



THIS REPORT CONTAINS ASSESSMENTS OF COMMODITY AND TRADE ISSUES MADE BY USDA STAFF AND NOT NECESSARILY STATEMENTS OF OFFICIAL U.S. GOVERNMENT POLICY

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Algeria

Exporter Guide

Annual

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Report Highlights:

Opportunities exist for U.S. agricultural products especially bulk commodities. Algeria has implemented measures to support intensive production, particularly in cereals and dairy. With the impending conclusion of a bilateral dairy breeder cattle certificate, there is enormous potential for exports of U.S. breeder cattle as well as to participate in the development of modern dairy production facilities.

Post:
Algiers

Author Defined:

SECTION I. MARKET OVERVIEW

Algeria remains an unknown to many foreign entities as a result primarily of its approach to foreign investment and marketing the country as a good place to do business. Indeed, the Algerian government has pledged to continue its efforts to diversify the economy and attract foreign and domestic investment outside the energy sector. To this end, the government encourages foreign and domestic investment in the agriculture sector to boost its development and production.

The Algerian government's vision is to intensify agricultural production particularly in cereals and dairy and to create modern agricultural complexes. To achieve these goals public land for agricultural use is available to the private sector on concessional terms. Algeria's overall strategy is to reduce its reliance on imports. The fall in the price of oil is also a contributing factor.

The agriculture sector contributes on average about 10 percent of Algeria's GDP (2014 estimates) and employs at least 20 percent of the population in rural areas. Algeria has about 8.4 million hectares of arable land, roughly 3.5 percent of the total surface area. Algeria's agriculture is mostly rain fed, and often suffers from drought over consecutive years. Only 12 percent of this arable land is irrigated. The Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) is engaged in development projects to extend irrigated areas to 2 million hectares by 2019. About 51 percent of the total arable land is dedicated to field crops, mostly cereals and pulses, 6 percent to arboriculture, and 3 percent to industrial crops. About 70 percent of farms comprise less than 10 hectares, and 80 percent of these farms are individual farms.

While Algeria continues to import about \$9.31 billion in agricultural commodities and food (2015) and is one of the world's largest importers of wheat (\$2.39 billion) and dairy products (\$1.16 billion), the United States exports about \$137 million (source: BICO reports) in food and agricultural products to Algeria. The leading U.S. agricultural exports in 2015 were tree nuts, dried fruits, durum wheat, corn and pulses. The European Union remains Algeria's major supplier, accounting for almost 45 percent of food and agricultural imports.

As a result of its geographic proximity to Europe and the lack of direct shipping lines between the U.S. and North Africa, U.S. exporters face stiff competition from EU suppliers. Transshipment of U.S. exports through Europe significantly increases shipping costs. As a result, U.S. exports are less competitive. U.S. food and agricultural exports to Algeria consist mostly of bulk commodities, including wheat, corn, vegetable oils, and dairy products as well as planting seeds and tree nuts, there is a growing market for some processed food products.

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

Total Country Area	238 million HA
Total Arable Land	8.4 million HA
Total Arable Land Irrigated	12.5 percent
Agricultural Production Growth Rate (2015)	7.5 percent
Agricultural Imports from All Countries (CY2015)	\$9.31 Billion
Agricultural Imports from U.S./Market Share (CY2015)	\$227 million /2.4 percent
Total Wheat All Origin / U.S. Origin Market Share (CY2015)	\$2.39 Billion /3 percent
Total Durum / U.S. Origin (CY2015)	\$783 million / 9.5 percent
Total Bread Wheat/ U.S. Origin (CY2015)	\$1.61 billion / 0 percent
Total Corn / U.S. Origin (CY2015)	\$872 million / 5.3 percent
Total Dairy/ U.S. Origin (CY2015)	\$1.16 billion / 0.10 percent
Oils \$ Fats / U.S. Origin (CY2015)	\$715 million / 0.54 percent
Pulses /U.S. Origin (CY2015)	\$238 million / 2.4 percent
Total Fruit & Dried Fruit/Tree Nuts /U.S. Origin (CY2015)	\$443million / 11.8 percent
Total Rice / U.S. Origin (CY 2015)	\$62 million / 0 percent

Key Demographic Developments:

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

As of 1 January 2016, the population of Algeria was estimated to be 40 million people. More than 70 percent of the population lives in cities. The capital, Algiers with a population of almost 4 million is the nation's largest city. At least half of Algeria's working population is employed in the industrial and service sectors. Algeria's official language is Arabic but Amazigh (a Berber language) and French are widely spoken the country.

Advantages	Challenges
Algeria is still largely unexplored and developing a market with many needs.	Good knowledge of the market and administrative procedures.
The Government wants to intensify dairy and cereal production. There is a strong desire to build modern production facilities.	Geographical disadvantage, due to proximity with Europe. No direct shipping lines, making transit from Europe necessary.
The reputation of U.S. agriculture and agri-business for quality and reliability of supply.	Relatively high cost of U.S. food and agricultural products.
Infrastructure, investment and modernization of distribution channels are creating opportunities in the agricultural and food processing sectors	Strong EU/French influence in food marketing and retail sector. Traditional distribution network still predominant.
Local industries and processing sector expanding rapidly and still relying on imported raw material.	New Government Strategy to reduce imports to curb impact of oil price decline constrains government revenues.
Distribution sector needs American know-how to	The EU-Algerian Association Agreement

<p>improve. The domestic food industry is creating demand for consistent quality and regular supply of higher quality inputs</p>	<p>provides preferential access .Custom duties on high value products. New implemented import permits measure.</p>
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SECTION II. EXPORTER BUSINESS TIPS

- Algeria is not a member of the World Trade Organization but has continued to seek accession since 1998.
- Algeria and the European Union signed an association agreement in 2005. The agreement provides for the gradual removal of import duties on E.U. industrial products over 12 years and removed duties immediately on 2,000 other products.
- Algeria is a member in the Arab Free Trade Zone Agreement.
- The MoA has legislative responsibility for domestic food production and for health and safety aspects of imported agricultural and food products. Information can be found at:
<http://www.minagri.dz>
- Sanitary and phytosanitary regulations are in place.
- The Order of May 7, 2015 (published in the Official Journal N44 of August 19, 2015) modifies and completes the Order of July 14, 2002 published in the Official Journal N62 September 15, 2002) that establishes the list of plant varieties that require authorization prior to importation and the specifies the phytosanitary requirements, all plant or vegetal products are subject to import authorization prior to importation. The specifications are listed in the authorization for each product.
- Phytosanitary certificates are mandatory for all food products
- Certificate of conformity and quality as well as a certificate of origin are mandatory for all imported products along with the customs documents (bill of lading and commercial invoice)
- Algeria introduced import and export licensing (published in the Official Journal No 66 December 9, 2015), to manage quotas for agricultural commodities and goods to being imported or exported. The first list related to products originating from the E.U. The list included; durum wheat and bread wheat, barley, oats, corn, rice coarse grains as well as oilseeds along with live animals, meat, milk and cheese, eggs, crude vegetable oil, sugar and many more.
- Official Orders can be found at: www.joradp.dz .
- The Ministry of Commerce is responsible for all food inspections, quality control, anti-fraud activities, and regulation, as well as labeling regulations and laboratory inspections. Food regulations can be found at: www.mincommerce.gov.dz)
- Labels should be written in Arabic but French and other languages are optional. (The

information must be visible, legible and indelible)

- Standards are consistent with Codex Alimentarius.
- Imported goods are subject to; custom duties, value added tax, and some local 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 three categories for duties: 5 percent for raw materials, 15 percent for semi-processed products, and 30 percent for consumer-ready or high-value products
- 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 is 7 and 17 percent depending on the product. There may be some changes to the VAT in the 2017 Finance Law 2017.
- Information about Algerian Customs requirements can be found (in French) at
<http://www.douane.gov.dz/>.
- As of January 1, 2014, Letters of Credit approved by Algerian banks or documentary collection are the only means of payment for imported goods. This is in accordance with Section 81 of the 2014 Finance Law.
- Payment for goods requires an invoice with a bank domiciliation and customs clearance documents.
- Algeria uses the metric system.
- French is the predominant business language.
- Most importers are located in large cities and import through the ports of Algiers, Oran, Bejaia, Mostaganem and Jijel. They import both bulk and packaged products. The products are distributed to wholesalers in wholesale markets, and then sold in small stores, supermarkets and open markets.

SECTION III. MARKET STRUCTURE AND TRENDS

The private sector is comprised of wheat and feed millers, dairy processors, vegetable oil refiners, sugar refiners, beverage producers as well as caners, and a pastry industry.

Food Retail and Distribution:

The supermarket sector needs further development. There are only two private Algerian supermarket

chains and one French supermarket operating in Algiers and other major cities in Algeria. After the privatization of the state-owned distribution channels in 1996, grocery stores and small private supermarkets opened and sold imported products and semi-processed products. Consumers can find bulk, packaged and high value products, both local and imported, in small supermarkets called “superettes.”

HRI sector:

This sector is growing and needs expansion. The opening of international hotel chains boosts demand for quality food. 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 182 dairy plants (2015) operate in different regions with varying capacities. These enterprises are increasingly interested in U.S. products and expertise.

Beverage, Canning, Snacks and Pastry industries:

The local food processing industry is improving and upgrading and represent a good opportunity for U.S. expertise and food ingredient exporters.

SECTION IV. BEST CONSUMER ORIENTED PRODUCTS PROSPECTS

Although most U.S. exports to Algeria are bulk commodities, there is still a small and growing market for some processed products.

BEST PROSPECTS FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Wheat:

Algeria is one of the world largest importers of wheat. Cereals represent 38 percent of Algeria's total food import bill (2015) and also the top food import. Algeria imported 6 to 7 MMT per annum of wheat over the past five years of which bread wheat always represents 75 to 83 percent of wheat imports.

Algeria will continue to import wheat particularly, bread wheat as it plants less bread wheat than durum.

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

	ALL ORIGINS			US ORIGIN		
	Durum	Bread Wheat	Total	Durum	Bread Wheat	Total
CY2015	1763	6741	8504	166	-	166
CY2014	1978	5438	7416	144	-	144
CY2013	1088	5209	6297	139	53	192
CY2012	1580	4716	6296	76	235	311
CY2011	1852	5550	7402	47	27	74

Source: Algerian Official Trade Data

Corn:

Demand from the dairy and beef sectors as well as increased modernization efforts in the sector have driven the increase in corn imports over the last five years. U.S. origin corn competes with cheaper Argentine corn (since 2008). U.S. exports resumed again in MY2010 but are irregular. U.S. exports represented 4 percent of MY2015 imports.

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

	CY11	CY12	CY13	CY14	CY15
Argentina	1787	2411	2243	3167	2719
Ukraine	308	215	49	194	143
Brazil	757	206	711	668	1007
Paraguay	39	48	0	0	74
Yugoslavia	0	46	10	0	72
Hungary	0	37	6	0	0
Romania	81	28	75	0	13
Uruguay	0	25	22	0	0
France	99	5	0	0	88
US	45	0	0	76	239
Bulgaria	0	0	82	0	35
Canada	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	0	0	0	0	27
Others	37	20	21	3	0
Total	3153	3041	3219	4108	4417

Source: Algerian Official Trade Data

Soybean Meal:

Demand for soybean meal comes mostly from the poultry feed manufacturers. Since there is no crushing plant in Algeria coupled with the feed manufacture expansion, demand is expected to remain high. The major suppliers are Argentina and the United States. U.S. soybean meal exports to Algeria declined sharply—similar to corn—due to a lack of price competitiveness and Algeria's preference for the red color of Argentina corn. Imports reached 1.42 MMT in CY2015.

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

	CY11	CY12	CY13	CY14	CY15
Argentina	1075	836	1182	1286	1266
U.S.	17	17	14	11	31
Brazil	0	0	16	31	51
Spain	10	8	6	3	7

Portugal	0	0	0	3	0
Germany	14	0	0	0	0
Paraguay	0	0	17	98	66
Switzerland	0	0	8	0	0
Total	1116	861	1243	1432	1421

Source: Algerian Official Trade Data

DDGS

According to U.S. Grains Council, 1368 MT of DDGS was imported in CY2013 and 5328 MT in CY2014. Given increasing demand for protein meal, DDGS represent an opportunity for U.S. suppliers, especially if they are willing to provide technical information and assistance and other trade servicing activities.

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. This sector represents another opportunity for U.S. suppliers. U.S. pulse exports have trended upward for the past several years with plenty of potential for future growth. U.S. exports were 2.4 percent of the pulses market in CY2015. This consisted mainly of chickpeas, lentils, beans, and peas.

Vegetable Oil and Other Oilseeds Products

Algerian oilseed cultivation is not well developed. Aside from olive oil production, which remains traditional, Algeria does not crush any oilseeds. Most of the commercialized oil is produced domestically from imported crude oil, which is refined locally. The most popular oils are sunflower oil and olive oil. Soybean oil represents the second most commonly used oil in baked goods, pastry, chocolate, cheese, biscuits, chips, candies, cosmetics, and canned fish.

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

Algeria's powdered milk imports averaged about 315 million MT valued at \$1.20 billion over the last six years. Dairy products represented 12.5 percent (\$1.17 billion) of total food imports (\$9.31 billion) in CY2015. U.S. exports were 0.1 percent of the market in 2015, due to non-competitive prices compared with European prices as well as the proximity and good freight rates have always resulted in EU - Algeria trade being more advantageous.

Algerian milk powder imports Six-Year Comparison in MT

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

Source: Algeria Official trade data

Seafood Products exports to Algeria:

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

Turkey Poulets:

U.S. exports of day-pod turkey poulets are trending upward. U.S. exports were 9 percent of total imports in CY2014 and 9.6 percent (\$2 million) in CY2015. French exports represented 90.3 percent in 2015, 83 percent in 2014 and has been the number one supplier for the last five years, followed by the U.S.

Dairy Cattle and Genetics:

The development of the dairy sector remains a priority as the Algerian government tries to reduce its reliance on imports of milk powder by 2020. Several programs have been implemented to reach this goal. For example, dairy farm projects (1000 to 10,000 head) are the preferred model in order to increase capacity to meet domestic demand and export surplus dairy products. The farm projects benefit from significant land and water resources.

Local media reports indicate that upwards of 240,000 dairy cattle will be imported by 2019 as part of this program. In addition, the MoA has called for investment in the dairy processing sector to increase the availability of fresh milk as well as to convert excess milk into powder reduce milk powder imports.

There are opportunities for the U.S. dairy industry in this sector. USDA and the MoA are negotiating breeder cattle export protocols to facilitate trade.

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

Demand for fruits and dried fruits remains high. Algeria imported about \$443 million in CY2015. The United State is the leading exporter of tree nut to Algeria. Algeria has imported an average of \$37 million over the last five years and \$30.7 million in CY2015 alone.

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. However, hormone/growth enhancers could present a problem to U.S. exporters. Currently, Algeria imports beef from Brazil, Argentina, New Zealand, Uruguay, and Australia.

Planting Seeds:

There are opportunities for U.S. planting seeds. The United States exported an average of \$3.2 million of planting seeds to Algeria during the past five years. In CY2015 U.S. exports were valued at about \$3 million and in CY2014 \$4.8 million.

BEST PROSPECTS FOR INVESTMENT

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

SECTION V. KEY CONTACTS AND FURTHER INFORMATION

The Office of Agricultural Affairs (OAA) at the American Embassy Algiers provides trade servicing and information about the Algerian market. The OAA provides market briefing, market tours, importer lists, and schedules B2B meetings.

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

CONTACTS

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

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

U.S. Embassy Algiers, Algeria

Local Address: 5, chemin Bachir Ibrahimi, El Biar, Alger, Algerie
Phone: (213-770) 08-2000
Fax : (213-21) 60-73-35
Website: <http://algiers.usembassy.gov/>
Business: <http://algiers.usembassy.gov/business.html>

Ministry of Agriculture

Address: 12 Avenue Colonel Amrouche, Algiers
Phone: (213-23)-50-32-38
Fax: (213-23)-50-31-17
Website: <http://www.minagri.dz>

Ministry of Commerce

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

Website: www.mincommerce.gov.dz

Algerian Customs

Address: 19 rue du Docteur Saadane, Alger

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

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

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

Other Websites Resources

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HOTELS:

El-Djazair

Avenue Soidani Boudjema- Algiers

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

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

(213-21) 69-27-00

El-Aurassi

Avenue Frantz Fanon- Algiers

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

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

Sheraton- Club des Pins

Staoueli- Algiers

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

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

Hilton Hotel

Palais des Expositions - Algiers

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

Fax: (213-21) 21-06-06 or (213-21) 21-95-74

Sofitel

Le Hamma Algiers

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

Sheraton- Oran

Route des Falaises, Avenue Canastel, Sedikia, Oran
Phone : (213-41) 59-01-00 / Fax : (213-41) 59-01-01

Four Points by Sheraton- Oran

Boulevard du 19 Mars, Route des falaises, Oran, 31000, Algérie
Phone: (213-41)59-02-59

Mercure

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

IBIS Hotel Algiers Airport

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

IBIS Hotel Oran Les Falaises

Avenue De Canastel, Route Des Falaises, 31000 – Oran
Phone: (213-41) 98-23-00 / Fax: (213.41) 59-07-07

IBIS Hotel Tlemcen

Boulevard El Kiffane
Wilaya de Tlemcen, 13000 – Tlemcen, Algeria
Tel :(213-43) 98-10-10 Fax :(213-43) 38-12-12

IBIS Hotel Constantine

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

FOOD & AGRICULTURAL FAIRS:

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

SIPSA-SIMA: An international show held in October focuses on animal health, fruits and vegetables as well as equipment. This show feature farmers, breeders, food processors, producers and importers.

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

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 2017.

January 1, 2017

New Year

May 1, 2017	Algerian Labor Day
July 5, 2017	Algerian Independence Day
June 26/27, 2017	Aid El Fitr (End of the holy month of Ramadan)
Sept 1 & 2, 2017	Aid El Adha (Muslim's feast of Sacrifice)
November 01, 2017	Algerian Revolutionary day
December 1, 2017	Aid El Mawlid (Prophet's birthday)

APPENDIX-STATISTICS

TABLE A. KEY TRADE & DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Total Population (July 2016)	40.26 million
Population Growth Rate (2016)	1.77 %
Percentage of Population under the Age of 15 (2016)	29.6 %
Literacy Rate Total (2015)	80.2%
Literacy Rate Men/Women (2015)	87.2 percent – 73.1 percent
Urban Population /Total (2015)	70.7 %
Inflation Rate Consumer Prices (2015 est.)	4.8%
GDP Per Capita (2014)	\$5,360.7
Unemployment Rate (2016)	9.9%
Labor Force Participation Male/Female (2013)	81/19
GDP composition by sector of origin:	
Agriculture	13.1%
Industry	39%
Services (2015)	47.9%
Labor Force (2015)	11.93 million
Average Exchange Rate: \$1=1A.D. (2015)	102

**US Exports of Agriculture, Fish, &Forestry Products to Algeria
CY 2011-2015 (In Million Dollars)**

US EXPORTS	Calendar Years (Jan-Dec)					January-September		
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2015	2016	%Chg.
Wheat	15.0	90.5	59.2	70.4	36.4	29.6	36.9	24.7
Soybean Oil	72.0	15.6	4.1	0.0	8.0	0.0	9.9	33812
Corn and Coarse Grain	6.0	0.0	0.0	15.3	40.5	40.5	115.4	185.1
Dairy Products	0.0	24.7	132.9	74.5	1.4	1.2	3.6	202.2
Soybean Meal	7.0	8.7	8.9	1.8	11.0	5.1	4.5	-11.9

Rice	1.0	3.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Live Animals	-	-	0.2	0.2	1.3	1.2	1.7	50.2
Pulses	3.0	5.8	17.1	9.6	1.0	0.7	2.1	201.5
Planting Seed	4.0	3.9	3.7	4.8	3.0	2.8	5.4	93.5
Tree Nuts	34.0	42.8	42.4	37.8	30.7	28.0	25.2	-10.1
DDGs	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	-	-
All Others	28.2	25	23.1	15.9	3.8	2.7	11.3	-
TOTAL	170.7	220.0	292.6	231.9	137.1	111.8	216.0	93.3

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