

Optimization of Mill Stocks: Towards Digital Management of Grains Case studies of Mill Fares, Tafraoui and Mill S.Belkhir, Aïn Beïda During the period 2017-2023

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Abstract:

In this study, we focused our reflection on digitalization as a tool allowing precise monitoring of the evolution of wheat stocks. As part of its desire to improve the management of data relating to cereal stocks at the national level and to obtain a clearer vision of their evolution, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development has launched a digitization process. According to the latest statistics, the country currently has 432 flour mills, so this digitization should facilitate the supply and guarantee the continuous availability of cereals and their derivatives throughout the national territory, while implementing the necessary measures to ensure fair transport costs.

Keywords: Agriculture; supplies; digitalization; food security; flour mill.

Jel Classification Codes: C8, Q15, Q18.

1. INTRODUCTION

Algeria is one of the largest wheat consumers in the world, which makes it essential to anticipate and react to the long -term environmental, economic and political issues to develop a strategy to strengthen food security.

However, disturbances on the free and competitive market complicate supply forecasts. This has repercussions not only on delivery and replenishment deadlines, but also on costs, such as those related to ordering and detention of stocks. For example, during the Covid pandemic, restrictions on the transport of goods and raw materials had significant consequences on costs. In addition, with the outbreak of the war in Ukraine, the effects were quickly felt, in particular with regard to the supply of wheat on the international market.

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To deal with the risk of a global food crisis, the Algerian authorities have implemented several measures, aimed at promoting national wheat production, having better visibility and improving the management of cereal stocks in general, among others.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (APS-Agriculture: lancement de la numérisation de gestion des stocks de céréales, 29.12.22) launched an initiative to digitize the management of cereal stocks on a national level, in order to obtain a 'better visibility' on the evolution of these stocks.

Our problem focuses on the application of this digitization in the management of cereal stocks, raising the question of Algeria's ability to cope with fluctuations in wheat supply, to ensure visibility on its stocks and as well as the verification of the rule of no holding of wheat stocks at the flour mills.

We start from the hypothesis that the public authorities adopt a digitization approach to the management of cereal stocks at the national level, aiming to improve visibility on the evolution of these stocks and to apply the rule of no holding of stocks at the level of flour mills to avoid any speculation or dormant stocks.

In our reflection, we will begin by recalling the general principles concerning stocks, highlighting the specific characteristics of stocks within flour mills and the organizational aspects related to their management. We will then review the regulatory texts that accompany the actions and devices put in place by the authorities in terms of agricultural orientation.

Our case study conducted at the level of two flour mills, is part of the empirical validation of the rule of no holding of wheat stocks and the contribution of digitization in the collection of data that reflect the national reality. We will first observe all the aspects and stages of their wheat supply, as well as the production process of flour and the secondary product which is bran, and then we will examine the formalities of their relations with public organizations. Through the analysis of the accounting documentation and financial statements of the two flour mills over the period 2017-2023, the observation of different indicators and the interviews conducted with the managers of the two companies; we will try to answer these questions :

- Which public organizations are involved in the application of the non-stockholding measure? What is the impact of the adoption of the measure on wheat supplies?

- What is the production process of the flour and the secondary product which is the bran at the level of the two flour mills and what are the formalities of their relations with public organizations?
- What is the implication of the use of digitization in making available to public organizations the data they need?

For the purposes of our analysis, we have developed tables containing figures concerning stocks and operating data by calculating their rate of evolution to assess the activity; we have also drawn curves to observe the impact of the level of supplies on the activity and the net result of the two flour mills during the 2017-2018-2019-2020-2021-2022 and 2023 financial years.

2. General on the concept of stock

Stock-related behaviors vary according to the activity sectors. For example, what is considered to be finished products in producers is transformed into raw materials for companies that use them, while for traders; these are stocks of goods (J.Belin & T.Debrand, 2002).

Indeed, over time, stocks generate increasing costs. Maintaining a large volume of stocks can have negative repercussions on the financial management of a company. On the other hand, these stocks play a crucial role in alleviating the risks linked to delivery times, fluctuations in consumer behavior and different distribution channels (M.I.Hadjersi & R.Azizi, 2019). Storing goods for a long time is likely to be costly for the company. It is also possible to consider reducing delivery and supply times when feasible.

Thus, to optimize the efficiency of their logistics function, companies must choose the stock management policy and parameters in an optimal way (Bouzidi & Dai, 2023).

In this context, it is essential to determine an optimal stock level. Stock managers must undertake to make wise choices to avoid both the overstocks, which result in additional costs, and stock -outs, which can affect industrial and commercial activity. Thus, the questions that the manager of stock management is asking are as follows:

- What level of stock should we maintain?
- At what level should the supplies be made?
- What tools can be used to follow stock movements and guarantee the balance defined in the company's strategy? (Iftène & G.Yahiaoui, 2017).

Thanks to sensors, a software and telecommunication network, agricultural activity has become a massive source of data. By acquiring new skills in data science and advances in modeling, research and development has to transform data into knowledge to make them useful, usable and used by farmers in their decision-making or directly in their equipment which becomes more and more accurate and automated (Siné, et al., 2018).

3. Management by the State of food security

To improve the level of food security by agricultural production, the Algerian state has set up the law to provide the agricultural sector as a strategic sector, with necessary financial means in order to materialize and implement the plans and programs. It is also a question of taking into account "the existence of latent agricultural potentials called to be exploited by the intensification of agricultural production while strengthening agriculture links" (ATebani, 2015)

In 2008, Law No.08-16 (RADP, 2008) defined the agricultural orientation of the country, aimed at mobilizing all players in the agricultural sector. The application of this law was accompanied by several measures:

- Guarantee a controlled development of the organization and supervisory tools of the agricultural sector, in order to increase productivity and competitiveness, while protecting land and ensuring rational use of water for agriculture. At the same time, it is planned to preserve the productive capacities of the sector.

- Establish a legislative framework which ensures that the evolution of agriculture is economically and socially beneficial, while being ecologically sustainable. This includes the need to convince partners to engage in the efforts of the State for the development of territories and social protection, as well as the promotion of the preservation of the rural environment.

- Maintain the importance of the social dimension and continue to support state initiatives in favor of agricultural development, both plant and animal.

Algeria has implemented an agricultural and rural renewal policy, which is based on three main pillars: agricultural renewal, rural renewal, strengthening human capabilities and providing technical support to producers. It has also recently developed an action plan "agriculture 2019" in an effort through all these efforts to expand the areas of agricultural investment, especially strategic Agriculture, of which the grain and wheat division in particular is one of the most important divisions to focus on and increase the volume of investment (Bouznad & Eidoudi, 2024)

3.1. Wheat: Leader in the occupation of agricultural land

We were interested in wheat, because it constitutes the main raw material of flour mill. By definition, wheat is a cereal belonging to the family of grasses, whose seeds are intended for human food.

According to the American department of agriculture, imports (B.Salah, 2023) of wheat in Algeria for the year 2023 should amount to 8.2 million tons. In order to meet the expectations of consumers who are looking for more refined products, the state has continuously invested in the construction of wheat processing units. Durum wheat semolina is used the diet in different forms, but its main use remains the production of pasta and couscous. On the other hand, the flour obtained by the tender wheat milling constitutes an important part of the daily diet of Algerians.

Algeria strives to increase agricultural areas dedicated to the cultivation of wheat and aims to increase its production. “Wheat and its derivative products are essential for the food of the population. Durum wheat semolina is consumed in different ways, but their main use remains the manufacture of pasta and couscous. In addition, the flour obtained by the tender wheat milling constitutes an important part of the daily diet of the Algerians, due to the variety of products that result from it, such as bread, biscuits and toast (Slimane, 2008).

3.2. The role of the Interprofessional Cereal Algerian Office in cereal management

We deemed it relevant to examine the missions, powers and objectives of this organization, while recalling the texts that frame its actions. The Algerian Interprofessional Cereal Office, established by ordinance of July 12, 1962 (Ministère de l’agriculture et du développement rural), has been designated as the national operator in charge of a public service mission concerning the organization of the cereal market, supply, regulation, price stabilization and production support.

With such status, the OAIC has gradually asserted as the central organization, holding the powers of organization, supply, control and support in the field of cereals. The Algerian Interprofessional Cereal Office with its new public and commercial public establishment status (EPIC), established by executive decree n ° 97-94 of March 23, 1997, is part of a process of reorganizing the cereal sector. This change places the organization in a market context open to other players, while imposing obligations related to its public service missions.

Thus, the OAIC must analyze developments in the international market and anticipate possible disturbances. As a public service, its responsibilities include:

- Guarantee supply and ensure the continuous availability of cereals and their derivatives throughout the national territory.
- Implement the national cereal import program in the best price, cost, quality and deadline conditions.
- Set up the collection of national cereal production and the distribution of inputs to cereal farmers.
- Follow and execute, on behalf of the State, all the support actions for cereal production.
- Apply the measures necessary to guarantee the equity of transport costs.
- Offer support and financial mechanisms, as well as direct intervention to stimulate the national production of cereals and derivatives.

4. The objectives of the digitization of cereal stock management

The main concern of any business concerning inventory management is to ensure control and regularity in supplies in order to avoid both overstocking and stock breaks.

The transition to digital processes offers many profits in terms of operational efficiency and profitability compared to traditional methods. The digitization is a major challenge for development. Algeria has adopted a digitalization policy for various sectors of the daily life of Algerians in recent years (Djeflala, 2024).

In the field of creativity and innovation, "developed countries and their institutions rely on creativity and innovation to maintain their position and continuity in a world where competition is intensifying. It is possible, starting from creativity, to reach new innovations that lead to the introduction of new technologies and products, resulting in digital transformation and economic success". (Bensaid, 2022, p. 319).

Digitization makes it possible to collect and process all data, thus providing results that reflect national reality. This offers better visibility on the coverage of needs, thus avoiding fragmented information which indicates shortages in certain regions and surpluses in others. To obtain an overview through digitization, it is essential to have databases powered by local sources. These data are then consolidated at a higher level, making it possible to obtain a national perspective which reveals, for example, the regions where the stocks of products are abundant and those where there are

gaps, which makes it possible to make adjustments.

To tackle the increasing challenges of agricultural production, according to (Kamilaris, Kartakoullis, & Prenafeta-Boldú, 2017) the complex agricultural ecosystems need to be better understood. This can happen by means of modern digital technologies that monitor continuously the physical environment, producing large quantities of data in an unprecedented pace. The analysis of this (big) data would enable farmers and companies to extract value from it, improving their productivity.

By digitizing the management of cereal stocks, public authorities aim to achieve crucial objectives to strengthen food security:

- With the increase in the number of flour mills, this initiative will allow the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development to precisely and overall supervise the quantities of stored cereals and those available on the national market.
- Guarantee better coverage of the needs of each Wilaya, thanks to the scan that will allow increased control of the data relating to stocks, thus ensuring a more adequate response to the needs of each region in the future.

5. Supply procedures and formalities of the relations of mills with public organizations

The cooperative of cereals and dried vegetables (CCLS), under the aegis of the Interprofessional Algerian Office of Cereals (OAIC), supplies with tender wheat grains all the mills of its area of competence for the production of palenificable flours. This supply is made according to quotas established according to the verified production capacities of each flour mill. It should be noted that these mills have production capacities much superior to the quotas assigned to them, which currently places them in a situation of sub activity, especially since they are responsible for providing flour to all bakers and wholesalers in the region.

As part of their flour production process, the mills also generate a by-product, the sound, which is highly requested and distributed to breeders. This product is subject to rigorous control on the part of the Directorate of Competition and Price (DCP), and the mills must provide detailed reports to the DCP. These reports include the quantities of its produced, the quantities sold and the list of customers. The same information is also transmitted to the CCLS, which communicates it to the OAIC in Algiers.

Since 2023, it is also required to provide the Ministry of Agriculture with the list of breeders who wish to buy bran at the level of each Wilaya. This list is also sent to the CCLS which appoints the breeders to source from each flour mill at specific prices.

From 2023, "the units specializing in the grind of tender and hard wheat will have to redistribute 60 % of the quantities of its exits of transformation operations to cattle breeders" (APS). Regarding wheat stocks, the flour mill produce flour from the quantities of wheat delivered the same day or the next day, which means that they keep no stock and distribute only the production of the day.

In addition, frequent CCLS controls strictly prohibit the constitution of stocks, as the wheat quota allocated must be transformed and distributed within 24 hours. If a flour milling fails to distribute its product, it loses the right to benefit from quotas.

Through the DCP and the CCLS, the OAIC has the ability to constitute aggregated digital data at the national level after processing at their level, since the interprofessional Algerian Office of cereals regularly receives from all regions the information going up from the base to constitute a national database allowing it to have updated information on stocks.

For (Siné, et al., 2018) information systems make it possible to organize the collection, processing, storage and dissemination of data acquired by multiple vectors (entered data, sensors, IoT, etc.) endogenous or exogenous to exploitation. These data, due to their availability, and the recent processing capabilities offered by "Big Data" technologies, offer new perspectives to help in the tactical and strategic management of farms, sectors and territories. The fluidization of data in an upstream-downstream chain and the associated feedback loops bring consumers closer to producers and transform the way of producing and consuming.

Private Mills sign conventions that set the conditions as well of commercial relationship with the CCLS and that concerning wheat stocks which should not exist at their level; namely that the attributed and removed quota should be treated and consumed. Any new quota removal requires consumption of the previous one.

6. Case Studies, Private Flour Mills: Mill Fares and Mill Sidi.Belkhir

6.1. Characteristics of Stocks at a Private Flour Mill

Private Mills are not allowed to maintain stocks, whether of raw materials, specifically seeds (wheat), or finished products, namely flour.

The objective set by the OAIC in providing them with raw materials is for these mills to deliver their production within very short timeframes (at the latest by the next day). Any allocation of wheat is transformed and redistributed in the form of finished products (flour and bran) within 24 hours.

It is rare for these mills not to consume the previous quotas, which is an exceptional and unlikely situation because the quotas are low (relative to production capacity) and do not allow the mill to utilize its full production capacity. Therefore, in conclusion, we note that these private companies do not have stocks beyond one day (at most 24 hours).

6.2. The specifics of wheat stocks in flour mills

Mills produce flour suitable for baking (which can be used to make bread) from soft wheat completely imported by the OAIC. This organization supplies companies according to a determined quota based on their installed production capacities, amounting to 40%.

Once their wheat quota is provided, these mills deliver their flour production to bakers and wholesalers. The flour is also intended for users who may benefit from subsidized flour in appropriately sized packages in small quantities (bags of 1 to 10 kg), distributed for the benefit of households through various distribution points (shopping centers, convenience stores, grocery stores). As for the bran (a by-product), it is intended for livestock breeders and resellers of bran.

The production of Mill Fares and Mill Sidi Belkhir, is delivered practically the day after it is produced; they don't hold any stocks and aren't allowed to possess stocks of raw materials. Regarding packaging, they source their packaging from a local company.

In terms of taxation, flour is exempt from VAT (value added tax), while bran is subject to different regulations depending on the periods; it has been either exempt or taxed. From 2017 to today, companies have experienced different times when bran was taxed at a rate of 9%. Today, bran is definitively exempt from VAT. The two companies are up to date with all their payments, and the raw material (wheat) is paid for one month in advance.

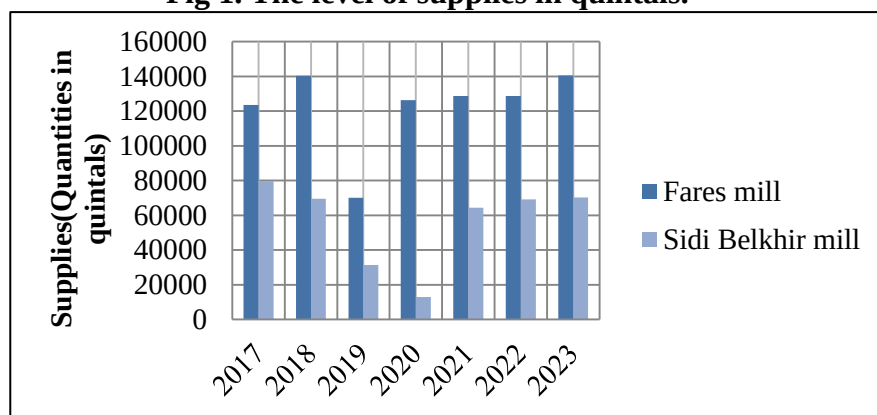
6.3. Wheat supplies and stock movements from 2017 to 2023

The removal of the raw material-wheat is carried out by companies Fares Mill and Sidi Belkhir Mill from the OAIC via the local CCLS, but the transportation costs are reimbursed by the OAIC. Indeed, a system for

equalizing the transportation costs of durum wheat and tender wheat (as part of the regulation of the market for cereals subsidized by the state budget) is intended to standardize the selling prices of these products across the entire Algerian territory. This system is initiated from an equalization account for the transportation costs of cereals supervised and maintained by the Algerian interprofessional office of cereals.

The following figure illustrates the evolution of wheat supplies in quintals for the period from 2017 to 2023, highlighting the trends and significant variations during these years.

Fig 1. The level of supplies in quintals.



Source: Figure created by us, compiled from data collected from the companies' documents.

During the 2019 financial year, the value of supplies is low (70071 and 31339 quintals) compared to the other years, the companies activated only for 6 months following a supply suspension.

The wheat quota granted by the OAIC is 560 quintals per working day. Also the companies don't receive wheat on public holidays. It should be noted that the quintal figures of the final stock at the end of the financial year becoming an initial stock again at the start of the following financial year represent almost only a supply day (560quintals /Day)- **table(1)** to stick to the rule not to hold stocks of raw materials (wheat) beyond 24 hours.

Table 1. Initial Stock –Final Stock in Quintals

Years	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Initial Stock: -Mill Farès	0*	704	556	4	560.1	0	0
-Mill SBK	253	689	983	545	1112	712	785
Final Stock:-Mill Farès	704	556	4	560.1	0	0	0
-Mill SBK	689	983	545	1112	712	712	785

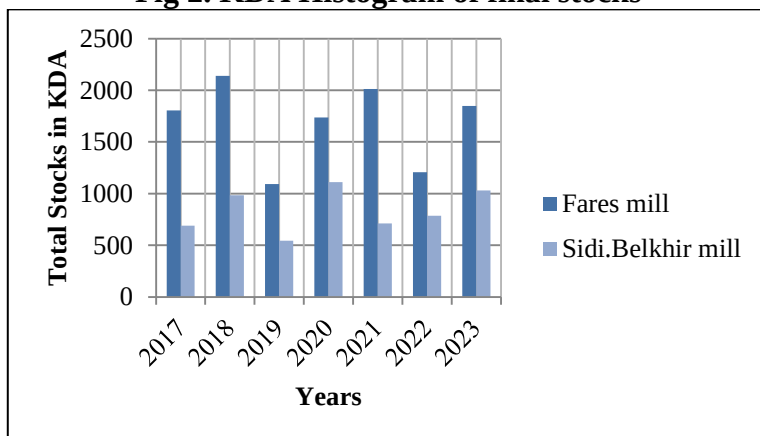
* The company started in 2017.

Source: Table created by us.

6.4. The impact of the evolution of supplies on the activity and the net result

When reading the balance sheet. It should be noted that for stocks (Figure 2), the "raw materials and other supplies" section includes wheat and packaging bags.

Fig 2. KDA Histogram of final stocks



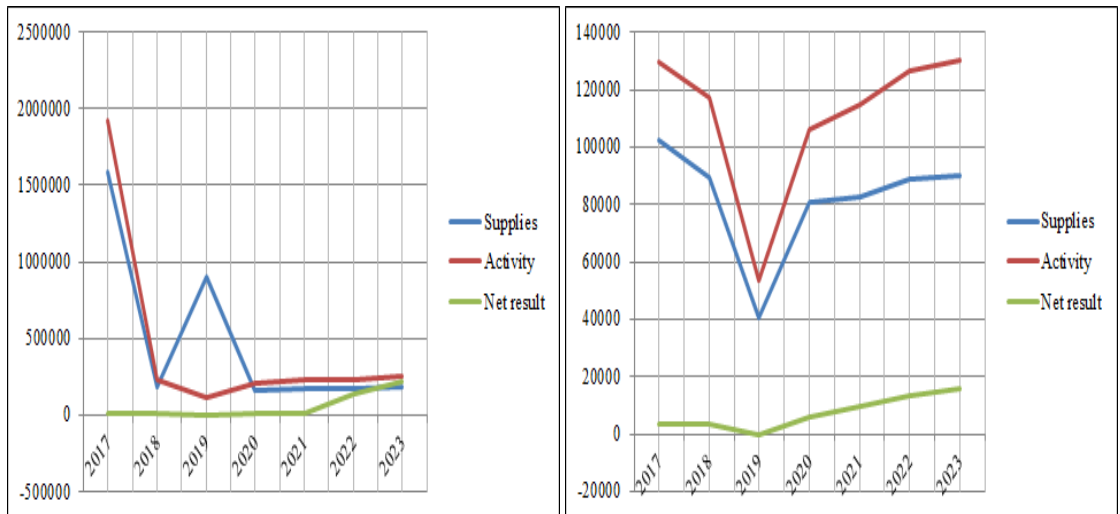
Source: Figure Created by us from data collected from the reports 2017-2023.

For the Fares Mill concerning the years (2018. 2020.2021 and 2023) the amounts are high, they relate to the existence of stocks in value of packaging and string used for closing bags.

The wheat supply Directive stipulates that only the quantity intended for immediate consumption should be received, making the storage of wheat practically prohibited. If there is a stock in the tables it means that there are packages or that there was a reception of wheat the day before that coincides with the end of the month and that can only be consumed the following month. In another case, if the month ended with a weekend, there would be no wheat stock.

The figure (3) below plots the curves representing activity, net income, and supplies. Our goal is to assess the impact of the level of supplies on activity and net income, which we will reinforce by analyzing the growth rates in Table (2). The percentage change in supplies, activity and net result.

Fig 3. The impact of the level of wheat supplies on activity and net result in KDA (at left: Fares mill, at right: Sidi Belkheir mill)



Source: Figure created by us, prepared from the companies' accounting documents: trial balances, balance sheets and income statements for the 7 fiscal years (2017-2023).

Table (2) below shows the evolution rates that we have calculated to illustrate the impact of the level of wheat supply on the activity and the net result of the two mills.

Table 2. The percentage change in supplies, activity and net result.

Table2 (a). The percentage change in supplies, activity and net result at Fares Mill.

Years	2017-2018 Evolution%	2018-2019 Evolution%	2019-2020 Evolution%	2020-2021 Evolution%	2021-2022 Evolution%	2022-2023 Evolution%
Supplies	13.5%	-50%	80%	1.8%	0.06%	9.14%
Activity	18.42%	(a)	81%	7%	2%	10.81%
Net Result	26%	(a)	(b)	14%	37%	60.6%

Source: Table created by us.

Fiscal year 2017-2018: a 13.5% increase in supplies, which will positively impact the activity level increasing by 18.42% as well as the net income for the year which is recorded at +26%.

(a) For 2019, the percentage change in supplies is -50% so we exclude the 2019 fiscal year from the comparison with the 2020 fiscal year ; both in terms of activity growth and net income growth. Due to special circumstances; the company ceased its operations for 6 months in 2019.

(b) In 2019 the company recorded a loss of -1349 KDA; the company did not operate for 6 months due to a supply halt mandated by a government

decision; so the activity during the 2019 fiscal year is not significant. However when comparing the operations of 2018 and 2020, the changes in supply activity and net result are successively: -9.9%, -8%, -10%.

For the 2020-2021 fiscal year: there was a slight increase in supplies of 1.8% which boosted activity by +7% in 2021 resulting in a net profit of +9858 KDA. We did not compare the evolution of net results between the 2021 and 2020 fiscal years. as the net result for the 2020 fiscal year, which recorded a profit of +8646 KDA; somewhat compensated for the loss of -1349 KDA in the 2019 fiscal year.

For the 2021-2022 fiscal year: there was a slight increase in supplies of 0.06% with activity only increasing by 2%. Yet still achieving a net result of 13520 KDA, which is a 37% increase compared to the 2021 fiscal year.

Fiscal Year 2022-2023: Activity increased by 10.81% compared to the fiscal year 2021-2022 as in 2023 public authorities requested that activities continue during the annual leave, which corresponds to an additional month of activity. The net result showed an increase of 60.6% due to the rising price of bran sold to farmers, while the price of flour remains constant.

Table2: The percentage change in supplies, activity and net result at Sidi.Belkhir Mill.

Years	2017-2018 Evolution%	2018-2019 Evolution%	2019-2020 Evolution%	2020-2021 Evolution%	2021-2022 Evolution%	2022-2023 Evolution%
Supplies	-12.6%	-55%	100.8%	2.2%	7%	2%
Activity	-9.7%	(a)	97%	8%	9.8%	3%
Net Result	-9.4%	(a)	(b)	63%	39%	20%

Source: Table created by us.

Fiscal Year 2017-2018: a regression of -12.5% regarding supplies, a decrease that will negatively impact the level of activity, which stands at -9.7%, as well as the net income for the year, which is recorded at -9.4%.

(a) For 2019, the percentage change in supplies is -55%, so we exclude the fiscal year 2019 from the comparison with fiscal year 2020, both in terms of activity change and net income change. Due to a suspension of wheat supplies, the company Sidi Belkhir ceased its operations for 6 months in 2019.

(b) In 2019, the company recorded a loss of -197 KDA; it did not operate for 6 months because it was not supplied due to an administrative decision by the state, so the activity during the fiscal year 2019 is not significant. However, when comparing the operations of 2018 and 2020, the change in supplies and activity is successively -9.51% and -9.3%, while we note an

increase in net income of 74.16% due to the reduction of fixed costs during this period from 2018 to 2020 at the Sidi Belkhir mill.

Fiscal Year 2020-2021: a slight change in supplies is recorded at 2%, but this strengthens activity by +8% in 2021, resulting in a net income of +9541 KDA. We did not compare the changes in net income between the fiscal years 2021 and 2020, as the net income for the fiscal year 2020, which recorded a profit of +5838 KDA, somewhat compensated for the loss of -197KDA in fiscal year 2019.

Fiscal Year 2021-2022: a slight change in supplies of 7% for an activity that only increased by 10%, still allowing for a net income of 13269 KDA, which is an increase of 39% compared to fiscal year 2021.

Fiscal Year 2022-2023: activity increased by 3% compared to fiscal year 2021-2022, supplies recorded a low rate of 2%; however, the change in net income shows a rate of 20% because in 2023, under directives from the authorities, it was requested that activity continue during the annual leave, which corresponds to an additional month of activity. It should also be noted that the selling price of bran sold to farmers increased, contributing to the slight increase in net result.

7. Results

Through the findings from our empirical study:

- We noticed that the activity of Fares Mill and Sidi BelKhir Mill evolves according to the determined wheat supply quotas rather than in reference to its production capacity. This does not prevent them from maintaining a balanced financial situation.
- We have noted that wheat stocks should not exist in the mills; the allocated and withdrawn quota must be processed and consumed. Any new supply of quota presupposes the consumption of the previous one.
- We have found that digitization plays a crucial role in the use of the transport costs equalization for durum and soft wheat in Algeria. By integrating digital tools, this system improves the efficiency and transparency of transport cost management (real-time tracking, data centralization,.) thus facilitating access to data for the OAIC¹ and other stakeholders.
- We have observed that digital platforms facilitate the following operation: Flour mills, by producing flour, also create bran, a by-

¹ OAIC : Interprofessional Algerian Office of Cereals

product sold to breeders. This bran is subject to strict control by the Competition and Prices Directorate (DCP), which requires detailed reports on its production and sales. These data are also shared with the CCLS², which transmits them to the OAIC in Algiers.

- We found that the OAIC instruction concerning the non-holding of wheat stocks is applied in both mills. The wheat quota granted is 560 quintals / day, it must be remembered that the figures in quintals of the final stock at the end of the financial year become an initial stock at the beginning of the following financial year and they represent almost only one day of supply (560 quintals / Day) - Table (1) to stick to the rule of not holding wheat stocks beyond 24 hours.
- We have noticed that thanks to the DCP and the CCLS, the OAIC can create aggregated digital data at the national level, regularly receiving information from all regions to update its inventory database.

8. CONCLUSION

Everyone knows that a state must have a food safety stock. Algeria, through the OAIC, manages strategic stocks to ensure food security. Since wheat is a strategic raw material and for greater food security, stocks are held by public companies with regional expertise.

To ensure adequate coverage of the needs of the population, it is stipulated in the provisions that the public authorities ask the mills to operate even on public holidays so that the market does not run out of flour. To conclude, the operation of digitizing the management of cereal stocks throughout the national territory aims to offer a better visibility on the evolution of stocks by collecting all the information at the national level which allows the OAIC to have a database and to follow the evolution of stocks in real time.

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² CCLS: Cooperative of cereals and dried vegetables

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