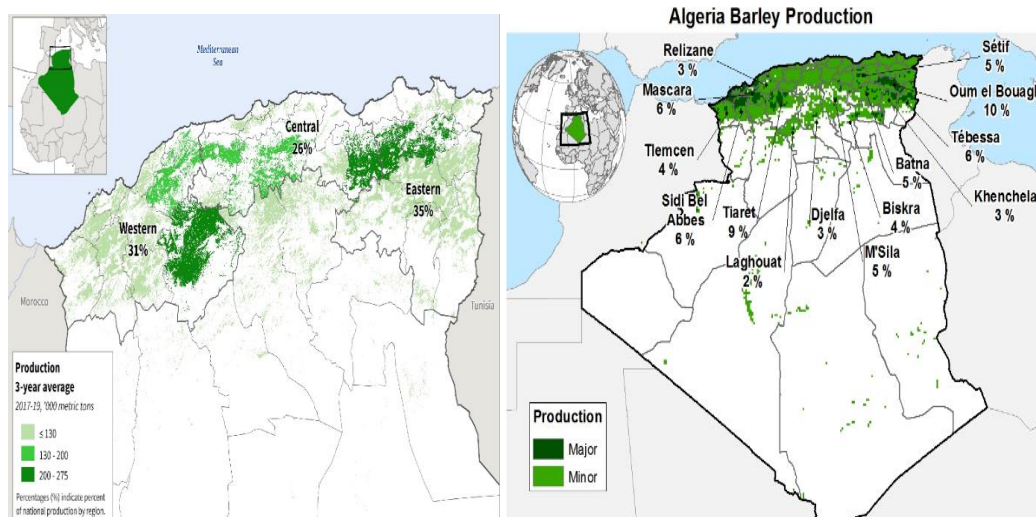
2025/26 Season Underway with Planted Area Unchanged

Post forecasts that Algeria's wheat production area will remain stable in the 2025/26 season at just over two million hectares (ha). Similarly, Post predicts that the barley planted area will be one million ha for the season, consistent with the previous season's area. Wheat, barley, and oats are the main crops grown in Algeria, with durum wheat accounting for the largest portion. Over the past decade, durum wheat has made up about 45 percent of the planting area, barley just over 33 percent, and bread wheat about 15 percent. Climate conditions in Algeria do not favor bread wheat production, as this variety is very sensitive to the dry conditions prevalent across the country.

The remaining five to six percent of Algeria's cropland is used for feed crops (alfalfa, corn, oats), pulses (chickpeas and lentils), and oilseeds (peanuts, soybeans, and sunflower seeds). The production of feed crops remains limited to periods when market prices are high. Despite the challenges posed by climatic conditions and irrigation difficulties, farmers still opt to plant wheat, barley, and pulses, as farming of these crops is supported by the government.

Wheat and barley crops are usually grown in the north of Algeria. According to the latest available data from the Ministry of Agriculture, as of 2019, about 35 percent of the wheat is grown in the eastern inland region, 31 percent in western inland areas, and 26 percent in the central region. Barley is widely grown in the north of Algeria, from the west to the east, in the highlands and along the Mediterranean coast.

Algeria Wheat and Barley Crop Growing Land



Source: USDA map produced with MOA data

Post believes that, for the most part, farmers in the Mediterranean zone plant the maximum area within their holdings but do not seek to expand planting due to climate conditions. Additionally, the expansion of leased areas is hindered by bureaucratic hurdles. Commercial-scale crop farming is growing in the southern arid areas, but not enough to make a noticeable impact on the total area planted. Post believes that cereal production will slowly expand in the Sahara, although the coastal Mediterranean regions will remain the main wheat and barley producers for years to come.

Desert Farming Expands but Remains Secondary

As noted, cereal cropland has expanded to the south of Algeria. The government has actively promoted large-scale agricultural investments in the highlands and the Sahara (south of Algeria). In 2020, the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) created the Office for Saharan Agriculture Development (ODAS) to promote and facilitate investment (both local and foreign) using new technologies and innovative tools in the Sahara. Local investors told Post that, in the case of approved projects, the office moves within a matter of weeks to facilitate all the required procedures to launch the project.

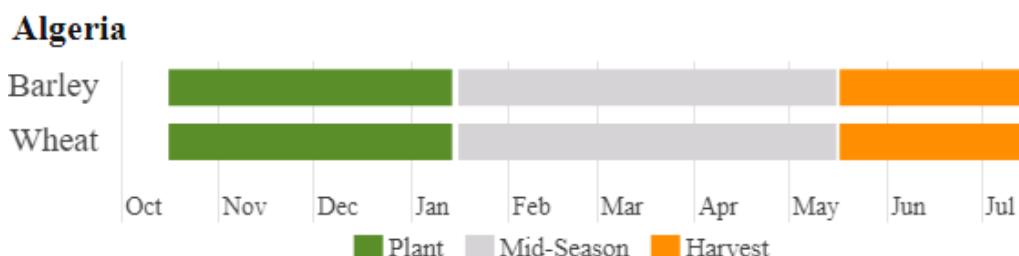
According to Algerian newspapers, since the creation of ODAS in 2020, nearly 460,000 ha have been set aside for agricultural land development across the southern regions (or wilayas). In 2024, Minister of Agriculture Youcef Chorfa indicated that, in total, more than one million ha in the southern provinces will be developed by 2028, including 500,000 ha intended for the production of wheat and barley, 220,000 ha for corn, and 20,000 ha for legumes production. Additionally, 300,000 ha have been dedicated to oilseed crops in the southern wilayas as part of the national plan for the development of strategic crops to produce 100 percent Algerian vegetable oil.

The Minister called on investors benefiting from agricultural land to use it efficiently to achieve the objective of self-sufficiency in wheat, especially since national production currently covers 80 percent of domestic demand. The Minister added that this should contribute to achieving food security, reducing the import bill, and building up a strategic stock to deal with crises and climate disruptions.

Production Holds Steady

Algerian farmers sowed the 2025/26 marketing year (MY) wheat and barley crops in the fall of 2024. Most of the wheat and barley planting takes place between September and December. The growing season runs from January to mid-May, and the harvest begins in early summer. As such, the 2025/26 crop will start to come online in May 2025. The harvest will be collected by the government-run procurement agency, the Algerian Office of Cereals (OAIC), and will be supplied to mills across the country throughout the 2025/26 marketing year, which runs from July 2025 to June 2026.

Algeria Wheat and Barley Season



Source: USDA graphic

For the 2025/26 season, Post forecasts wheat production at three million metric tons (MMT) and barley production at 1.2 MMT. Post maintains the same estimates for wheat and barley production figures for the 2024/25 season. The Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) has not released any detailed production figures for the last several seasons, nor the expectations for this coming harvest.

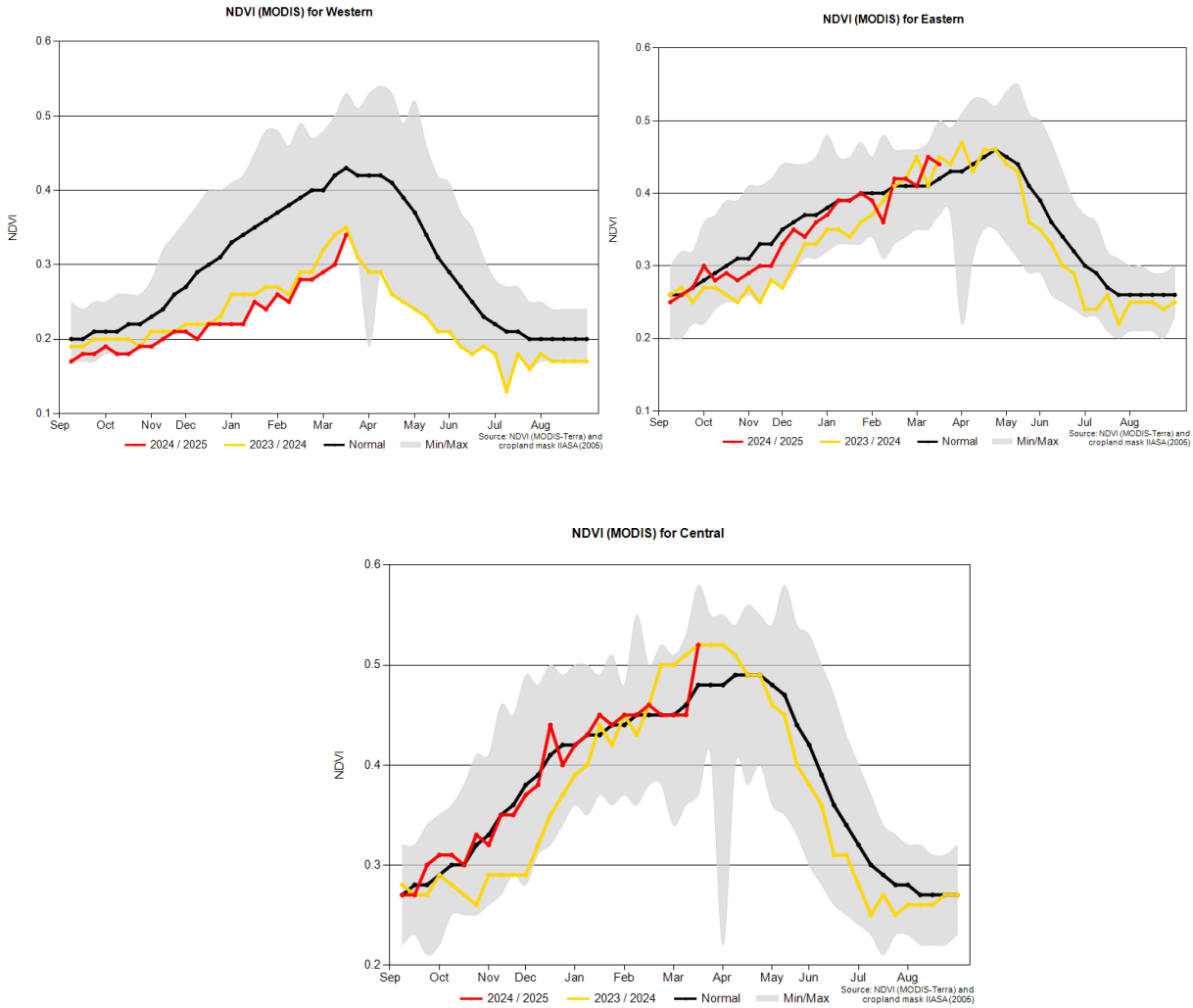
The MOA continues to prioritize the development of domestic cereal production. Post believes that the MOA widely distributes subsidized certified seeds, fertilizers, and technical and financial resources to farmers ahead of planting. In September 2024, Minister Chorfa indicated that the government allocated 4.2 million quintals, or about 420,000 metric tons (MT), of seeds and fertilizers to farmers for the current season. These decisions come in execution of the President’s instructions and commitment to achieve self-sufficiency in durum and barley production by 2026.

Climate Conditions Hold Back Yields

Despite government assistance with inputs, Algeria’s grain yields are largely correlated to climatic conditions. The irrigated fields devoted to cereals are estimated at just about 10 percent of the total land in production, or 250,000 hectares (ha). The Ministry of Agriculture’s (MOA) program for the expansion of irrigated agricultural areas is targeting an increase from 1.3 million ha to two million ha, of which 600,000 ha will be devoted to cereals. However, progress towards that goal appears to be slow.

As noted previously, the majority of Algeria’s wheat and barley are grown across the Mediterranean zone. Data from the USDA’s Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) show crop health and vegetation density for the current season (red line) tracking closely alongside normal conditions (black line) in Algeria’s central and eastern Mediterranean zones, and at the low end of the Min/Max range in the western Mediterranean zone. As such, barring any severe dryness at the end of March and in April, Post expects yields to be about average for the central and eastern croplands of Algeria, which account for just under two-thirds of all wheat grown in the country. However, the western region is likely to experience yet another year of drought, resulting in below-average yields.

Algeria USDA Crop Explorer Normalized Difference Vegetation Index



Source: Crop Explorer (<https://ipad.fas.usda.gov/cropexplorer/>) Updated on March 17, 2025

*Note that the 2024/25 red line refers to the crop planting, growing period, and harvest dates, and not the USDA marketing year. As such, the 2024/2025 redline reflects crop conditions for the USDA 2025/26 MY crop.

CONSUMPTION

Algeria remains a major consumer of cereals, with wheat being a main food staple. According to the Algerian Organization for the Protection of the Consumer (APOCE), Algeria is the second-largest bread consumer in the world. Algerians consume nearly 110 kg of bread per year, ranking them second behind Turkish consumers, who average 120 kg per year. Consumer associations and the government continue to encourage the population to decrease bread consumption to avoid waste. However, bread is also widely available at subsidized prices, and Algerians frequently buy \$0.10 baguettes by the half dozen.

Durum wheat is used to produce pasta and couscous. Couscous is a traditional dish served across Algeria at least weekly. It is prepared for all holiday meals as a main course, mixed with vegetable sauces and different meats, or as a dessert or salad. Several official and semi-official Algerian institutions organize competitions across wilayas for the best couscous dish. Couscous is also one of Algeria's leading agricultural product exports.

Algeria regulates wheat prices along the bread value chain, from the purchase price set for producers, to intermediate prices for mills producing flour for bread, to the final consumer prices. The state-owned cereals office, OAIC, acquires wheat from Algerian farmers and is responsible for all of Algeria's wheat imports. Wheat is purchased via international tender and supplied to private mills at subsidized prices through a system of quotas based on the mills processing capacity. In sum, OAIC acts as a regulator and supplies the raw materials to maintain the production of subsidized bread.

High government subsidies for bread and semolina drive consumption but limit private sector growth. Despite heavy staple food subsidies, food accounts for over 40 percent of total household expenditures. Algeria's current subsidy level makes private wheat imports for price-controlled products challenging. Value-added products like pasta and cookies are not price-controlled, which explains the demand growth from private millers in soft wheat products and pasta manufacturing.

According to the Algerian government the milling sector comprising about 432 mills as of 2022, though private sector estimates that not all mills are operational. No new agreements or expansions have been made. Because of these factors, Post anticipates that wheat consumption will remain relatively stable, with trend growth accounting for population growth. Post forecasts total wheat consumption at 11.9 MMT in 2025/26 and 11.7 MMT for 2024/25.

Barley is mainly consumed as grain in animal feed by sheep, cattle, and camels, with small amounts consumed as green fodder. Minor amounts are used for traditional human foods (couscous and bread). Algeria's breweries consume small amounts of barley, generally imported from Europe. Barley consumption is influenced by weather-related pasture conditions; in general, poor pasture conditions result in increased demand for imports. With the increase in animal numbers, particularly sheep, consumption has trended upward since 2000. Overall, Post forecasts a small increase in barley consumption in 2025/26 and 2024/25 based on overall economic growth and therefore increased demand by the ranching sector.

STOCKS

Post anticipates that Algeria's wheat stocks will increase to 6.4 MMT in 2025/26, from 6.2MMT for the 2024/25 season. Post forecast and estimate is based on pace of imports as well as on government efforts to increase stock capacity.

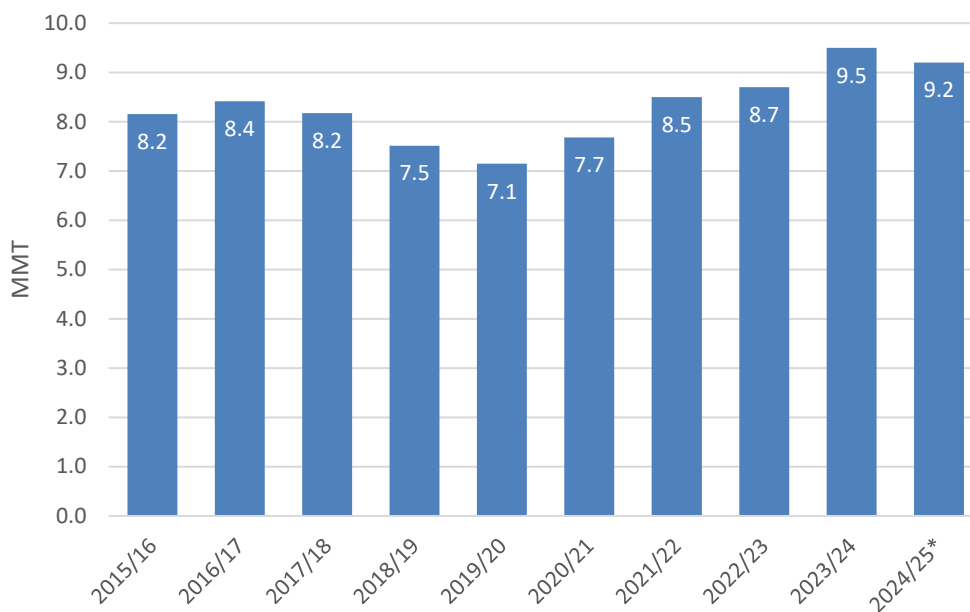
As part of the government agricultural sustainable development and self-sufficiency and food security strategy, particularly in the cereals sector, the Algerian government established a program to construct 30 silos and 350 storage centers throughout the country prioritizing the areas where cereals are grown. As part of this initiative, the government also downgraded some farmlands across 18 wilayas in favor of constructing silos and storage centers. Once completed, Algeria's state storage capacity is projected to increase to nine MMT, up from the currently estimated five MMT. This decision is regulated by an executive decree published in the Official Journal (JO) [number 53 on August 7, 2024](#).

Furthermore, the government intends to connect grain silos to railway network. According to the Algerian press, the national railway investment agency ANESRIF connected three cereal silos in the wilayas of Constantine, Jijel and Guelma belonging to the OAIC to the national railway network. Once complete the project is supposed to have a total of seven cereal silos connected to national railway in Oran, Tipasa, Mila and Tlemcen. The ANESRIF also plans to launch projects to connect the 30 other silos belonging to OAIC to the railway network.

TRADE

Although the government is focused on increasing cereal production, wheat imports continue to lead Algeria's total imports. Post estimates that 2023/24 marketing year (MY) wheat imports surpassed 9.5 million metric tons (MMT), breaking the previous import record set the season prior by 800,000 MT and exceeding the average volume of imports in the last five MYs by more than one MMT. Post anticipates that Algeria's wheat imports will remain at this above-average level in the coming seasons, driven by lackluster production, trendline consumption growth, and increased stock capacity.

Algeria's Wheat Imports Over 10 Years



Source: USDA import estimates, including for the full 2024/25 MY, which will end in June 2025. Chart FAS Algiers.

2025/26 Imports to Remain Elevated

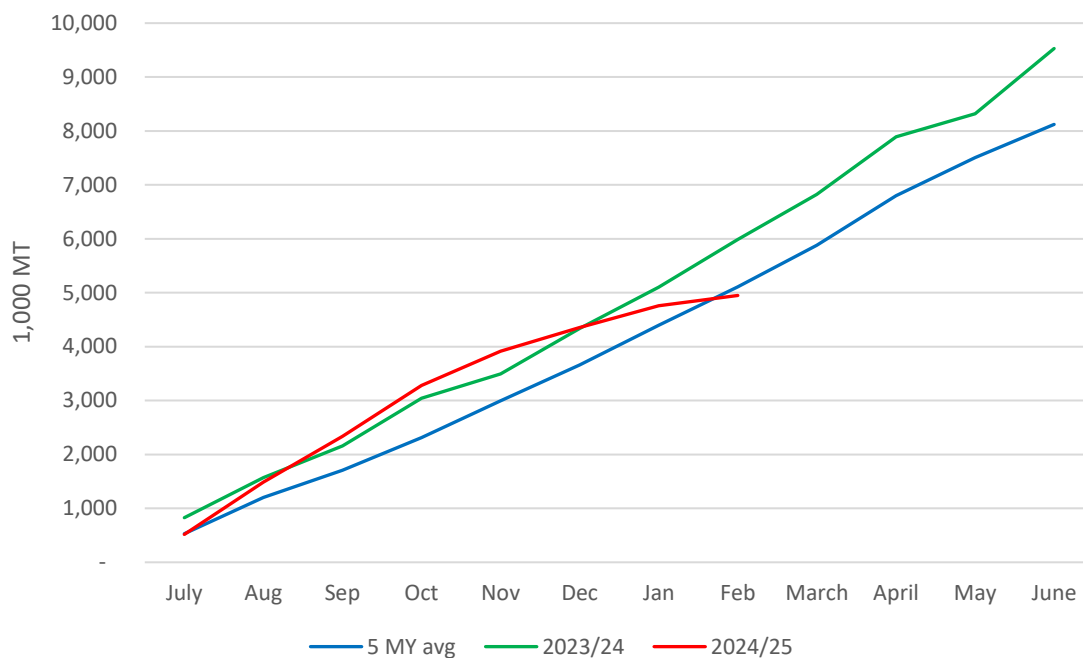
Post forecasts wheat imports at 9.2 million metric tons (MMT) for the 2025/26 marketing year (MY), which will begin in July 2025. Post anticipates that import levels will remain the same as the current season based on the projected similar harvest. Traditionally, Algeria's wheat imports were a function of shortfalls in production. As noted in the production section, crop conditions seem to be similar to the previous season.

In addition to domestic factors, Post's forecast incorporates this season's private trade reports of a strong pace of imports by the government-run procurement agency, the OAIC. The OAIC is the sole importer of wheat into Algeria. Note that Algeria does not release the results of its tenders, and Algerian customs also do not release trade statistics. Trade Data Monitoring (TDM) data is based on customs information from markets exporting to Algeria. Reports are based on trade estimates.

Robust Import Trend for 2024/25

For MY 2024/25, Post revised its estimate for Algeria's wheat imports to 9.2 MMT, up by 200,000 MT. Post revised the estimate based on pace of trade, and on industry reports that OAIC continues to issue tenders for deliveries in coming months. According to the trade data the first eight months of the marketing year, Algeria's wheat imports have held above last season's record-breaking volumes through the first half of the season before leveling off in the last two months. Post believes that the tapering off in Russian grain deliveries was the most likely reason for the decrease in the pace of imports.

Algeria's Cumulative Monthly Wheat Imports



Source: Data from TDM, Reuters Refinitiv and private industry sources. Chart FAS Algiers

Note that the TDM data does not currently reflect Algeria's wheat imports from Russia. Trade reports indicate that the OAIC typically sources optional origin wheat, meaning that traders may supply wheat of any origin as long as it meets other requirements set out in the tender. According to the trade press, Algeria has continued to bring in Russian bread wheat throughout the conflict in the Black Sea region. Reuters Refinitiv trade data indicates that Russia exported just over 2.4 MMT to Algeria in 2023/24, and about 1.7 MMT in the first eight months of the current MY. Post anticipates that wheat shipment from Russia to Algeria will continue apace pending any adjustments to Russia's own export quotas.

Overall, Post forecasts that in the last four months of the 2024/25 season, Algeria's wheat imports are likely to pick up again and end the marketing season at above trend volume set in the last five seasons. Post forecast takes into account OAIC tender announcements and the assumption that wheat exports from Southern hemisphere suppliers – such as Argentina and Australia – will pick up from February onwards.

Notably, wheat exports from Ukraine had a breakout performance this MY, with over one MMT shipped to Algeria - far exceeding any volumes shipped in the past. Ukrainian wheat likely benefitted from lower exports from the EU, and especially from France. In the fall of 2024, press reported that Algeria excluded French companies from the OAIC wheat purchase tenders in the wake of diplomatic tensions between the two countries. Local press reports suggested that Algeria had been forgoing French wheat contracts as of late July 2024. Meanwhile, the OAIC had issued a statement highlighting that it had restricted tenders on technical grounds linked to industrial needs and noted that it treats all suppliers fairly. Notably, USDA has also tempered French wheat export expectations due to France's lowest harvest in several decades.

Algeria Wheat Imports by Origin (In MT & MY)

Partner	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	8M 2023/24	8M 2024/25
France	1,897,980	1,824,799	1,758,288	1,638,509	982,280	31,500
Romania	23,400	727,069	662,364	1,084,614	760,936	211,138
Bulgaria	26,250	909,316	1,650,104	1,079,430	732,450	1,076,756
Canada	1,001,560	614,184	1,201,903	875,517	467,539	530,019
Ukraine	13,000	466,912	181,189	633,486	151,859	1,133,395
Turkey	219	1,731	16,095	491,513	279,487	178,424
United States	187,875	33,900	193,251	309,233	222,575	48,501
Australia	-	52,148	30,348	166,086	144,087	-
Germany	1,808,624	1,367,000	92,030	71,045	36,045	33,000
Poland	1,038,648	296,551	-	31,500	31,500	-
Latvia	465,927	28,500	-	31,261	-	-
Lithuania	454,593	15,250	31,500	30,650	30,650	-
Argentina	92,360	815,680	-	-	-	-
Mexico	218,470	252,850	-	-	-	-
Russia	28,502	363,454	-	-	-	-
ROW	257,294	252,010	182,145	74	68	65
World	7,514,702	8,021,354	5,999,217	6,442,918	3,839,476	3,242,798

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC, with FAS Algiers highlights for countries where data is likely missing

Durum Wheat

In the fall of 2024, President Tebboune and Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development Youcef Chorfa indicated that 2025 will be the last year that Algeria will import durum wheat. This decision is part of a production, processing, and storage development and investment plan. As noted in the production section, most wheat grown in Algeria is durum, due to climate factors. Additionally, Algeria's durum consumption compared to bread wheat consumption is lower. These two factors account for lower durum wheat import volumes. Nevertheless, Post forecasts that Algeria will continue to import durum wheat at least through the 2025/26 marketing year (MY).

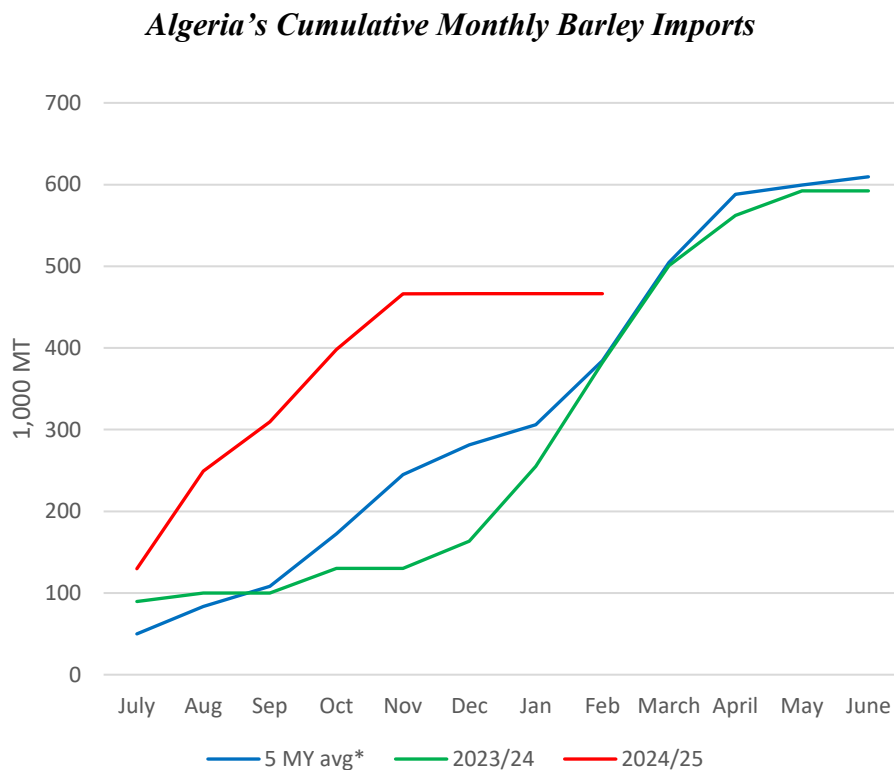
In the last five seasons, durum wheat averaged almost 20 percent of Algeria's total wheat imports. Post estimates that for the 2023/24 season, durum imports were over a quarter of the total volume imported if additional volumes from Mexico are incorporated into the Trade Data Monitoring (TDM) data. Post anticipates that in the current season, the volume of durum wheat imports will subside closer to the average for the last five seasons.

Post estimate is based on the current pace of durum imports; for the first eight months of the 2024/25 MY, Algeria imported more than 860,000 metric tons (MT) of durum wheat. Post estimate takes into account a decline in Mexico's export volumes due to a below-average harvest. Historically, Algeria's durum wheat has originated from Canada, Mexico, and, to a lesser extent, the United States.

Barley

Traditionally, Algeria's barley imports were correlated with domestic production and driven by the livestock industry demand. In an event of poor harvest, imports tend to increase, while in years with ample production imports tend to decrease. For the MY 2025/26, Post projects average harvest similar to the current season. As such, Post forecasts Algeria's barley imports at 700,000 MT, in line with expectations for this seasons' imports as well as the average Algeria imported in the last five years. Note that Post discounted the MY 2022/23 abnormally low imports of just 110,000 MT in this estimate.

For MY 2024/25 Post maintains its import estimate of 700,000 metric tons. Post estimate is based on pace of trade set in the first eight months of the season. Post estimate incorporates assumptions about likely Russian barley exports to Algeria, which are not reported to TDM. With that, in the first eight months of the season, Post estimates that Algeria's cumulative barley imports surpassed 460,000 MT, rising well above the volumes imported last season, and on average in the last five seasons. However, Post also estimates that imports have plateaued in the last several months, and are expected to finish the season at around 700,000 MT.



Source: TDM trade data and Post estimates for Russian barley exports; Post graph, note the 5 year average discounts the 2022/23 MY and incorporates 2018/19 MY trade data instead.

Corn

In recent years, Algeria's corn imports have emerged as the third leading import commodity, after wheat and automobiles. Algeria's corn imports hit five MMT in 2020, but decreased in the subsequent years to between three and four MMT, before making a recovery to almost 5.2 MMT in 2023/24 MY. Most of the corn grown locally in Algeria is consumed as silage fodder for the dairy farms, rather than in grain. Farmers have preferred to harvest green corn due to better profitability of silage. Earlier silage harvest also allows farmers to plant second season/ spring crops. In 2024, President Tebboune had declared corn grain cultivation a priority and indicated that Algeria would cease corn imports in 2026. The government has set aside more than 200,000 ha in southern wilayas for corn cultivation through 2028 and has increased corn purchase prices to 5,000 DZD (about USD \$37) per quintal (equivalent to about 100 kilograms), up from 4,500 DZD (about \$33) per quintal.

Nevertheless, Post anticipates that domestic production of corn in grain will remain subdued. Post forecasts that Algeria's corn imports will continue at between 4 and 5 MMT annually, driven by the demand from the poultry industry. Post forecasts that MY 2025/26 corn imports will be on par with the current season estimate. For MY 2024/25, Post estimates corn imports at 4.5 MMT.

Algeria Corn Imports by Origin (In MT & MY)

Reporter	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	8M 2023/24	8M 2024/25	% change
Argentina	2,450,152	2,315,600	2,995,418	1,741,193	1,591,334	-9%
Brazil	541,209	1,213,793	2,149,348	1,747,216	1,299,176	-26%
Ukraine	130,860	25,950	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	-	81,086	-	-	-	-
Romania	-	51,862	-	-	-	-
ROW	6,104	6,724	4,067	2466	7065	186%
World	3,128,325	3,695,015	5,148,833	3,490,875	2,897,575	-17%

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Post also anticipates that Argentina and Brazil will remain the dominant corn suppliers to Algeria. Brazil's share of Algeria's corn import market grew substantially in the last two seasons, increasing nearly four times from just over 500,000 MT in MY 2021/22 to over two MMT in MY 2023/24. Meanwhile, Argentina has retained its leadership position in the same timeframe, increasing exports from about 2.5MMT in MY 2021/22 to almost 3 MMT last season. In the first eight months of MY 2024/25 the South American suppliers have retained their leadership positions, albeit at a lower volume than at this time last year.

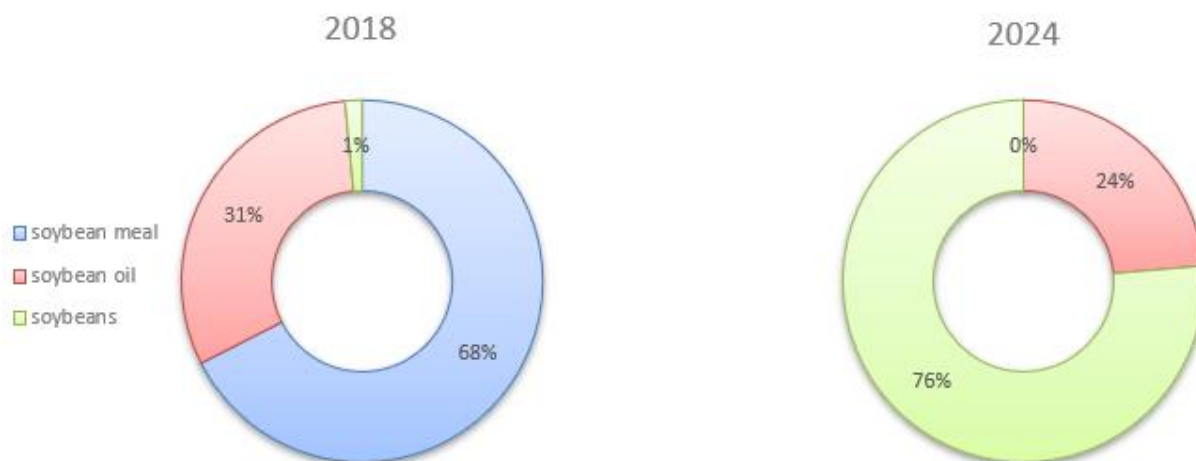
For the current and subsequent MY, Post does not anticipate corn import levels to surpass the volumes reached last season due to government rules for import permits. Currently, Algerian importers are required to obtain phytosanitary authorization to import corn and soybean meal to Algeria. This phytosanitary authorization is mandatory before initiating the import procedure with the financial institutions and other authorized services, including the country of origin. The authorization should be issued before the shipment of these commodities. In addition to the phytosanitary authorization, importers must also submit a detailed feed grain import program for the calendar year to the Directorate

of Plant Protection and Technical Control (DPVCT) at the Algerian Ministry of Agriculture. This measure is ostensibly meant to prevent harmful organisms from infesting corn and soybean destined to be used by the animal feed industry, in particular the fall armyworm. However, Post believes that the bureaucratic procedures also constrain the total volume of corn imports into Algeria.

Soybeans

In Algeria, the poultry feed industry has been the key driver for soybean meal imports. Since 2018, the soybean crush capacity has increased significantly in Algeria, switching import towards raw beans, and away from soybean meal completely. Soybean oil imports also decreased in volume from 660,000 MT in 2018 to 500,000 MT in 2024 and now make up a quarter of the total soybean mix demand, down from almost one third five years ago.

Algeria’s Soybean and Soy Product Import Mix



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC, Chart OAA Algiers

Post anticipates that Algeria’s soybean import will continue to increase year on year, as the country’s new crush plants come online. Algeria established its first soybean crushing plant in December 2019 and a second in August 2021. As of the January 2025, Algeria has four crush plants in operation, and two under construction. Algeria’s industrial giant Cevital is expected to bring its soybean crush plant into operation in the first half of 2025. Overall, Algeria’s crush capacity is expected to surpass 20,000 MT per day in the next two years. Trade Data Monitor data shows soybean imports to Algeria have more than doubled over the last five years. Algeria’s key suppliers of soybeans are Brazil, Canada, and the United States. In 2024, Canada surged to the second leading supplier of soybeans to Algeria.

Algeria Soybeans Imports by Origin (MT) and (CY)

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Brazil	352,023	605,667	921,009	861,606	789,817
Canada	255,537	281,706	278,261	398,318	603,858
United States	126,645	102,005	378,222	221,146	223,185
ROW	160	52			
World	734,365	989,430	1,577,553	1,481,091	1,616,866

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

As already noted Algeria’s soybean oil import demand has decreased as the country’s own crush capacity has grown. Nevertheless, Algeria continues to bring in about half a million metric tons of soybean oil per year from a diverse range of suppliers. Even so, the number of supplier countries has decreased from 15 in 2020 to nine last year. In 2020, Russia was the lead supplier of soybean oil with 144,000 MT shipped to Algeria. Russian trade data has been unavailable to TDM as of 2022. Spain and Egypt were the second largest soybean oil suppliers for Algeria in 2020, while Turkey, Brazil and Italy were in the lead last year.

Algeria Soybean Oil Imports by Origin (MT) and (CY)

partner	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	% Δ 2020 to 2024
Turkey	49,664	94,938	103,453	146,510	232,711	369%
Brazil	55,799	52,301	106,399	135,658	107,506	93%
Italy	17,340	47,450	64,570	127,960	88,884	413%
United States	22,878	21,995	-	-	31,993	40%
Argentina	32,084	56,700	32,000	9,000	14,000	-56%
Russia	144,320	153,431	15,748	-	-	-100%
Egypt	100,973	59,011	8,550	10,100	13,260	-87%
Spain	105,167	146,485	58,409	-	-	-100%
Germany	52,692	30,591	-	-	-	-100%
ROW	44,317	16,758	15,485	94,890	12,402	-72%
World	625,234	679,660	404,614	524,118	500,756	-20%

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Table 8: Wheat, Production, Supply and Distribution

Wheat Market Year Begins Algeria	2023/2024		2024/2025		2025/2026	
	Jul 2023		Jul 2024		Jul 2025	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	1800	2000	1800	2075	0	2075
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	5081	5081	5531	5731	0	6176
Production (1000 MT)	2700	2700	3000	3000	0	3000
MY Imports (1000 MT)	9500	9500	9200	9200	0	9200
TY Imports (1000 MT)	9500	9500	9200	9200	0	9200
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	309	309	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	17281	17281	17731	17931	0	18376
MY Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	5	5	0	0
TY Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	5	5	0	0
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	50	50	50	50	0	50
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	11700	11500	12000	11700	0	11900
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	11750	11550	12050	11750	0	11950
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	5531	5731	5676	6176	0	6426
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	17281	17281	17731	17931	0	18376
Yield (MT/HA)	1.5	1.35	1.6667	1.4458	0	1.4458
(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)						
MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column						
TY = Trade Year, which for Wheat begins in July for all countries. TY 2025/2026 = July 2025 - June 2026						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query						

Table 9: Barley, Production, Supply and Distribution

Barley Market Year Begins Algeria	2023/2024		2024/2025		2025/2026	
	Jul 2023		Jul 2024		Jul 2025	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	1025	1025	1025	1025	0	1025
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	436	436	261	361	0	461
Production (1000 MT)	1025	1025	1200	1200	0	1200
MY Imports (1000 MT)	650	650	700	700	0	700
TY Imports (1000 MT)	900	900	600	600	0	600
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	2111	2111	2161	2261	0	2361
MY Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
TY Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	1350	1450	1400	1500	0	1550
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	500	300	350	300	0	300
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	1850	1750	1750	1800	0	1850
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	261	361	411	461	0	511
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	2111	2111	2161	2261	0	2361
Yield (MT/HA)	1	1	1.1707	1.1707	0	1.1707
(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)						
MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column						
TY = Trade Year, which for Barley begins in October for all countries. TY 2025/2026 = October 2025 - September 2026						
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Attachments:

No Attachments