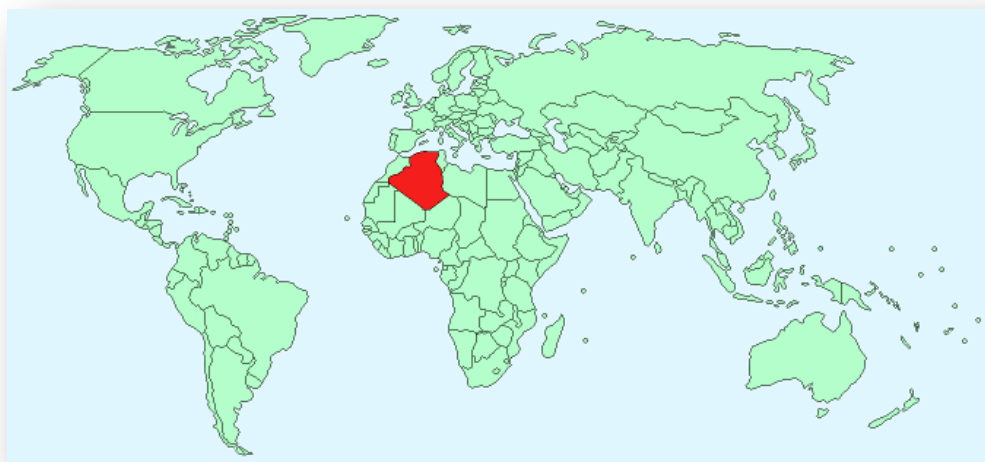


## Country Profiles:

### People's Democratic Republic of Algeria

الجمهورية الجزائرية الديمقراطية الشعبية



#### Algeria at a Glance

Capital:	Algiers
Official language:	Arabic
Population:	(2012 estimate) 37,900,00
Government:	Semi Presidential Republic
Independence (From France)	3 July 1962
National or Regional Currency:	Algerian Dinar (DZD)
Area:	Total: 2,381,741 sq km Land: 2,381,741 sq km Water: 0 sq km

**Location:** Northern Africa, bordering the Mediterranean Sea, between Morocco and Tunisia

**Geographic coordinates:** 28 00 N, 3 00 E

**Map references:** Africa

**Area:** total: 2,381,741 sq km land: 2,381,741 sq km water: 0 sq km

**Terrain:** mostly high plateau and desert; some mountains; narrow, discontinuous coastal plain

**Land boundaries:** total: 6,343 km border countries: Libya 982 km, Mali 1,376 km, Mauritania 463 km, Morocco 1,559 km, Niger 956 km, Tunisia 965 km, Western Sahara 42 km

Coastline: 998 km

**Maritime claims:** territorial sea: 12 nm exclusive fishing zone: 32-52 nm

**Geography - note:** second-largest country in Africa (after Sudan)<sup>1</sup>



## History

MODERN-DAY ALGERIA is a leading member state of the Arab Maghrib, the term applied to the western part of Arab North Africa. Algeria is inhabited predominantly by Muslim Arabs but it has a large Berber minority. The most significant forces in the country's history have been the spread of Islam, arabization, colonization, and the struggle for independence.

North Africa served as a transit region for peoples moving toward Europe or the Middle East. Thus, the region's inhabitants have been influenced by populations from other areas. Out of this mix developed the Berber people, whose language and culture, although pushed from coastal areas by conquering and colonizing Carthaginians, Romans, and Byzantines, dominated most of the land until the spread of Islam and the coming of the Arabs.

The introduction of Islam and Arabic had a profound impact on North Africa (or the Maghrib) beginning in the seventh century. The new religion and language introduced changes in social and economic relations, established links with a rich culture, and provided a powerful idiom of political discourse and organization. From the great Berber dynasties of the Almoravids and Almohads to the militants seeking an Islamic state in the early 1990s, the call to return to true Islamic values and practices has had social resonance and political power. For 300 years, beginning in the early sixteenth century, Algeria was a province of the Ottoman Empire under a regency that had Algiers as its capital. During this period, the modern Algerian state began to emerge as a distinct territory between Tunisia and Morocco.

The French occupation of Algeria, beginning in 1830, had a profound impact. In addition to enduring the affront of being ruled by a foreign, non-Muslim power, many Algerians lost their lands to the new government or to colonists. Traditional leaders were eliminated, coopted, or made irrelevant; social structures were stressed to the breaking point. Viewed by the Europeans with condescension at best and contempt at worst--never as equals--the Algerians endured 132 years of colonial subjugation. Nonetheless, this period saw the formation of new social classes, which, after exposure to ideas of equality and political liberty, would help propel the country to independence. During the years of French

<sup>1</sup> - <http://www.economywatch.com/economic-statistics/Algeria/Geography/>

domination, the struggles to survive, to co-exist, to gain equality, and to achieve independence shaped a large part of the Algerian national identity.<sup>2</sup>

## Government

Country name:	conventional long form: People's Democratic Republic of Algeria conventional short form: Algeria local short form: Al Jaza'ir local long form: Al Jumhuriyah al Jaza'iriyah ad Dimuqratiyah ash Sha'biyah
Government type:	republic
Capital:	Algiers
Administrative divisions:	48 provinces (wilayas, singular - wilaya); Adrar, Ain Defla, Ain Temouchent, Alger, Annaba, Batna, Bechar, Bejaia, Biskra, Blida, Bordj Bou Arreridj, Bouira, Boumerdes, Chlef, Constantine, Djelfa, El Bayadh, El Oued, El Tarf, Ghardaia, Guelma, Illizi, Jijel, Khenchela, Laghouat, Mascara, Medea, Mila, Mostaganem, M'Sila, Naama, Oran, Ouargla, Oum el Bouaghi, Relizane, Saida, Setif, Sidi Bel Abbes, Skikda, Souk Ahras, Tamanghasset, Tebessa, Tيارت, Tindouf, Tipaza, Tissemsilt, Tizi Ouzou, Tlemcen
Independence:	5 July 1962 (from France)
National holiday:	Revolution Day, 1 November (1954)
Constitution:	19 November 1976, effective 22 November 1976; revised 3 November 1988, 23 February 1989, and 28 November 1996
Legal system:	socialist, based on French and Islamic law; judicial review of legislative acts in ad hoc Constitutional Council composed of various public officials, including several Supreme Court justices; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Executive branch:	chief of state: President head of government: Prime Minister cabinet: Cabinet of Ministers appointed by the president
Legislative branch:	bicameral Parliament consisting of the National People's Assembly or Al-Majlis Ech-Chaabi Al-Watani (389 seats - formerly 380 seats; members elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms) and the Council of Nations (Senate) (144 seats; one-third of the members appointed by the president, two-thirds elected by indirect vote; members serve six-year terms; the constitution requires half the council to be renewed every three years)
Judicial branch:	Supreme Court or Court Supreme

<sup>2</sup> - <http://countrystudies.us/algeria/3.htm>

## International Human Development Indicators<sup>3</sup>

Human Development Index

Ranking: 93

Year	Algeria	High human development	Arab States	World
2012	0.713	0.758	0.652	0.694
2011	0.711	0.755	0.650	0.692
2010	0.710	0.753	0.648	0.690
2009	0.708	0.747	0.643	0.685
2008	0.695	0.745	0.638	0.683
2007	0.691	0.738	0.633	0.678
2006	0.685	0.732	0.630	0.672
2005	0.680	0.725	0.622	0.666

### Health

Indicator	Value
Expenditure on health, public (% of GDP) (%)	3.2
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)	36
Life expectancy at birth (years)	73.4
Health index	0.842

### Education

Indicator	Value
Public expenditure on education (% of GDP) (%)	4.3
Primary school teachers trained to teach (%)	99.3
Primary school dropout rates (% of primary school cohort)	5.0
Expected Years of Schooling (of children) (years)	13.6
Adult literacy rate, both sexes (% aged 15 and above)	72.6
Mean years of schooling (of adults) (years)	7.6
Education index	0.679
Combined gross enrolment in education (both sexes) (%)	78.0

### Income

Indicator	Value
GNI per capita in PPP terms (constant 2005 international \$) (Constant 2005 international \$)	7,418

<sup>3</sup> - <http://hdrstats.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/DZA.html>

## Overview of Economy

### Algeria Economic Outlook



- Algeria's economy continues to register a good performance with real GDP growth estimated at 2.5% in 2012 (from 2.4% in 2011), but that growth could be boosted by enhancing the country's potential, particularly in natural resources like hydrocarbons, to generate more wealth and employment, especially for young people.
- Strong social demands were contained thanks to subsidies to consumer prices, wage increases and social transfers, all of which hiked up government expenditure, but broad balances were maintained with a budget deficit equal to 3.3% of GDP, foreign debt amounting to 2.5% of GDP, a current-account surplus equal to 8.2% of GDP and foreign-exchange reserves of USD 190.7 billion at end-December 2012, or three years of imports.
- Thanks to the exploitation of its natural resources, hydrocarbons in particular, Algeria has registered tangible progress over the last 20 years, notably in respect to the modernisation of its economic and social infrastructure, poverty reduction, lower unemployment and improved human development.

In 2012, the Algerian economy grew by 2.5%, up slightly from 2.4% in 2011. Excluding hydrocarbons, growth has been estimated at 5.8% (up from 5.7% in 2011). Inflation is increasing and is estimated at 8.9% (up from 4.49% in 2011). Despite the financial authorities' good performance, thanks to modernisation reforms, the budget deficit widened to 3.3% of GDP in 2012 (as against 1.3% in 2011) due to the continuation of the expansionary fiscal policy initiated in 2011 to meet strong social demands in terms of purchasing power, jobs and housing. The oil and gas sector is the country's main source of revenues, having generated about 70% of total budget receipts. The economy is projected to grow by 3.2% in 2013 and by 4.0 % in 2014.





















The country's external position remained comfortable in 2012, with a trade surplus of about USD 27.18 billion. The current-account surplus is estimated at 8.2% of GDP and official foreign-exchange reserves have been estimated at USD 190.7 billion at end-December 2012, or the equivalent of more than three years of imports of non-factor goods and services. Oil and gas export earnings made up more than 97% of total exports.

Algeria has enormous possibilities to boost its economic growth, including huge foreign-exchange reserves derived from oil and gas. A development strategy targeting stronger, sustained growth would create more jobs, especially for young people, and alleviate the housing shortage the country is facing. The national strategic option is therefore to revitalise the process intended to diversify the economy starting with the non-oil sector while deepening the reforms needed for the structural transformation of the economy.<sup>4</sup>

### Algeria | Economic Indicators

Markets	Last	Previous	Average	Trend	Unit	Reference	
CURRENCY	81.59	81.69	71.34			2013-10-04	Monthly
GDP	Last	Previous	Average	Trend	Unit	Reference	
GDP	207.96	198.54	51.99		USD Billion	2012-12-31	Yearly

<sup>4</sup> - <http://www.afdb.org/en/countries/north-africa/algeria/algeria-economic-outlook/>

GDP CONSTANT PRICES	8851162369.95	8605446488.64	5216337681.30		DZD THO	2011-06-30	Yearly
GDP GROWTH RATE	2.60	4.00	3.77		Percent	2011-12-31	Yearly
GDP ANNUAL GROWTH RATE	3.10	2.40	3.70		Percent	2012-12-31	Yearly
GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION	4978102.40	4620114.90	2163138.95		DZD Million	2012-06-29	Yearly
GDP PER CAPITA	3185.70	3167.20	2432.86		USD	2012-12-31	Yearly
GDP PER CAPITA PPP	7339.09	7296.37	6288.57		USD	2012-12-31	Yearly
<b>Labor</b>	Last	Previous	Average	Trend	Unit	Reference	
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	10.00	10.00	15.98		Percent	2011-12-31	Quarterly
POPULATION	37.90	35.98	22.82		Million	2012-12-31	Yearly
<b>Prices</b>	Last	Previous	Average	Trend	Unit	Reference	
IMPORT PRICES	258.40	272.20	186.04		Index Points	2013-02-15	Quarterly
INFLATION RATE	3.50	4.49	4.64		Percent	2013-07-31	Monthly
PRODUCER PRICES	471.30	470.80	420.68		Index Points	2013-02-15	Quarterly
<b>Money</b>	Last	Previous	Average	Trend	Unit	Reference	
INTEREST RATE	4.00	4.00	5.35		Percent	2013-04-30	Monthly
<b>Trade</b>	Last	Previous	Average	Trend	Unit	Reference	
BALANCE OF TRADE	0.85	2.78	6.43		USD Billion	2013-03-31	Quarterly
CURRENT ACCOUNT	3.32	2.18	5.23		USD Billion	2012-12-31	Quarterly
EXPORTS	13.46	18.11	18.03		USD Billion	2013-03-31	Quarterly
IMPORTS	12.61	15.33	11.64		USD Billion	2013-03-31	Quarterly
CURRENT ACCOUNT TO GDP	9.90	7.50	5.33		Percent	2011-12-31	Yearly
<b>Government</b>	Last	Previous	Average	Trend	Unit	Reference	
GOVERNMENT BUDGET	-3.30	-1.30	4.59		Percent of GDP	2012-12-31	Yearly
GOVERNMENT SPENDING	515365.50	641863.10	296683.51		DZD Million	2012-06-29	Yearly
GOVERNMENT DEBT TO GDP	8.80	9.90	51.14		Percent	2012-12-31	Yearly
CREDIT RATING	15.00						Monthly

Source: <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/algeria/indicators>

## GDP<sup>5</sup>

### GDP Annual Growth Rate<sup>6</sup>

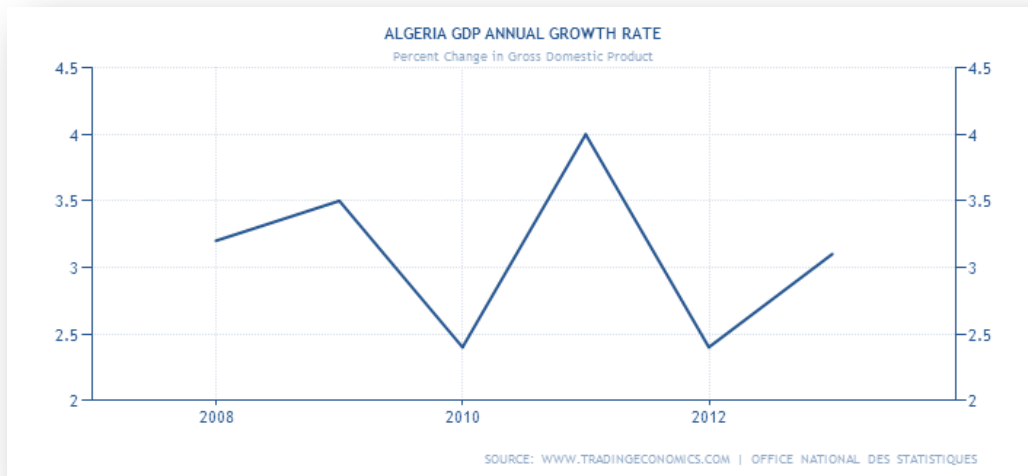
The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Algeria is expected to expanded 3.10 percent in 2012 from the previous year. GDP Annual Growth Rate in Algeria is reported by the Office National des Statistiques. From 2001 until 2012, Algeria GDP Annual Growth Rate averaged 3.7 Percent reaching

<sup>5</sup> - <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/algeria/indicators>

<sup>6</sup> - GDP Annual Growth Rate | Notes

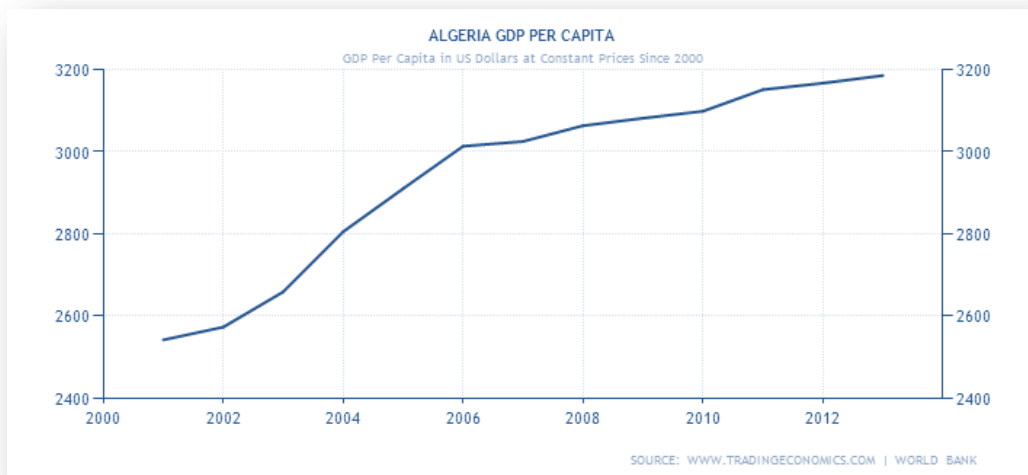
The annual growth rate in Gross Domestic Product measures the increase in value of the goods and services produced by an economy over the period of a year. Therefore, unlike the commonly used quarterly GDP growth rate the annual GDP growth rate takes into account a full year of economic activity, thus avoiding the need to make any type of seasonal adjustment.

an all time high of 6.7 Percent in December of 2003 and a record low of 2.0 Percent in December of 2006. In Algeria, the annual growth rate in GDP measures the change in the value of the goods and services produced by the country economy during the period of a year.



## GDP per Capita<sup>7</sup>

The Gross Domestic Product per capita in Algeria was last recorded at 3185.70 US dollars in 2012. The GDP per Capita in Algeria is equivalent to 26 percent of the world's average. GDP per capita in Algeria is reported by the World Bank. From 1960 until 2012, Algeria GDP per capita averaged 2432.9 USD reaching an all time high of 3185.7 USD in December of 2012 and a record low of 1191.7 USD in December of 1962. The GDP per capita is obtained by dividing the country's gross domestic product, adjusted by inflation, by the total population.



<sup>7</sup> - GDP per capita | Notes

The GDP per capita given on this page shows the GDP at purchaser's prices in constant 2000 U.S. dollars divided by midyear population. GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Dollar figures for GDP are converted from domestic currencies using 2000 official exchange rates. The term Constant Prices refers to a metric for valuing the price of something over time, without that metric changing due to inflation or deflation.

## Government Budget<sup>8</sup>

Algeria recorded a Government Budget deficit equal to 3.30 percent of the country's Gross Domestic Product in 2012. Government Budget in Algeria is reported by the Bank of Algeria. From 1990 until 2012, Algeria Government Budget averaged 4.6 Percent of GDP reaching an all time high of 14.7 Percent of GDP in December of 2006 and a record low of -5.1 Percent of GDP in December of 2009. Government Budget is an itemized accounting of the payments received by government (taxes and other fees) and the payments made by government (purchases and transfer payments). A budget deficit occurs when an government spends more money than it takes in.



SOURCE: WWW.TRADINGECONOMICS.COM | BANK OF ALGERIA

## Foreign Trade Evaluation

Trade	Last	Previous	Highest	Lowest	Forecast	Unit	Trend
<b>BALANCE OF TRADE</b>	0.85	2.78	34.06	-2.34	-0.23	USD Billion	
<b>CURRENT ACCOUNT</b>	3.32	2.18	28.95	-2.24	3.19	USD Billion	
<b>EXPORTS</b>	13.46	18.11	54.74	8.89	10.45	USD Billion	
<b>IMPORTS</b>	12.61	15.33	20.68	6.04	11.31	USD Billion	
<b>CURRENT ACCOUNT TO GDP</b>	9.90	7.50	24.70	-5.30	10.68	Percent	

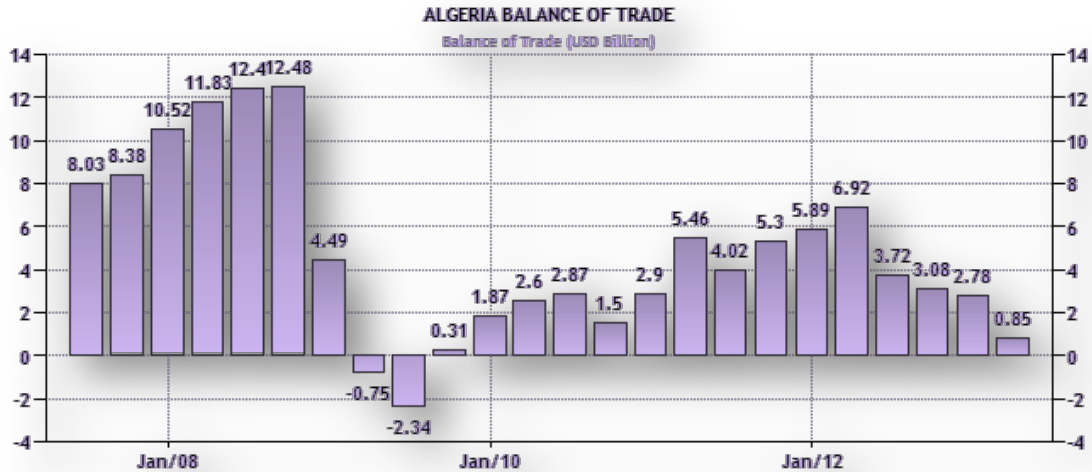
## Balance of Trade<sup>9</sup>

Algeria recorded a trade surplus of 0.85 USD Billion in the first quarter of 2013. Balance of Trade in Algeria is reported by the Bank of Algeria. From 1992 until 2013, Algeria Balance of Trade averaged 6.4 USD Billion reaching an all time high of 34.1 USD Billion in December of 2006 and a record low of -2.3 USD Billion in June of 2009. The Algerian economy is highly dependent on petroleum and natural gas exports. Hydrocarbons account for over 95% of export earnings. Algeria main exports partners are United States, Italy, Spain, France and Canada. Algeria imports mainly capital goods, foodstuffs and consumer goods. Its main import partners are: France, China, Italy, Spain and Germany.

<sup>8</sup> - <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/algeria/government-budget>

<sup>9</sup> - <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/algeria/balance-of-trade>

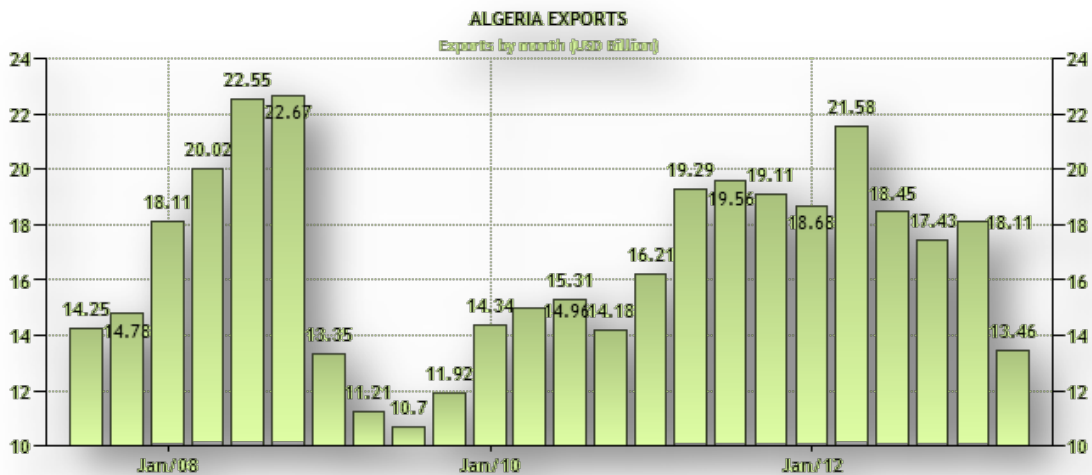




SOURCE: WWW.TRADINGECONOMICS.COM | BANK OF ALGERIA

## Exports and Imports<sup>10</sup>

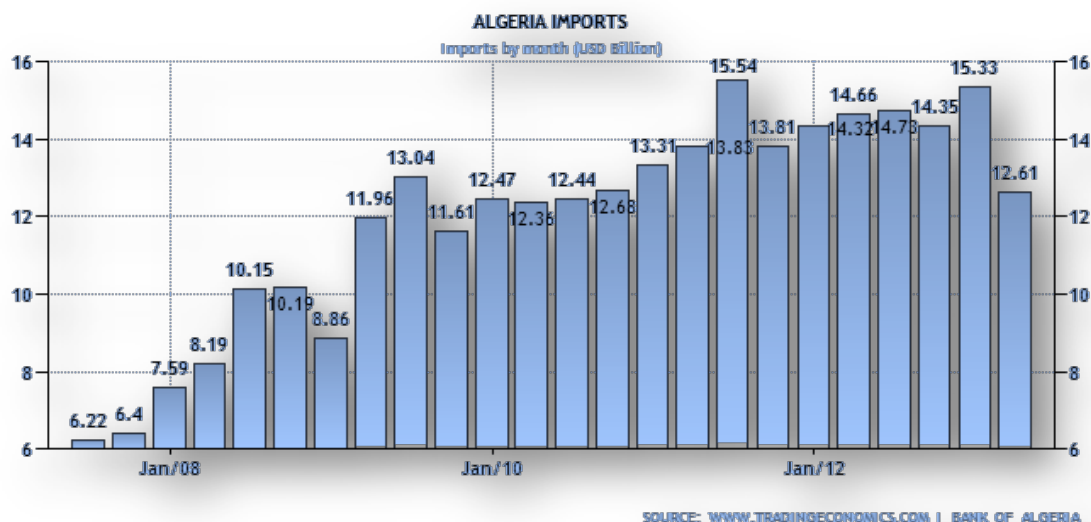
**Exports** in Algeria decreased to 13.46 USD Billion in the first quarter of 2013 from 18.11 USD Billion in the fourth quarter of 2012. Exports in Algeria is reported by the Bank of Algeria. From 1992 until 2013, Algeria Exports averaged 18.0 USD Billion reaching an all time high of 54.7 USD Billion in December of 2006 and a record low of 8.9 USD Billion in December of 1994. Algerian economy is highly dependent on petroleum and natural gas exports. Hydrocarbons account for over 95% of export earnings. Algeria main exports partners are United States, Italy, Spain, France and Canada.



SOURCE: WWW.TRADINGECONOMICS.COM | BANK OF ALGERIA

**Imports** in Algeria decreased to 12.61 USD Billion in the first quarter of 2013 from 15.33 USD Billion in the fourth quarter of 2012. Imports in Algeria is reported by the Bank of Algeria. From 1992 until 2013, Algeria Imports averaged 11.6 USD Billion reaching an all time high of 20.7 USD Billion in December of 2006 and a record low of 6.0 USD Billion in March of 2007. Algeria imports mainly capital goods, foodstuffs and consumer goods. Its main import partners are: France, China, Italy, Spain and Germany.

<sup>10</sup> - <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/algeria/indicators>



## Tariffs and imports: Summary and duty ranges

### Algeria

#### Part A.1 Tariffs and imports: Summary and duty ranges

Summary		Total	Ag	Non-Ag	Non-WTO member
Simple average final bound					Binding coverage: Total
Simple average MFN applied	2010	18.6	23.3	17.8	Non-Ag
Trade weighted average	2010	12.1	10.9	12.3	Ag: Tariff quotas (in %)
Imports in billion US\$	2010	39.3	6.5	32.8	Ag: Special safeguards (in %)

Frequency distribution		Duty-free	Tariff lines and import values (in %)							NAV in %	
			0 <= 5	5 <= 10	10 <= 15	15 <= 25	25 <= 50	50 <= 100	> 100		
Agricultural products											
	Final bound										
	MFN applied	2010	0.2	20.6	0	10.0	0	69.3	0	0	0
	Imports	2010	0.0	73.6	0	5.1	0	21.3	0	0	0
Non-agricultural products											
	Final bound										
	MFN applied	2010	1.6	23.8	0	38.2	0	36.4	0	0	0
	Imports	2010	1.0	49.2	0	35.9	0	14.0	0	0	0

#### Part A.2 Tariffs and imports by product groups

Product groups	Final bound duties				MFN applied duties			Imports	
	AVG	Duty-free in %	Max	Binding in %	AVG	Duty-free in %	Max	Share in %	Duty-free in %
Animal products					27.9	0	30	0.6	0
Dairy products					22.4	0	30	2.2	0
Fruit, vegetables, plants					25.4	0	30	1.4	0
Coffee, tea					26.5	0	30	0.8	0
Cereals & preparations					24.6	1.3	30	6.8	0.0
Oilseeds, fats & oils					19.7	0	30	2.3	0
Sugars and confectionery					25.0	0	30	1.4	0
Beverages & tobacco					26.6	0	30	0.6	0
Cotton					5.0	0	5	0.0	0
Other agricultural products					17.1	0	30	0.2	0

Fish & fish products		29.5	0	30	0.1	0
Minerals & metals		16.5	1.0	30	23.6	0.0
Petroleum		19.4	28.8	30	0.2	2.8
Chemicals		14.6	0.2	30	10.5	0.5
Wood, paper, etc.		19.3	0.2	30	3.3	0.6
Textiles		24.0	0.2	30	0.9	1.2
Clothing		30.0	0	30	0.3	0
Leather, footwear, etc.		19.0	0.6	30	1.2	0.3
Non-electrical machinery		8.9	0.2	30	19.0	0.3
Electrical machinery		17.4	0	30	8.1	0
Transport equipment		10.8	21.7	30	13.9	4.1
Manufactures, n.e.s.		21.1	7.1	30	2.4	4.5

## Part B Exports to major trading partners and duties faced

Major markets	Bilateral imports		Diversification		MFN AVG of		Pref. margin	Duty-free imports	
	in million		95% trade in no. of		traded TL			TL in %	Value in %
	US\$		HS 2-digit	HS 6-digit	Simple	Weighted	Weighted		
Agricultural products									
1. European Union	2010	36	13	26	12.9	9.9	4.1	34.8	41.9
2. Lebanon	2010	14	1	2	28.4	5.2	0.0	5.3	0.0
3. Tunisia	2010	13	2	2	39.0	17.9	17.9	100.0	100.0
4. Kuwait	2009	8	1	2	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
5. Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	2010	5	2	2	0.6	0.5	0.5	100.0	100.0
Non-agricultural products									
1. European Union	2010	27,400	1	6	3.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	100.0
2. United States	2010	14,081	2	9	0.7	0.1	0.0	83.1	23.0
3. Canada	2010	3,473	1	1	8.4	0.0	0.0	42.4	100.0
4. Brazil	2010	2,361	1	3	4.1	0.0	0.0	64.3	99.9
5. India	2010	1,813	1	2	7.6	5.3	0.0	4.0	0.0

Source: WTO, ITC, UNCTAD, "World Tariff Profiles 2012", Printed in Switzerland, Page: 31.

## Trade Profile 2012

### Algeria

#### BASIC INDICATORS

Population (thousands, 2011)	35 980	<b>Rank in world trade, 2011</b>	<u>Exports</u>	<u>Imports</u>
GDP (million current US\$, 2011)	188 681	Merchandise	49	54
GDP (million current PPP US\$, 2011)	313 552	excluding intra-EU trade	34	36
Current account balance (million US\$, 2010)	12 146	Commercial services	78	56
Trade per capita (US\$, 2009-2011)	3 193	excluding intra-EU trade	52	38
Trade to GDP ratio (2009-2011)	69.5			
		<i>Annual percentage change</i>		
	2011	2005-2011	2010	2011
Real GDP (2005=100)	117	3	3	3
Exports of goods and services (volume, 2005=100) a	96	-1	...	...
Imports of goods and services (volume, 2005=100) a	131	7	...	...

**TRADE POLICY**

<b>WTO accession</b>	Observer	<b>Contribution to WTO budget</b>	-
<b>Trade Policy Review</b>	-	<b>Import duties collected (% , 2007-2009)</b>	
<b>GPA accession</b>	-	in total tax revenue	3.7
<b>Tariffs and duty free imports</b>		to total imports	4.9
Tariff binding coverage (%)	-	<b>Number of notifications to WTO and measures in force</b>	
MFN tariffs	<u>Final bound</u> <u>Applied 2010</u>	Outstanding notifications in WTO Central Registry	-
Simple average of import duties		Goods RTAs - services EIAs notified to WTO	3 - 0
All goods	-    18.6	Anti-dumping	-
Agricultural goods (AOA)	-    23.3	Countervailing duties	-
Non-agricultural goods	-    17.8	Safeguards	-
Non <i>ad-valorem</i> duties (% total tariff lines)	-    0.0	<b>Number of disputes</b> (complainant - defendant)	
MFN duty free imports (% , 2010)		Requests for consultation	-
in agricultural goods (AOA)	0.0	Original panel / Appellate Body (AB) reports	-
in non-agricultural goods	1.0	Compliance panel / AB reports (Article 21.5 DSU)	-
<b>Services sectors with GATS commitments</b>	-	Arbitration awards (Article 22.6 DSU)	-

**MERCHANDISE TRADE**

	<i>Value</i>		<i>Annual percentage change</i>		
	2011	2005-2011	2010	2011	
Merchandise exports , f.o.b. (million US\$)	73 489	8	26	29	
Merchandise imports , c.i.f. (million US\$)	47 247	15	3	17	
	<u>2011</u>			<u>2011</u>	
<b>Share in world total exports</b>	0.40			0.26	
<b>Breakdown in economy's total exports</b>				<b>Breakdown in economy's total imports</b>	
By main commodity group (ITS)				By main commodity group (ITS)	
Agricultural products	0.5			Agricultural products	24.1
Fuels and mining products	98.5			Fuels and mining products	3.8
Manufactures	0.9			Manufactures	70.4
By main destination				By main origin	
1. European Union (27)	50.8			1. European Union (27)	52.1
2. United States	20.6			2. China	10.0
3. Canada	6.1			3. United States	4.6
4. Brazil	4.4			4. Argentina	3.8
5. Turkey	3.4			5. Brazil	3.7

**COMMERCIAL SERVICES TRADE**

	<i>Value</i>		<i>Annual percentage change</i>		
	2011	2005-2011	2010	2011	
Commercial services exports (million US\$)	3 732	7	26	6	
Commercial services imports (million US\$)	11 050	16	3	-4	
	<u>2011 b</u>			<u>2011 b</u>	
<b>Share in world total exports</b>	0.09			0.28	
<b>Breakdown in economy's total exports</b>				<b>Breakdown in economy's total imports</b>	
By principal services item				By principal services item	
Transportation	20.8			Transportation	26.5
Travel	6.2			Travel	5.0
Other commercial services	72.9			Other commercial services	68.5

**INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY**

Patent grants by patent office, 2007			Trademark registrations by office, 2010			
<u>Residents</u>	<u>Non-residents</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Direct residents</u>	<u>Direct non-residents</u>	<u>Madrid</u>	<u>Total</u>
...	...	214	...	...	1 882	3 681

a Refers to 2009 and to the average annual percentage change for 2005-2009.

b Breakdowns by services items refer to 2010.

Extracted from: World Trade Organization (WTO), "Trade Profiles 2012", page 9.

## **Algeria - Foreign direct investment<sup>11</sup>**

### **Foreign direct investment, net outflows (% of GDP)**

Foreign direct investment, net outflows (% of GDP) in Algeria was 0.37 as of 2011. Its highest value over the past 6 years was 0.37 in 2011, while its lowest value was 0.05 in 2005.

### **Foreign direct investment, net (BoP, current US\$)**

The latest value for Foreign direct investment, net (BoP, current US\$) in Algeria was (\$2,027,472,000.00) as of 2011. Over the past 6 years, the value for this indicator has fluctuated between (\$1,101,000,000.00) in 2005 and (\$2,546,000,000.00) in 2009.

### **Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, current US\$)**

The latest value for Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, current US\$) in Algeria was \$2,720,540,000.00 as of 2011. Over the past 41 years, the value for this indicator has fluctuated between \$3,053,000,000.00 in 2009 and (\$53,569,190.00) in 1982.

### **Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP)**

Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP) in Algeria was 1.44 as of 2011. Its highest value over the past 41 years was 2.71 in 1974, while its lowest value was -0.12 in 1982.

## **Chamber of Commerce and Industry**

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<sup>11</sup> - <http://www.indexmundi.com/facts/algeria/foreign-direct-investment>