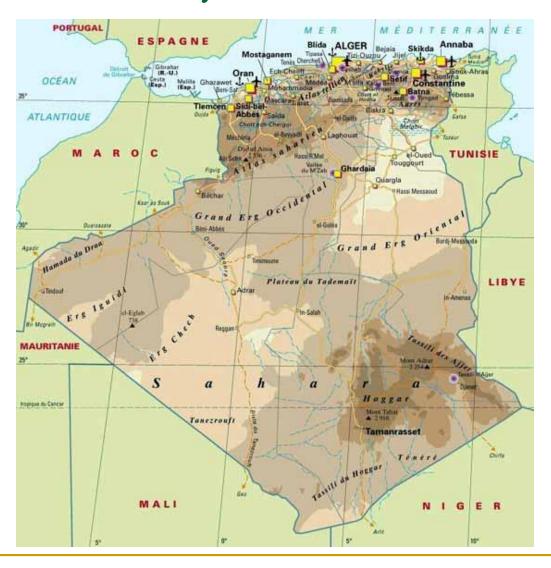
ALGERIA

Economic Overview

Γραφείο ΟΕΥ Αλγερίου Ι. Κ. Κατσάρας ΣΟΕΥ Α'

Economic activity



Economic Data (1)

Population: 40.8 million
GDP (PPP): \$629.3 billion
1.5% growth
\$15,026 per capita

Unemployment: 11.2%

Inflation: 6.4% World Bank or 5,9% IMF

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$629.3 billion (2017 est.)

- \$620.2 billion (2016 est.)
- \$600.4 billion (2015 est.) note: data are in 2017 dollars country comparison to the world: 37

GDP - real growth rate:

1.5% (2017 est.) 3.3% (2016) 3.7% (2015) country comparison to the world: 176

GDP - per capita:

\$15,100 (2017 est.) \$15,200 (2016) \$15,000 (2015) *note:* data are in 2017 dollars country comparison to the world: 110

GDP - composition, by sector of origin:

agriculture: 13.2%] industry: 36.1% services: 50.7% (2017 est.)

Ecomomic Data (2)

- GDP (purchasing power parity)
- \$629.3 billion (2017 est.)\$620.2 billion (2016)\$600.4 billion (2015)
- GDP per capita (PPP)
- \$15,100 (2017) \$15,200 (2016) \$15,000 (2015)
- Gross national saving
- 34.9% of GDP (2017)
 37.2% of GDP (2016)
 36.3% of GDP (2015)
- GDP composition, by end use
- household consumption: 42.7% government consumption: 21.4% investment in fixed capital: 42.7% investment in inventories: 7.6% exports of goods and services: 21%

imports of goods and services: -35.5% (2017)

Ecomomic Data (3)

GDP - composition by sector :

agriculture: 13.2% industry: 36.1%

services: 50.7% (2017)

Population below poverty line: 23% (2006)

Labor force: 11.82 million (2017)

Labor force - by occupation:

agriculture: 30.9% industry: 30.9%

services: 58.4% (2016)

Unemployment rate: 11.7% (2017 est.)

10.5% (2016)

Unemployment, youth ages 15-24 total: 25.2%

Budget revenues: \$52.08 billion

expenditures: \$70.74 billion (2017)

Public Debt: 19.9% of GDP (2017) 18 % of GDP (2016)

Budget surplus (+) or deficit (-): -10.6% of GDP (2017)

Industrial production growth rate: 0.9% (2017)

Current Account Balance: -\$22.87 billion (2017)

-\$26.31 billion (2016)

Economic Data (3)

- Exports \$33.15 billion (2017) \$29.06 billion (2016) commodities petroleum, natural gasand petroleum products 97% (2017)
- Exports partners Italy 17.4%, Spain 12.9%, US 12.9%, France 11.4%, Brazil 5.4%, Netherlands 4.9%, Turkey 4.5%, Canada 4.3% (2016)
- Imports \$49.99 billion (2017) \$49.43 billion (2016) commodities capital goods, foodstuffs, consumer goodsImports commodities capital goods, foodstuffs (2017)
- Imports partners China 17.8%, France 10.1%, Italy 9.8%, Spain 7.6%, Germany 6.4%, US 4.9%, Turkey 4.1% (2016)
- Agriculture products: wheat, barley, oats, grapes, olives, citrus, fruits; sheep, cattle
- Industries products: petroleum, natural gas, light industries, mining, electrical, petrochemical, food processing

Economy

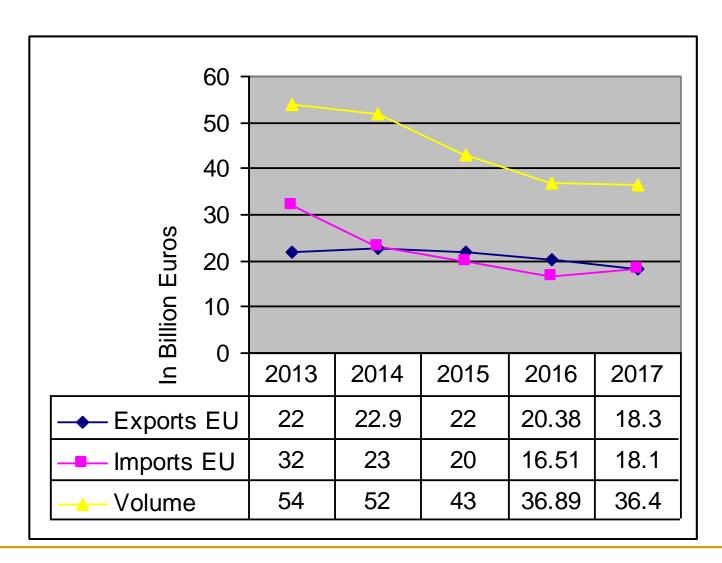
 Algeria's economy remains dominated by the state, a legacy of the country's postindependence development model.

In recent years the Algerian Government has halted the privatization of state-owned industries started the last decade and imposed restrictions on imports and foreign involvement in its economy.

Economic Challenges

Long-term economic challenges include diversifying the economy away from its reliance on hydrocarbon exports, bolstering the private sector, attracting foreign investment, and providing adequate jobs for younger Algerians.

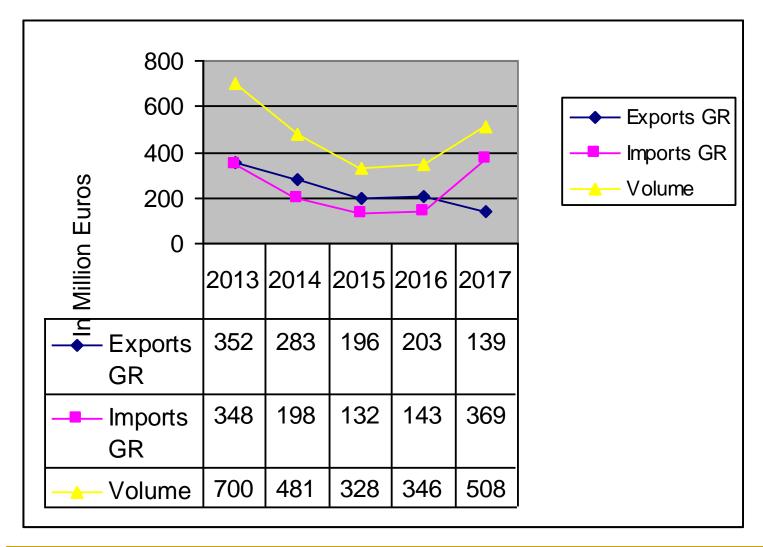
EU Algeria Trade



EU Algeria Trade(2)

- Fuel and mining products made up 94% of EU imports from Algeria in 2016. Chemicals represented the second most important exported product, worth 3.6% of Algeria's exports to the EU.
- The EU's main exports to Algeria are machinery (21.5%), transport equipment (11.6%), agricultural products (14.3%), chemicals (14.9%) and iron and steel (8.4%).

Greece Algeria Trade



Greece Algeria Trade (2)

- Main products Greece imports from Algeria are hydrocarbons, paper, machinery, phosphate salt.
- Main products Algeria imports from Greece are marble, machinery, iron bars, copper tubes.
- Statistical data covering the period 2013-2017 show that the bilateral trade flows are dominated by non consumer goods and mostly by oil, gas and oil products

Best markets

Hydrocarbons, Oil and Gas: Algeria is one of the world's top ten producers of both oil and natural gas. Existing upstream and midstream infrastructure is aging and inadequate to meet Algeria's near-term production goals.

Information and Communications Technology: Algerians are increasingly tech-savvy and interested in technology and know-how transfer in the Information and Communications Technology (ICT) sector.

Best Markets (cont.)

- Public Works, Infrastructure Development and Water Resources: The government has simultaneously focused on roadways, rail systems, airport upgrades, public housing, hospital construction, water treatment, transportation, and electrification as part of a USD 286 billion infrastructure development program covering the period 2015 -2019.
- Healthcare: Despite the ban on importation of pharmaceuticals that can be produced domestically, the healthcare sector continues to be a relatively attractive market. Demand for medical equipment and disposals is considerable and depends largely on imported goods.

Opportunities

 Given the time and resources necessary to successfully develop this market, Algeria is a challenging export market for small to mediumsized enterprises

 Greek exporters can find substantial opportunities in Algeria if they have patience and effective Algerian agents or distributors to help translate these opportunities into sales.

TRADE BARRIERS 1

- Generalised limitations on foreign ownership: minimum Algerian shareholding of 51 % for all sectors.
- Any foreign investment exceeding 5 billion DZD must be approved by the National Investment Council.
- Foreign investors must maintain a positive foreign-currency account for the whole duration of the investment restrictions to the transfer of benefits generated through foreign investment.

TRADE BARRIERS 2

- In addition to the documents foreseen in the EU Algeria Association Agreement, the Algerian authorities request a "franchise" document from the exporters from EU countries in order to grant them the preferential market access (import rate) put in place by the Agreement and avoid payment of 15% custom duties.
- The issuance of the franchise takes additional 7 to 10 days leading to an increase of the logistic cost related to the export operation

TRADE BARRIERS 3

- Certificate of free marketing in the country of origin and / or provenance of products exported to Algeria from 1.1.18
- Goods subject to import restrictions According to the Official Journal No.1. dated 7 January 2018, this legislation notes that the import of 851 products "is temporarily suspended until the balance of payments is stabilized again."
- Tariff measures were also introduced for 32 finished product groups affecting exports from EU.