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# Algeria

# Exporter Guide

# Annual

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**Report Highlights:**
The Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) recently announced that it supports the creation of new dairy cattle farms and importing 90,000 dairy cattle in the near future in line with its strategy to develop the dairy sector by expanding the herd size and pasture productivity. These programs may provide excellent opportunities for U.S. exporters of dairy cattle, genetics and artificial insemination materials provided protocols are agreed upon. The MoA has invited investors, including foreigners to acquire stakes in pilot farms and dairy farmers were encouraged to request and look for partnerships to develop integrated dairy complexes with U.S. partners and expertise.

**Post:**
Algiers

**Author Defined:**

## SECTION I. MARKET OVERVIEW

Algeria is currently the largest country in Africa and the Arab World with a total landmass of 2.38 m sq km. Algeria is rich in natural resources. The oil and gas sector is the backbone of the economy, accounting for roughly 60 percent of budget revenues, 30 percent of GDP, and 96.7 percent of export earnings. Algeria has the tenth-largest reserves of natural gas in the world and is the sixth-largest gas exporter. It ranks 16th in oil reserves. Algeria remains one of the top 10 suppliers of crude oil to the United States. Thanks to significant hydrocarbon revenues, Algeria has a cushion of $193.7 billion in foreign currency reserves (93.1% of GDP) and a large oil stabilization fund ($67 billion). In addition, Algeria's external debt is extremely low at about 2% of GDP. Algeria is still largely untapped market, though foreign firms are increasingly finding a foothold through joint ventures.

Algeria pledged to continue its efforts to diversify the Algerian economy and attract foreign and domestic investment outside the energy sector. The government has opened agriculture to foreign investment in an effort to boost this sector. In September 2011, Algeria offered its first formal invitation for expressions of interest from companies looking to engage in pilot agricultural operations.

The agriculture sector contributes on average 10 percent of Algeria's GDP (2013 estimates) and employs at least 21 percent of the Algerian population. Algeria has about 8.4 million hectares of arable land representing roughly 3 percent of its total surface area. Algeria's agriculture is rain fed, and often suffers from drought. The amount of irrigated land area has increased in the past four years from 900,000 ha (9 percent of the arable land) to 1.05 million ha irrigated which represents 12.5 percent of total arable land. At least 51 percent of the total arable land is dedicated to field crops, mostly cereals and pulses. About 70 percent of agricultural farms are small, less than 10 hectares, and 80 percent of these farms are individual farms.

In spite of an agricultural policy strategy designed to improve domestic production and yield, Algeria continues import about $9 billion in agricultural commodities and food annually and is one of the world's largest importers of wheat ($2.1 billion) and dairy products ($1.2 billion). The European Union is Algeria's major supplier, accounting for almost 45 percent of imports. The United States exports about $300 million in food and agricultural products to Algeria. Algeria's agricultural exports to the United States total less than $1 million, mainly dates.

**Agricultural and Trade Indicators**

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Country Area | 238 million HA |
| Total Arable land | 8.4 million HA |
| Total Arable land irrigated | 12.5 percent |
| Agricultural Production growth rate | 8.8 percent |
| Agricultural Imports from All Countries (CY2013) | $9.58 Billion |
| Agricultural Imports from U.S./Market Share(CY2013) | $303 million / 3 percent |
| Total Wheat All origin / U.S. origin market share (CY2013) | $2.11 Billion /3.5 percent |
| Total Durum / U.S. origin (CY2013) | $433 million / 13 percent |
| Total Bread Wheat/ U.S. origin (CY2013) | $1.68 billion / 1 percent |
| Total Corn / U.S. origin (CY2013) | $891 million / 0 percent |
| Total Dairy/ U.S. origin (CY2013) | $1.25 billion / 9 percent |
| Oils $ Fats / U.S. origin (CY2013) | $679 million / 1.5 percent |
| Pulses /U.S. origin (CY2013) | $310 million / 3.5 percent |
| Total Fruits & dried Fruits /U.S. origin (CY2013) | $423million / 10.6 percent |
| Total Rice / U.S. origin (CY 2013) | $98 million /0 percent |

**Key Demographic Developments**:

Algeria is located in Northern Africa, bordering the Mediterranean Sea, and Morocco and Tunisia with 2,381,741 sq km total land, slightly less than 3.5 times the size of Texas. Algeria has slightly more than 38 million people (2013 estimates see appendix). More than 70 percent of the population lives in cities. The capital Algiers with a population of almost 4 million is the nation's largest city. Industry and services employ half of the country's working population. Algeria's official language is Arabic but Amazigh (a Berber language) and French are spoken throughout the country. The prevailing religion is Islam.

| Advantages | Challenges |
|---|---|
| Algeria’s population is 38 million, young, growing | Geographical disadvantage, due to proximity with Europe. |
| Algeria’s financial strength is based on its hydrocarbon sector | Algerian importers usually do business through Europe |
| The local food processing industry is improving and upgrading, and is dependent on imported raw materials. | No direct shipping lines, making transit from Europe necessary. |
| Distribution sector needs American expertise to improve | Traditional distribution network still predominant |
| The domestic food industry is creating demand for consistent quality and a regular supply of higher quality inputs | The EU-Algerian Association Agreement provides preferential access |
| Infrastructure investment and the modernization of distribution channels are creating opportunities in the agricultural and food processing sectors | Strong EU/French influence in food marketing and retail sector |
| Local industry relies on imported raw material | Custom duties on high value products |
| American products are always thought to be of good quality. | Strong EU/French influence French continues to be predominant business language. |

**SECTION II. EXPORTER BUSINESS TIPS**

- Algeria is not a member of the World Trade Organization but has continued to seek accession since 1998.

- Algeria and European Union signed an association agreement in 2005. The agreement provides for the gradual removal of import duties on EU industrial products over 12 years and removed duties immediately on 2,000 other products.

- Algeria is a member of the Arab Free Trade Zone Agreement.

- The MoA has legislative responsibility for domestic food production and for health and safety aspects of imported agricultural and food products. Information can be found at: http://www.minagri.dz

- Phytosanitary and sanitary control regulations are in place

- Phytosanitary certificates are mandatory for all food products;

- Certificate of conformity and quality as well as certificate of origin of the importation is now mandatory for all imported products along with the customs documents (bill of lading and commercial invoice)

- The Ministry of Commerce is responsible for all food inspections, quality control, anti-fraud activities, and regulation, as well as labeling regulations and laboratory inspections. Food regulations can be found at: www.mincommerce.gov.dz)

- Labeling information has to be written in Arabic but French and other languages are optional. (The information must be visible, legible and indelible)

- Standards are consistent with Codex Alimentarius standards.

- Imported goods are subject to custom duties; value added tax, and some local specific taxes.

- Algeria applies the Harmonized Nomenclature and Classification system. The maximum rate for customs duties has been lowered to 30 percent. There are now only 3 categories for duties: 5 percent for raw materials, 15 percent for semi-processed products, and 30 percent for consumer-ready or high-value products

- A domestic consumption tax applies to about 20 products that are considered luxury goods (tariff code chapters 08, 09, 16, and 22). Information on tariffs can be found at: http://www.douane.gov.dz/Consulter%20le%20tarif%20douanier.html

- The VAT ranges 7 - 17 percent depending on the product.

- Information on Algerian customs requirements can be found (in French) at

  http://www.douane.gov.dz/.

- As of January 1, 2014, the government requires Letters of Credit approved by Algerian banks or documentary collection as the only means of payment for imported goods. The decision was stated in section 81 of the finance law 2014, which states that imports for resale in the state can be done only by means of documentary credit or documentary collection.

- Algeria uses the metric system for measurement.

- French is the predominant business language.

- Most importers are located in large cities and import through the ports of Algiers, Oran, Bejaia, Mostaganem and Jijel. They import both bulk and packaged products. The products are distributed to wholesalers in wholesale markets, and then sold in small stores, supermarkets and open markets.

- Algerian households spend nearly 43 percent of their annual earnings on food needs

- Algerians traditionally prepare meals at home, however, recently with more women working; there has been a noticeable increase in consumption of ready to eat and semi-processed products.

## SECTION III. MARKET STRUCTURE AND TRENDS

The government has committed to divesting itself from agricultural production and processing and is allowing the private sector to take a leading role in the agricultural economy. Private processors continue to grow and many processing plants offer 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 as well as canning processing, and pastry industry. The private sector is also trying to expand distribution channels and food retail sector as well as the HRI sector.

**Food Retail and Distribution:**

Since the economy was liberalized, consumers have become accustomed to seeing imported products and semi-processed products sold in grocery stores and small private supermarkets. These opened after state-owned distribution channels were privatized in 1996. Consumers can now find bulk, packaged and high value products, both local and imported, in small supermarkets called "superettes." The super market industry is still in its infancy, and needs further development. Only two private supermarket chains have opened hypermarkets which are located in Algiers and other major cities in Algeria.

**HRI sector:**

This sector is growing and needs expansion. The opening of five star international hotel chains boosts demand for quality food as well as domestic fast foods. Growth is expected to continue as changes occur in cities with an increasing number of working-women, turning to ready to eat meals or semi-processed products.

**Milling and Dairy industries:**

About 300 private and former state-owned mills as well as about 116 dairy plants operate in different regions of the country with varying capacities. These enterprises are increasingly interested in US products and expertise.

**Beverage, Canning, Snacks and Pastry industries:**

The local food processing industry is improving and upgrading as they are conscious of creating demand for consistent quality and a regular supply for higher quality inputs. As a result this is a good opportunity for U.S. expertise and food ingredients exporters.

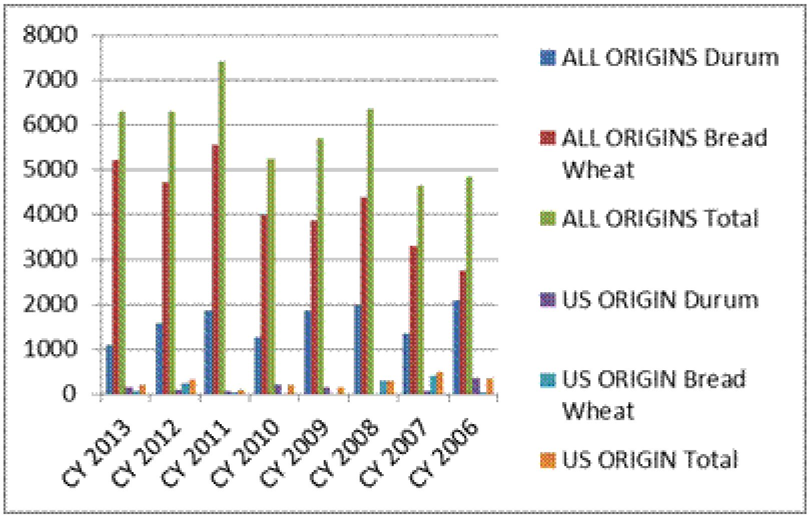
## SECTION IV. BEST CONSUMER ORIENTED PRODUCTS PROSPECTS

Although most U.S. exports to Algeria continue to be bulk commodities, there is also a small but growing market for some processed products.

**<u>BEST PROSPECTS FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS</u>**
**Wheat:**

Algeria is one of the world largest importers of wheat. Algeria's total wheat imports in 2013 were estimated at 6.2 million MT ($2.1billion) consisting of 1.08 million MT of durum ($433 million) and 5.20 million MT of bread wheat ($1.68 billion).

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




Source: Algeria Official trade data

**Corn:**

U.S. exports of corn continued to decline in competition with Argentina, which has been the leading corn supplier since 2008. Total corn imports have increased due to increased demand from the dairy and beef sectors. Corn has good prospect if the qualitative aspects and specifications that have hampered U.S. imports since 2008 are resolved. This was a great loss as the U.S. was the number one supplier of corn to Algeria.

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

| | CY09 | CY10 | CY11 | CY12 | CY13 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Argentina | 982 | 1955 | 1787 | 2411 | 2243 |
| Ukraine | 344 | 105 | 308 | 215 | 49 |
| Brazil | 261 | 282 | 757 | 206 | 711 |
| Paraguay | 130 | 113 | 39 | 48 | 0 |
| Yugoslavia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 46 | 10 |
| Hungary | 15 | 14 | 0 | 37 | 6 |
| Romania | 42 | 0 | 81 | 28 | 75 |
| Uruguay | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 22 |
| France | 58 | 187 | 99 | 5 | **0** |
| US | 118 | 64 | 45 | 0 | 0 |
| Bulgaria | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 82 |
| Canada | 16 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Others | 23 | 37 | 37 | 20 | 21 |
| **Total** | **1989** | **2782** | **3153** | **3041** | **3219** |

Source: Algeria Official trade data

**Soybean Meal:**

Demand for soybean meal comes mostly from the poultry feed manufacture sector. Since there is no crushing plant in Algeria, and with the feed manufacture expansion, demand is expected to stay high. Major suppliers are Argentina and the United States.  Argentina is the major soybean meal supplier.  U.S. soybean meal imports declined sharply— similar to corn—due to a lack of price competitiveness and Algeria's preference for certain Argentine qualitative aspects and specifications.

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

| | CY09 | CY010 | CY11 | CY12 | CY13 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Argentina | 702 | 929 | 1075 | 836 | 1182 |
| U.S. | 0 | 0 | 17 | 17 | 14 |
| Brazil | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 |
| Spain | 8 | 15 | 10 | 8 | 6 |
| Portugal | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Germany | 0 | 9 | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| Paraguay | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 |
| Switzerland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| **Total** | **716** | **953** | **1116** | **861** | **1243** |

Source: Algerian Official Trade Data

**DDGS**

Even though Algeria began importing dried distillers grains (DDGS) in 2008, it is still a new product for the market. According to USGC reports, 1,368 MT were imported in 2013 and 5,328 MT from January thru August 2014. Given increasing demand for protein meal, DDGs represent an important opportunity for U.S. suppliers, especially if they are willing to provide technical information and assistance and other trade servicing activities.

In 2012, animal feed inputs and co-products including corn, DDGS, corn gluten feed, and soybean meal were exempted from duties and VAT. This measure was taken to mitigate the effects of rising international feed prices. The law was effective September 2012-August 31, 2014 nonrenewable.

**Pulses**

Algeria imports an average of 200,000 MT of pulses annually, mainly from Canada, Mexico, Argentina, and India.  The pulses consist mainly of beans, lentils, chickpeas, and beans for seeding.  Algeria represents another opportunity for U.S suppliers.  U.S. pulse exports have trended upward for the past several years with plenty of potential for future growth.  U.S. pulse exports consist mainly of chickpeas, lentils, beans, and peas.

**Vegetable Oil and Other Oilseeds Products**

Algerian oilseed cultivation is not well developed.  Aside from olive oil production, which remains traditional, Algeria does not crush any oilseeds.  Most of the commercialized oil is produced domestically from imported crude oil, which is refined locally.

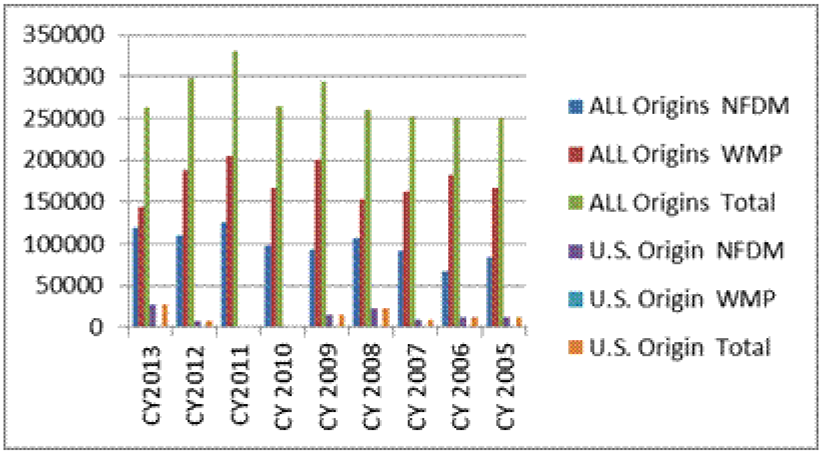
The most used oils are sunflower oil and olive oil.  Soybean oil represents the second most commonly used oil in other industries, such as baked goods, pastry, chocolate, cheese, biscuits, chips, candies, cosmetics, and canned fish.  Several new Algerian entrepreneurs are looking to increase production in the snack and soybean consumer goods industry.

**Dairy Products (Non-fat Dry Milk, Whole Milk Powder, Butter oil, Butter, Cheddar**

**Cheese)**

Algeria remains one of the largest importers of milk powder. Algeria's powdered milk imports averaged about 290 million MT valued at $1.04 billion over the last five years. Dairy products represented 13 percent ($1.256 billion) of the total food imports ($9.58 billion) in CY2013. U.S. exports were 9 percent of this market in 2013.

Algerian Milk Powder Imports
Nine-Year Comparison in MT




Source: Algeria Official trade data

**Export of Seafood Products to Algeria:**

Algeria is looking for partners to help it improve the seafood and fishing sector. The Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources recently launched a five year development plan called "Aqua pêche 2020" to increase fish production and preserve the natural potential. This plan projects to raise production to 200,000 MT /year and preserve natural potential in marine and inland fisheries as dams and farms ponds, by controlling fishing and using scientific research expert advice.

To recall, Algeria has 15 fishing ports and 50 percent of the flotilla is old. Algerians consume 3.2 kg of fish products per year per capita and produces 70,000 - 100,000 tons of fish per year. Most canned seafood sold in supermarkets is imported, as is frozen fish. Fresh fish is primarily sold in open markets.

**Turkey Poults**

Since the Algerian market opened for U.S. day-pod turkey poults and hatching eggs in 2007, U.S. market share has been on an upward trend and may continue for the foreseeable future. The U.S. market share was 9 percent of the total imports in CY2010, 10 percent in CY2011, 12 percent in CY2012 and 18.7 percent of the market in CY2013. France has been the number one supplier averaging 84 percent market share in the five past years, followed by The U.S. and Italy.

**Dairy Cattle and Genetics**

Development of the dairy sector to reduce reliance on imports remains one of the main priorities of the Algerian government in line with its new agricultural renewal strategy. The MoA has established several programs to expand herd size and productivity by expanding artificial insemination and embryo transfer use. In addition, the MoA supports expanding pasture areas, supports heifer nurseries and imports pregnant heifers and dairy cattle to establish better quality control in the dairy sector. The GoA plans to support creation of new dairy cattle farms and to import 90,000 dairy cattle in the near future. These programs may provide good opportunities for U.S. exporters of dairy cattle, genetics and artificial insemination materials (the export protocols are being negotiated).

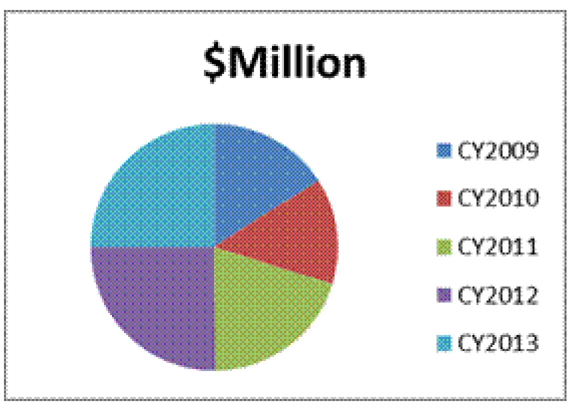
**Processed fruits; (Dried fruits, fruits and derivatives):**

Demand for U.S. origin dried fruits is expected to continue to grow as Algerian consumers demand U.S. product quality specifically almonds and pistachios. Algeria imports of U.S. origin products as well as U.S. market share have been on an upward trend and it seems so for the foreseeable future. Approximately, 453,000 MT ($391 million) of fruits and dried fruits were imported in CY2012, 480,000 MT ($423 million) in CY2013. The U.S. market share has risen from 1 percent in CY2010 to 5 percent in CY 2012, to 10.67 percent in CY2013.

**Frozen meat:**
Algeria has opened its market to meat imports and could be a market for the United States if sanitary certificates are agreed upon. Because of BSE, Algeria has always imported beef from Brazil, Argentina, New Zealand, Uruguay, and Australia.

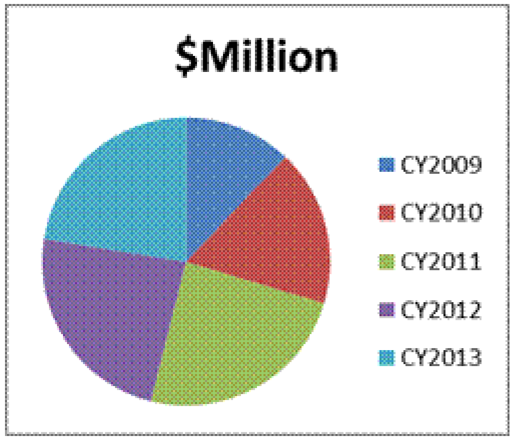
**Cotton:**
The textile sector is restructuring and needs supply in equipment and cotton. The largest textile industry group requires 15,000 MT cotton annually.

**Tree nuts:**
The tree nut sector is where the United State dominates in the Algeria's imports. Algeria imported an average of $33.4 million in the last five years and about $42.8 million in CY2013.




Source: Algeria Official trade data

**Planting Seeds;**
Good opportunities exist for planting seeds. The U.S. exported an average of $3.2 million to Algeria during the past five years. Standards and specifications are regulated by MoA's phytosanitary authority.



Source: Algeria Official trade data

**BEST PROSPECTS FOR INVESTMENT**

**-Dairy livestock and industry/ integrated complex / U.S. management expertise** The Ministry of Agriculture has established several programs to expand herd size and productivity by expanding artificial insemination and embryo transfer use, expanding pasture areas, supporting heifer nurseries and importing pregnant heifers and dairy cattle and establishing better quality control in the dairy sector. These programs also encouraged local dairy players to request and look for partnerships in developing integrated dairy complexes.

**-Meat industry and derivatives** (delicatessen and cooked meat, slaughterhouses)
-**Food processing** (fruits, frozen vegetables and fruits, beverages)
-**Packaging and Equipment for food processing**
-**Feed manufacturing and crushing plants**.

**SECTION V. KEY CONTACTS AND FURTHER INFORMATION**

The Office of Agricultural Affairs (OAA) at the American Embassy in Algiers, Algeria provides trade servicing and information about the Algerian market. The services provided by the OAA include market briefs, market tours, importer contact information, and scheduling contact meetings.

*Note*
-Workweek: Sunday - Thursday-8:00-5:00.
-Typically work day -8:30-12:00 and 1:00 pm-4:30 pm.
- Algeria is on Greenwich Mean Time + 1.

**CONTACTS**

**U.S. Embassy / USDA- Foreign Agricultural Service:**
Local Address: 5, Chemin Bachir Ibrahimi, El Biar, Alger, Algerie
Phone: (213-770) 08-2111/2112
Fax : (213-21) 60-75-84
E-mail: AgAlgiers@fas.usda.gov

**U.S.Embassy Algiers, Algeria**
Local Address: 5, chemin Bachir Ibrahimi, El Biar, Alger, Algerie

Phone: (213-770) 08-2000
Fax : (213-21) 60-73-35
Website: http://algiers.usembassy.gov/
Business: http://algiers.usembassy.gov/business.html

**Ministry of Agriculture**
Address: 12 Avenue Colonel Amirouche, Algiers
Phone: 213-23-50-32-38
Fax: 213-23-50-31-17
Website: http://www.minagri.dz

**Ministry of Commerce**
Address : Cité Zerhouni Mokhtar El Mohamadia (Ex : Les Bananiers)
Phone : 213-21-89-00-74/75…85
Fax : 213-21-89-00-34
E-mail : info@mincommerce.gov.dz
Website: www.mincommerce.gov.dz

**Algerian Customs**
Address: 19 rue du Docteur Saadane, Alger
Phone: 213-21-72-59-59
Fax: 213-21-72-59-75
Website: http://www.douane.gov.dz/

**Other Websites Resources**

U.S. Commercial Service in Algeria: http://export.gov/algeria
American Chamber of Commerce: http://www.amcham-algeria.org
U.S. Algeria Business Council: http://www.us-algeria.org
Algerian Chamber of Commerce and Industry: http://www.caci.com.dz
World Trade Center Algeria: http://www.wtcalgeria.com
The Official Gazette of the Republic of Algeria (Journal Officiel):
http://www.joradp.dz/HFR/Index.htm.

**HOTELS:**

Hotel El-Djazair (5 stars)
Avenue Souidani Boudjemaa- Algiers
Phone : (213-21) 69-21-21 or (213-21) 23-09-33 to 37
Fax : (213-21) 69-35-08
(213-21) 69-27-00

Hotel El-Aurassi (5 stars)
Avenue Frantz Fanon- Algiers
Phone : (213-21) 74-82-52
Fax : (213.21) 71-72-87 or (213-21) 71-72-90

Hotel Sheraton- Club des Pins; (5 stars)
Staoueli- Algiers
Phone : (213-21) 37-77-77 or (213-21) 37-88-88

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

Hotel Hilton (5 stars)
Palais des Expositions - Algiers
Phone :(213-21) 21-96-96 or (213-21) 20-10-10
Fax : (213-21) 21-06-06 or (213-21) 21-95-74

Hotel Sofitel (5 stars)
Le Hamma Algiers
Phone : (213-21) 68-52-10
Fax : (213.21) 67-31-42

Hotel Mercure (5 stars)
BP 12- 5 Juillet, Bab Ezzouar- Algiers
Phone : (213-21) 24-59-70/ Fax : (213.21) 24-59-10/19

IBIS Hotel Algiers Airport
Route de l'Université Bab Ezzouar-BP 134 Dar El Beida, 16011, Algiers
Phone: (213-21) 98-80-00/ Fax: (213.21) 98-80-01

**FOOD & AGRICULTURAL FAIRS:**

**DJAZAGRO:** Held in April. This fair is the best to attend to contact professionals in agribusiness and food processing and equipment.

**AGRICULTURE FAIRS**:

**Animal Health (SIPSA)** Held in May and in November for the fruits and vegetables as well as equipment. These fairs feature farmers, breeders, food processors, producers and importers, and all those who are directly linked to the profession (agriculture services, agriculture chambers, institutes, etc.).

**ALGIERS INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR**: Held in June, comprises a large number of foreign participants in trade from all sectors. The U.S. - Algerian Business Council sponsors a U.S. pavilion each year.

## LIST OF ALGERIAN HOLIDAYS

Religious holidays follow the lunar calendar and thus move back 10 days every calendar year. Below are Algerian holidays for the calendar year 2015.

| | |
|---|---|
| January 1, 2015 | New Year |
| January 5, 2015 | Aid El Mawlid (Prophet's birthday) |
| May 1, 2015 | Algerian Labor Day |
| July 5, 2015 | Algerian Independence Day |
| November 01, 2015 | Algerian Revolutionary day |
| July 19/20, 2015 | Aid El Fitr (End of the holy month of Ramadan) |
| September 27/28, 2015 | Aid El Adha (Muslim's feast of Sacrifice) |

## APPENDIX-STATISTICS

### TABLE A. KEY TRADE & DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Population (to January 2015) | 39.5million |
| Population Growth Rate (2014) | 1.8 % |
| Percentage of Population under the Age of 15 (2014) | 28.4 % |
| Literacy Rate total (2008) | 72.6% |
| Literacy Rate Men/Women (2008) | 81.3 percent – 63.9 percent |
| Urban Population /total (2012) | 73.8 % |
| Inflation rate consumer prices (2014 est.) | 2% |
| GDP Per capita (2013) | $5,451 |
| Unemployment rate (2014) | 9.8% |
| Labor Force Participation Male/Female (2013) | 81/19 |
| GDP composition by sector:<br>Agriculture<br>Industry (including hydrocarbons)<br>Services (2013) | <br>10.1%<br>62.6%<br>28% |
| Labor Force (2014) | 11.716 million |
| Average Exchange rate: $1=1A.D. (2013) | 78 |

**US Exports of Agriculture, fish, &Forestry Products to Algeria**
**CY 2009-2013 (In Million Dollars)**

| **US EXPORTS** | **2009** | **2010** | **2011** | **2012** | **2013** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat | 31.0 | 42.1 | 14.9 | 90.5 | 59.2 |
| Soybean Oil | 56.0 | 70.6 | 71.9 | 15.6 | 4.1 |
| Corn and Coarse Grain | 16.0 | 10.8 | 6.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Dairy Products | 26.0 | 5.7 | 0.2 | 24.7 | 131.2 |
| Soybean Meal | 0.0 | 0 | 7.4 | 8.7 | 8.9 |
| Rice | 2.0 | 5.7 | 0.8 | 3.0 | 0.6 |
| Pulses | 1.0 | 5.9 | 3.4 | 5.8 | 17.1 |
| Planting Seed | 2.0 | 2.9 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.7 |
| Tree Nuts | 27.0 | 23.7 | 33.8 | 42.8 | 42.4 |
| All Others | 13.0 | 17.9 | 28.2 | 25 | 23.7 |
| **TOTAL** | **174.0** | **185.3** | **170.7** | **220.0** | **290.9** |