



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

ISSN 0251-1959

Food Outlook

BIANNUAL REPORT ON GLOBAL FOOD MARKETS



November 2022

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Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Rome, 2022

Required citation:

FAO. 2022. *Food Outlook – Biannual Report on Global Food Markets*. Food Outlook, November 2022. Rome. <https://doi.org/10.4060/cc2864en>

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ISSN 0251-1959 [print]

ISSN 1560-8182 [online]

ISBN 978-92-5-137171-8

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HIGHLIGHTS

FAO's latest forecasts point to somewhat easing of market conditions for basic foodstuffs. However, increased climate variability, conflicts and geopolitical tensions, bleak economic prospects, soaring agricultural input costs and export restrictions continue to pose challenges to global food commodity market stability.

WHEAT

With expectations of a record wheat production and slower utilization growth, global wheat inventories are set to rise in 2022/23. However, most of the increase in stocks is anticipated to be concentrated in a few countries. Export disruptions and reduced import demand are seen reducing world wheat trade below the 2021/22 level.

COARSE GRAINS

A forecast fall in production is seen tightening the global coarse grain markets in 2022/23, driving an expected contraction in global utilization and stocks. World trade in coarse grains is predicted to decline slightly, mostly reflecting expectations of weaker import demand and tighter export supplies.

RICE

Although inclement weather and sharp hikes in input costs are forecast to lower global production and tighten exportable availabilities, a still overall adequate global harvest and large carry-ins are anticipated to keep rice supplies abundant in 2022/23.

MEAT

World meat production in 2022 is forecast to expand, albeit moderately, with expected production growth slowdowns in the pig and poultry meat sectors, reflecting animal disease prevalence and producer margin erosion. Meanwhile, an anticipated reduction in import demand, notably for pig meat, coupled with high prices and economic downturns, may lead to a slight decline in global meat trade.

SUGAR

An anticipated increase in world sugar production, amid a likely slow rise in utilization, is set to push the global sugar surplus to 4.9 million tonnes in 2022/23. Global trade in sugar is predicted to expand moderately, largely spurred by larger export availabilities compared to the previous season.

OILCROPS

FAO's preliminary forecasts for the 2022/23 (October/September) season point to a somewhat easing market situation for oilseeds and derived products from the previous season, mainly on account of expectations of production recoveries. However, the outlook remains relatively tight and is subject to numerous uncertainties.

DAIRY

World milk production is forecast to expand in 2022, albeit slowly, impacted by extreme weather events, labour shortages and high input costs. Following two decades of uninterrupted increases, global dairy trade could contract, principally caused by likely lower purchases by China amid rising domestic production and elsewhere due to high prices and economic downturns.

FISHERIES

Total fisheries and aquaculture production is expected to increase globally by 1.2 percent in 2022 (+2.6 percent for aquaculture and -0.2 percent for capture fisheries). Continued supply limitations and high inflation could cause prices to strengthen, but a slowing global economy will likely increase price sensitivity.

MARKET INDICATORS

Global food import bill

At USD 1.94 trillion, the global food import bill (FIB) is forecast to reach another record in 2022. The year-on-year increase will likely be less pronounced than in the previous year, owing to the falling purchasing power of importers at a time when food prices are at all-time highs. Worryingly, many economically vulnerable countries are paying more while receiving less food.

Global agricultural input import bill

The global agricultural input import bill (IIB) is forecast to reach an all-time high of USD 424 billion in 2022, representing a near 50-percent increase from 2021 and reaching more than twice the level registered in 2020. This sharp increase is almost entirely on account of soaring costs of inputs, while growth in imported volumes remains subdued.

Ocean Freight Market developments

Despite generally buoyant trade in grains and oilseeds, as well as challenging logistics in some areas, freight rates for the transportation of dry bulk commodities took a significant step down over the past six months, as geopolitical tensions, export restrictions and global recessionary fears weighed on market sentiment and curbed chartering activity.

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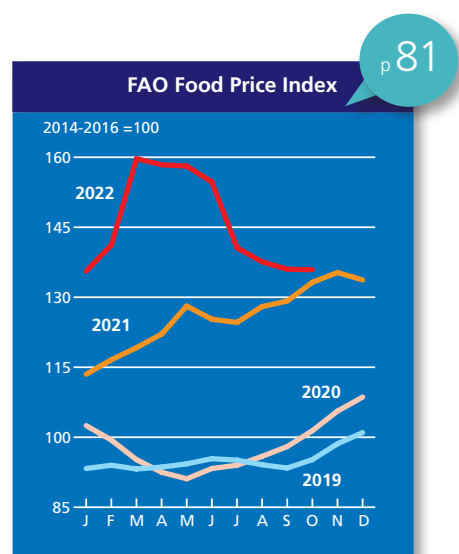
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Food Outlook is published twice a year, normally in June and November. The June report contains a more detailed market analysis while the November report only provides summary market assessments (Markets at a glance).



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The *Food Outlook* report is a product of the FAO Markets and Trade Division of the Economic and Social Development stream. This report was prepared under the overall guidance of Boubaker Ben-Belhassen, Director and Upali W. Galketi Aratchilage, Senior Economist. Market summaries were written by a team of economists, whose names appear under their respective contributions. A contribution by the International Grains Council on ocean freight rates for the market indicators section is also gratefully acknowledged. The report benefited from research support from many staff, namely, David Bedford, Harout Dekermendjian, Grace Maria Karumathy, Lavinia Lucarelli, Emanuele Marocco, Emanuele Mazzini, Marco Milo, Fabio Palmeri, and the Fisheries and Aquaculture Statistics Team and GLOBEFISH.

Special thanks go to David Bedford and Lavinia Lucarelli for preparing the charts and statistical tables and to Valentina Banti for her administrative support. Additionally, the team is grateful to Ettore Vecchione for the desktop publishing and Rosemary D. Allison for her valuable editorial assistance.

MARKETS ATA GLANCE

WHEAT

FAO's forecast for world wheat production in 2022/23 stands at a record 784 million tonnes, up 0.6 percent from last season. Significant harvest recoveries in Canada and the Russian Federation are expected to make up the bulk of the year-on-year increase and offset production declines foreseen in several countries, including Argentina, Australia, the European Union, India, Morocco and, especially, Ukraine.

At 775 million tonnes, total wheat utilization is seen expanding marginally in 2022/23, by 0.3 percent, from 2021/22, mostly driven by higher food consumption of wheat, which is forecast to continue rising in line with population growth, as well as a greater industrial use. By contrast, high wheat prices relative to feed grains, maize in particular, will likely reduce feed use of wheat in 2022/23, largely in China and, to a lesser extent, the United States of America, where supplies are tight.

Based on the latest global production and utilization forecasts, global wheat inventories are expected to rise above opening levels by 2.0 percent in 2022/23 to 300 million tonnes, the highest level on record. However, most of the projected accumulation of wheat stocks is expected to occur in China and the Russian Federation. Excluding these two countries, wheat inventories in the rest of the world are predicted to fall by more than 8 percent below their opening levels, led by drawdowns expected in India, the European Union and the United States of America, as well as several countries in Africa and Asia.

World wheat trade in 2022/23 (July/June) is forecast to contract by 1.0 percent from the 2021/22 record level, down to 194 million tonnes, mostly reflecting export disruptions and expectations of lower import demand in some countries due to bigger domestic harvests. Despite greater recent shipments due to the Black Sea Grain Initiative, wheat exports from Ukraine in 2022/23 are forecast to be well below average and last season's level because of a slower pace of exports and ongoing logistical challenges. Export restrictions to protect domestic supplies are expected to reduce wheat sales from India, while reduced production will likely curb Argentina's exports. On the import side, anticipated smaller purchases by China, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Kazakhstan, on account of bigger national harvests, are seen to be reducing wheat import demand.

For additional analyses and updates, see:

FAO Cereal Supply and Demand Brief
<http://www.fao.org/worldfoodsituation>

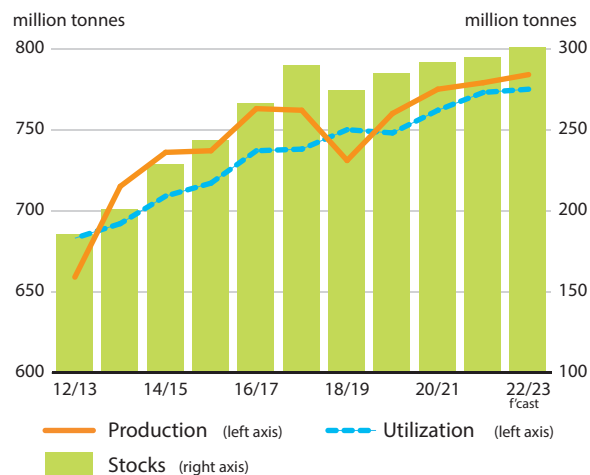
Crop Prospects and Food Situation
<http://www.fao.org/giews/reports/crop-prospects>

AMIS Market Monitor
<http://www.amis-outlook.org/amis-monitoring>

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Erin Collier
Jonathan Pound (Production)

WHEAT PRODUCTION, UTILIZATION AND STOCKS



Source: FAO

WORLD WHEAT MARKET AT A GLANCE

| | 2020/21 | 2021/22 estim. | 2022/23 f'cast | Change 2022/23 over 2021/22 |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|---|
| | million tonnes | | | % |
| WORLD BALANCE | | | | |
| Production | 775.0 | 779.3 | 783.8 | 0.6 |
| Trade¹ | 189.4 | 195.7 | 193.7 | -1.0 |
| Total utilization | 761.8 | 773.0 | 775.0 | 0.3 |
| Food | 525.5 | 529.5 | 535.3 | 1.1 |
| Feed | 147.9 | 151.7 | 146.8 | -3.2 |
| Other uses | 88.5 | 91.8 | 92.9 | 1.3 |
| Ending stocks² | 291.5 | 293.7 | 299.6 | 2.0 |
| SUPPLY AND DEMAND INDICATORS | | | | |
| Per caput food consumption: | | | | |
| World (kg/yr) | 67.0 | 67.0 | 67.1 | 0.3 |
| LIFDC (kg/yr) | 58.2 | 57.9 | 57.6 | -0.5 |
| World stocks-to-use ratio (%) | 37.7 | 37.9 | 38.0 | |
| Major exporters stocks-to-disappearance ratio³ (%) | 15.2 | 16.0 | 17.5 | |
| FAO WHEAT PRICE INDEX⁴ (2014–2016=100) | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 Jan–Oct. | % Change Jan/Oct 2022 over Jan/Oct 2021 |
| | 101 | 132 | 167 | 23.9 |

¹ Trade refers to exports based on a common July/June marketing season.

² May not equal the difference between supply (defined as production plus carryover stocks) and total utilization due to differences in individual country marketing years.

³ Major exporters include Argentina, Australia, Canada, the European Union, Kazakhstan, the Russian Federation, Ukraine and the United States of America.

⁴ Derived from the International Grains Council (IGC) wheat index.

Source: FAO

COARSE GRAINS

Total production of coarse grains is forecast to fall by 2.8 percent in 2022, down to 1 467 million tonnes, the lowest output since 2019. The foreseen year-on-year fall stems predominantly from an anticipated decline in maize production, led by smaller harvests in the European Union, Ukraine and the United States of America. World sorghum production is also forecast to decline, owing mostly to a lower output expected in the United States, while global barley production is seen rising.

Because of lower availabilities, world total utilization of coarse grains is forecast to decline by 1.2 percent in 2022/23, marking the first drop in over a decade. The biggest contraction is foreseen in feed use of coarse grains, underpinned by expectations of a sharp fall in feed use of maize, especially in the United States and the European Union due to tight supplies, as well as lower feed use of barley and sorghum. Industrial use of coarse grains is also forecast to fall in 2022/23, mostly in China and the United States.

With global consumption predicted to outweigh production, coarse grain inventories are forecast to fall by 5.3 percent in 2022/23 to their lowest levels since 2013/14. The bulk of the expected contraction is attributed to maize inventory drawdowns, especially in China, the European Union and the United States. It is also expected that global sorghum stocks will decline below their opening levels, while a build-up of barley stocks in the Russian Federation is seen raising global barley inventories.

World trade in coarse grains is forecast to decline by 3.4 percent in 2022/23 (July/June), compared to 2021/22. Anticipated declines in barley and sorghum trade make up most of the forecast overall drop, driven by smaller purchases of both grains by China and lower barley imports by Türkiye. On the export side, sorghum shipments by the United States, as well as barley sales from Australia and Ukraine, are all expected to decline following smaller harvests, in addition to trade disruptions in the latter. Global maize trade is forecast to decline only marginally in 2022/23, with record exports from Brazil forecast to nearly balance a likely fall in sales by the United States, and, to a lesser extent, Argentina and the European Union. Ukraine's maize exports could approach last season's level, pending the future of the Black Sea Grain Initiative. Expected lower maize imports by Canada and China are seen outweighing an anticipated increase in purchases by the European Union to compensate for reduced production.

For additional analyses and updates, see:

FAO Cereal Supply and Demand Brief
<http://www.fao.org/worldfoodsituation>

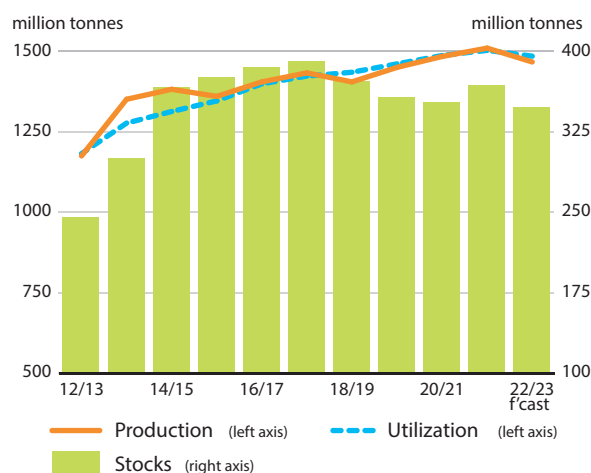
Crop Prospects and Food Situation
<http://www.fao.org/giews/reports/crop-prospects>

AMIS Market Monitor
<http://www.amis-outlook.org/amis-monitoring>

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COARSE GRAIN PRODUCTION, UTILIZATION AND STOCKS



Source: FAO

WORLD COARSE GRAIN MARKET AT A GLANCE

| | 2020/21 | 2021/22 estim. | 2022/23 f'cast | Change 2021/22 over 2020/21 |
|--|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|---|
| | <i>million tonnes</i> | | | <i>%</i> |
| WORLD BALANCE | | | | |
| Production | 1 483.6 | 1 509.9 | 1 467.2 | -2.8 |
| Trade¹ | 238.9 | 230.0 | 222.3 | -3.4 |
| Total utilization | 1 486.5 | 1 503.1 | 1 485.0 | -1.2 |
| Food | 221.0 | 223.0 | 224.7 | 0.8 |
| Feed | 872.8 | 878.2 | 864.3 | -1.6 |
| Other uses | 392.7 | 401.9 | 396.0 | -1.5 |
| Ending stocks² | 350.8 | 366.7 | 347.5 | -5.3 |
| SUPPLY AND DEMAND INDICATORS | | | | |
| Per caput food consumption: | | | | |
| World (kg/yr) | 28.2 | 28.5 | 28.2 | -1.2 |
| LIFDC (kg/yr) | 48.2 | 49.1 | 47.7 | -2.9 |
| World stocks-to-use ratio (%) | 23.3 | 24.7 | 22.4 | |
| Major exporters stocks-to-disappearance ratio³ (%) | 11.8 | 13.5 | 12.8 | |
| FAO COARSE GRAIN PRICE INDEX (2014–2016=100) | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 Jan–Oct. | % Change Jan/Oct 2022 over Jan/Oct 2021 |
| | 102 | 145 | 171 | 15.6 |

¹ Trade refers to exports based on a common July/June marketing season.

² May not equal the difference between supply (defined as production plus carryover stocks) and total utilization due to differences in individual country marketing years.

³ Major exporters include Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, the European Union, the Russian Federation, Ukraine and the United States of America.

Source: FAO

Although inclement weather and sharp hikes in input costs are predicted to lower world rice output for the first time in three years, the 2022/23 global harvest is still envisaged to remain at an overall average level of 512.6 million tonnes (milled basis). Asia is seen largely underpinning this result, thanks to a resilient level of plantings, which should help to counteract some of the yield declines anticipated to stem chiefly from poorly distributed rains, especially in Southern Asia. Output is also forecast to recover in Africa, with positive results likewise registered in Oceania. Production expectations are negative elsewhere, in particular for the United States of America and Europe, where rice harvests are set to fall to multi-decade lows.

Global use of rice for food is predicted to remain robust in 2022/23, expanding in tandem with population growth to reach 426.5 million tonnes. Conversely, after reaching extraordinary highs in 2021/22, animal feed and industrial uses of rice may contract. This could result in total world utilization of rice in 2022/23 declining by 0.7 percent year-on-year, to 518.3 million tonnes.

The outlook for international trade in rice in 2023 (January–December) is dampened by prospects of tighter exportable availabilities, as well as uncertainties surrounding the impact of the slowdown in economic growth and the strength of the United States dollar on import demand. This is so, even if efforts to compensate for domestic production shortfalls and mitigate the impact of food price inflation through imports could keep volumes traded across the globe at a comparatively abundant level of 52.9 million tonnes.

Global rice stocks at the close of 2022/23 marketing seasons are forecast at 193.4 million tonnes, 1.8 percent below their record opening levels, but still the third largest volume on record. This relative abundance mainly reflects expectations of stock accumulations in China and India, which could overshadow a forecast 8.1-percent drawdown in aggregate inventories held by all other countries.

International rice prices have moved up for the large part of 2022, reversing most of the declines registered in 2021, due to large exportable availabilities. Supply constraints in the Japonica and basmati markets contributed to the price increases, as did strong demand for Indica varieties and export policy changes in India. Reflective of these trends, the FAO All Rice Price Index averaged 112.0 points in October 2022, up 2.5 percent from May and 12.1 percent above its year-earlier level.

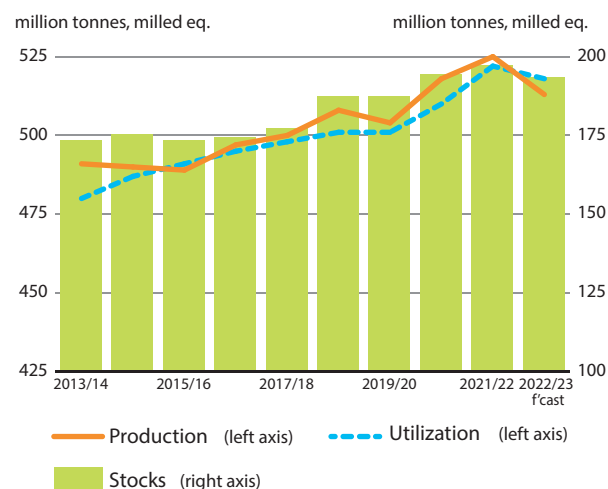
For additional analyses and updates, see:

- FAO Rice Price Update
<https://www.fao.org/markets-and-trade/commodities/rice/fao-rice-price-update/>
- Cereal Supply and Demand Brief
<http://www.fao.org/worldfoodsituation/csdb/>
- AMIS Market Monitor
<http://www.amis-outlook.org/amis-monitoring>

Contact:

Shirley Mustafa

RICE PRODUCTION, UTILIZATION AND STOCKS



Source: FAO

WORLD RICE MARKET AT A GLANCE

| | 2020/21 | 2021/22 estim. | 2022/23 f'cast | Change 2022/23 over 2021/22 |
|--|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|---|
| | <i>million tonnes</i> | | | <i>%</i> |
| WORLD BALANCE | | | | |
| Production | 518.1 | 525.1 | 512.6 | -2.4 |
| Trade¹ | 51.6 | 53.8 | 52.9 | -1.6 |
| Total utilization | 510.3 | 522.0 | 518.3 | -0.7 |
| Food | 417.5 | 422.2 | 426.5 | 1.0 |
| Ending stocks² | 193.6 | 196.9 | 193.4 | -1.8 |
| SUPPLY AND DEMAND INDICATORS | | | | |
| Per caput food consumption: | | | | |
| World (kg/yr) | 53.2 | 53.4 | 53.5 | 0.2 |
| LIFDC (kg/yr) | 51.6 | 51.7 | 51.8 | 0.1 |
| World stocks-to-use ratio (%) | 37.1 | 38.0 | 37.0 | |
| Major exporters stocks-to-disappearance ratio (%)³ | 28.5 | 29.7 | 29.6 | |
| FAO RICE PRICE INDEX (2014–2016=100) | | | | |
| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 Jan–Oct. | % Change Jan/Oct 2022 over Jan/Oct 2021 |
| | 110 | 106 | 107 | 0.1 |

¹ Calendar year exports (second year shown).

² May not equal the difference between supply (defined as production plus carryover stocks) and utilization due to differences in individual country marketing years.

³ Major exporters include India, Pakistan, Thailand, the United States of America and Viet Nam.

Source: FAO

OILCROPS

Global oilseed production in 2022/23 is forecast to rebound from the previous season to an all-time high, primarily driven by expected output recoveries of soybean and rapeseed, which more than offset a likely drop in sunflower seed production. The anticipated record world soybean production is chiefly underpinned by a markedly higher output expected in Brazil, assuming normal weather conditions, whereas the crop in the United States of America could fall slightly because of lower yields. International rapeseed production is predicted to rise sizeably, thanks to favourable outlooks across Australia, Canada and the European Union. By contrast, world sunflower seed production is seen declining, as the war in Ukraine has disrupted sowing activities significantly, while yields are also expected to fall as a result of shortages of inputs. In the case of palm oil, global output is forecast to rise modestly, as lingering labour shortage issues in Malaysia continue to constrain the potential for a higher growth rate.

In 2022/23, world oils/fats consumption is anticipated to recover from an exceptional slowdown registered in 2021/22 amid elevated costs, while global oilmeal uptake is also seen expanding moderately after stagnating during the previous season, linked to expectations of growing feed demand mainly in China (mainland). Meanwhile, international trade in vegetable oils and oilmeals is forecast to rebound after contracting for two consecutive seasons, on account of anticipated improving global supplies and larger import purchases, particularly from Asia.

With the global output of oilcrop derived products seen exceeding consumption, a replenishment of world stocks is envisaged for both oils/fats and oilmeals by the end of the 2022/23 season, although the stocks-to-use ratios for both products are anticipated to remain below their respective five-year averages, implying relatively tight market outlooks. In line with such fundamentals, international prices of oilseeds, vegetable oils and oilmeals continued hovering around multi-year high levels in recent months, after spiking to all-time highs in early 2022.

In the coming months, the markets of oilcrops and their by-products will be influenced by numerous uncertainties. These include climatic conditions in major growing regions, consumption patterns associated with global economic prospects, the war in Ukraine, changes in trade policies, the direction of biodiesel admixture mandates and crude oil prices.

For additional analyses and updates, see:

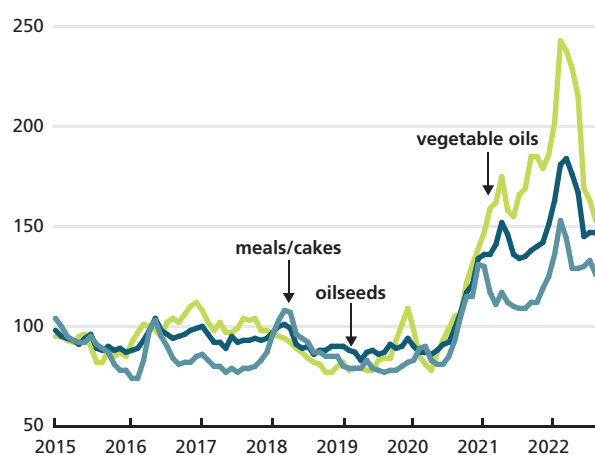
Oilcrops Monthly Price and Policy Update
<https://www.fao.org/markets-and-trade/publications/en/?querystring=Oilseeds>

AMIS Market Monitor
<http://www.amis-outlook.org/amis-monitoring>

Contact:

Di Yang

FAO MONTHLY INTERNATIONAL PRICE INDICES FOR OILSEEDS, VEGETABLE OILS AND MEALS/CAKES (2014-2016=100)



Source: FAO

WORLD OILCROP AND PRODUCT MARKET AT A GLANCE

| | 2020/21 | 2021/22 estim. | 2022/23 f'cast | Change: 2022/23 over 2021/22 |
|---|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--|
| | <i>million tonnes</i> | | | <i>%</i> |
| TOTAL OILCROPS | | | | |
| Production | 617.8 | 611.7 | 654.5 | 7.0 |
| OILS AND FATS | | | | |
| Production | 241.6 | 245.1 | 255.4 | 4.2 |
| Supply | 276.6 | 276.4 | 287.4 | 4.0 |
| Utilization | 245.9 | 243.5 | 251.9 | 3.4 |
| Trade | 132.7 | 125.6 | 136.3 | 8.5 |
| Global stocks-to-use ratio (%) | 12.7 | 13.2 | 13.6 | |
| Major exporters stocks-to-disappearance ratio (%) | 9.3 | 10.8 | 10.1 | |
| MEALS AND CAKES | | | | |
| Production | 160.2 | 157.4 | 170.2 | 8.1 |
| Supply | 190.5 | 185.0 | 195.0 | 5.4 |
| Utilization | 160.2 | 160.3 | 164.4 | 2.6 |
| Trade | 103.0 | 100.7 | 107.1 | 6.3 |
| Global stocks-to-use ratio (%) | 17.2 | 15.5 | 16.8 | |
| Major exporters stocks-to-disappearance ratio (%) | 9.3 | 9.1 | 9.2 | |
| FAO PRICE INDICES (2014-2016=100) | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 Jan-Oct. | % Change Jan/Oct 2022 over Jan/Oct 2021 |
| Oilseeds | 97 | 139 | 160 | 15.0 |
| Meals/cakes | 92 | 116 | 133 | 15.1 |
| Vegetable oils | 99 | 165 | 195 | 20.9 |

Note: For explanations on definitions and coverage kindly refer to previous issues of Food Outlook.

Source: FAO

FAO's preliminary forecast for the 2022/23 (October/September) season pegs world sugar production at 179.6 million tonnes, up 4.5 million tonnes, or 2.6 percent, from the 2021/22 outturn. The increase is largely attributed to expectations of a significant recovery in Brazil's production, the world's largest sugar producer and exporter, and larger crops in China and Thailand that more than offset likely reductions in the European Union and Pakistan. While production prospects in India, the world's second largest sugar producer, are favourable, sugar output is anticipated to fall short of record level of 2021/22, as additional volumes of sugarcane are foreseen to be diverted for ethanol production.

Global sugar consumption is seen increasing for a third successive season in 2022/23, up 1 million tonnes, or 0.6 percent, from the previous season. Overall, the year-on-year growth in consumption is expected to mostly originate in Africa, driven by population growth and urbanization, and Asia, reflecting robust demand from the food processing industry. However, the growth pace of global sugar consumption will likely be muted and lower than the long-term trend, amid the projected significant deceleration in global economic growth in 2022/2023. The slower increase in consumption, compared to production, is expected to push the sugar market into a global surplus of 4.9 million tonnes in 2022/23.

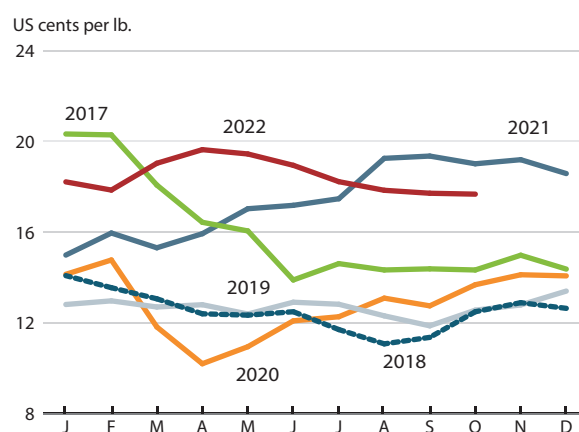
The forecast for the world sugar trade in 2022/23 stands at 61.2 million tonnes, which corresponds to a 1.8-percent increase over the estimated volume for 2021/22. Foreseen higher exports from Brazil and Thailand will likely outweigh expected lower shipments from India, which are forecast to be down from their record level in 2021/22. On the import side, it is anticipated that strong purchases will be made by traditional importers, in particular China, the largest international sugar buyer, and Indonesia. Imports by the European Union are set to increase from last year, based on prospects of a reduced domestic sugar output.

After reaching a five-year high in April 2022, international sugar prices generally decreased in the following months. The price declines were mainly the result of a slowdown in the global economic activity coupled with overall greater world availabilities. Further downward pressure on sugar prices was exerted by lower ethanol prices, which prompted a larger use of sugarcane to produce sugar in Brazil, and the weakening of the Brazilian real against the United States dollar, which prompted greater exports.

Contact:

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INTERNATIONAL SUGAR PRICES



Source: Prices refer to the Sugar No. 11 contract traded at the New York Intercontinental Exchange (ICE)

WORLD SUGAR MARKET AT A GLANCE

| | 2020/21 | 2021/22 estim. | 2022/23 f'cast | Change: 2022/23 over 2021/22 |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|---|
| | million tonnes | | | % |
| WORLD BALANCE | | | | |
| Production | 169.1 | 175.1 | 179.6 | 2.6 |
| Trade* | 60.4 | 60.1 | 61.2 | 1.8 |
| Total utilization | 170.1 | 173.7 | 174.7 | 0.6 |
| Ending stocks | 102.4 | 103.7 | 108.5 | 4.6 |
| SUPPLY AND DEMAND INDICATORS | | | | |
| Per caput food consumption: | | | | |
| World (kg/yr) | 21.7 | 22.0 | 21.9 | -0.2 |
| LIFDC (kg/yr) | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.7 | -1.2 |
| World stocks-to-use ratio (%) | 60.2 | 59.7 | 62.1 | 4.0 |
| ISA DAILY PRICE AVERAGE (US cents/lb) | | | | |
| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 Jan-Oct. | % Change Jan/Oct 2022 over Jan/Oct 2021 |
| | 12.9 | 17.7 | 18.5 | 6.2 |

* Trade refers to exports based on a common October/September marketing season.

Source: FAO

MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS

World meat production in 2022 is forecast at 360 million tonnes (in carcass weight equivalent), up by 1.2 percent from 2021. Much of the expansion is foreseen to originate in Asia, mainly for pig meat in China, amid recovery from the African swine fever disease, and in South America, notably for bovine and poultry meats, reflecting solid international demand, which will likely be offset by expected production declines in Europe. Meat production systems worldwide could register setbacks in 2022 amid producer margin erosion resulting from rising input costs, animal diseases and unfavourable weather conditions. In some countries, this situation has led to high and premature liquidation of animals, inducing carcass weight to decline, reduced overall meat production, or the scaling down of production to ensure financial buoyancy. While COVID-19-related physical-distancing requirements have been significantly relaxed, they continue to disrupt meat production value chains and limit the normal market functioning in some countries.

World meat trade in 2022 is forecast to total nearly 42 million tonnes, down by 0.8 percent from 2021, principally due to a predicted decline in pig meat imports by China because of rising internal production and lower domestic prices earlier in the year. Meat imports across many other countries are likely to be subdued, reflecting economic downturns and high world meat prices. By contrast, meat purchases by several countries are expected to increase, including the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the European Union, the United States of America and the Republic of Korea, mainly because of higher internal demand. Nevertheless, tight supplies and high domestic demand will likely limit meat shipments from large exporters, such as the European Union, the United States of America, Canada and New Zealand. By contrast, higher meat exports are forecast for Brazil, China, Türkiye, India and Thailand, benefitting from high domestic availabilities and the strength of the United States dollar.

After rising almost uninterruptedly since October 2020, the FAO Meat Price Index reached an all-time high in June 2022, driven mainly by tight supplies across nearly all meat types from key exporting countries. Meanwhile, global meat import demand has been sluggish in recent months, impacted by economic downturns, high food import costs and financial constraints, less-buoyant food service sales, and increased domestic availability in a few large meat-producing countries.

For additional analyses and updates, see:

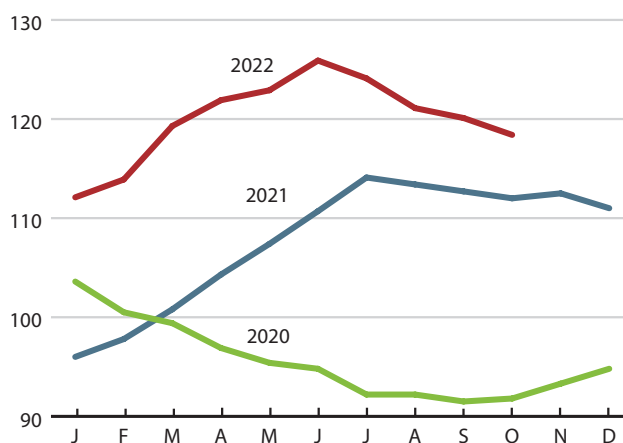
Meat Market Review
https://www.fao.org/markets-and-trade/publications/en/?news_files=113402

Meat Market Review: Emerging trends and outlook 2022 (forthcoming)

Contact:

Upali Galketi Aratchilage
 Emanuele Marocco

FAO INTERNATIONAL MEAT PRICE INDEX (2014–2016 = 100)



Source: FAO

WORLD MEAT MARKET AT A GLANCE

| | 2020 | 2021 <i>estim.</i> | 2022 <i>f'cast</i> | | Change: 2022 over 2021 |
|---|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------|---|
| | | | June | Nov. | |
| | million tonnes (carcass weight equivalent) | | | | % |
| WORLD BALANCE | | | | | |
| Production | 340.3 | 355.7 | 360.5 | 360.1 | 1.2 |
| Bovine meat | 71.9 | 72.8 | 73.2 | 73.9 | 1.4 |
| Poultry meat | 136.1 | 137.9 | 138.8 | 138.8 | 0.6 |
| Pig meat | 109.9 | 122.4 | 125.6 | 124.6 | 1.8 |
| Ovine meat | 16.2 | 16.3 | 16.6 | 16.5 | 0.9 |
| Trade | 41.7 | 42.0 | 42.3 | 41.6 | -0.8 |
| Bovine meat | 11.7 | 12.1 | 12.4 | 12.7 | 5.2 |
| Poultry meat | 15.5 | 15.8 | 16.2 | 16.2 | 2.8 |
| Pig meat | 13.0 | 12.7 | 12.2 | 11.3 | -11.3 |
| Ovine meat | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| SUPPLY AND DEMAND INDICATORS | | | | | |
| Per caput food consumption: | | | | | |
| World (kg/year) | 43.1 | 44.7 | 45.1 | 44.9 | 0.3 |
| Trade - share of prod. (%) | 12.3 | 11.8 | 11.7 | 11.6 | -2.0 |
| FAO MEAT PRICE INDEX (2014–2016=100) | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | | % Change |
| | | | <i>Jan–Oct.</i> | | Jan/Oct 2022 over Jan/Oct 2021 |
| | 96 | 108 | 120 | | 12.2 |

Source: FAO

MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS

World milk production in 2022 is forecast at 930 million tonnes, up by 0.6 percent from 2021, the slowest growth pace in the last two decades. Much of the expansion is foreseen to originate in India and Pakistan on rising dairy herds, although at slower growth rates than in earlier years due to animal disease outbreaks and extreme weather events, and in China, sustained by large-scale dairy operations. These predicted output increases will likely be nearly offset by possible output contractions in several countries. Most notable declines are anticipated in Ukraine, impacted by the ongoing war, and in Brazil, the European Union, Türkiye, New Zealand and Australia, owing to extreme weather events, labour shortages and high input costs, leading to squeezed profit margins.

Global trade in dairy products in 2022 is forecast at 85 million tonnes (in milk equivalents), down by 3.4 percent from 2021, which would represent the first decline in nearly two decades. The anticipated trade contraction is primarily attributable to a likely 15 percent decline in imports by China, mostly of whey and milk powders, starting from April, on high inventories, rising domestic milk production and lower food services sales related to COVID-19-related measures. Imports are also forecast to drop significantly in Viet Nam, the Russian Federation and Bangladesh, reflecting lower consumer purchases, and in Sri Lanka, because of limited foreign exchange availability. By contrast, imports by the Philippines, Indonesia and Mexico are anticipated to increase markedly, partially offsetting the declines expected elsewhere. On the supply side, New Zealand, the European Union, Belarus and Türkiye may register steep drops in exports, which could be partially compensated by higher shipments from Mexico, India, Argentina and the United States.

The FAO Dairy Price Index rose steadily since May 2020, except for four months from June to September 2021, reaching near record highs in June 2022, only 4 percent below the all-time high that the index reached in December 2013. This episode of price increase was mainly driven by the tightening of global markets on the back of lower supplies from Western Europe and Oceania. Since June, however, international dairy prices have been declining, underpinned by lower global import demand, notwithstanding the continued tight supply situation in several leading exporting countries.

For additional analyses and updates, see:

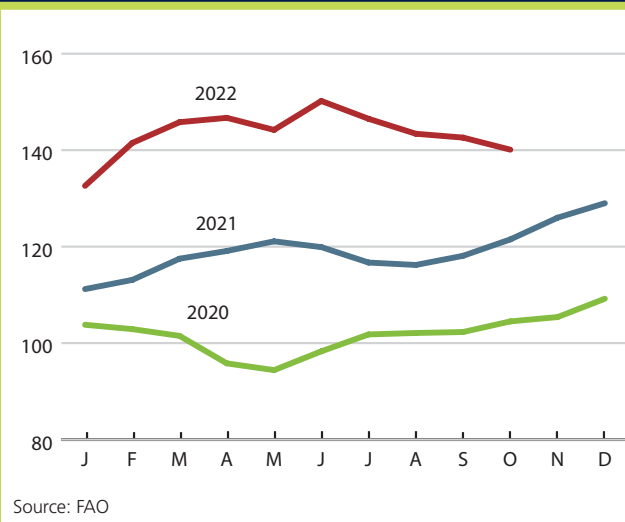
Dairy Market Review
https://www.fao.org/markets-and-trade/publications/en/?news_files=113040

Dairy Market Review: Emerging trends and outlook 2022 (forthcoming)

Contact:

Upali Galketi Aratchilage
 Harout Dekermendjian

FAO INTERNATIONAL DAIRY PRICE INDEX (2014–2016 = 100)



WORLD DAIRY MARKET AT A GLANCE

| | 2020 | 2021 estim. | 2022 f'cast | | Change: 2022 over 2021 |
|--|-------|----------------|-------------------------------------|-------|---|
| | | | June | Nov. | |
| | | | million tonnes (milk equivalent) | | % |
| WORLD BALANCE | | | | | |
| Total milk production | 912.6 | 924.8 | 937.3 | 929.9 | 0.6 |
| Total trade | 86.6 | 88.1 | 87.8 | 85.1 | -3.4 |
| SUPPLY AND DEMAND INDICATORS | | | | | |
| Per caput food consumption: | | | | | |
| World (kg/year) | 116.4 | 116.9 | 117.8 | 116.5 | -0.3 |
| Trade - share of prod. (%) | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.4 | 9.2 | -3.9 |
| FAO DAIRY PRICE INDEX (2014–2016=100) | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 Jan–Oct. | | %Change Jan/Oct 2022 over Jan/Oct 2021 |
| | 102 | 119 | 143 | | 22.1 |

Source: FAO

FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS

Total fisheries and aquaculture production is expected to increase globally by 1.2 percent in 2022 to 184.1 million tonnes. Output from aquaculture is forecast to grow by 2.6 percent, remaining marginally behind its long-term growth rate (3.7 percent between 2015–2020), as producers grapple with high input costs and market uncertainties, such as high freight rates and reduced consumer purchasing power. High fuel prices, lower quotas on major stocks, and poor weather in some key fishing grounds have all contributed to a slowdown in capture fisheries, which is forecast to fall by 0.2 percent in 2022. Looking towards 2023, aquaculture production is forecast to continue to rise, while that of capture fisheries will remain essentially flat.

The FAO Fish Price Index (FPI) stood at 119 points in September 2022, down 16 points from June 2022, when overall fish prices reached historic highs due to revived demand following the pandemic slump. However, September 2022 prices remained strong compared with September 2021, demonstrating a 20-point rise in the FPI. Prices of aquaculture products have since fallen back to previous levels, mainly because of reduced feed costs. A slowing global economy has reduced consumer purchasing power, and is likely to increase price-sensitivity in the near future. Tighter supplies have kept prices of capture fisheries high, with limited quotas for key whitefish and small pelagic fisheries exerting upward pressure on prices.

Trade volumes in live weight equivalent are forecast to increase in 2022. However, the higher prices will lead to a substantial increase in the value of trade. Much of this growth will stem from record-breaking salmon prices in the first half of the year and sustained high prices for whitefish and small pelagics. Overall, the value of global trade is projected to increase from USD 174.8 billion in 2021 to USD 193.5 billion in 2022, which would represent a surge of 10.7 percent. Trade values had slumped in 2020, largely due to reduced volumes, before rising by 16 percent in 2021 as economies reopened. In particular, China (mainland), Chile, Ecuador and Norway will account for most of this increase.

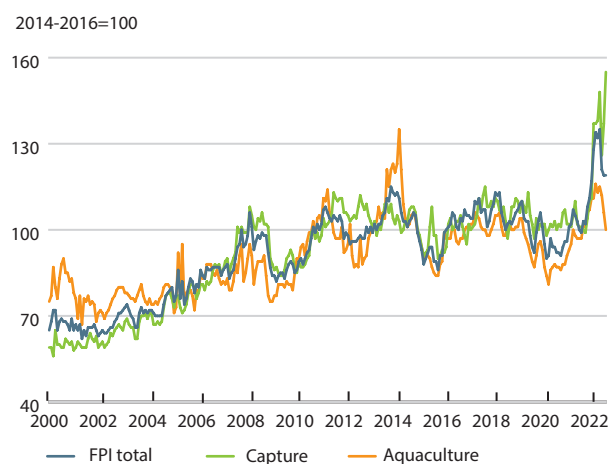
For additional analyses and updates, see:

The GLOBEFISH market reports at <http://www.fao.org/in-action/globefish/market-reports>

Contact:

Audun Lem
Stefania Vannuccini

FISH PRICE INDEX (2014-2016 = 100)



Source of the raw data for the FAO Fish Price Index: EUMOFA, INFOFISH, INFOPECSA, INFOYU, Statistics Norway.

WORLD FISH MARKET AT A GLANCE

| | 2020 | 2021 estim. | 2022 f'cast | Change: 2022 over 2021 |
|---|---------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|--|
| | million tonnes (live weight) | | | % |
| WORLD BALANCE¹ | | | | |
| Production | 177.8 | 182.0 | 184.1 | 1.2 |
| Capture fisheries | 90.3 | 92.3 | 92.1 | -0.2 |
| Aquaculture | 87.5 | 89.7 | 92.0 | 2.6 |
| Trade value (exports USD billion) | 150.9 | 174.8 | 193.5 | 10.7 |
| Trade volume (live weight) | 64.3 | 68.3 | 68.9 | 0.8 |
| Total utilization | 177.8 | 182.0 | 184.1 | 1.2 |
| Food | 157.4 | 161.1 | 163.7 | 1.6 |
| Feed | 16.4 | 16.9 | 16.4 | -2.8 |
| Other uses | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 1.1 |
| SUPPLY AND DEMAND INDICATORS | | | | |
| Per caput food consumption: | | | | |
| Food fish (kg/yr) | 20.1 | 20.4 | 20.5 | 0.8 |
| From capture fisheries (kg/year) | 8.9 | 9.0 | 9.0 | -0.5 |
| From aquaculture (kg/year) | 11.2 | 11.3 | 11.5 | 1.8 |
| FAO FISH PRICE INDEX² (2014–2016=100) | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 Jan–Sep. | % Change Sep 2022 over Sep 2021 |
| | 94.9 | 101.7 | 124.0 | 22.8 |

Source: FAO

¹ Data do not include aquatic mammals, crocodiles, alligators, caimans and algae.

² Source of the raw data for the FAO Fish Price Index: EUMOFA, INFOFISH, INFOPECSA, INFOYU, Statistics Norway.

MARKET POLICY DEVELOPMENTS

GRAINS: MAJOR POLICY DEVELOPMENTS MID-MAY 2022 TO MID-OCTOBER 2022*

| AREA | COMMODITY | DATE | POLICY INSTRUMENT | DESCRIPTION |
|------------|-----------|--------|--------------------------------|---|
| Albania | Wheat | Aug-22 | Production subsidy | Announced that farmers growing wheat will receive financial assistance of ALL 30 000 (USD 251) per cultivated hectare. The measure aims to increase local wheat production as international prices rise. |
| Algeria | Maize | Aug-22 | Import policy | Announced that maize is exempted from the National Agency for the Promotion of Foreign Trade (ALGEX)'s new import licensing requirements introduced in April 2022. |
| Argentina | Maize | May-22 | Export quota | Increased its annual maize export quota for maize harvested during the 2021/2022 season (from 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022) from 25 to 30 million tonnes. While the annual maize export quota for the 2022/23 harvest season (from 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023) was set at 10 million tonnes. |
| | Wheat | May-22 | GMO policy | Approved the planting of genetically modified organism wheat (HB4). The seed is drought-tolerant and resistant to the herbicide glufosinate-ammonium. |
| | Grains | Jun-22 | Government market intervention | Announced an ARS 10 billion (USD 83.1 million) credit line to finance acquisition of agricultural machinery. The credit line is open to all agricultural small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and other undertakings that are already clients of the bank. It will be valid until 31 August 2022. |
| | Maize | Jul-22 | Export quota | Revised up its annual maize export quota set in May 2022, from 30 to 36 million tonnes. |
| | Maize | Sep-22 | Biofuel policy | Updated the domestic prices of bioethanol made from sugarcane and maize, to take account of inflationary pressures. The price for maize-based bioethanol was updated from ARS 96.3 (USD 0.65) to ARS 107.4 (USD 0.72). The price of biodiesel was also updated (from ARS 198 143 (USD 1350) to ARS 220 000 (USD 1498) per tonne). |
| Azerbaijan | Wheat | Aug-22 | Government procurement | Increased the maximum allowed local prices for flour. Upper price limit for a bag of flour weighing 50 kg was increased from AZN 35.9 (USD 422 per tonne) to AZN 40.7 (USD 478 per tonne). |
| Belarus | Wheat | Jul-22 | Export ban | Resumed exports ban (which had been in place from March until June) on wheat flour for three months in order to protect the domestic market. |
| | Grains | Sep-22 | Export ban | Extended for additional six months the existing temporary ban on exports of wheat and meslin, rye, barley, oats, maize, buckwheat, millet, triticale and other cereals, as well as rapeseed, sunflower seeds and other products. The ban was initially introduced on 26 August 2021. |
| | Wheat | Oct-22 | Export ban | Extended for additional three months the ban on the exports of wheat flour. |

| AREA | COMMODITY | DATE | POLICY INSTRUMENT | DESCRIPTION |
|------------------|-----------------|--------|--------------------------------|--|
| Brazil | Grains | Jun-22 | Government market intervention | Released their annual "Plano Safra 2022/23" (Harvest Plan 2022/23) with BRL 340.8 billion (USD 65.8 billion) in available funds, which represents an increase of 36 percent compared to the prior year. Production and marketing programmes have available BRL 246.28 billion (USD 47.5 billion), while investment programmes have available BRL 94.6 billion (USD 18.3 billion). |
| | Maize | Jul-22 | Government market intervention | Released the list of products that fall under the minimum price guarantee income safety net for the current marketing season 2022/2023. Minimum price increases concern in particular those of maize (by 67.7 percent in the states of Mato Grosso and Rondônia; by 107.4 percent in the states of Roraima, Amazonas, Amapá, Acre and Pará). |
| Bulgaria | Grains | Jun-22 | Production subsidy | Announced the provision of a subsidy package of BGN 300 million (USD 161.3 million) to agricultural producer in the second half of 2022 in order to promote domestic production and reduce reliance on imports amid sharp increases in food prices. |
| Canada | Grains | May-22 | Government market intervention | Announced an investment of CAD 4.4 million (about USD 3.4 million) to support three industry organizations in their efforts to promote and to grow Canada's grains exports. In particular, the investment aims to increase and diversify exports to international markets and seize domestic market opportunities through industry-led promotional activities that differentiate Canadian products and producers, and leverage Canada's reputation for high-quality and safe food. |
| Chile | Wheat | Jun-22 | Import tariff | Increased applicable discounts on customs duties on wheat and wheat flour from USD 287.8 to USD 304.2 per tonne and from USD 434.9 to USD 474.55 per tonne, respectively. The discounts have a two-month validity, from 16 June 2022 to 15 August 2022. |
| | Wheat | Aug-22 | Import tariff | Decreased applicable discounts on customs duties on wheat and wheat flour from USD 304.2 to USD 211.82 per tonne and from USD 474.55 to USD 330.44 per tonne, respectively. The discounts have a two-month validity, from 16 August 2022 to 15 October 2022. |
| | Wheat | Oct-22 | Import tariff | Increased applicable discounts on customs duties on wheat and wheat flour from USD 211.82 to USD 272.42 per tonne and from USD 330.44 to USD 440.57 per tonne, respectively. The discounts have a two-month validity, from 16 October 2022 to 15 December 2022. |
| China (mainland) | Grains | May-22 | Subsidies support | China provided a one-time subsidy of CNY 10 billion (USD 1.5 billion) to grain growers to help them cope with rising input costs for the current agricultural season. |
| | Maize | May-22 | Import policy | Signed a Protocol on Phytosanitary Requirements with Brazil to allow maize imports from this country. |
| | Grains | Aug-22 | Production support | Granted subsidies worth CNY 10 billion (USD 1.46 billion) to grain producers. CNY 6.5 billion (USD 949 million) were addressed to ensure water supply for crop irrigation and CNY 3.5 billion (USD 511 million) to support farmers affected by drought to procure agricultural inputs. |
| Maize and Wheat | Wheat | Oct-22 | Government procurement | Increased the Minimum Support Price (MSP) in 2023 for wheat at CNY 2 340 (USD 330) per tonne, 2 percent increase year-on-year. |
| | Maize and Wheat | Oct-22 | Import quota | Announced Tariff Rate Quota (TRQ) for wheat and maize imports in 2023. The quotas were kept unchanged from last year for wheat, at 9.636 million tonnes, and for maize, at 7.2 million tonnes. |

| AREA | COMMODITY | DATE | POLICY INSTRUMENT | DESCRIPTION |
|------------------|-----------------|--------|-------------------------|--|
| China (mainland) | Wheat | Oct-22 | Stocks release | Announced to sell 40 200 tonnes of wheat from its state reserves. The country already sold 41 359 tonnes of its wheat reserves at an auction held previously this month. |
| Colombia | Maize and Wheat | Jun-22 | Import tariff | Approved Decree N° 955/2022 which introduced a new calculation method for establishing the level of import tariffs associated with 200 products, including wheat flour and maize. The new method temporarily excludes 100 percent of the transportation costs from the taxable base of imported goods for the determination of the total customs tariff. This new import tariff will be effective from 5 June 2022 for a duration of 6 months. |
| | Wheat | Jun-22 | Import tariff | Added, through Decree N° 1132/2022, other products, including wheat to the early introduced calculation method for establishing the level of import tariffs. This new import tariff will be effective from 1 July 2022 for a duration of 6 months. |
| | Wheat | Jul-22 | Import tariff | Temporarily lifted import tariffs on wheat grain and wheat flour for a period of two years. The previously applicable tariffs were, respectively set at 5 and 10 percent. |
| | Wheat | May-22 | Import policy | Allowed the importation of wheat with a moisture level of up to 14 percent (previously at 13.5 percent) as of 1 June for a one-year period. |
| Egypt | Wheat | May-22 | Import policy | The International Islamic Trade Finance Corporation (ITFC) doubled its credit limit for wheat imports from USD 3 billion to USD 6 billion to allow for necessary imports amidst higher international prices. |
| | Wheat | May-22 | Export policy | Announced that domestic wheat can be sold only to the government until the end of August. The measure aims to allow the government to reach its 6 million tonne procurement target of wheat. |
| | Wheat | Jun-22 | Export ban | Excluded durum wheat semolina flour from the export ban issued in March, on the condition that exports are only allowed for the three factories in the country that produce this kind of flour. |
| | Wheat | Jun-22 | Government intervention | Received from the European Commission EUR 75 million (USD 80 million) for the expansion of Egypt's wheat storage capacity. |
| | Maize and Wheat | Jun-22 | Export ban | Extended the ban on exporting fava beans, lentils, pasta, wheat, and wheat flour for three additional months. The suspension of exporting cooking oils, freck (green wheat) and maize was extended, as well, for three more months. |
| | Wheat | Jun-22 | Government intervention | Approved the World Bank fund of USD 500 million to finance wheat imports. |
| | Wheat | Jul-22 | Import policy | Cut the minimum protein content for US Hard Red Wheat and Soft Wheat in purchase tenders. The level was set at 10.5 percent from 11-11.5 percent. |
| | Wheat | Aug-22 | Government procurement | Raised the procurement price of local wheat by 13.6 percent, from EGP 800 to EGP 1 000 per ardeb (from USD 300 to USD 340 per tonne), for the 2023 season. The new procurement price is indicative and subject to increase if global wheat prices rise. The new price will encourage farmers to supply more wheat to the government. |

| AREA | COMMODITY | DATE | POLICY INSTRUMENT | DESCRIPTION |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|--------|---------------------------------------|--|
| Egypt | Grains | Sep-22 | Export ban | Lifted the ban on the export of staple commodities such as wheat, flour, fava, beans, vegetable oils, maize, lentils and pasta, imposed in March and extended in June. |
| | Wheat | Sep-22 | Trade policy | Made it mandatory for wheat traders to register with the National Commodities Exchange. |
| Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) | Grains | Jun-22 | Trade policy | Agreed on the free circulation of a number of sensitive products within the union borders until 30 September 2024. Product coverage includes wheat and meslin, barley, maize, sunflower seeds, sunflower oil, and sugar. Exports to third countries outside the EAEU will continue to comply with established export control requirements. |
| | Wheat | Jul-22 | Trade policy/ Government intervention | Amended its package of sanctions to unblock funding by Russian banks that may be required to ease food supply bottlenecks and enhance food security. The exceptions apply exclusively to the purchase, import or transport of agricultural and food products, including wheat and fertilizers. |
| European Union | Grains | Aug-22 | Government intervention | Published Commission Regulation 2022/1370 to modify maximum residue levels (MRLs) of ochratoxin in a range of foodstuffs, including cereals, cereal products and oilseeds. The new and revised MRLs will be applied as from 1 January 2023. |
| | Grains | Oct-22 | Trade policy | Adopted Council Regulation (EU) 2022/1903 extending the geographical scope of the trade restrictions on the non-government-controlled regions of Ukraine. The regulation extends the blanket import ban on all goods and services to account for the Kherson and Zaporizhzhia regions as well. The measure enters into force on 7 October. |
| Georgia | Barley and Wheat | Jun-22 | Export ban | Banned the export of wheat and barley for one year, starting 4 July 2022. The ban aimed to increase availability of locally produced wheat and barley on the domestic market after supply complications in the Black Sea region caused by the war in Ukraine. |
| Hungary | Grains | Jul-22 | Government market intervention | Imposed a moratorium on the repayment of investment and working capital loans for agricultural enterprises from September 2022 until the end of 2023 to alleviate the impacts caused by a major drought. |
| | Grains | Oct-22 | Trade policy | Completed the construction of a railway terminal on the border with Ukraine to facilitate transportation of Ukrainian grains to Adriatic ports. The new terminal has a capacity of one million containers per year. |
| India | Wheat | May-22 | Export policy | Announced stricter norms to obtain registration certificates (RCs) for wheat exports to stop fraudulent practices by exporters. |
| | Maize and Sorghum | Jun-22 | Government procurement | Approved higher minimum support prices (MSP) for 2022/23 kharif (summer-sown) crops, including maize at INR 1 962 per quintal (USD 252.6 per tonne) (+5 percent year-on-year) and sorghum (hybrid) at INR 2 970 per quintal (USD 382.3 per tonne) (+8 percent year-on-year). |
| | Wheat | Jul-22 | Export policy | Announced that, despite the export ban introduced in May, traders are required to seek permission from the Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) to export wheat flour. |
| | Maize | Jul-22 | Government market intervention | Added maize and rice to the list of products subject to the 5 percent Goods and Services Tax, a move likely to increase the price of packaged and prepackaged products as well as the prices of the final products. |

| AREA | COMMODITY | DATE | POLICY INSTRUMENT | DESCRIPTION |
|------------|------------------|--------|--------------------------------|--|
| India | Wheat | Aug-22 | Export ban | Approved restrictions on wheat flour exports. Subsequently, the Directorate General of Foreign Trade confirmed on 27 August 2022 that exports of maida (all-purpose flour), semolina and wholemeal flour would only be allowed based on government permission to contain domestic prices. |
| | Barley and Wheat | Oct-22 | Government procurement | Approved increases in MSP for six raby crops by up to 9 percent. Wheat MSP was increased from INR 2 015 to INR 2 125 per quintal (USD 245.3 to USD 258.7 per tonne), while barley MSP was increased from INR 1 635 to INR 1 735 per quintal (from USD 199.1 to USD 211.2 per tonne). |
| Ireland | Grains | May-22 | Production support | Implemented a new EUR 1.2 million (USD 1.33 million) scheme that will pay farmers up to EUR 150 (USD 161) per hectare to grow mixes of protein and cereal crops. The scheme was part of the response to the cost increases facing Irish farmers and follows on from the launch of the Tillage Incentive Scheme in early April. |
| Japan | Maize and Wheat | May-22 | Government market intervention | Enacted a JPY 2.7 trillion (USD 21 billion) extra budget to address soaring fuel and food prices, including wheat and maize, following the Russian Federation and Ukraine war. |
| | Wheat | Aug-22 | Government market intervention | Announced several economic measures to ease economic pressure from rising living costs. Among these measures, the government stated that it would not raise the price of imported wheat it sells to retailers in October. |
| Kazakhstan | Wheat | Jun-22 | Export quota | Extended the two export quotas for wheat (set at 1 000 000 tonnes) and wheat flour (set at 300 000 tonnes), which were initially set to expire on 15 June, until 30 September. |
| | Wheat | Jul-22 | Export quota | Expanded the export quota volume for wheat by 550 000 tonnes for a total of 1 550 000 tonnes, and for wheat flour by 370 000 tonnes for a total of 670 000 tonnes. |
| | Wheat | Sep-22 | Export ban | Announced the immediate suspension of wheat and wheat flour export quotas. The restrictions were originally introduced on 14 April until 15 June 2022, and later extended through 30 September 2022. |
| | Wheat | Oct-22 | Bilateral agreement | Signed a letter of agreement with Greece to export wheat to this country and import olive oil from Greece. |
| | Maize | May-22 | Import duty | Granted a waiver of import duties for 540 000 tonnes of maize to enable cereal traders to import the grain. However, the waiver was applied only to white non-GMO maize imported into Kenya on or before 6 August 2022. |
| Kenya | Maize | Jun-22 | Import duty | Announced a temporary waiver on all customs duties for maize and animal feed product imports. The reduction of duties will enter into force on 1 July 2022 for the subsequent 90 days. |
| | Grains | Jul-22 | Production subsidy | Secured a EUR 63 million (USD 62.88 million) loan from the African Development Bank for the provision of subsidized fertilizers and seeds for cereals and oil seed producers. The measure aims to increase production by over 1.5 million tonnes over the next two years. |
| | Maize | Jul-22 | Government procurement | Cut the maize flour government purchase price from KES 205 to KES 100 (from USD 850 to USD 410 per tonne) for a 2-kilogramme bag. |

| AREA | COMMODITY | DATE | POLICY INSTRUMENT | DESCRIPTION |
|-----------------|--------------------------|--------|--------------------------------|---|
| Kenya | Maize | Jul-22 | Import tariff | Announced the suspension of the Import Declaration Fee and the Railway Development Levy on imported maize into the country. The levies were at 3.5 and at 2 percent, respectively. |
| | Grains | Oct-22 | GMO policy | Lifted a 10-year ban on imports and production of genetically modified crops and animal feeds in response to the worst drought affecting the East African region. |
| Kyrgyzstan | Wheat | Aug-22 | Export ban | Introduced a temporary ban of six months on wheat exports outside the Eurasian Economic Union. |
| Lebanon | Wheat | Jul-22 | Government intervention | Approved the use of a USD 150 million World Bank loan to pay for wheat imports. |
| Malaysia | Wheat | May-22 | Import policy | Abolished import permit requirements for wheat, introduced in the Food Act 1983, to facilitate increased imports to meet domestic demand and stabilize prices. |
| | Maize | Oct-22 | Export ban | Announced a temporary ban on white maize exports as part of its programme to strengthen domestic production. |
| Mexico | Maize | Oct-22 | Government market intervention | Announced a voluntary agreement with 16 private sector actors to reduce prices on 24 basic food items, including maize, by 8 percent by the end of February 2023. |
| | Wheat | Oct-22 | Import policy | Authorized the importation of wheat from Lithuania. |
| Moldova | Wheat | Jun-22 | Export ban | Lifted the export ban on wheat and wheat flour that was introduced in March due to the Russian Federation and Ukraine war. |
| Morocco | Wheat | Jun-22 | Government intervention | Implemented measures to support marketing of the domestic wheat crop in MY 2022/23, including a biweekly storage premium of MAD 25 (USD 2.48) per tonne for grain traders and Moroccan agricultural cooperatives to store their wheat at facilities licensed by the National Inter-Professional Office for Cereals and Legumes (ONICL, in French) and maintain the reference price (minimum price paid to producers) for common wheat at MAD 3 000 (USD 298) per tonne. The measures are effective 1 June through 31 July 2022. |
| | Grains | Sep-22 | Government intervention | Signed a loan for EUR 199 million (USD 194 million) with the African Development Bank to finance the Competitive and Resilient Development Support Programme (PADCRC). The aim of the programme is to reduce Morocco's cereal imports, focusing on improving productivity and the resilience of cereal production to climate change. |
| | Maize, Sorghum and Wheat | Jul-22 | Production support | Announced an investment of USD 134 million, secured from the African Development Bank, to increase food production. Specifically, the fund aims to provide subsidized farm inputs (including fertilizers, seeds and pesticides) to the producers of maize, rice, wheat, soya beans and sorghum. The objective is to increase yields and total production volumes of these commodities. |
| North Macedonia | Wheat | Jul-22 | Import policy | Authorized the importation of the drought tolerant HB4 wheat variety for use in food, animal feed and milling through July 2025. |
| | Wheat | Jul-22 | Export ban | Announced a ban on wheat and wheat flour exports until the end of 2022 to mitigate the effects of the economic crisis. |

| AREA | COMMODITY | DATE | POLICY INSTRUMENT | DESCRIPTION |
|--------------------|-----------------|--------|--------------------------------|--|
| Pakistan | Wheat | May-22 | Import quota | Approved importation of 3 million tonnes of wheat; of which 2 million tonnes will be imported on a government-to-government (G2G) basis, and 1 million tonnes through an international tendering process under the existing arrangement. |
| | Wheat | Jun-22 | Government procurement | Approved an increase of PKR 200 (USD 0.98) in the support price of wheat and fixed the new rate at PKR 2 200 per 40 kilograms (USD 271.9 per tonne). |
| | Wheat | Oct-22 | Government market intervention | Announced that the government will provide wheat seeds to farmers in flood-hit areas. |
| Panama | Maize | May-22 | Import duty | Temporarily exempted maize imports from any duty until 31 December 2022. The previous tariff applicable to maize was 40 percent. |
| | Maize | May-22 | Import duty | Decreased the duty discounts applicable to maize imports from USD 125 to USD 118 per tonne. The measure forms part of the Peruvian Price Band System to stabilize import prices of certain agricultural products. The discounts will be applicable until further notice. |
| Peru | Maize | Jun-22 | Import duty | Decreased the duty discounts applicable to maize imports from USD 118 to USD 115 per tonne. |
| | Maize | Jul-22 | Import duty | Decreased the duty discounts applicable to maize imports from USD 115 to USD 99 per tonne. |
| | Maize | Aug-22 | Import duty | Decreased the duty discounts applicable to imports of maize. The discount for maize imports was lowered from USD 99 to USD 77 per tonne. |
| | Maize | Sep-22 | Import duty | Decreased duty discounts applicable to imports of several products, including maize. The discount for maize imports was reduced from USD 77 to USD 64 per tonne. |
| | Maize | May-22 | Government market intervention | Launched the Fuel Discount Voucher Programme for maize. Fuel discount cash cards containing PHP 3 000 (USD 56) were distributed to the Registry System for Basic Sectors in Agriculture-listed maize farmers. A total of PHP 500 million (USD 9.3 million) was allocated to maize producers who own and operate agricultural machinery either individually or through a farm organization, cooperative or association. This subsidy must be used to buy gasoline or diesel from participating or accredited gasoline stations. |
| Philippines | Maize | May-22 | Import tariff | Temporarily reduced import tariffs for maize products through 31 December 2022. The import tariffs for maize imported within the country's import quota have been reduced from 35 to 5 percent, while tariffs for maize imports outside of the quota have been reduced from 50 to 15 percent. |
| | Grains | Aug-22 | Production support | Announced the allocation of about USD 3.3 billion to boost agriculture investment in climate change mitigation and management. |
| Romania | Wheat | Aug-22 | Export policy | Announced that only wheat in excess of domestic demand can be exported from the country. |
| Russian Federation | Maize and Wheat | May-22 | Export duty | Lowered export duties on maize from USD 77.3 to USD 76.5 per tonne and on wheat from USD 111.9 to USD 110.5 per tonne. These export duties came into effect on 25 May. |

| AREA | COMMODITY | DATE | POLICY INSTRUMENT | DESCRIPTION |
|--------------------|-------------------------|--------|-------------------|---|
| Russian Federation | Maize and Wheat | May-22 | Export duty | Increased export duty on wheat from USD 110.5 to USD 121.2 per tonne. Reduced export duty on maize from USD 76.5 to USD 73.9 per tonne. These export duties came into effect on 1 June. |
| | Maize and Wheat | Jun-22 | Export duty | Increased export duties on wheat from USD 121.2 to USD 129.2 per tonne and on maize from USD 73.9 to USD 78.7 per tonne. These export duties came into effect on 8 June. |
| | Barley, Maize and Wheat | Jun-22 | Export duty | Increased export duties on wheat from USD 129.2 to USD 131.6 per tonne, on maize from USD 78.7 to USD 84 per tonne and on barley from USD 76.5 to USD 92.8 per tonne. These export duties came into effect on 16 June. |
| | Barley, Maize and Wheat | Jun-22 | Export duty | Increased export duties on wheat from USD 131.6 to USD 142 per tonne, on maize from USD 84 to USD 86.5 and on barley from USD 92.8 to USD 117.5 per tonne. These export duties came into effect on 22 June. |
| | Wheat | Jun-22 | Export policy | Agreed to export 200 000 tonnes of wheat to Bangladesh. |
| | Maize and Wheat | Jun-22 | Export duty | Increased export duties on wheat from USD 142 to USD 146.1 per tonne and on maize from USD 86.5 to USD 88.7 per tonne. These export duties came into effect on 29 June. |
| | Barley, Maize and Wheat | Jun-22 | Export duty | Changed its formula for calculating export taxes on grains and sunflower by-products by using base prices expressed in roubles: RUB 15 000 (USD 273) per tonne for wheat, RUB 13 875 (USD 252) per tonne for barley and maize. The USD will be converted to RUB based on the five-business day average of the exchange rate determined by the Central Bank of the Russian Federation. |
| | Barley, Maize and Wheat | Jul-22 | Export duty | Decreased export duties on wheat from USD 146.1 to RUB 4 600 (USD 83) per tonne, on barley from USD 117.5 to RUB 3 307 (USD 59.7) per tonne and on maize from USD 88.7 to RUB 2 168.8 (USD 39.1) per tonne. These export duties came into effect on 6 July. |
| | Barley, Maize and Wheat | Jul-22 | Export duty | Increased export duties on wheat from RUB 4 600 to RUB 5 558.9 (from USD 78.1 to USD 94.4) per tonne, on barley from RUB 3 307 to RUB 3 775.9 (from USD 56.2 to USD 64.1) per tonne and on maize from RUB 2 168.8 to RUB 3 075.1 (from USD 38.8 to USD 52.2) per tonne. These export duties came into effect on 13 July. |
| | Barley, Maize and Wheat | Jul-22 | Export duty | Increased export duties on wheat from RUB 5 558.9 to RUB 5 984.9 (from USD 95 to USD 102.3) per tonne, on barley from RUB 3 775.9 to RUB 4 413.7 (from USD 64.5 to USD 75.4) per tonne and on maize from RUB 3 075.1 to RUB 3 144.9 (from USD 52.6 to USD 53.8) per tonne. These export duties came into effect on 20 July. |
| | Barley, Maize and Wheat | Sep-22 | Export duty | Decreased export duties on wheat from RUB 5 984.9 to RUB 4 951.7 (from USD 100.5 to USD 83.1) per tonne, on barley from RUB 4 413.7 to RUB 3 002.6 (from USD 74.1 to USD 50.4) per tonne and on maize from RUB 3 144.9 to RUB 2 923.4 (from USD 50.4 to USD 49.1) per tonne. These export duties on 27 July. |
| | Barley, Maize and Wheat | Jul-22 | Export duty | Decreased export duties on wheat from RUB 4 951.7 to RUB 4 626.8 (from USD 78.77 to USD 73.6) per tonne and on barley from RUB 3 002.6 to RUB 2 945.4 (from USD 47.76 to USD 46.85) per tonne. Increased export duty on maize from RUB 2 923.4 to RUB 3 311.4 (from USD 46.5 to USD 52.67) per tonne. These export duties came into effect on 3 August. |

| AREA | COMMODITY | DATE | POLICY INSTRUMENT | DESCRIPTION |
|--------------------|-------------------------|--------|--------------------------------|---|
| Russian Federation | Barley, Maize and Wheat | Aug-22 | Export duty | Increased export duties on wheat from RUB 4 626.8 to RUB 5 219.6 (from USD 76.6 to USD 86.4) per tonne, on barley from RUB 2 945.4 to RUB 3 504.9 (from USD 48.7 to USD 58) per tonne and on maize from RUB 3 311.4 to RUB 3 802.8 (from USD 54.8 to USD 62.9) per tonne. These export duties came into effect on 10 August. |
| | Barley, Maize and Wheat | Aug-22 | Export duty | Decreased export duties on wheat from RUB 5 219.6 to RUB 5 018.1 (from USD 82.2 to USD 81.9) per tonne, on barley from RUB 3 504.9 to RUB 3 034 (from USD 57.2 to USD 49.5) per tonne and on maize from RUB 3 802.8 to RUB 3 705.8 (from USD 62.1 to USD 60.5) per tonne. These export duties came into effect on 17 August. |
| | Barley, Maize and Wheat | Aug-22 | Export duty | Decreased export duty on wheat from RUB 5 018.1 to RUB 4 794.7 (from USD 83.6 to USD 79.9) per tonne. Increased export duties on barley from RUB 3 034 to RUB 3 092.1 (from USD 50.5 to USD 51.5) per tonne and on maize from RUB 3 705.8 to RUB 3 862.4 (from USD 61.7 to USD 64.3) per tonne. These export duties came into effect on 24 August. |
| | Barley, Maize and Wheat | Aug-22 | Export duty | Decreased export duties on wheat from RUB 4 794.7 to RUB 4 053.8 (from USD 79.4 to USD 67.1) per tonne, on barley from RUB 3 092.1 to RUB 2 729.3 (from USD 52.3 to USD 46.2) per tonne and on maize from RUB 3 862.4 to RUB 3 569.9 (from USD 64 to USD 59.1) per tonne. These export duties came into effect on 31 August. |
| | Grains | Aug-22 | Government market intervention | Published Decree No. 2369-r allocating RUB 10 billion (USD 163.3 million) in financial grants to Russian farmers. |
| | Wheat | Aug-22 | Export duty | Launched, through the Moscow Exchange, wheat index futures and options trading linked to the exchange index estimated by the National Mercantile Exchange. |
| | Barley, Maize and Wheat | Sep-22 | Export duty | Decreased export duties on wheat from RUB 4 053.8 to RUB 3 368.9 (from USD 67 to USD 55.7) per tonne and on barley from RUB 2 729.3 to RUB 2 699.2 (from USD 45.2 to USD 44.7) per tonne. Increased export duty on maize from RUB 3 569.9 to RUB 3 663.7 (from USD 59.1 to USD 60.6) per tonne. These export duties came into effect on 7 September. |
| | Barley, Maize and Wheat | Sep-22 | Export duty | Decreased export duty on wheat from RUB 3 368.9 to RUB 2 962.9 (from USD 55.6 to USD 48.9) per tonne. Increased export duties on barley from RUB 2 699.2 to RUB 2 717.7 (from USD 44.5 to USD 44.9) per tonne and on maize from RUB 3 663.7 to RUB 3 784.4 (from USD 60.5 to USD 62.5) per tonne. These export duties came into effect on 14 September. |
| | Barley, Maize and Wheat | Sep-22 | Export duty | Decreased export duties on wheat from RUB 2 962.9 to RUB 2 668.3 (from USD 48.9 to USD 44) per tonne, on barley from RUB 2 717.7 to RUB 2 353.9 (from USD 44.8 to USD 38.8) per tonne and on maize from RUB 3 784.4 to RUB 3 696.5 (from USD 62.4 to USD 61) per tonne. These export duties came into effect on 21 September. |
| | Barley, Maize and Wheat | Sep-22 | Export duty | Decreased export duties on wheat from RUB 2 668.3 to RUB 2 476.6 (from USD 45.9 to USD 42.6) per tonne, on barley from RUB 2 353.9 to RUB 2 152.6 (from USD 40.5 to USD 37) per tonne and on maize from RUB 3 696.5 to RUB 3 659.9 (from USD 63.6 to USD 63) per tonne. These export duties came into effect on 28 September. |
| | Barley, Maize and Wheat | Sep-22 | Export duty | Decreased export duties on wheat from RUB 2 476.6 to RUB 2 119 (from USD 41.55 to USD 35.55) per tonne, on barley from RUB 2 152.6 to RUB 1 849.8 (from USD 36.1 to USD 31) per tonne and on maize from RUB 3 659.9 to RUB 3 295.6 (from USD 61.4 to USD 55.3) per tonne. These export duties came into effect on 5 October. |

| AREA | COMMODITY | DATE | POLICY INSTRUMENT | DESCRIPTION |
|--------------------|-------------------------|--------|--------------------------------|---|
| Russian Federation | Barley, Maize and Wheat | Oct-22 | Export duty | Decreased export duties on wheat from RUB 2 119 to RUB 1 926.8 (from USD 34.3 to USD 31.2) per tonne, on barley from RUB 1 849.8 to RUB 1 632 (from USD 29.9 to USD 26.4) per tonne and on maize from RUB 3 295.6 to RUB 3 114.1 (from USD 53.3 to USD 50.4) per tonne. These export duties came into effect on 12 October. |
| | Barley, Maize and Wheat | Oct-22 | Export duty | Increased export duties on wheat from RUB 1 926.8 to RUB 2 934.3 (from USD 30.9 to USD 47.1) per tonne and on barley from RUB 1 632 to RUB 2 479.9 (from USD 26.2 to USD 39.8) per tonne. Decreased export duties on maize from RUB 3 114.1 to RUB 2 410.1 (USD 50 to USD 38.7) per tonne. These export duties came into effect on 19 October. |
| | Barley, Maize and Wheat | Oct-22 | Export duty | Increased export duties on wheat from RUB 2 934.3 to RUB 3 028 (from USD 47.3 to USD 49.15) per tonne, on barley from RUB 2 479.9 to RUB 2 524.2 (from USD 40.42 to USD 40.9) per tonne. Decreased export duty on maize from RUB 2 410.1 to RUB 1 909.1 (from USD 39.28 to USD 31.1) per tonne. These export duties came into effect on 26 October. |
| Saudi Arabia | Maize | Jun-22 | Government intervention | Signed a contract with the United Feed Manufacturing Company to finance the import of 76 thousand tonnes of yellow maize worth SAR 121 million (USD 32.2 million) to strengthen food security and the stability of the food supply chain as well as to compensate for any shortages that may occur in the supply of agricultural commodities. |
| | Maize | Jun-22 | Government intervention | Signed a contract with Al-Khumsiya Company to finance the import of 30 thousand tonnes of maize and 21 thousand tonnes of soybeans worth SAR 97 million (USD 25.8 million) |
| | Wheat | Jul-22 | Government procurement | Announced that local farmers will be reimbursed for any price increase if the government had awarded international tenders at a price exceeding the approved purchase price (set at SAR 1 700 per tonne). The purchase price policy will be effective for the 2022 harvest season, which ends October 2022. |
| | Barley | Aug-22 | Government intervention | The Agricultural Development Fund (ADF) of Saudi Arabia signed a contract worth SAR 150 million (USD 40 million) with Mansour Al-Masaed Trading Company to finance the import of 150 thousand tonnes of barley. |
| Serbia | Maize and Wheat | Jul-22 | Export ban | Lifted the ban on wheat and maize exports, previously introduced in response to food shortage risks. The decision was made following an analysis of the current situation and wheat stocks after the harvest. |
| Syria | Wheat | Oct-22 | Bilateral agreement | Signed an agreement with the Russian Federation to import 600 000 tonnes of wheat from the country. |
| Sudan | Wheat | May-22 | Export ban | Announced a ban on wheat exports amid concerns of a general shortage and soaring prices of wheat in the country. |
| Tanzania | Maize | Jun-22 | Export policy | Increased the cost of acquiring export permits from TZS 27 000 to TZS 52 000 (from USD 11.57 to USD 22.3) per truck. The measure will increase commodity prices, especially maize, in neighbouring countries, such as Kenya. |
| | Wheat | Jul-22 | Production support | Approved measures to mobilize use of improved seeds, and set aside thousands of acres for wheat cultivation, to increase wheat production to a million tonnes by 2025 and reduce reliance on imports. |
| Tunisia | Barley and Wheat | Aug-22 | Government market intervention | Received a sovereign guaranteed loan of EUR 150 million (USD 149.8 million) from the European Bank for Reconstruction. The loan helps finance the state grain buyer in the purchase of soft wheat, durum and barley. |

| AREA | COMMODITY | DATE | POLICY INSTRUMENT | DESCRIPTION |
|--|----------------|--------|-------------------|---|
| Türkiye | Grains | Aug-22 | Import policy | Reimposed phytosanitary certificates for grains imports from Ukraine starting 1 September 2022. The measure seeks to clamp down on issues with counterfeiting certificates of products imported from the Black Sea region. |
| United Arab Emirates | Wheat | Jun-22 | Export ban | Implemented a four-month suspension of exports and re-exports of wheat and wheat flour originating from India. |
| The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | Grains | Aug-22 | Trade policy | Launched the Developing Countries Trading Scheme (DCTS) in a bid to improve developing countries' access to its market, effective early 2023. The Scheme applies to 65 developing countries, including beneficiaries of the current European Union Generalized System of Preferences (GSP). Compared to the GSP, lower tariffs are offered on an additional 156 products and simpler rules of origin apply. Under DCTS, duty-free access is granted to several agri-food products, including wheat, barley, rice flour and rolled or flaked maize grains. However, preferential rates of duty on imports may be suspended for some products from certain developing countries once they are deemed to no longer need preferences to compete in the UK market. |
| Ukraine | Wheat and Oats | Jul-22 | Export policy | Lifted export-licensing requirements on wheat and meslin previously imposed on 7 March 2022. At the same time, the introduced resolution lifted the ban on exports of oats, replacing it with export licenses. |
| | Grains | Jul-22 | Trade agreement | Ukraine and the Russian Federation signed separate agreements with the United Nations and Türkiye allowing the reopening of Ukraine's Black Sea ports of Odessa, Chornomorsk and Pivdennyi for the safe exportation of grain, related foodstuffs and fertilizers. The deal will be valid for 120 days and can be renewed for the same period. |
| | Rye | Jul-22 | Export ban | Lifted an export ban on rye that had been established in March and replaced the ban with export licensing. |
| | Grains | Jul-22 | Import policy | Adopted a law exempting products and equipment for storage, transportation, loading and unloading of grain and/or oilseeds from the application of import duties. This exemption is scheduled to terminate within 30 days of the end of martial law in Ukraine. |
| Zimbabwe | Wheat | Oct-22 | Import ban | Announced the government will not import wheat for the coming year owing to a bumper winter harvest in the country. |

* A collection of major grain policy developments starting in July 2010 is available at: <https://www.fao.org/markets-and-trade/commodity-policy-archive/en/?groupANDcommodity=grains>

RICE: MAJOR POLICY DEVELOPMENTS MID-MAY 2022 TO MID-OCTOBER 2022*

| COUNTRY | DATE | POLICY INSTRUMENT | DESCRIPTION |
|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|---|
| Bangladesh | Jun-22 | Import tariff | Cut import duties and charges (including the Customs Duty, Regulatory Duty, Advanced Tax and Advanced Income Tax) levied on non-fragrant parboiled and white rice from a total 62.5 percent to 25 percent. Volumes imported at the reduced rates would be subject to approval by the Ministry of Food and would need to be brought into the country by 31 October 2022. Importers would also be required to open Letters of Credit by 15 July 2022, although reports suggest this deadline was postponed. |
| | Jun-22 | Export ban | Banned exports of aromatic rice, effective 1 July 2022. |
| | Aug-22 | Import tariff | Reduced import duties and charges on non-fragrant parboiled and white rice by another 10 percentage points, bringing them to a total of 15.25 percent. In addition, it stipulated that volumes imported at the reduced rates could be brought into the country by 31 December 2022, instead of the 31 October 2022 deadline set in June. |
| | Sep-22 | Import agreement | According to press reports, approved an agreement under which it would import 200 000 tonnes of white rice from Myanmar, on a government-to-government basis. These imports would reportedly come on top of separate deals for the purchase of 100 000 tonnes from India and of 230 000 tonnes of rice from Viet Nam. |
| Benin | Jul-22 | Export taxes | Amended the price mark-up used for valuation of the export tax on soybeans and paddy. For paddy, the mark-up was increased from XOF 40 per kg (USD 59.6 per tonne) to XOF 50 (USD 74.5 per tonne), with immediate effect. |
| Bilateral/Multilateral | Jul-22 | Import tariff | The Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR) authorized its member states to reduce the block's Common External Tariff (CET) for a host of imported products by 10 percent, effective from 1 July 2022. For polished or glazed semi-wholly milled rice, the move lowered import duties from a CET of 12 to 10.8 percent, while for all other semi-wholly milled rice and for fully broken rice, it lowered the tariff from 10 to 9 percent. |
| | Jul-22 | Minimum support prices | Raised minimum support prices (MSPs) for fine long-grain paddy for the 2023/24 season (2022/23 season for Brazil), to be effective between February 2023 and January 2024. For the Southern region (except Paraná), the MSP for fine long grain paddy was raised 44.5 percent above 2022/23 levels to BRL 1 309.4 (USD 248) per tonne, while for all other regions it was raised 26.0 percent above 2022/23 levels to BRL 1 310 (USD 248) per tonne. On the other hand, MSPs for long grain paddy were left unchanged at BRL 411 (USD 78) per tonne for the southern region (except Paraná), and at BRL 448 (USD 85) per tonne for all other regions. |
| Brazil | May-22 | Import tariff | Approved a further reduction of import tariffs on rice and other products. Accordingly, imported paddy, husked, broken and non-polished or glazed semi-wholly milled rice would attract an import tariff of 8 percent, instead of the 10 percent that they would normally accrue, or the reduced rate of 9 percent stipulated in November 2021. On the other hand, polished or glazed semi-wholly milled rice would be levied a duty of 9.6 percent, down from the normally applicable level of 12 percent and the reduced rate of 10.8 percent set in November 2021. The revised rates would be applicable from 1 June 2022 to 31 December 2023. |
| | Mid May-22 to Sep-22 | Stock release | Sold 391 017 tonnes of paddy from state reserves, out of a total of 13.6 million tonnes of paddy offered through 19 auctions held between 17 May 2022 and 27 September 2022. |
| China (mainland) | | | |

| COUNTRY | DATE | POLICY INSTRUMENT | DESCRIPTION |
|---------------|--------|--|--|
| Colombia | Aug-22 | Support prices, warehouse receipts programme | Decided that the storage incentive programme would cover 200 000 tonnes of dry paddy harvested during the second semester of 2022. For the purpose, it would allocate COP 25 billion (USD 5.5 million). Under the scheme, a COP 31 800 (USD 7.0) will be granted to cover the monthly cost of storing a tonne of dry paddy, or its husked or milled equivalent, to entities purchasing supplies until 31 December 2022, or until programme funds are exhausted. The incentive will be extended on condition that supplies be purchased at reference prices ranging from a minimum of COP 1 625 to COP 1 768 million (USD 358 to USD 389) per tonne of wet paddy to a maximum of COP 1 786 to COP 1 928 million (USD 393 to USD 424) per tonne of wet paddy, depending on the various producing regions. |
| Congo | Sep-22 | Import tariff | Suspended customs duties, value added taxes and computer user fees (<i>redevance informatique</i>) on imported rice and other goods for one year, with immediate effect. |
| | Jul-22 | Sector policy framework, support prices, consumer prices, government procurement, import tariffs | Outlined a series of proposed sector reforms, termed "Ruta del Arroz", with the aim of lowering consumer prices on rice, while supporting farmers with small and medium-sized holdings. With this aim, public consultation was opened on decrees abolishing floors/ceilings on wholesale and retail prices of rice and reference producer prices of paddy, and lowering import charges on rice (including customs duties and other taxes) from a total of 36 percent to 4.5 to 5 percent. This would be in addition to steps taken in June 2022 to facilitate fortification of imported rice in the country. To support local rice producers, in addition to plans to avail technical assistance, it also highlighted that the National Production Council could absorb supplies not received by processors and that it planned to extend a one-off direct outlay to 90 percent of rice farmers, who cultivated 100 hectares or less, as compensation for the costs of transitioning towards larger-scale cultivation and productivity improvements. Legislative steps geared at receiving authorization to extend this compensation had already been taken. |
| Costa Rica | Aug-22 | Support prices, consumer prices | Repealed decrees that established reference producer prices for paddy and fixed floors/ceilings on wholesale and retail prices of rice, effective from 10 August 2022. The measure was in line with the "Ruta del Arroz" reforms outlined in July 2022. |
| | Jun-22 | Import requirements, fortification | Allowed imports of non-fortified milled rice, as raw material to be fortified in a domestic facility with valid operating health permits, provided the entity importing non-fortified milled rice notified the Ministry of Health prior to importation; the facility undertaking fortification would be registered; and the necessary sanitary registrations post-fortification would be acquired, keeping the country from which the non-fortified rice was imported as the product's country of origin. The measure became effective from 29 June 2022. |
| | Aug-22 | Import tariff | In line with the "Ruta del Arroz" reforms, reduced customs duties levied on imported paddy (other than for sowing) from 35 percent to 3.5 percent and for selected classes of semi-wholly milled rice (code 1006309000) from 35 percent to 4 percent, effective from 12 August 2022. |
| Cote d'Ivoire | Jun-22 | Price controls | Modified the ceilings on retail prices set on 9 March 2022. Accordingly, in Abidjan and locales within a 30-kilometer radius, the retail price ceiling for rice was amended to XOF 340- to XOF 585 (USD 0.51 to USD 0.87) per kg, depending on the products' quality and origin. This measure would be valid for a period of three months, barring further extensions. |
| Cuba | Jun-22 | Finance and Credit Facilities | Signed an agreement with India establishing a EUR 100 (USD 97) million short-term credit facility to purchase Indian rice. |

| COUNTRY | DATE | POLICY INSTRUMENT | DESCRIPTION |
|----------------|--------|--|---|
| Egypt | Aug-22 | Price controls | Decided to set a maximum selling price of EGP 15 (USD 0.76) per kg for packaged rice and of EGP 12 (USD 0.61) per kg for rice sold loose. |
| | Aug-22 | Government procurement, stockholding policy, input support | Issued a resolution setting a target to purchase 1.5 million tonnes of paddy from the 2022 harvest between 25 August and 15 December 2022. To achieve this aim, it would offer between EGP 6 600 and EGP 6 850 (USD 335 to USD 348) per tonne it purchased from local farmers, who would be required to sell 1 tonne of paddy per feddan (0.42 ha) they cultivated, or the equivalent of 25 percent of their harvest, to state designated entities. Failure to sell these quantities would result in farmer cultivation permits for the 2023 season being revoked and suspension of government subsidies on fertilizers and pesticides for one year. |
| | Aug-22 | Stockholding policy | Prohibited storage of paddy from the 2022 harvest in unapproved sites, effective 2 September 2022. |
| European Union | Sep-22 | Import policy | Increased the import duty on non-basmati husked rice imported outside of existing trade agreements from EUR 30.00 (USD 29.2) per tonne to EUR 65.00 (USD 63.4), effective from 8 September 2022. |
| Guatemala | Jun-22 | Import quota | Established a duty-free shortage import quota for 65 000 tonnes of paddy, valid until 31 December 2022. |
| Guinea-Bissau | Sep-22 | Price controls | Adjusted the retail price ceiling applied on 100% broken rice to XOF 19 000 per 50 kg (USD 0.57 per kg). |
| India | Jul-22 | Tax policy | Began levying a 5 percent Goods and Services Tax (GST) on rice, as well as other commodities, if the rice is sold in prepackaged and labelled packs containing up to 25 kg of rice. Rice sold loose or in packages exceeding 25 kg would not attract any GST. Since the GST's introduction in July 2017 and until 18 July 2022, rice, alongside other foodstuffs, accrued the GST tax only if sold in unit containers and bearing a brand that had been legally registered. |
| | Sep-22 | Food subsidies | Decided to extend the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana programme for another three months. As such, under its seventh phase of implementation, the scheme would distribute 9.861 million tonnes of rice and 2.1 million tonnes of wheat through per person monthly rations of 5 kg to 800 million people covered by the National Food Security Act (NFSA). These rations would be free of charge and would be distributed on top of existing NFSA assistance between October and December 2022. |
| | Jun-22 | Minimum support prices | Raised minimum support prices (MSPs) for paddy applicable for the 2022/23 season by 5.1 to 5.2 percent. This raised the MSP for common paddy to INR 20 400 (USD 248) per tonne and for Grade A paddy to INR 20 600 (USD 250) per tonne. |
| | Aug-22 | Export requirements | Decided that exports of basmati and non-basmati rice to European countries (other than the European Union, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) would be subject to Certificates of Inspection by the Export Inspection Council/Export Inspection Agency as of 1 January 2023, rather than 1 July 2022, as previously decided. |
| | Sep-22 | Export ban, export tax | Banned exports of fully broken rice and imposed a 20 percent export duty on exports of non-basmati and non-parboiled paddy, husked and semi/wholly milled rice. No restrictions were applied to exports of basmati and parboiled rice. The measures became effective on 9 September 2022. However, transitional arrangements were stipulated for broken shipments that, prior to the prohibition, were already at the loading stage, had filed shipping bills, vessels already berthed/arrived/anchored or where their consignment had already been handed to customs. Broken shipments in these categories were allowed to be exported between 9 and 15 September. |

| COUNTRY | DATE | POLICY INSTRUMENT | DESCRIPTION |
|---------|--------|------------------------------------|---|
| India | Sep-22 | Export ban | Decided to allow deliveries of broken rice that had been at advanced export stages, prior to the 9 September imposition of the export ban on this class of rice, to be exported until 30 September 2022, instead of the 15 September deadline previously stipulated. A subsequent decision, issued on 27 September 2022, deferred the deadline for broken exports to 15 October 2022. |
| | Sep-22 | Export ban | In response to reported difficulties faced by traders in clearing rice shipments containing limited amounts of broken rice following the 9 September imposition of a ban on broken exports, clarified that the tolerance level for broken content in rice shipments would be as per standards set under the Rice Grading and Marketing Rules, 1939. |
| | Oct-22 | Export ban, export quota | Allowed 392 267 tonnes of broken rice to be exported until 31 March 2023. This volume would be distributed amongst exporters who had, prior to the 8 September imposition of an export ban on broken rice, letters of credit opened and message exchanges between Indian and foreign banks/swift dates for broken shipments. |
| Kenya | Jun-22 | Import tariff | Extended duty remissions on rice for an additional year. As such, the import duty on paddy, husked, semi/wholly milled rice and broken rice will remain at 35 percent (or USD 200 per tonne, whichever is higher) until 30 June 2023, instead of the 75 percent tariff (or USD 345 per tonne) that they would accrue under the Common External Tariff of the East African Community. |
| Mexico | | | Signed the Opening Agreement against Inflation and Scarcity (Acuerdo de Apertura contra la Inflación y la Carestía – APECIC) with fifteen private sector entities, with the aim of reducing prices of a basket of twenty-four necessities, including paddy, by 8 percent by February 2023. The agreement exempts participating entities importing and distributing these goods from customs duties, as well as other import procedures or permits, including those issued by the National Service of Health, Safety and Quality (SENASICA) and the Federal Commission for the Protection Against Sanitary Risks (COFEPRIS). These entities were entrusted with the responsibility of ensuring that imported goods comply with safety, sanitary and quality norms. Among other measures, under the APECIC, the Government also commits to refrain from revising any regulation, including tariff and non-tariff measures, which may prevent or increase the cost of importing and distributing these goods within the country. In line with these provisions, a successive decree established a registry of companies importing the basket of basic goods, reaffirming that imports of these commodities would remain duty-free and setting out the administrative import facilities established for these products. This decree would be in effect from 20 October 2022 and 28 February 2023, but could be extended until 31 December 2023 for import contracts entered into before 28 February 2023. |
| | Oct-22 | Import tariff, import requirements | |
| Myanmar | Aug-22 | Production support | Announced that MMK 400 billion (USD 188 million) from the National Natural Disaster Management Fund would be destined to bolster economic development, with support to production of rice and green gram through the provision of fertilizers, seed and fuel during the 2022/23 summer-crop cycle being prioritised. |
| | Oct-22 | Production support, credit support | Announced that it prioritized exports of rice and rice products within its national export strategy and that it planned to disburse MMK 200 000 (USD 94) per acre at concessionary rates to support contract farming on 850 000 acres of (344 000 hectares) paddies cultivated during the 2022/23 summer-crop cycle. |
| Nigeria | May-22 | Sector policy framework | Launched the National Agricultural Technology and Innovation Policy (NATIP), a six-year framework seeking to address critical challenges faced by Nigerian agriculture and to lay a foundation to modernize the sector via public and private sector investment. Built around ten intervention pillars, the objective of NATIP is to fast-track the development of the agricultural sector through increased productivity, adoption of technology, import substitution (with particular emphasis on the reduction of rice, dairy and meat imports), increased resilience and strengthening of value chains for priority crops, including rice. |
| Panama | Jun-22 | Import quota | Approved an import quota of 27 216 tonnes of paddy subject to a 3 percent import tariff. Volumes imported under the quota were to be brought into the country by 1 August 2022, although this deadline was successively extended to 10 August 2022. |

| COUNTRY | DATE | POLICY INSTRUMENT | DESCRIPTION |
|--------------------|--------|--|--|
| Panama | Jul-22 | Safeguard measures | Imposed safeguard measures on selected classes of paddy (codes 100610900000) imported under the Trade Promotion Agreement in place with the United States of America. The decision levied an additional 9 percent import duty on these classes of paddy, bringing total levies on them to 90 percent, applicable until the close of calendar 2022. |
| Philippines | Aug-22 | Production support, Government procurement, stock-holding policy | As part of its 2023 budgetary allocations, announced that it intended to raise funds destined for the agricultural sector by 39.2 percent year-on-year to PHP 184.1 (USD 3.1) billion. Of these, PHP 12.0 billion (USD 203 million) would go to fund the purchase of 631 579 tonnes of locally produced paddy by the National Food Authority in order to raise the country's rice buffer stock from the equivalent of nine days' worth of consumption to 15 days of consumption. Separate funds would go to stockpile high quality seeds of rice and maize, while allocations to the National Rice Programme would receive a 93 percent annual boost to PHP 30.5 billion (USD 517 million), with the bulk of the increase going to fund an expansion in fertilizer assistance to rice producers. This would be in addition to the PHP 10 billion (USD 169 million) of support to the rice sector channelled under the Rice Competitiveness Enhancement Fund. Among other efforts to assist the agricultural sector, infrastructural improvements would be pursued; such as the construction/rehabilitation of farm-to-market roads and of agricultural facilities; land distribution would be expedited; farm machinery and equipment would be purchased; steps to expand producer access to credit and crop insurance would also be taken, alongside efforts to support farmers and fishers cope with increased fuel costs. |
| | May-22 | Import quota, import tariff | Decided that it would continue to levy a uniform Most Favoured Nation (MFN) tariff rate of 35 percent to paddy, husked, milled or broken rice imported from non-ASEAN members, under Minimum Access Volumes quotas or outside of them, until 31 December 2022. Thereafter, the in-quota MFN rate for these imports would revert to the previous applicable level of 40 percent, while the out-of-quota MFN rate would revert to 50 percent. |
| Republic of Korea | Jun-22 | Production support, import substitution, consumption and marketing | Unveiled the "Rice Processing Industry Promotion Plan with Floury Rice", seeking to promote use of floury rice as a means to reduce import dependency on wheat and address oversupply problems of rice resulting from steady declines in domestic consumption of table rice. The plan targets to replace the equivalent of 10 percent of annual flour demand with 200 000 tonnes of floury rice by 2027. To this end, it envisages, among other measures, the conversion of up to 45 000 hectares of paddies to floury rice cultivation through the introduction of direct payments for strategic crops in 2023, encouraging wheat-floury rice double cropping, supporting varietal and technology uptake, as well as product development, procuring floury rice through the public stockholding system for release to processors substituting wheat flour with floury rice and by taking steps to expand the domestic and export demand base of floury rice. |
| | Sep-22 | Government procurement | Announced that it would purchase 450 000 tonnes of rice from the 2022 harvest, between 31 August and 31 December 2022. This would represent a 100 000 tonne increase from the volumes procured in previous years to refurbish reserves and stabilize prices, with the purchase campaign also brought forward by about two weeks. Of the total, 10 000 tonnes of rice would serve as the country's contribution to the ASEAN Plus Three Emergency Rice Reserve (APTERR). |
| | Sep-22 | Government procurement | Decided to purchase an additional 450 000 tonnes of rice from the 2022 harvest to help domestic rice prices recover from the steep declines registered as a consequence of local production exceeding domestic demand. This would bring total volumes to be procured domestically from a single harvest to a high of 900 000 tonnes. |
| Russian Federation | Jun-22 | Export ban | Prohibited exports of paddy, husked, semi/wholly milled rice, broken rice, groats and meal of rice, except for those destined to member states of the Eurasian Economic Union, effective from 1 July to 31 December 2022. |
| Rwanda | Jun-22 | Import tariff | Renewed the import duty remission on semi/wholly-milled rice for an additional year. Accordingly, semi/wholly-milled rice would continue to accrue an import duty of 45 percent (or USD 345 per tonne, whichever is higher) until 30 June 2023, instead of the 75 percent tariff (or USD 345 per tonne, whichever is higher) that it would accrue under the Common External Tariff of the East African Community. In addition, it decided that imports of broken rice used as inputs by Rwandan manufacturers would have a 0 percent duty rate levied for one year, effective 1 July 2022. |

| COUNTRY | DATE | POLICY INSTRUMENT | DESCRIPTION |
|-----------|----------|--|---|
| Sri Lanka | Jun-22 | Price controls | Set the maximum retail price for locally produced raw rice (white or red) at LKR 210 (USD 0.6) per kg, effective 10 June 2022. |
| | Jun-22 | Feed use ban | Extended the ban on use of rice or paddy for animal feed, first introduced in July 2020, for importers and for rice sourced from abroad. As such, the import, sale, storage, transport, distribution and purchase of all rice and paddy for the direct manufacture of animal feed, or as an ingredient for animal feed production, was prohibited. The decision took immediate effect. |
| | Aug-22 | Market management, marketing, stockholding policy | Made manufacturing, marketing, importing, storing, selling and stocking of a set of goods, including paddy and rice, subject to a series of conditions, with the aim of protecting consumers. These conditions included supplying goods demanded by consumers in a timely fashion and without delays; maintaining manufacturing capacity at a maximum, in the absence of input shortages or other impediments to the manufacturing process; issuance of receipts/bills for transactions; adherence to instructions issued by the Consumer Affairs Authority in the event of supply, sale, import or manufacturing disruptions; and refraining from maintaining stocks of raw material of these commodities in excess of volumes normally required for a year, quarter, season or month under a maximum of manufacturing capacity, without approval from the Consumer Affairs Authority. |
| | Aug-22 | Budgetary allocations, production support | As part of its Interim Budget allocations, announced it would take steps to write-off LKR 688 million (USD 1.9 million) worth of outstanding loans issued by public banks to 28 259 paddy farmers cultivating 2 ha, or less. A sum of LKR 350 (USD 1.0) million would be allocated for the purpose. Among other measures, a separate LKR 400 (USD 1.1) million would be destined to the Department of Agriculture to source seeds and planting materials for farmers, with LKR 110 (USD 0.3) million from a World Bank loan facility also set aside to import urea for the 2023 Maha crop. |
| | Jun-22 | Finance and credit facilities, import restrictions | Allowed imports of non-basmati semi/wholly milled rice, whether white or parboiled, along with other basic foods, under Open Account Payment or Consignment Account terms, subject to conditions, including recommendation by the Ministry of Trade, Commerce and Food Security. |
| | Thailand | Sep-22 | Production support, support prices |
| May-22 | | Price controls | Fixed ceilings on retail prices of a set of foodstuffs, including locally produced rice. For the Grand Lomé District, the price cap of rice was set at XOF 16 500 for a 25-kg bag (USD 0.98 per kg). In other Togolese regions, ceiling varied from XOF 14 000 and XOF 16 500 for a 25-kg bag (USD 0.83 to USD 0.98 per kg). |
| May-22 | | Export requirements | Made exports of several foodstuffs, including rice, subject to prior approval by the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Local Consumption. It also specified that, in order to request an authorization to export, traders are obliged to provide information about the nature of the product to be exported, the volume, the source of supply and where it was produced/processed, the expected date of departure, as well as other elements useful to characterize the product. Exporters were also made liable for XOF 50 000 (USD 74.5) of administrative costs. Once issued, export permits were to be valid for 30 days, but could be renewed if administrative costs were re-paid. |

| COUNTRY | DATE | POLICY INSTRUMENT | DESCRIPTION |
|--------------------------|--------|---|---|
| Türkiye | Sep-22 | Government procurement, purchasing prices | Set government purchase prices for the 2022/23 season, raising them 200.0-212.5 percent above 2021 levels to TRY 12 500 to TRY 15 000 (USD 672 to USD 807) per tonne, effective from 13 September 2022. For Osmancik paddy, the government purchase price was raised to TRY 13 500 (USD 726) per tonne, up from TRY 4 500 (USD 242) per tonne applicable the previous season. |
| | Oct-22 | Government procurement, purchasing prices | Announced that government purchase prices for the 2022 season would be raised by an additional TRY 1 000 (USD 53.8) to TRY 13 500 to TRY 16 000 (USD 726 to USD 860) per tonne, effective from 5 October 2022. The decision brought the government purchase price for Osmancik paddy to TRY 14 500 (USD 780) per tonne, up 7 percent from levels set in September 2022 and 222 percent above those applicable during the 2021 season. |
| Turks and Caicos Islands | Jul-22 | Import tariff | Announced that it would suspend import duties and Customs Processing Fees on a host of products, including semi-wholly milled rice. The suspension would be valid from 1 August to 30 November 2022. |

* The full collection starting in January 2011 is available at: <https://www.fao.org/markets-and-trade/commodity-policy-archive/en/?group=ANDcommodity=rice>

MEAT: MAJOR POLICY DEVELOPMENTS MID-MAY 2022 TO MID-OCTOBER 2022*

| COUNTRY | PRODUCT | DATE | POLICY INSTRUMENT | DESCRIPTION |
|----------------------------|--------------|--------|-------------------|---|
| Botswana | Bovine meat | Oct-22 | Export ban lifted | Resumed exports of live cattle and beef, which were suspended in August, from areas declared free of foot and mouth disease (FMD). |
| Brazil | Bovine meat | May-22 | Import tariff | Reduced tariffs on bovine meat imports from 12 and 10 to 9.6 and 8 percent, depending on the cuts. |
| Canada | Pig meat | Jun-22 | Market access | Approved imports from two Brazilian pig meat plants. A week earlier, another Brazilian plant was authorized to export pig meat to Canada. With the new authorizations, Brazil now has five production units authorized to export pig meat to the Canadian market. |
| China (mainland) | Poultry meat | Jul-22 | Import ban lifted | Lifted a ban on five chicken meat export facilities in Thailand, which have adhered to Chinese protocols to prevent contamination from animal diseases. Several Thai chicken meat exporters have been suspended from mid-2021. With this approval, 20 of the 31 export facilities are able to export chicken meat to China. |
| | Pig meat | Jul-22 | Import ban lifted | Removed a ban on imports from three Canadian pig meat-processing facilities. |
| | All | Aug-22 | Import ban | Suspended a pig meat facility in the United States of America, based in the State of Indiana. Two beef facilities from the United States had been temporary banned previously, as the Chinese General Administration of Customs detected ractopamine in a shipment. |
| | Pig meat | Oct-22 | Price control | Released 20 000 tonnes of frozen pig meat from its state reserves. Since early September the Chinese National Development Reform Commission has auctioned 127 100 tonnes of frozen pig meat to moderate domestic price increase. |
| Congo | All | Oct-22 | Import tariff | Announced the temporary exemption of import duties for basic foods, including meat, for a period of one year, to contain food price increases. |
| Cuba | Poultry meat | Jul-22 | Import ban lifted | Lifted a ban on poultry meat imports from Poland, which was previously imposed due to Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) concerns. |
| European Union | All | May-22 | Import tariff | Granted a one-year suspension of import duties on meat products from Ukraine. The decision eliminated the import tariff quota for 90 000 tonnes. A similar measure was applied in April 2022, also by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. |
| | Poultry meat | Jun-22 | Market access | Authorized poultry meat imports from Morocco. All products supplied by the country must have been treated at a minimum temperature of 70 °C as a risk mitigating measure. |
| Kuwait | Poultry meat | Sep-22 | Market access | Lifted a ban on all non-heat treated poultry meat (fresh, chilled, frozen, and processed) from 24 US states adopting a regionalization model. At the same time, Kuwait banned poultry meat imports from specific regions in the Czech Republic, France, Spain and Portugal. |
| Indonesia | Poultry meat | Jul-22 | Market access | Started exporting chicken meat to Singapore. This aimed to reduce the shortage in Singapore following a halt of a key supplier of live exported chickens as Malaysia temporarily banned such exports to prevent shortages and price increases. |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | All | Aug-22 | Export ban lifted | Lifted a ban on non-reproductive livestock exports as some provinces faced fodder shortages resulting from drought conditions. |

| COUNTRY | PRODUCT | DATE | POLICY INSTRUMENT | DESCRIPTION |
|--------------------|--------------|--------|--------------------|--|
| Japan | Bovine meat | Jun-22 | Trade agreement | Signed a new agreement with the United States of America, to revise the safeguard mechanism included in the 2019 US–Japan trade deal to set stricter limits on when Japan may impose higher duties on US beef. Under the updated mechanism, three conditions must be met before safeguard duties can be imposed in the future: annual beef imports from the United States of America must exceed the original beef safeguard trigger volume levels set under the US–Japan deal; the combined volume of annual beef imports from the United States of America, and the original signatories of Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP), must exceed the CPTPP beef safeguard trigger level; annual beef imports from the United States of America must exceed the total amount of the previous year. This third trigger will be in effect until 2027. |
| | All | Sep-22 | Government support | Announced a JPY 3.5 billion (USD 24.4 million) relief package to alleviate rising food and energy costs. This measure includes payments for livestock farmers to compensate for rising compound feed prices. |
| Malaysia | Poultry meat | May-22 | Import policy | Announced that an Approved Permit for import quotas and import permission is no longer required for certain agrofood commodities including chicken meat. |
| | All | Sep-22 | Trade agreement | Ratified the CPTPP becoming the ninth out of eleven countries to ratify the agreement, which includes several meat import tariff reductions. |
| | Poultry meat | Oct-22 | Export ban lifted | Relaxed a ban on live poultry exports, which was temporarily imposed from 1 June 2022 to prevent shortages and contain price rise. |
| Mexico | All | Jun-22 | Market access | Received authorization to export meat to Cuba from 30 meat establishments, of which 16 are new authorizations, while 14 are renewals. |
| | All | Oct-22 | Price control | Announced a voluntary agreement with 16 private sector actors to lower prices for some basic food items, including meat. |
| Pakistan | All | Aug-22 | Import ban | Amended the statutory Regulatory Order issued on 30 June 2022, modifying the list of prohibited import products, including processed food and meat products. |
| Philippines | Pig meat | May-22 | Import tariff | Extended until 31 December 2022 import tariff reductions for pig meat, which remained at 15 percent in-quota from 30 percent, and at 25 percent out-of-quota from 40 percent previously. No changes were made to the minimum access volume for pig meat, which remains at 54 210 tonnes (February 2022 to January 2023). |
| Qatar | Poultry meat | Sep-22 | Import ban lifted | Removed a ban on poultry meat imports from the United States of America, which was previously imposed on 1 June 2022 due to HPAI concerns. |
| Republic of Korea | Pig meat | Jul-22 | Import tariff | Announced zero tariff on 100 000 tonnes of bovine meat imports and 82 500 tonnes of chicken meat until the end of 2023 to stabilize domestic prices. In June 2022 the Republic of Korea removed tariffs on 50 000 tonnes of pig meat imports. |
| | All | Sep-22 | Import ban lifted | Removed import restrictions on pig and poultry meat imports from the European Union. The Republic of Korea agreed to recognize the EU's regionalization measures to control African Swine Fever (ASF) and HPAI outbreaks. |
| Russian Federation | Bovine meat | Sep-22 | Import ban | Suspended beef imports from four large slaughterhouses in Paraguay. The suspended plants represented more than half of all the beef sent from Paraguay to the Russian Federation. |

| COUNTRY | PRODUCT | DATE | POLICY INSTRUMENT | DESCRIPTION |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------|-------------------|--|
| Saudi Arabia | Poultry meat | May-22 | Import ban | Banned imports of poultry meat from three French provinces: Landes, Pyrenees-Atlantiques and Gers because of HPAI outbreaks. Saudi Arabia had previously banned imports from the French region of Saint-Geours-de-Maremne for the same reason. |
| | Poultry meat | Jul-22 | Import ban lifted | Lifted a ban on poultry and egg products imports from the Wielkopolska province of Poland, which was imposed due to HPAI concerns. |
| Singapore | Pig meat | Sep-22 | Market access | Authorized imports from three Argentinian pig meat packing plants. |
| South Africa | Poultry meat | Aug-22 | Import tariff | Announced a decision to suspend the imposition of anti-dumping duties on poultry imports from Brazil, Denmark, Ireland, Poland, and Spain for a period of twelve months as part of measures to ease food inflation. The duties remain for Germany, Netherlands, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. |
| Taiwan Province of China | Bovine meat | Sep-22 | Import tariff | Lowered tariff on bovine meat from TWD 10/kg (USD 0.32/kg) to TWD 5/kg (USD 0.16/kg) to reduce domestic price rise. |
| Viet Nam | Pig meat | Jul-22 | Import tariff | Lowered its most favoured nation tariff rate on frozen pig meat from 15 to 10 percent. |

* A collection of major meat policy developments starting in January 2011 is available at: <https://www.fao.org/markets-and-trade/commodity-policy-archive/en/?groupANDcommodity=Meat>

DAIRY: MAJOR POLICY DEVELOPMENTS MID-MAY 2022 TO MID-OCTOBER 2022*

| COUNTRY | PRODUCT | DATE | POLICY INSTRUMENT | DESCRIPTION |
|-------------------|----------------|--------|-------------------------|--|
| Bangladesh | Dairy products | Jun-22 | State market regulation | Approved extending the loan repayment period for another year until December 2024, under the BDT 200 crore (approximately 22.9 USD million) refinancing scheme for the dairy and artificial insemination sectors. |
| | Dairy products | Jul-22 | Import tariff | Allowed duty-free access to additional 16 products from Bhutan including milk, based on a preferential trade agreement (PTA) signed by the two countries in December 2020. Bangladesh had granted duty-free access to 34 products under the PTA. |
| | Dairy products | Sep-22 | Price control | Announced an increase of the farm gate prices for milk by 2.5 percent effective from 1 September 2022 in a bid to ease the inflationary pressure faced by farmers because of rising costs of agricultural inputs. |
| Chile | Dairy products | Sep-22 | Market access | Nacional de Productores de Leche de Chile (FEDELECHE), the National Milk Producers Federation (NMPPF) and the United States of America Dairy Export Council (USDEC). The Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) aims to enhance collaboration among the parties by exchanging knowledge focusing on science-based standards and guidelines in agricultural trade policy across the world, promoting dairy trade and sustaining international regulatory food standards. The collaboration will be effective until 31 December 2024. |
| Congo | Milk powder | Oct-22 | Import tariff | Announced the temporary exemption of import duties for basic foods, including milk powder, for a period of one year, to contain food price increases. |
| Ecuador | Dairy products | Aug-22 | Price control | Approved legislation to pay milk farmers a producer price equivalent of 52.4 percent of the retail price of a litre of UHT to compensate the high input costs and to encourage farmers to produce milk. |
| European Union | Dairy products | May-22 | Trade agreement | Agreed on temporary trade-liberalization and other trade concession with regard to certain Ukrainian products for a period of one year in a bid to support Ukraine's economy. |
| Japan | Dairy products | Sep-22 | Government support | Announced a JPY 3.5 billion (USD 24.4 million) relief package to alleviate rising food and energy costs. This measure includes payments to livestock farmers to compensate for the rising price of compound feed. |
| | Butter | Sep-22 | Import tariff | Announced that it would increase the tariff-rate quota volumes for butter to 9 788 tonnes during the Japanese Fiscal Year (April 2022 – March 2023). |
| Malaysia | Dairy products | May-22 | Import policy | Announced that an Approved Permit for import quotas and import permission are no longer required for certain agrofood commodities including liquid milk. |
| Mexico | Dairy products | Aug-22 | Price control | Announced that it would increase the price the government buys milk from producers from MXN 9.20 per litre to MXN 10.0 per litre (from USD 0.45 to USD 0.49 per litre) in a bid to strengthen local milk production. |
| Panama | Milk powder | Jun-22 | Import tariff | Decided to exempt the import duty on whole milk powder until 31 December 2022 in a bid to meet local demand. |
| Republic of Korea | Milk powder | Jun-22 | Import tariff | Exempted import tariff temporarily for food items, including milk powders, with volume quota of 10 000 tonnes. |

| COUNTRY | PRODUCT | DATE | POLICY INSTRUMENT | DESCRIPTION |
|--|----------------|--------|-------------------|--|
| Rwanda | Dairy products | Aug-22 | Price control | Set a new farm gate price for unprocessed fresh milk at RWF 300 per litre (USD 0.29 per litre), which will be sold at RWF 322 per litre (USD 0.32 per litre) at the milk collection centre in a bid to control price hikes. |
| Sri Lanka | Dairy products | Jun-22 | Import tariff | Imposed a surcharge on import tax on milk and cream, cheese and curd at 75 percent and 100 percent, respectively, effective as of 1 June 2022 for a period of six months to increase governmental revenue. |
| Taiwan Province of China | Dairy products | Jul-22 | Import tariff | Announced to reduce import tariff for milk powders from 10 to 5 percent, for butter from 5 to 2.5 percent, and for anhydrous milk fat from 8 to 4 percent, from 1 July to 30 September 2022. |
| Thailand | Dairy products | Aug-22 | Price control | Decided to increase the median price for raw milk from THB 19 per kg (USD 0.52 per kg) to THB 20.50 per kg (USD 0.56 per kg) in a bid to assist dairy farmers faced with high production costs. |
| Türkiye | Butter | Jun-22 | Export ban lifted | Announced the decision to export 7 000 tonnes of butter from 30 June 2022 until 30 September 2022, easing the export ban introduced earlier. |
| | Milk powder | Sep-22 | Export ban | Decided to ban export of whole milk powder and skim milk powder until 31 December 2022 to ensure local supply availability and producer prices. |
| | Dairy products | Oct-22 | Price control | Set the farm gate price on raw cow milk with 3.6 percent fat and 3.2 percent protein content at TRY 8.50 per litre (USD 0.46 per litre), effective as of 14 October 2022. If cooling, transportation and other current expenses are covered by the manufacturer, these expenses will be paid additionally to the manufacturer. |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | Cheese | Jul-22 | Trade agreement | Signed a trade deal to export raw milk cheese to Australia. |

* A collection of major dairy policy developments starting in January 2012 is available at: <https://www.fao.org/markets-and-trade/commodity-policy-archive/en/?groupANDcommodity=Dairy%20products>

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GENERAL

- FAO estimates and forecasts are based on official and unofficial sources.
- Unless otherwise stated - all charts and tables refer to FAO data as source.
- Estimates of world imports and exports may not always match - mainly because shipments and deliveries do not necessarily occur in the same marketing year.
- Tonnes refer to metric tonnes.
- All totals are computed from unrounded data.
- Regional totals may include estimates for countries not listed. The countries shown in the tables were chosen based on their importance of either production or trade in each region. The totals shown for Central America include countries in the Caribbean.
- Estimates for China also include those for the Taiwan Province of China - Hong Kong SAR and Macao SAR - unless otherwise stated.
- Up to 2019/20 the European Union includes 28 member states. From 2020/21 the European Union includes 27 member states.
- Information provided by the Russian Federation includes statistical data for the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, Ukraine, temporarily occupied by the Russian Federation and is presented without prejudice to relevant UN General Assembly and UN Security Council resolutions, including UN General Assembly resolution 68/262 of 27 March 2014 and UN Security Council resolution 2202 (2015) of 17 February 2015, which reaffirm the territorial integrity of Ukraine.
- Information provided by Ukraine excludes statistical data concerning

the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the city of Sevastopol and certain areas of the Donetsk and Luhansk regions. The information is presented without prejudice to relevant UN General Assembly and UN Security Council resolutions, including UN General Assembly resolution 68/262 of 27 March 2014 and UN Security Council resolution 2202 (2015) of 17 February 2015, which reaffirm the territorial integrity of Ukraine.

- '-' means nil or negligible.
- Cereals include wheat - rice and coarse grains. Coarse grains include maize - barley - sorghum - millet - rye - oats and NES (not elsewhere specified).

Production

- **Cereals:** Data refer to the calendar year in which the whole harvest or bulk of harvest takes place.

Utilization

- **Cereals:** Data are on individual country's marketing year basis.

Trade

- Trade between **European Union** member states is excluded - unless otherwise stated.
- **Wheat:** Trade data include wheat flour in wheat grain equivalent. The time reference period is July/June - unless otherwise stated.
- **Coarse grains:** The time reference period is July/June - unless otherwise stated.
- **Rice, dairy meat and fish products:** The time reference period is January/December.
- **Oilseeds, oils/fats and meals:** The time reference period is October/September - unless otherwise stated.

Stocks

- **Cereals:** Data refer to carry-overs at the close of national crop seasons ending in the year shown.

Price indices

- The FAO price indices are calculated using the Laspeyres formula; the weights used are based on the average export value of each commodity for the 2014-2016 period.

COUNTRY CLASSIFICATION

In the presentation of statistical material, references are made to special country groupings: Low-Income Food-Deficit Countries (LIFDCs) - Least Developed Countries (LDCs). The LIFDCs include 51 countries that are net importers of basic foodstuffs with per caput income below the level used by the World Bank to determine eligibility for International Development Aid (IDA) assistance (i.e. USD 1 945 in 2011). The LDCs group currently includes 47 countries with low income as well as weak human resources and low level of economic diversification. The list is reviewed every three years by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

DISCLAIMER

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country - territory - city or area or of its authorities - or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

APPENDIX TABLE 1(A): CEREAL STATISTICS

| | Production | | | Imports | | | Exports | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | 2018-2020 average | 2021 <i>estim.</i> | 2022 <i>f'cast</i> | 18/19-20/21 average | 2021/22 <i>estim.</i> | 2022/23 <i>f'cast</i> | 18/19-20/21 average | 2021/22 <i>estim.</i> | 2022/23 <i>f'cast</i> |
| | <i>million tonnes</i> | | | | | | | | |
| ASIA | 1 204.9 | 1 241.1 | 1 235.6 | 232.4 | 264.5 | 252.2 | 62.6 | 80.4 | 71.8 |
| Bangladesh | 41.4 | 43.6 | 43.6 | 9.2 | 9.6 | 10.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| China | 548.2 | 567.1 | 570.3 | 42.1 | 65.7 | 55.5 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.1 |
| India | 271.1 | 291.1 | 281.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 18.5 | 34.3 | 24.8 |
| Indonesia | 58.2 | 57.5 | 58.6 | 12.2 | 13.1 | 12.7 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 20.9 | 16.8 | 19.5 | 15.0 | 21.6 | 18.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Iraq | 6.0 | 5.1 | 3.4 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 5.3 | - | - | - |
| Japan | 8.6 | 8.8 | 8.4 | 23.9 | 22.8 | 23.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Kazakhstan | 18.7 | 16.0 | 17.9 | 0.9 | 2.2 | 1.0 | 9.2 | 8.9 | 8.8 |
| Myanmar | 18.7 | 17.6 | 16.9 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 4.0 |
| Pakistan | 40.8 | 47.8 | 43.6 | 1.4 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 4.5 | 5.3 | 4.8 |
| Philippines | 20.5 | 21.3 | 21.3 | 9.8 | 10.7 | 10.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Republic of Korea | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 15.7 | 16.6 | 16.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Saudi Arabia | 0.5 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 15.2 | 11.9 | 12.7 | - | - | - |
| Thailand | 25.3 | 27.2 | 27.8 | 5.5 | 4.2 | 5.2 | 6.6 | 8.2 | 9.4 |
| Türkiye | 34.9 | 31.6 | 36.5 | 13.0 | 15.4 | 13.2 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 4.5 |
| Viet Nam | 33.0 | 33.0 | 31.9 | 16.1 | 15.2 | 15.8 | 7.3 | 7.0 | 7.3 |
| AFRICA | 196.6 | 201.9 | 193.1 | 94.5 | 93.5 | 96.2 | 6.5 | 7.4 | 6.3 |
| Algeria | 5.3 | 3.5 | 4.1 | 13.0 | 12.1 | 13.3 | - | - | - |
| Egypt | 20.2 | 20.8 | 21.9 | 22.9 | 20.9 | 21.4 | 0.6 | - | 0.1 |
| Ethiopia | 28.5 | 28.1 | 26.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| Morocco | 6.3 | 10.5 | 3.3 | 8.1 | 7.6 | 8.8 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Nigeria | 26.4 | 26.2 | 25.6 | 7.6 | 8.1 | 9.0 | - | - | - |
| South Africa | 16.1 | 19.9 | 18.7 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.0 | 4.0 | 3.0 |
| Sudan | 8.0 | 5.1 | 6.8 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN | 42.5 | 42.7 | 42.4 | 36.7 | 38.1 | 37.2 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.5 |
| Mexico | 36.1 | 36.4 | 36.0 | 23.5 | 24.3 | 23.5 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.3 |
| SOUTH AMERICA | 219.4 | 227.4 | 249.3 | 32.9 | 34.0 | 33.2 | 89.6 | 97.4 | 105.5 |
| Argentina | 79.6 | 93.1 | 87.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 49.5 | 64.9 | 56.0 |
| Brazil | 111.3 | 106.4 | 134.1 | 9.8 | 11.1 | 9.9 | 34.4 | 27.3 | 43.4 |
| Chile | 3.1 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Colombia | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 8.2 | 8.6 | 8.3 | - | - | - |
| Peru | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 6.2 | 5.8 | 6.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | - |
| Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.4 | - | - | - |
| NORTHERN AMERICA | 490.1 | 495.8 | 479.0 | 9.2 | 12.7 | 10.6 | 123.1 | 117.0 | 113.2 |
| Canada | 61.8 | 46.8 | 64.4 | 3.0 | 6.7 | 2.7 | 31.4 | 20.7 | 28.8 |
| United States of America | 428.3 | 449.0 | 414.6 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 7.9 | 91.7 | 96.3 | 84.3 |
| EUROPE | 521.4 | 549.9 | 513.5 | 33.9 | 34.4 | 37.2 | 141.7 | 139.1 | 136.9 |
| European Union | 301.0 | 298.0 | 274.6 | 27.5 | 24.5 | 28.7 | 40.6 | 44.8 | 46.0 |
| Russian Federation | 118.9 | 117.2 | 137.2 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 45.4 | 39.4 | 45.7 |
| Ukraine | 69.5 | 85.6 | 55.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 50.2 | 48.6 | 39.8 |
| OCEANIA | 36.7 | 55.4 | 50.7 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 18.5 | 36.9 | 33.8 |
| Australia | 35.6 | 54.4 | 49.6 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 18.5 | 36.9 | 33.8 |
| WORLD | 2 711.4 | 2 814.3 | 2 763.5 | 442.0 | 479.5 | 468.9 | 443.5 | 479.5 | 468.9 |
| LIFDC | 188.7 | 185.0 | 184.0 | 59.1 | 62.3 | 62.4 | 4.2 | 3.7 | 3.6 |
| LDC | 189.3 | 187.4 | 185.3 | 42.1 | 45.2 | 45.0 | 9.3 | 9.4 | 9.5 |

APPENDIX TABLE 1(B): CEREAL STATISTICS

| | Total Utilization | | | Stocks ending in | | | Per caput food use | | |
|--|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | 18/19-20/21 average | 2021/22 <i>estim.</i> | 2022/23 <i>f'cast</i> | 2019-2021 average | 2022 <i>estim.</i> | 2023 <i>f'cast</i> | 18/19-20/21 average | 2021/22 <i>estim.</i> | 2022/23 <i>f'cast</i> |
| | million tonnes | | | | | | Kg/year | | |
| ASIA | 1 365.5 | 1 427.7 | 1 424.0 | 559.0 | 585.4 | 576.9 | 156.2 | 157.4 | 157.5 |
| Bangladesh | 50.7 | 53.6 | 54.1 | 8.5 | 8.4 | 8.2 | 218.1 | 221.2 | 222.2 |
| China | 590.7 | 626.1 | 618.2 | 387.0 | 399.0 | 402.3 | 154.8 | 156.2 | 156.5 |
| India | 246.0 | 259.3 | 261.3 | 61.7 | 67.9 | 62.1 | 145.0 | 146.9 | 146.8 |
| Indonesia | 71.5 | 70.2 | 71.0 | 9.4 | 8.2 | 8.4 | 180.1 | 176.9 | 177.1 |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 35.1 | 37.2 | 37.5 | 10.3 | 12.7 | 12.5 | 201.6 | 203.9 | 206.0 |
| Iraq | 9.6 | 10.2 | 9.6 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 182.3 | 184.0 | 183.7 |
| Japan | 32.1 | 31.9 | 31.4 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 7.1 | 92.4 | 90.9 | 89.4 |
| Kazakhstan | 10.1 | 10.0 | 10.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 156.6 | 157.6 | 157.7 |
| Myanmar | 15.5 | 14.6 | 14.3 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 2.7 | 201.6 | 202.5 | 202.3 |
| Pakistan | 38.1 | 42.7 | 42.4 | 3.2 | 6.5 | 5.6 | 134.6 | 135.9 | 135.3 |
| Philippines | 30.0 | 32.2 | 31.6 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 163.1 | 166.8 | 168.5 |
| Republic of Korea | 19.3 | 20.5 | 20.2 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 122.6 | 120.2 | 119.0 |
| Saudi Arabia | 16.2 | 13.1 | 13.6 | 4.8 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 131.8 | 132.0 | 132.6 |
| Thailand | 22.5 | 23.5 | 24.1 | 9.2 | 11.8 | 11.3 | 118.0 | 120.8 | 122.2 |
| Türkiye | 41.6 | 43.7 | 44.8 | 9.1 | 9.2 | 9.6 | 239.8 | 242.7 | 242.7 |
| Viet Nam | 41.3 | 41.2 | 41.7 | 5.4 | 6.4 | 5.7 | 174.3 | 168.5 | 166.3 |
| AFRICA | 285.6 | 286.4 | 287.8 | 57.9 | 57.0 | 52.2 | 150.7 | 147.3 | 148.1 |
| Algeria | 18.0 | 16.5 | 16.9 | 6.5 | 5.4 | 5.8 | 228.7 | 229.0 | 229.1 |
| Egypt | 43.4 | 42.7 | 43.3 | 5.0 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 259.2 | 256.9 | 256.7 |
| Ethiopia | 28.4 | 29.2 | 28.6 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 5.7 | 187.2 | 185.2 | 183.8 |
| Morocco | 15.4 | 15.9 | 13.1 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 4.6 | 240.4 | 241.4 | 241.2 |
| Nigeria | 34.9 | 33.5 | 34.2 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 132.0 | 123.7 | 124.0 |
| South Africa | 17.2 | 17.6 | 17.9 | 3.4 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 164.1 | 163.4 | 162.4 |
| Sudan | 9.6 | 9.2 | 9.3 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 175.4 | 174.8 | 172.1 |
| CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN | 77.8 | 79.4 | 79.2 | 9.8 | 8.7 | 7.6 | 162.5 | 162.7 | 163.3 |
| Mexico | 58.1 | 59.1 | 59.3 | 7.3 | 6.8 | 5.7 | 198.1 | 199.7 | 200.7 |
| SOUTH AMERICA | 165.8 | 174.0 | 175.3 | 38.3 | 29.9 | 30.7 | 112.2 | 112.6 | 112.9 |
| Argentina | 32.7 | 31.3 | 31.3 | 12.1 | 8.1 | 8.6 | 121.3 | 122.6 | 121.6 |
| Brazil | 87.1 | 95.8 | 97.8 | 17.0 | 13.5 | 15.5 | 111.3 | 109.8 | 110.1 |
| Chile | 7.0 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 145.0 | 143.5 | 142.8 |
| Colombia | 11.4 | 12.3 | 11.8 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 89.8 | 90.5 | 90.3 |
| Peru | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.6 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 148.1 | 148.8 | 147.7 |
| Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 89.2 | 103.0 | 108.4 |
| NORTHERN AMERICA | 388.6 | 397.3 | 381.8 | 86.4 | 63.9 | 58.9 | 108.7 | 109.8 | 109.6 |
| Canada | 33.6 | 35.6 | 33.9 | 9.5 | 6.8 | 10.0 | 96.0 | 96.0 | 96.3 |
| United States of America | 355.1 | 361.7 | 347.8 | 76.8 | 57.2 | 48.9 | 110.1 | 111.4 | 111.1 |
| EUROPE | 416.1 | 414.8 | 411.8 | 72.3 | 103.2 | 105.0 | 133.0 | 134.0 | 134.4 |
| European Union | 288.7 | 268.8 | 265.8 | 39.5 | 44.7 | 36.0 | 134.3 | 136.9 | 137.1 |
| Russian Federation | 76.1 | 77.8 | 78.3 | 15.5 | 18.1 | 31.9 | 125.6 | 126.3 | 126.6 |
| Ukraine | 20.3 | 20.1 | 19.4 | 6.4 | 23.1 | 19.1 | 143.6 | 142.5 | 146.3 |
| OCEANIA | 19.3 | 18.3 | 18.4 | 7.4 | 9.1 | 9.2 | 94.4 | 94.4 | 94.3 |
| Australia | 16.4 | 15.4 | 15.4 | 6.6 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 104.0 | 104.1 | 104.2 |
| WORLD | 2 718.6 | 2 798.1 | 2 778.3 | 831.1 | 857.3 | 840.5 | 148.1 | 148.5 | 148.8 |
| LIFDC | 240.5 | 248.0 | 250.5 | 54.6 | 55.2 | 48.7 | 152.1 | 150.4 | 151.3 |
| LDC | 220.4 | 225.9 | 227.4 | 47.0 | 47.2 | 41.7 | 155.7 | 154.2 | 154.4 |

APPENDIX TABLE 2(A): WHEAT STATISTICS

| | Production | | | Imports | | | Exports | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | 2018-2020 average | 2021 <i>estim.</i> | 2022 <i>f'cast</i> | 18/19-20/21 average | 2021/22 <i>estim.</i> | 2022/23 <i>f'cast</i> | 18/19-20/21 average | 2021/22 <i>estim.</i> | 2022/23 <i>f'cast</i> |
| | <i>million tonnes</i> | | | | | | | | |
| ASIA | 336.0 | 339.1 | 341.2 | 94.4 | 108.0 | 103.1 | 16.4 | 25.6 | 18.8 |
| Bangladesh | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 6.5 | 6.2 | 6.6 | - | - | - |
| China | 133.1 | 137.0 | 138.4 | 8.7 | 11.6 | 9.9 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| China (mainland) | 133.1 | 136.9 | 138.4 | 6.9 | 9.7 | 8.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Taiwan Province of China | - | - | - | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.4 | - | - | - |
| India | 103.8 | 109.6 | 106.8 | - | - | - | 1.6 | 10.5 | 4.5 |
| Indonesia | - | - | - | 10.7 | 11.2 | 10.9 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 14.3 | 10.4 | 13.0 | 1.6 | 7.9 | 5.0 | 0.0 | - | - |
| Iraq | 4.2 | 4.2 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 3.2 | - | - | - |
| Japan | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Kazakhstan | 13.2 | 11.8 | 13.2 | 0.8 | 2.1 | 0.9 | 7.7 | 8.3 | 8.0 |
| Pakistan | 24.9 | 27.3 | 26.1 | 1.2 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Philippines | - | - | - | 6.4 | 6.8 | 6.3 | - | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Republic of Korea | - | - | - | 3.7 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 0.0 | - | - |
| Saudi Arabia | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.3 | - | - | - |
| Thailand | - | - | - | 3.2 | 2.4 | 3.0 | - | - | - |
| Türkiye | 19.8 | 17.7 | 19.5 | 8.8 | 9.6 | 9.5 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.0 |
| AFRICA | 27.1 | 29.5 | 25.3 | 50.7 | 50.6 | 53.5 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Algeria | 3.6 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 7.5 | 8.0 | 8.3 | - | - | - |
| Egypt | 8.8 | 9.0 | 9.7 | 12.4 | 11.3 | 12.0 | 0.6 | - | 0.1 |
| Ethiopia | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.5 | - | - | - |
| Morocco | 4.6 | 7.5 | 2.5 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 6.5 | 0.1 | - | - |
| Nigeria | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 6.2 | - | - | - |
| South Africa | 1.8 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Tunisia | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 2.1 | - | - | - |
| CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN | 3.0 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 9.1 | 9.6 | 9.1 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Cuba | - | - | - | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | - | - | - |
| Mexico | 3.0 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| SOUTH AMERICA | 28.4 | 33.1 | 31.4 | 14.7 | 14.6 | 14.9 | 13.3 | 21.7 | 15.7 |
| Argentina | 19.0 | 22.1 | 18.5 | - | - | - | 12.0 | 17.6 | 12.0 |
| Brazil | 5.6 | 7.7 | 9.4 | 6.9 | 6.5 | 6.7 | 0.6 | 3.1 | 2.7 |
| Chile | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.4 | - | - | - |
| Colombia | - | - | - | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.0 | - | - | - |
| Peru | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | - | - | - |
| Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) | - | - | - | 0.7 | 1.0 | 1.0 | - | - | - |
| NORTHERN AMERICA | 84.7 | 67.1 | 79.6 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 3.4 | 51.4 | 36.3 | 44.1 |
| Canada | 33.5 | 22.3 | 34.7 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 25.0 | 14.9 | 23.0 |
| United States of America | 51.2 | 44.8 | 44.9 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 3.3 | 26.4 | 21.4 | 21.1 |
| EUROPE | 254.4 | 270.3 | 269.9 | 7.8 | 9.5 | 8.6 | 84.4 | 84.6 | 88.9 |
| European Union | 140.0 | 139.0 | 135.5 | 4.8 | 4.2 | 4.8 | 29.1 | 30.2 | 35.0 |
| Russian Federation | 77.5 | 76.1 | 92.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 36.0 | 33.0 | 37.5 |
| Ukraine | 25.9 | 32.2 | 20.0 | 0.0 | - | - | 17.9 | 19.0 | 14.0 |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | 9.7 | 14.0 | 14.3 | 0.8 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| OCEANIA | 21.8 | 36.8 | 32.7 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 13.2 | 26.0 | 24.5 |
| Australia | 21.3 | 36.3 | 32.2 | 0.4 | - | 0.2 | 13.2 | 26.0 | 24.5 |
| WORLD | 755.4 | 779.3 | 783.8 | 180.5 | 195.7 | 193.7 | 180.8 | 195.7 | 193.7 |
| LIFDC | 23.8 | 22.1 | 21.9 | 35.0 | 35.5 | 35.4 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| LDC | 14.2 | 13.5 | 13.2 | 24.5 | 25.4 | 25.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 |

APPENDIX TABLE 2(B): WHEAT STATISTICS

| | Total Utilization | | | Stocks ending in | | | Per caput food use | | |
|--|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | 18/19-20/21 average | 2021/22 <i>estim.</i> | 2022/23 <i>f'cast</i> | 2019-2021 average | 2022 <i>estim.</i> | 2023 <i>f'cast</i> | 18/19-20/21 average | 2021/22 <i>estim.</i> | 2022/23 <i>f'cast</i> |
| | million tonnes | | | | | | Kg/year | | |
| ASIA | 403.0 | 424.2 | 423.1 | 195.1 | 209.0 | 208.9 | 65.9 | 66.5 | 66.8 |
| Bangladesh | 7.7 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 34.3 | 34.5 | 34.6 |
| China | 134.6 | 144.6 | 140.6 | 124.6 | 134.4 | 141.8 | 65.2 | 66.1 | 66.4 |
| China (mainland) | 132.8 | 142.8 | 138.7 | 124.1 | 134.0 | 141.3 | 65.6 | 66.5 | 66.8 |
| Taiwan Province of China | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 45.6 | 45.5 | 45.6 |
| India | 99.3 | 105.6 | 106.8 | 24.2 | 24.0 | 18.0 | 59.4 | 59.5 | 59.6 |
| Indonesia | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.9 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 27.1 | 27.5 | 27.9 |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 15.8 | 16.2 | 16.5 | 6.4 | 8.5 | 9.4 | 161.7 | 163.8 | 164.9 |
| Iraq | 6.4 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 0.9 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 144.5 | 144.0 | 143.8 |
| Japan | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 40.4 | 41.0 | 40.2 |
| Kazakhstan | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 141.0 | 141.2 | 141.3 |
| Pakistan | 26.3 | 27.8 | 28.6 | 1.8 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 111.5 | 111.5 | 111.7 |
| Philippines | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 26.9 | 28.1 | 28.7 |
| Republic of Korea | 3.8 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 47.2 | 47.5 | 47.2 |
| Saudi Arabia | 3.6 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 94.3 | 96.8 | 97.2 |
| Thailand | 3.3 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 16.0 | 16.0 | 16.7 |
| Türkiye | 23.3 | 24.2 | 24.4 | 6.2 | 5.6 | 6.3 | 211.2 | 215.3 | 215.0 |
| AFRICA | 78.9 | 77.6 | 79.6 | 17.6 | 14.3 | 13.1 | 51.3 | 49.5 | 49.8 |
| Algeria | 11.0 | 10.8 | 11.2 | 4.4 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 210.5 | 211.4 | 211.6 |
| Egypt | 21.3 | 20.9 | 21.5 | 2.7 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 179.3 | 179.4 | 179.8 |
| Ethiopia | 6.6 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 47.3 | 46.7 | 46.8 |
| Morocco | 10.5 | 10.2 | 9.8 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 3.1 | 208.0 | 209.0 | 209.0 |
| Nigeria | 5.9 | 4.8 | 6.0 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 27.0 | 21.2 | 26.2 |
| South Africa | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 56.6 | 56.4 | 56.1 |
| Tunisia | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 204.9 | 205.9 | 206.4 |
| CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN | 11.4 | 11.5 | 11.8 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 44.7 | 44.8 | 45.1 |
| Cuba | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.1 | - | - | 56.1 | 56.5 | 56.7 |
| Mexico | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.8 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 51.9 | 52.1 | 52.5 |
| SOUTH AMERICA | 28.8 | 29.1 | 29.5 | 6.8 | 3.8 | 4.6 | 56.6 | 56.9 | 56.9 |
| Argentina | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 2.8 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 103.2 | 103.8 | 104.4 |
| Brazil | 12.1 | 12.2 | 12.3 | 2.0 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 53.8 | 53.0 | 53.4 |
| Chile | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 108.0 | 107.0 | 106.4 |
| Colombia | 1.9 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 34.9 | 34.8 | 34.6 |
| Peru | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 59.6 | 58.9 | 58.3 |
| Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) | 0.7 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 24.0 | 33.8 | 32.2 |
| NORTHERN AMERICA | 39.1 | 40.0 | 38.6 | 32.6 | 21.9 | 22.0 | 81.2 | 82.0 | 82.3 |
| Canada | 8.8 | 9.6 | 9.0 | 5.8 | 3.7 | 6.3 | 80.7 | 80.6 | 80.6 |
| United States of America | 30.3 | 30.4 | 29.6 | 26.8 | 18.2 | 15.7 | 81.3 | 82.2 | 82.5 |
| EUROPE | 182.2 | 180.7 | 182.7 | 26.3 | 40.5 | 47.2 | 106.7 | 106.9 | 107.1 |
| European Union | 117.8 | 105.6 | 107.6 | 12.8 | 17.9 | 15.5 | 108.7 | 109.9 | 110.1 |
| Russian Federation | 43.5 | 43.7 | 43.7 | 8.7 | 10.3 | 21.4 | 99.5 | 99.9 | 100.1 |
| Ukraine | 8.4 | 8.3 | 7.9 | 1.8 | 6.2 | 4.3 | 111.9 | 111.7 | 112.4 |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | 12.9 | 14.9 | 15.6 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 98.0 | 98.1 | 98.1 |
| OCEANIA | 10.0 | 10.0 | 9.6 | 3.1 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 67.3 | 66.4 | 66.0 |
| Australia | 8.6 | 8.5 | 8.2 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 83.2 | 82.2 | 82.1 |
| WORLD | 753.2 | 773.0 | 775.0 | 283.0 | 293.7 | 299.6 | 67.0 | 67.0 | 67.1 |
| LIFDC | 57.6 | 59.0 | 59.5 | 15.6 | 14.4 | 11.9 | 39.4 | 38.7 | 38.5 |
| LDC | 38.8 | 39.9 | 40.2 | 9.8 | 8.4 | 6.8 | 31.6 | 31.3 | 31.1 |

APPENDIX TABLE 3(A): COARSE GRAIN STATISTICS

| | Production | | | Imports | | | Exports | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | 2018-2020 average | 2021 <i>estim.</i> | 2022 <i>f'cast</i> | 18/19-20/21 average | 2021/22 <i>estim.</i> | 2022/23 <i>f'cast</i> | 18/19-20/21 average | 2021/22 <i>estim.</i> | 2022/23 <i>f'cast</i> |
| | <i>million tonnes</i> | | | | | | | | |
| ASIA | 410.8 | 429.2 | 432.2 | 117.0 | 131.7 | 124.9 | 6.8 | 8.5 | 7.4 |
| China | 269.1 | 283.2 | 285.5 | 29.2 | 48.0 | 40.7 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| China (mainland) | 269.0 | 283.1 | 285.3 | 24.5 | 43.3 | 36.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Taiwan Province of China | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.6 | - | - | - |
| India | 47.4 | 51.2 | 49.8 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 1.7 | 3.9 | 3.0 |
| Indonesia | 22.3 | 22.7 | 23.0 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.1 | - | - | 0.1 |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 4.0 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 12.1 | 12.2 | 11.5 | - | - | - |
| Japan | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 17.9 | 16.8 | 17.3 | - | - | - |
| Malaysia | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.7 | - | - | - |
| Pakistan | 8.2 | 11.2 | 9.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.1 |
| Philippines | 8.0 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.8 | - | - | - |
| Republic of Korea | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 11.5 | 11.3 | 11.3 | - | - | - |
| Saudi Arabia | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 10.7 | 7.5 | 8.2 | - | - | - |
| Thailand | 4.9 | 5.0 | 5.4 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | - |
| Türkiye | 14.5 | 13.3 | 16.4 | 3.9 | 5.8 | 3.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Viet Nam | 4.8 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 11.5 | 9.4 | 10.9 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| AFRICA | 145.3 | 147.9 | 142.7 | 27.3 | 24.3 | 24.7 | 4.8 | 6.3 | 5.4 |
| Algeria | 1.7 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 5.4 | 4.0 | 4.8 | - | - | - |
| Egypt | 7.6 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 10.1 | 9.0 | 9.0 | - | - | - |
| Ethiopia | 23.2 | 22.7 | 21.6 | - | - | - | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| Morocco | 1.6 | 2.9 | 0.8 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 2.2 | - | - | - |
| Nigeria | 21.4 | 21.1 | 20.6 | 0.2 | - | - | - | - | - |
| South Africa | 14.3 | 17.6 | 16.5 | 0.4 | - | 0.1 | 1.9 | 3.8 | 2.9 |
| Sudan | 7.2 | 4.5 | 6.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 7.3 | 8.1 | 7.0 | - | - | - | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN | 37.6 | 37.7 | 37.0 | 25.1 | 26.1 | 25.5 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| Mexico | 32.8 | 32.9 | 32.2 | 17.7 | 18.3 | 17.7 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| SOUTH AMERICA | 174.4 | 177.0 | 201.9 | 16.3 | 17.6 | 16.4 | 72.7 | 72.0 | 86.1 |
| Argentina | 59.9 | 70.0 | 68.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 37.2 | 46.9 | 43.7 |
| Brazil | 98.1 | 90.8 | 117.4 | 2.1 | 3.7 | 2.4 | 32.9 | 23.2 | 39.5 |
| Chile | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Colombia | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 6.2 | - | - | - |
| Peru | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.8 | - | - | - |
| Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | - | - | - |
| NORTHERN AMERICA | 398.7 | 422.6 | 394.2 | 5.1 | 8.7 | 5.3 | 68.7 | 78.2 | 66.6 |
| Canada | 28.3 | 24.5 | 29.7 | 2.4 | 6.0 | 2.1 | 6.4 | 5.8 | 5.8 |
| United States of America | 370.4 | 398.1 | 364.5 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 62.3 | 72.5 | 60.8 |
| EUROPE | 264.5 | 277.2 | 241.7 | 23.1 | 21.5 | 25.2 | 56.7 | 54.0 | 47.4 |
| European Union | 159.2 | 157.4 | 137.9 | 20.7 | 18.0 | 21.7 | 11.1 | 14.2 | 10.6 |
| Russian Federation | 40.6 | 40.4 | 44.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 9.2 | 6.4 | 8.1 |
| Serbia | 8.0 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 3.1 | 1.7 | 1.6 |
| Ukraine | 43.6 | 53.4 | 35.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 32.3 | 29.6 | 25.8 |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | 9.3 | 8.2 | 8.0 | 1.0 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| OCEANIA | 14.8 | 18.4 | 17.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 5.2 | 10.7 | 9.0 |
| Australia | 14.1 | 17.7 | 16.9 | - | - | - | 5.2 | 10.7 | 9.0 |
| WORLD | 1 446.1 | 1 509.9 | 1 467.2 | 214.3 | 230.0 | 222.3 | 215.6 | 230.0 | 222.3 |
| LIFDC | 106.6 | 103.0 | 102.5 | 8.6 | 9.8 | 10.0 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.6 |
| LDC | 95.9 | 93.6 | 93.1 | 5.6 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.8 |

APPENDIX TABLE 3(B): COARSE GRAIN STATISTICS

| | Total Utilization | | | Stocks ending in | | | Per caput food use | | |
|--|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | 18/19-20/21 average | 2021/22 <i>estim.</i> | 2022/23 <i>f'cast</i> | 2019-2021 average | 2022 <i>estim.</i> | 2023 <i>f'cast</i> | 18/19-20/21 average | 2021/22 <i>estim.</i> | 2022/23 <i>f'cast</i> |
| | <i>million tonnes</i> | | | | | | <i>(..... Kg/year.....)</i> | | |
| ASIA | 528.6 | 554.4 | 556.1 | 185.4 | 191.1 | 184.2 | 14.3 | 14.4 | 14.1 |
| China | 308.0 | 328.1 | 329.3 | 157.6 | 163.5 | 159.0 | 13.0 | 13.5 | 13.5 |
| China (mainland) | 303.1 | 323.2 | 324.4 | 157.1 | 162.9 | 158.5 | 13.2 | 13.7 | 13.7 |
| Taiwan Province of China | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 6.9 |
| India | 46.4 | 48.3 | 47.2 | 3.5 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 17.8 | 17.8 | 17.0 |
| Indonesia | 23.3 | 23.8 | 23.9 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 27.5 | 26.9 | 26.8 |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 15.4 | 17.3 | 17.1 | 3.0 | 3.8 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Japan | 17.9 | 17.7 | 17.3 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| Malaysia | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 5.1 | 5.8 | 6.2 |
| Pakistan | 8.2 | 10.4 | 9.8 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 9.9 | 10.5 | 9.8 |
| Philippines | 8.6 | 9.1 | 9.2 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 18.6 | 19.2 | 19.1 |
| Republic of Korea | 11.2 | 12.0 | 12.2 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 |
| Saudi Arabia | 11.3 | 8.0 | 8.5 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.6 |
| Thailand | 6.7 | 6.7 | 7.4 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 |
| Türkiye | 17.4 | 18.7 | 19.7 | 2.8 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 19.4 | 19.4 | 19.2 |
| Viet Nam | 15.9 | 14.1 | 15.0 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 8.2 | 8.1 | 8.1 |
| AFRICA | 166.5 | 166.6 | 165.0 | 34.8 | 36.8 | 33.9 | 73.2 | 71.4 | 71.5 |
| Algeria | 6.9 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 15.0 | 14.5 | 14.3 |
| Egypt | 17.8 | 17.6 | 17.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 42.6 | 42.1 | 41.4 |
| Ethiopia | 21.2 | 21.7 | 21.1 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 5.4 | 135.2 | 133.0 | 131.4 |
| Morocco | 4.9 | 5.6 | 3.2 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 30.2 | 29.9 | 29.6 |
| Nigeria | 21.7 | 21.3 | 20.7 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 74.0 | 72.8 | 68.0 |
| South Africa | 12.9 | 13.1 | 13.4 | 2.7 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 91.9 | 91.9 | 91.1 |
| Sudan | 6.6 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 108.5 | 110.3 | 109.3 |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 7.2 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 88.9 | 86.8 | 87.6 |
| CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN | 62.1 | 63.7 | 63.1 | 7.5 | 6.2 | 5.1 | 99.2 | 99.8 | 99.8 |
| Mexico | 49.8 | 50.8 | 50.6 | 6.1 | 5.2 | 4.1 | 139.2 | 140.3 | 140.8 |
| SOUTH AMERICA | 121.9 | 129.8 | 130.7 | 29.4 | 23.5 | 24.4 | 24.3 | 24.4 | 24.7 |
| Argentina | 25.7 | 24.4 | 24.3 | 9.2 | 6.8 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.2 |
| Brazil | 67.7 | 76.2 | 78.3 | 14.7 | 12.4 | 13.6 | 25.8 | 25.6 | 25.5 |
| Chile | 4.2 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 24.8 | 24.6 | 24.4 |
| Colombia | 7.5 | 8.2 | 7.7 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 18.6 | 18.6 | 18.4 |
| Peru | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 21.5 | 22.2 | 21.7 |
| Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 39.5 | 43.1 | 50.0 |
| NORTHERN AMERICA | 344.5 | 352.1 | 338.2 | 52.4 | 40.7 | 35.8 | 17.7 | 17.7 | 17.6 |
| Canada | 24.3 | 25.6 | 24.5 | 3.7 | 3.0 | 3.6 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.4 |
| United States of America | 320.1 | 326.5 | 313.7 | 48.8 | 37.7 | 32.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.1 |
| EUROPE | 229.0 | 229.1 | 224.1 | 45.4 | 61.7 | 57.1 | 20.7 | 21.5 | 21.6 |
| European Union | 167.4 | 159.8 | 155.1 | 26.1 | 26.1 | 20.1 | 19.5 | 20.9 | 20.9 |
| Russian Federation | 31.8 | 33.3 | 33.8 | 6.7 | 7.7 | 10.4 | 21.1 | 21.2 | 21.3 |
| Serbia | 4.6 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 21.7 | 21.9 | 22.1 |
| Ukraine | 11.8 | 11.7 | 11.4 | 4.6 | 16.8 | 14.7 | 28.8 | 29.1 | 32.0 |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | 11.1 | 9.6 | 9.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 18.4 | 18.1 | 18.3 |
| OCEANIA | 8.4 | 7.3 | 7.7 | 4.0 | 6.6 | 6.9 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 7.6 |
| Australia | 7.5 | 6.5 | 6.8 | 3.9 | 6.5 | 6.8 | 9.7 | 9.6 | 9.6 |
| WORLD | 1 461.0 | 1 503.1 | 1 485.0 | 359.0 | 366.7 | 347.5 | 28.0 | 28.2 | 28.2 |
| LIFDC | 110.1 | 112.5 | 113.4 | 27.8 | 28.7 | 25.4 | 61.6 | 59.9 | 61.0 |
| LDC | 95.4 | 96.9 | 97.2 | 21.3 | 21.8 | 19.6 | 59.5 | 58.1 | 58.6 |

APPENDIX TABLE 4(A): MAIZE STATISTICS

| | Production | | | Imports | | | Exports | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | 2018-2020 average | 2021 <i>estim.</i> | 2022 <i>f'cast</i> | 18/19-20/21 average | 2021/22 <i>estim.</i> | 2022/23 <i>f'cast</i> | 18/19-20/21 average | 2021/22 <i>estim.</i> | 2022/23 <i>f'cast</i> |
| | <i>million tonnes</i> | | | | | | | | |
| ASIA | 360.3 | 383.6 | 383.4 | 89.4 | 94.8 | 94.1 | 5.1 | 7.7 | 6.4 |
| China | 259.7 | 272.7 | 275.2 | 17.4 | 26.6 | 23.6 | - | - | - |
| China (mainland) | 259.6 | 272.6 | 275.0 | 12.8 | 22.1 | 19.0 | - | - | - |
| Taiwan Province of China | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 | - | - | - |
| India | 29.4 | 33.6 | 32.5 | 0.2 | - | - | 1.6 | 3.7 | 2.8 |
| Indonesia | 22.3 | 22.7 | 23.0 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 1.0 | - | - | 0.1 |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 8.8 | - | - | - |
| Japan | - | - | - | 16.1 | 15.1 | 15.5 | - | - | - |
| Malaysia | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.7 | - | - | - |
| Pakistan | 7.7 | 10.6 | 9.0 | - | - | - | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.1 |
| Philippines | 8.0 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.8 | - | - | - |
| Republic of Korea | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 11.4 | 11.2 | 11.2 | - | - | - |
| Thailand | 4.7 | 4.8 | 5.2 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | - |
| Türkiye | 6.1 | 6.8 | 7.0 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| Viet Nam | 4.8 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 11.4 | 9.3 | 10.8 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| AFRICA | 87.0 | 96.9 | 90.7 | 23.2 | 19.6 | 20.3 | 3.7 | 5.5 | 4.6 |
| Algeria | - | - | - | 4.8 | 3.1 | 4.0 | - | - | - |
| Egypt | 6.7 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 10.0 | 9.0 | 9.0 | - | - | - |
| Ethiopia | 9.8 | 10.7 | 10.2 | - | - | - | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Kenya | 3.9 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 1.0 | 1.8 | 1.8 | - | - | - |
| Morocco | 0.1 | 0.1 | - | 2.7 | 1.9 | 1.7 | - | - | - |
| Nigeria | 12.6 | 12.4 | 12.0 | 0.1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| South Africa | 13.6 | 17.0 | 15.9 | 0.3 | - | - | 1.9 | 3.8 | 2.9 |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 6.2 | 7.0 | 5.9 | - | - | - | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN | 31.8 | 32.0 | 31.0 | 24.3 | 25.3 | 24.8 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| Mexico | 27.3 | 27.5 | 26.5 | 16.8 | 17.5 | 17.0 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| SOUTH AMERICA | 160.7 | 159.9 | 184.8 | 14.9 | 16.2 | 15.1 | 69.3 | 65.9 | 80.5 |
| Argentina | 53.0 | 60.5 | 59.0 | - | - | - | 34.0 | 41.2 | 38.5 |
| Brazil | 94.4 | 87.1 | 112.8 | 1.5 | 3.0 | 1.8 | 32.8 | 23.1 | 39.5 |
| Chile | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 2.4 | - | - | - |
| Colombia | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 5.8 | 6.1 | 5.9 | - | - | - |
| Peru | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.7 | - | - | - |
| Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | - | - | - |
| NORTHERN AMERICA | 369.8 | 396.9 | 367.8 | 3.0 | 6.3 | 3.0 | 58.7 | 66.8 | 56.7 |
| Canada | 13.6 | 14.0 | 14.9 | 2.2 | 5.7 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 1.7 |
| United States of America | 356.2 | 382.9 | 353.0 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 57.2 | 64.7 | 55.0 |
| EUROPE | 128.4 | 142.2 | 109.1 | 21.2 | 19.1 | 22.7 | 39.0 | 35.1 | 31.4 |
| European Union | 69.0 | 73.0 | 55.7 | 19.4 | 16.3 | 20.0 | 4.0 | 6.4 | 3.2 |
| Russian Federation | 13.2 | 15.2 | 15.0 | - | - | - | 3.8 | 2.5 | 3.5 |
| Serbia | 7.4 | 6.0 | 6.2 | - | - | - | 3.0 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| Ukraine | 34.0 | 42.1 | 28.0 | - | - | - | 27.8 | 23.6 | 23.0 |
| OCEANIA | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| WORLD | 1 138.6 | 1 212.0 | 1 167.5 | 176.2 | 181.4 | 180.2 | 176.6 | 181.4 | 180.2 |
| LIFDC | 59.5 | 65.0 | 61.2 | 7.3 | 8.4 | 8.7 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.9 |
| LDC | 53.6 | 59.0 | 55.5 | 4.8 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 4.1 |

APPENDIX TABLE 4(B): MAIZE STATISTICS

| | Total Utilization | | | Stocks ending in | | | Per caput food use | | |
|--|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | 18/19-20/21 average | 2021/22 <i>estim.</i> | 2022/23 <i>f'cast</i> | 2019-2021 average | 2022 <i>estim.</i> | 2023 <i>f'cast</i> | 18/19-20/21 average | 2021/22 <i>estim.</i> | 2022/23 <i>f'cast</i> |
| | million tonnes | | | | | | Kg/year | | |
| ASIA | 454.0 | 470.2 | 475.6 | 172.6 | 177.0 | 172.5 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 9.1 |
| China | 287.2 | 296.7 | 301.2 | 155.1 | 159.3 | 155.9 | 9.9 | 10.0 | 10.0 |
| China (mainland) | 282.4 | 291.9 | 296.4 | 154.6 | 158.8 | 155.4 | 10.0 | 10.1 | 10.1 |
| Taiwan Province of China | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.4 |
| India | 28.6 | 29.8 | 29.8 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.1 |
| Indonesia | 23.2 | 23.7 | 23.9 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 27.2 | 26.7 | 26.5 |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 10.1 | 11.5 | 10.8 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| Japan | 15.9 | 15.9 | 15.2 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Malaysia | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 5.1 | 5.8 | 6.2 |
| Pakistan | 7.6 | 9.7 | 9.2 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 8.0 | 8.7 | 8.2 |
| Philippines | 8.6 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 18.6 | 19.1 | 19.0 |
| Republic of Korea | 11.0 | 11.8 | 12.0 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Thailand | 5.9 | 6.3 | 6.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Türkiye | 8.7 | 9.3 | 10.0 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 15.9 | 15.9 | 15.8 |
| Viet Nam | 15.8 | 14.0 | 14.9 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 8.2 | 8.1 | 8.0 |
| AFRICA | 106.7 | 109.2 | 108.5 | 18.8 | 21.8 | 19.7 | 41.5 | 41.4 | 41.2 |
| Algeria | 4.8 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.1 |
| Egypt | 16.7 | 16.6 | 16.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 39.8 | 39.4 | 38.7 |
| Ethiopia | 8.5 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 47.5 | 49.6 | 49.3 |
| Kenya | 4.9 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 85.0 | 86.0 | 85.3 |
| Morocco | 2.7 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 10.5 | 10.4 | 10.3 |
| Nigeria | 12.8 | 12.5 | 12.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 34.8 | 34.2 | 31.3 |
| South Africa | 12.2 | 12.5 | 12.7 | 2.5 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 89.2 | 89.2 | 88.5 |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 6.1 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 72.9 | 71.7 | 71.9 |
| CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN | 55.5 | 57.3 | 56.3 | 6.9 | 5.6 | 4.6 | 98.6 | 99.2 | 99.3 |
| Mexico | 43.4 | 44.6 | 44.0 | 5.5 | 4.6 | 3.6 | 138.8 | 139.9 | 140.4 |
| SOUTH AMERICA | 110.1 | 117.7 | 118.6 | 28.0 | 22.1 | 23.1 | 22.6 | 22.7 | 23.1 |
| Argentina | 21.8 | 21.0 | 20.9 | 8.5 | 6.1 | 6.7 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.0 |
| Brazil | 63.5 | 71.9 | 73.1 | 14.3 | 12.0 | 13.2 | 24.3 | 24.2 | 24.1 |
| Chile | 3.3 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 20.9 | 20.8 | 20.7 |
| Colombia | 7.1 | 7.9 | 7.4 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 18.1 | 18.1 | 18.0 |
| Peru | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 14.9 | 15.1 | 15.1 |
| Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 39.0 | 42.6 | 49.5 |
| NORTHERN AMERICA | 323.3 | 335.3 | 320.2 | 47.7 | 37.2 | 32.2 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.5 |
| Canada | 14.4 | 18.2 | 15.4 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.0 |
| United States of America | 308.9 | 317.1 | 304.8 | 45.5 | 35.0 | 29.8 | 15.9 | 15.9 | 15.8 |
| EUROPE | 110.2 | 109.7 | 105.8 | 26.8 | 41.8 | 36.5 | 8.3 | 8.7 | 8.7 |
| European Union | 85.1 | 81.8 | 77.4 | 16.7 | 15.3 | 10.5 | 9.8 | 10.5 | 10.5 |
| Russian Federation | 9.3 | 10.8 | 11.3 | 1.8 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| Serbia | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 20.1 | 20.3 | 20.5 |
| Ukraine | 6.7 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 2.8 | 14.8 | 13.2 | 11.2 | 11.3 | 12.4 |
| OCEANIA | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| WORLD | 1 160.4 | 1 199.9 | 1 185.6 | 300.9 | 305.5 | 288.6 | 18.1 | 18.3 | 18.3 |
| LIFDC | 64.9 | 70.6 | 70.4 | 12.3 | 13.9 | 11.7 | 33.5 | 33.4 | 33.8 |
| LDC | 54.9 | 59.5 | 59.1 | 8.2 | 9.5 | 7.6 | 30.3 | 30.5 | 30.6 |

APPENDIX TABLE 5(A): BARLEY STATISTICS

| | Production | | | Imports | | | Exports | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | 2018-2020 average | 2021 <i>estim.</i> | 2022 <i>f'cast</i> | 18/19-20/21 average | 2021/22 <i>estim.</i> | 2022/23 <i>f'cast</i> | 18/19-20/21 average | 2021/22 <i>estim.</i> | 2022/23 <i>f'cast</i> |
| | <i>million tonnes</i> | | | | | | | | |
| ASIA | 22.8 | 18.0 | 21.2 | 22.2 | 25.3 | 21.7 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 0.8 |
| China | 1.3 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 7.4 | 10.6 | 9.0 | - | - | - |
| India | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | - | - | - |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.7 | - | - | - |
| Iraq | 1.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Japan | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.2 | - | - | - |
| Kazakhstan | 3.8 | 2.4 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | - | 1.4 | 0.4 | 0.6 |
| Saudi Arabia | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 6.7 | 4.2 | 4.7 | - | - | - |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 1.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Türkiye | 7.6 | 5.8 | 8.5 | 0.7 | 2.9 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| AFRICA | 6.7 | 6.9 | 4.9 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 3.1 | - | - | - |
| Algeria | 1.6 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.8 | - | - | - |
| Ethiopia | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.9 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Libya | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | - | - | - |
| Morocco | 1.6 | 2.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.5 | - | - | - |
| Tunisia | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | - | - | - |
| CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | - | - | - |
| Mexico | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | - | - | - |
| SOUTH AMERICA | 6.0 | 6.9 | 7.3 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 2.7 | 3.8 | 3.4 |
| Argentina | 4.5 | 5.2 | 5.6 | - | - | - | 2.6 | 3.5 | 3.2 |
| NORTHERN AMERICA | 13.4 | 9.6 | 13.2 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 2.9 | 2.0 | 2.4 |
| Canada | 9.8 | 7.0 | 9.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 2.7 | 1.9 | 2.2 |
| United States of America | 3.6 | 2.6 | 3.8 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| EUROPE | 91.0 | 89.7 | 88.9 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 16.7 | 17.7 | 14.9 |
| Belarus | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | - | - | - |
| European Union | 58.2 | 52.4 | 51.9 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 6.7 | 7.3 | 7.0 |
| Russian Federation | 19.5 | 18.0 | 22.0 | - | - | - | 5.1 | 3.6 | 4.3 |
| Ukraine | 7.9 | 9.4 | 5.5 | - | - | - | 4.3 | 5.7 | 2.5 |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | 8.1 | 7.0 | 6.8 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 1.0 |
| OCEANIA | 11.6 | 14.3 | 12.6 | - | - | - | 4.6 | 8.1 | 6.5 |
| Australia | 11.2 | 13.9 | 12.3 | - | - | - | 4.6 | 8.1 | 6.5 |
| WORLD | 152.5 | 146.4 | 149.2 | 27.9 | 32.3 | 27.9 | 28.4 | 32.3 | 27.9 |
| LIFDC | 4.8 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | - | - | - |
| LDC | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.2 | - | - | - | - | - | - |

APPENDIX TABLE 5(B): BARLEY STATISTICS

| | Total Utilization | | | Stocks ending in | | | Per caput food use | | |
|--|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | 18/19-20/21 average | 2021/22 <i>estim.</i> | 2022/23 <i>f'cast</i> | 2019-2021 average | 2022 <i>estim.</i> | 2023 <i>f'cast</i> | 18/19-20/21 average | 2021/22 <i>estim.</i> | 2022/23 <i>f'cast</i> |
| | <i>million tonnes</i> | | | | | | <i>(..... Kg/year.....)</i> | | |
| ASIA | 41.4 | 44.7 | 43.3 | 9.9 | 11.6 | 9.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| China | 8.1 | 12.9 | 11.2 | 1.2 | 2.7 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| India | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.4 | - | - | - | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 5.3 | 5.7 | 6.3 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Iraq | 0.8 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.1 |
| Japan | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 |
| Kazakhstan | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Saudi Arabia | 7.1 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.7 | - | 14.0 | 13.1 | 12.7 |
| Türkiye | 7.8 | 8.6 | 8.8 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| AFRICA | 9.6 | 10.5 | 8.5 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.3 |
| Algeria | 2.0 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 11.7 | 11.3 | 11.1 |
| Ethiopia | 2.1 | 2.1 | 1.9 | - | - | - | 16.8 | 16.0 | 15.0 |
| Libya | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | - | - | - | 13.1 | 12.8 | 12.6 |
| Morocco | 2.2 | 3.2 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 19.6 | 19.4 | 19.2 |
| Tunisia | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 7.5 | 7.3 | 7.3 |
| CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | - | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Mexico | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | - | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| SOUTH AMERICA | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Argentina | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | - | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| NORTHERN AMERICA | 10.9 | 8.2 | 9.5 | 2.6 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Canada | 7.2 | 4.8 | 6.0 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| United States of America | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| EUROPE | 74.2 | 73.6 | 72.7 | 9.1 | 9.9 | 12.6 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Belarus | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | - | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| European Union | 50.7 | 46.1 | 45.7 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Russian Federation | 14.5 | 14.7 | 14.7 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 5.2 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Ukraine | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.9 |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | 7.2 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| OCEANIA | 5.5 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 3.0 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Australia | 5.1 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 2.9 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| WORLD | 147.0 | 147.7 | 144.9 | 27.3 | 31.4 | 32.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| LIFDC | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.8 |
| LDC | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.7 |

APPENDIX TABLE 6(A): SORGHUM STATISTICS

| | Production | | | Imports | | | Exports | | |
|--|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | 2018-2020 average | 2021 <i>estim.</i> | 2022 <i>f'cast</i> | 18/19-20/21 average | 2021/22 <i>estim.</i> | 2022/23 <i>f'cast</i> | 18/19-20/21 average | 2021/22 <i>estim.</i> | 2022/23 <i>f'cast</i> |
| <i>million tonnes</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| ASIA | 8.1 | 8.4 | 8.2 | 4.5 | 10.8 | 8.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| China | 3.0 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 4.0 | 10.4 | 7.8 | - | - | - |
| India | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.2 | - | - | - | 0.0 | - | - |
| Japan | - | - | - | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.5 | - | - | - |
| AFRICA | 29.1 | 25.2 | 26.6 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Burkina Faso | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.7 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ethiopia | 4.7 | 3.4 | 3.3 | - | - | - | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| Nigeria | 6.7 | 6.6 | 6.5 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sudan | 4.8 | 3.5 | 4.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | - | - |
| CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN | 4.8 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | - | - | - |
| Mexico | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | - | - | - |
| SOUTH AMERICA | 5.2 | 7.1 | 6.8 | 0.0 | - | - | 0.5 | 2.2 | 2.0 |
| Argentina | 1.7 | 3.3 | 2.8 | - | - | - | 0.5 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| Brazil | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.9 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| NORTHERN AMERICA | 9.2 | 11.4 | 6.2 | - | - | - | 4.8 | 7.5 | 5.5 |
| United States of America | 9.2 | 11.4 | 6.2 | - | - | - | 4.8 | 7.5 | 5.5 |
| EUROPE | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| European Union | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | - | - | - |
| OCEANIA | 1.0 | 1.6 | 2.7 | 0.0 | - | - | 0.3 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Australia | 1.0 | 1.6 | 2.7 | - | - | - | 0.3 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| WORLD | 58.6 | 59.5 | 56.2 | 6.3 | 12.4 | 10.1 | 6.6 | 12.4 | 10.1 |
| LIFDC | 21.7 | 17.8 | 19.4 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| LDC | 19.8 | 15.9 | 17.4 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.4 |

APPENDIX TABLE 7(A): OTHER COARSE GRAIN STATISTICS: MILLET - RYE - OATS AND OTHER GRAINS

| | Production | | | Imports | | | Exports | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | 2018-2020 average | 2021 <i>estim.</i> | 2022 <i>f'cast</i> | 18/19-20/21 average | 2021/22 <i>estim.</i> | 2022/23 <i>f'cast</i> | 18/19-20/21 average | 2021/22 <i>estim.</i> | 2022/23 <i>f'cast</i> |
| <i>million tonnes</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| ASIA | 19.6 | 19.2 | 19.4 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| AFRICA | 22.5 | 18.9 | 20.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.1 | - | - | - |
| SOUTH AMERICA | 2.5 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| NORTHERN AMERICA | 6.3 | 4.7 | 7.0 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 2.0 |
| EUROPE | 43.9 | 44.2 | 42.9 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| OCEANIA | 1.7 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| WORLD | 96.5 | 92.0 | 94.3 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 4.1 |

APPENDIX TABLE 6(B): SORGHUM STATISTICS

| | Total Utilization | | | Stocks ending in | | | Per caput food use | | |
|--|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | 18/19-20/21 average | 2021/22 <i>estim.</i> | 2022/23 <i>f'cast</i> | 2019-2021 average | 2022 <i>estim.</i> | 2023 <i>f'cast</i> | 18/19-20/21 average | 2021/22 <i>estim.</i> | 2022/23 <i>f'cast</i> |
| | <i>million tonnes</i> | | | | | | <i>(..... Kg/year.....)</i> | | |
| ASIA | 13.0 | 18.7 | 17.0 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| China | 7.3 | 13.3 | 11.4 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| India | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.8 |
| Japan | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | - | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| AFRICA | 29.4 | 27.5 | 27.5 | 3.6 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 17.7 | 16.5 | 16.6 |
| Burkina Faso | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 0.2 | - | 48.9 | 47.8 | 48.1 |
| Ethiopia | 4.3 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 0.7 | 0.2 | - | 28.4 | 21.8 | 21.5 |
| Nigeria | 7.0 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 31.6 | 30.6 | 28.9 |
| Sudan | 5.0 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 94.0 | 96.0 | 94.3 |
| CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN | 5.2 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Mexico | 4.9 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | - | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| SOUTH AMERICA | 5.1 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | - | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Argentina | 1.5 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | - | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Brazil | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.9 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | - | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) | 0.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| NORTHERN AMERICA | 4.4 | 3.1 | 2.3 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| United States of America | 4.4 | 3.1 | 2.3 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| EUROPE | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| European Union | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| OCEANIA | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Australia | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.7 | - | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| WORLD | 59.0 | 60.6 | 58.6 | 9.0 | 7.6 | 6.4 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.6 |
| LIFDC | 21.7 | 20.1 | 20.3 | 3.3 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 14.4 | 13.2 | 13.6 |
| LDC | 19.7 | 18.1 | 18.0 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 14.5 | 13.2 | 13.5 |

APPENDIX TABLE 7(B): OTHER COARSE GRAIN STATISTICS: MILLET - RYE - OATS AND OTHER GRAINS

| | Total Utilization | | | Stocks ending in | | | Per caput food use | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | 20/21 average | 2021/22 <i>estim.</i> | 2022/23 <i>f'cast</i> | 2019-2021 average | 2022 <i>estim.</i> | 2023 <i>f'cast</i> | 18/19-20/21 average | 2021/22 <i>estim.</i> | 2022/23 <i>f'cast</i> |
| | <i>million tonnes</i> | | | | | | <i>(..... Kg/year.....)</i> | | |
| ASIA | 20.1 | 20.8 | 20.2 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.3 |
| AFRICA | 20.8 | 19.4 | 20.5 | 10.5 | 10.7 | 10.6 | 11.4 | 11.1 | 11.4 |
| CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | - | - | - | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| SOUTH AMERICA | 2.6 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| NORTHERN AMERICA | 5.9 | 5.5 | 6.2 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| EUROPE | 43.4 | 44.4 | 44.3 | 8.0 | 8.8 | 7.1 | 11.0 | 11.4 | 11.5 |
| OCEANIA | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.2 |
| WORLD | 94.6 | 94.9 | 95.9 | 21.7 | 22.2 | 20.4 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.3 |

APPENDIX TABLE 8(A): RICE STATISTICS

| | Production | | | Imports | | | Exports | | |
|--|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | 2018-2020 average | 2021 <i>estim.</i> | 2022 <i>f'cast</i> | 2019-2021 average | 2022 <i>f'cast</i> | 2023 <i>f'cast</i> | 2019-2021 average | 2022 <i>f'cast</i> | 2023 <i>f'cast</i> |
| | <i>million tonnes, milled equivalent</i> | | | | | | | | |
| ASIA | 458.0 | 472.7 | 462.2 | 21.1 | 24.9 | 24.1 | 39.4 | 46.3 | 45.5 |
| Bangladesh | 36.8 | 37.8 | 37.6 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.2 | - | - | - |
| China | 146.0 | 146.9 | 146.4 | 4.3 | 6.1 | 4.9 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 2.8 |
| China (mainland) | 144.7 | 145.8 | 145.2 | 3.8 | 5.7 | 4.5 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.7 |
| Taiwan Province of China | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| India | 119.9 | 130.3 | 124.7 | - | - | - | 15.2 | 19.8 | 17.3 |
| Indonesia | 36.0 | 34.8 | 35.6 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.8 | - | - | - |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 2.6 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.8 | - | - | - |
| Iraq | 0.3 | 0.3 | - | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.4 | - | - | - |
| Japan | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.2 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Malaysia | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | - | 0.1 | - |
| Myanmar | 16.2 | 14.9 | 14.2 | - | - | - | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.4 |
| Pakistan | 7.7 | 9.3 | 8.0 | - | - | - | 4.1 | 4.6 | 4.6 |
| Philippines | 12.5 | 13.0 | 13.0 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 3.0 | - | - | - |
| Republic of Korea | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Saudi Arabia | - | - | - | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | - | - | - |
| Sri Lanka | 3.1 | 3.5 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.4 | - | - | - |
| Thailand | 20.4 | 22.2 | 22.5 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 6.5 | 8.0 | 9.4 |
| Viet Nam | 28.2 | 28.5 | 27.6 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.9 |
| AFRICA | 24.1 | 24.5 | 25.1 | 16.4 | 18.6 | 18.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.3 |
| Cote d'Ivoire | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 1.9 | - | - | - |
| Egypt | 3.8 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.4 | - | - | - |
| Madagascar | 2.5 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | - | - | - |
| Nigeria | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 2.8 | - | - | - |
| Senegal | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | - |
| South Africa | - | - | - | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | - | - | - |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 0.1 | - | - |
| Cuba | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | - | - | - |
| Mexico | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | - | - | - |
| SOUTH AMERICA | 16.6 | 17.4 | 16.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 3.8 |
| Argentina | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.8 | - | - | - | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| Brazil | 7.6 | 8.0 | 7.3 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| Peru | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | - | - |
| Uruguay | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.0 | - | - | - | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| NORTHERN AMERICA | 6.7 | 6.1 | 5.3 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 2.4 |
| Canada | - | - | - | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | - | - | - |
| United States of America | 6.7 | 6.1 | 5.3 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 2.4 |
| EUROPE | 2.5 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| European Union | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Russian Federation | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | - | - | - | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.7 | - | - | - |
| OCEANIA | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Australia | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| WORLD | 510.0 | 525.1 | 512.6 | 47.2 | 53.8 | 52.9 | 47.2 | 53.8 | 52.9 |
| LIFDC | 58.3 | 59.8 | 59.6 | 15.5 | 17.0 | 17.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.3 |
| LDC | 79.3 | 80.3 | 79.1 | 12.1 | 13.2 | 13.2 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.5 |

APPENDIX TABLE 8(B): RICE STATISTICS

| | Total Utilization | | | Closing stocks | | | Per caput food use | | |
|--|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | 18/19-20/21 average | 2021/22 <i>estim.</i> | 2022/23 <i>f'cast</i> | 18/19-20/21 average | 2021/22 <i>estim.</i> | 2022/23 <i>f'cast</i> | 18/19-20/21 average | 2021/22 <i>estim.</i> | 2022/23 <i>f'cast</i> |
| | <i>million tonnes, milled equivalent</i> | | | | | | <i>Kg/year</i> | | |
| ASIA | 433.9 | 449.1 | 444.8 | 178.5 | 185.3 | 183.8 | 76.0 | 76.5 | 76.6 |
| Bangladesh | 37.6 | 38.8 | 39.2 | 6.4 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 179.9 | 182.9 | 183.8 |
| China | 148.2 | 153.4 | 148.4 | 104.8 | 101.1 | 101.5 | 76.5 | 76.6 | 76.7 |
| China (mainland) | 146.5 | 152.0 | 146.9 | 104.2 | 100.6 | 101.0 | 77.3 | 77.4 | 77.5 |
| Taiwan Province of China | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 46.4 | 44.3 | 44.4 |
| India | 100.3 | 105.5 | 107.3 | 34.0 | 41.4 | 42.0 | 67.8 | 69.6 | 70.2 |
| Indonesia | 37.5 | 35.8 | 36.1 | 6.4 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 125.5 | 122.4 | 122.5 |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 3.9 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 38.7 | 38.9 | 40.0 |
| Iraq | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 32.2 | 34.5 | 34.6 |
| Japan | 7.9 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 48.7 | 46.6 | 45.8 |
| Malaysia | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 76.7 | 77.0 | 77.1 |
| Myanmar | 13.8 | 13.0 | 12.9 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 2.6 | 185.5 | 186.3 | 186.4 |
| Pakistan | 3.6 | 4.5 | 3.9 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 13.3 | 13.8 | 13.8 |
| Philippines | 15.1 | 16.8 | 16.2 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 117.5 | 119.6 | 120.8 |
| Republic of Korea | 4.3 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 71.9 | 69.2 | 68.3 |
| Saudi Arabia | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 34.8 | 32.5 | 32.7 |
| Sri Lanka | 3.1 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 122.2 | 128.4 | 129.1 |
| Thailand | 12.6 | 13.9 | 13.8 | 6.7 | 9.9 | 9.4 | 99.4 | 102.2 | 102.9 |
| Viet Nam | 22.0 | 23.3 | 22.7 | 3.5 | 4.2 | 3.7 | 149.0 | 143.2 | 140.8 |
| AFRICA | 40.2 | 42.2 | 43.3 | 5.5 | 5.9 | 5.2 | 26.2 | 26.4 | 26.7 |
| Cote d'Ivoire | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 89.8 | 91.0 | 91.6 |
| Egypt | 4.3 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 37.4 | 35.4 | 35.5 |
| Madagascar | 3.0 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 96.8 | 100.5 | 102.3 |
| Nigeria | 7.3 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 31.1 | 29.8 | 29.8 |
| Senegal | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 122.8 | 124.1 | 124.2 |
| South Africa | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 15.6 | 15.1 | 15.2 |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 2.2 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 30.9 | 34.6 | 35.6 |
| CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 18.6 | 18.2 | 18.3 |
| Cuba | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.1 | - | - | 63.5 | 56.2 | 56.7 |
| Mexico | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 7.4 |
| SOUTH AMERICA | 15.1 | 15.2 | 15.1 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 1.7 | 31.4 | 31.3 | 31.2 |
| Argentina | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | - | 10.8 | 11.5 | 10.0 |
| Brazil | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 31.8 | 31.2 | 31.2 |
| Peru | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 67.1 | 67.7 | 67.7 |
| Uruguay | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | - | 7.9 | 7.2 | 7.7 |
| NORTHERN AMERICA | 5.1 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 9.8 | 10.1 | 9.7 |
| Canada | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.1 | - | - | 10.7 | 10.9 | 11.2 |
| United States of America | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 9.7 | 10.0 | 9.5 |
| EUROPE | 4.9 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.6 |
| European Union | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.0 |
| Russian Federation | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.2 |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.8 |
| OCEANIA | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 19.3 | 20.3 | 20.7 |
| Australia | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 11.2 | 12.3 | 12.5 |
| WORLD | 504.3 | 522.0 | 518.3 | 189.1 | 196.9 | 193.4 | 53.2 | 53.4 | 53.5 |
| LIFDC | 72.8 | 76.4 | 77.6 | 11.2 | 12.2 | 11.4 | 51.2 | 51.7 | 51.8 |
| LDC | 86.2 | 89.1 | 90.0 | 16.0 | 16.9 | 15.3 | 64.5 | 64.9 | 64.7 |

Note: Totals and percentage change computed from unrounded data.

APPENDIX TABLE 9: CEREAL SUPPLY AND UTILIZATION IN SELECTED EXPORTERS (million tonnes)

| | Wheat ¹ | | | Coarse Grains ² | | | Rice (milled basis) | | |
|---------------------|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | 2020/21 | 2021/22 <i>estim.</i> | 2022/23 <i>f'cast</i> | 2020/21 | 2021/22 <i>estim.</i> | 2022/23 <i>f'cast</i> | 2020/21 | 2021/22 <i>estim.</i> | 2022/23 <i>f'cast</i> |
| | UNITED STATES of AMERICA (Jun/May) | | | UNITED STATES of AMERICA | | | UNITED STATES of AMERICA (Aug/Jul) | | |
| Opening Stocks | 28.0 | 23.0 | 18.2 | 51.8 | 34.0 | 37.7 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 1.3 |
| Production | 49.8 | 44.8 | 44.9 | 373.2 | 398.1 | 364.5 | 7.2 | 6.1 | 5.3 |
| Imports | 2.7 | 2.6 | 3.3 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 3.3 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.4 |
| Total Supply | 80.5 | 70.4 | 66.4 | 427.5 | 434.7 | 405.5 | 9.2 | 8.7 | 8.0 |
| Domestic use | 30.4 | 30.4 | 29.6 | 316.2 | 326.5 | 313.7 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.5 |
| Exports | 27.0 | 21.8 | 21.1 | 77.3 | 70.5 | 59.6 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 2.4 |
| Closing stocks | 23.0 | 18.2 | 15.7 | 34.0 | 37.7 | 32.2 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.1 |
| | CANADA (August/July) | | | CANADA | | | THAILAND (Aug/July) | | |
| Opening Stocks | 5.5 | 6.0 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 3.0 | 6.1 | 9.0 | 9.9 |
| Production | 35.4 | 22.3 | 34.7 | 29.8 | 24.5 | 29.7 | 21.0 | 22.2 | 22.5 |
| Imports | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 2.0 | 6.5 | 2.6 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Total Supply | 41.0 | 28.5 | 38.5 | 35.8 | 34.7 | 35.3 | 27.3 | 31.3 | 32.6 |
| Domestic use | 8.8 | 9.6 | 9.0 | 24.1 | 25.6 | 24.5 | 13.3 | 13.9 | 13.8 |
| Exports | 26.3 | 15.1 | 23.2 | 8.0 | 6.1 | 7.2 | 5.0 | 7.6 | 9.3 |
| Closing stocks | 6.0 | 3.7 | 6.3 | 3.7 | 3.0 | 3.6 | 9.0 | 9.9 | 9.4 |
| | ARGENTINA (Dec./Nov.) | | | ARGENTINA | | | INDIA (Oct./Sept.) | | |
| Opening Stocks | 3.0 | 2.7 | 1.2 | 9.6 | 8.2 | 6.8 | 35.3 | 37.6 | 41.4 |
| Production | 17.6 | 22.1 | 18.5 | 65.5 | 70.0 | 68.3 | 124.4 | 130.3 | 124.7 |
| Imports | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total Supply | 20.6 | 24.8 | 19.7 | 75.2 | 78.3 | 75.2 | 159.7 | 167.9 | 166.1 |
| Domestic use | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 27.8 | 24.4 | 24.3 | 101.9 | 105.5 | 107.3 |
| Exports | 11.5 | 17.3 | 12.0 | 39.1 | 47.0 | 43.4 | 20.2 | 21.0 | 16.8 |
| Closing stocks | 2.7 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 8.2 | 6.8 | 7.4 | 37.6 | 41.4 | 42.0 |
| | AUSTRALIA (Oct./Sept.) | | | AUSTRALIA | | | PAKISTAN (Sept./Aug.) | | |
| Opening Stocks | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 3.8 | 5.4 | 6.5 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Production | 31.9 | 36.3 | 32.2 | 17.5 | 17.7 | 16.9 | 8.4 | 9.3 | 8.0 |
| Imports | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total Supply | 33.6 | 38.0 | 34.2 | 21.3 | 23.1 | 23.4 | 8.7 | 10.3 | 9.0 |
| Domestic use | 8.1 | 8.5 | 8.2 | 7.0 | 6.5 | 6.8 | 4.0 | 4.5 | 3.9 |
| Exports | 23.8 | 27.8 | 24.5 | 8.9 | 10.2 | 9.8 | 3.7 | 4.8 | 4.4 |
| Closing stocks | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 5.4 | 6.5 | 6.8 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.7 |
| | EUROPEAN UNION (July/June) | | | EUROPEAN UNION | | | VIET NAM (Jan./Dec.) | | |
| Opening Stocks | 11.3 | 10.7 | 17.9 | 24.9 | 24.6 | 26.1 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 4.2 |
| Production | 126.3 | 139.0 | 135.5 | 156.4 | 157.4 | 137.9 | 27.8 | 28.5 | 27.6 |
| Imports | 5.0 | 4.1 | 4.8 | 16.1 | 18.1 | 21.7 | 0.6 | 2.0 | 1.3 |
| Total Supply | 142.6 | 153.8 | 158.2 | 197.4 | 200.1 | 185.7 | 31.6 | 33.9 | 33.1 |
| Domestic use | 103.6 | 105.6 | 107.6 | 162.1 | 159.8 | 155.1 | 21.6 | 23.3 | 22.7 |
| Exports | 28.2 | 30.3 | 35.1 | 11.4 | 14.2 | 10.6 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 6.7 |
| Closing stocks | 10.7 | 17.9 | 15.5 | 24.6 | 26.1 | 20.1 | 3.4 | 4.2 | 3.7 |
| | TOTAL OF ABOVE | | | TOTAL OF ABOVE | | | TOTAL OF ABOVE | | |
| Opening Stocks | 49.5 | 44.1 | 42.8 | 94.1 | 75.9 | 80.1 | 45.8 | 52.4 | 57.8 |
| Production | 261.0 | 264.5 | 265.8 | 642.4 | 667.7 | 617.3 | 188.8 | 196.4 | 188.1 |
| Imports | 7.8 | 6.9 | 8.4 | 20.7 | 27.3 | 27.7 | 1.9 | 3.3 | 2.9 |
| Total Supply | 318.3 | 315.5 | 317.0 | 757.2 | 770.9 | 725.1 | 236.5 | 252.1 | 248.8 |
| Domestic use | 157.3 | 160.4 | 160.9 | 537.2 | 542.8 | 524.4 | 145.7 | 152.0 | 152.2 |
| Exports | 116.8 | 112.3 | 115.9 | 144.7 | 148.0 | 130.6 | 38.5 | 42.4 | 39.6 |
| Closing stocks | 44.1 | 42.8 | 40.2 | 75.9 | 80.1 | 70.1 | 52.4 | 57.8 | 56.9 |

¹ Trade data include wheat flour in wheat grain equivalent. For the EU semolina is also included

² **Argentina** (December/November) for rye, barley and oats, (March/February) for maize and sorghum. **Australia** (November/October) for rye, barley and oats, (March/February) for maize and sorghum. **Canada** (August/July), **EU** (July/June), **United States** (June/May) for rye, barley and oats, (September/August) for maize and sorghum

APPENDIX TABLE 10: TOTAL OILCROPS STATISTICS (million tonnes)

| | Production ¹ | | | Imports | | | Exports | | |
|--|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | 18/19-20/21 average | 2021/22 <i>estim.</i> | 2022/23 <i>f'cast</i> | 18/19-20/21 average | 2021/22 <i>estim.</i> | 2022/23 <i>f'cast</i> | 18/19-20/21 average | 2021/22 <i>estim.</i> | 2022/23 <i>f'cast</i> |
| ASIA | 145.3 | 151.1 | 156.5 | 132.6 | 131.7 | 144.1 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 3.6 |
| China | 63.1 | 64.5 | 68.8 | 97.9 | 97.9 | 107.3 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| China (mainland) | 63.0 | 64.4 | 68.7 | 95.2 | 95.2 | 104.6 | - | - | - |
| Taiwan Province of China | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | - | - | - |
| India | 42.0 | 45.9 | 46.7 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| Indonesia | 12.9 | 13.7 | 14.2 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 0.1 | - | 0.1 |
| Japan | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 6.1 | 5.7 | 6.0 | - | - | - |
| Malaysia | 5.0 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.1 | - | - | - |
| Pakistan | 4.1 | 3.6 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 4.0 | - | - | - |
| Republic of Korea | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.6 | - | - | - |
| Thailand | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 4.3 | - | - | - |
| Türkiye | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 0.2 | - | - |
| AFRICA | 21.5 | 22.7 | 23.0 | 6.0 | 6.4 | 6.9 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 |
| Nigeria | 4.7 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 8.9 | 8.1 | 9.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Mexico | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 8.0 | 7.4 | 8.4 | - | - | - |
| SOUTH AMERICA | 201.8 | 192.2 | 230.2 | 7.7 | 5.6 | 6.3 | 100.9 | 88.3 | 105.4 |
| Argentina | 57.4 | 49.4 | 54.7 | 5.7 | 3.7 | 4.5 | 9.0 | 3.0 | 5.9 |
| Brazil | 127.8 | 131.1 | 157.6 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 83.3 | 79.7 | 90.4 |
| Paraguay | 9.8 | 4.5 | 10.3 | - | 0.1 | - | 5.9 | 2.7 | 6.1 |
| Uruguay | 2.8 | 3.0 | 3.2 | - | - | - | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.8 |
| NORTHERN AMERICA | 147.7 | 153.1 | 154.2 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 68.2 | 70.7 | 70.9 |
| Canada | 28.3 | 21.1 | 26.9 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 15.3 | 10.5 | 14.3 |
| United States of America | 119.4 | 131.9 | 127.3 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 52.9 | 60.1 | 56.6 |
| EUROPE | 79.3 | 81.7 | 79.9 | 26.8 | 28.2 | 27.7 | 9.4 | 8.8 | 8.8 |
| European Union | 32.2 | 30.8 | 33.1 | 22.8 | 23.2 | 22.7 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.0 |
| Russian Federation | 20.9 | 23.4 | 24.8 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.8 | 1.4 | 2.0 |
| Ukraine | 23.1 | 23.3 | 17.5 | 0.1 | - | - | 4.9 | 5.4 | 4.9 |
| OCEANIA | 3.3 | 8.9 | 8.6 | - | - | - | 2.4 | 6.2 | 5.8 |
| Australia | 2.9 | 8.4 | 8.2 | - | - | - | 2.3 | 6.1 | 5.7 |
| WORLD | 600.9 | 611.7 | 654.5 | 184.1 | 182.2 | 196.1 | 186.5 | 179.4 | 196.1 |
| LIFDC | 16.7 | 16.9 | 16.8 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.3 |
| LDC | 14.8 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.1 |

¹ The split years bring together northern hemisphere annual crops harvested in the latter part of the first year shown, with southern hemisphere annual crops harvested in the early part of the second year shown; for tree crops which are produced throughout the year, calendar year production for the second year shown is used.

APPENDIX TABLE 11: TOTAL OILS AND FATS STATISTICS¹ (million tonnes)

| | Imports | | | Exports | | | Utilization | | |
|--|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | 18/19-20/21 average | 2021/22 <i>estim.</i> | 2022/23 <i>f'cast</i> | 18/19-20/21 average | 2021/22 <i>estim.</i> | 2022/23 <i>f'cast</i> | 18/19-20/21 average | 2021/22 <i>estim.</i> | 2022/23 <i>f'cast</i> |
| ASIA | 53.7 | 48.4 | 53.6 | 55.6 | 49.6 | 54.0 | 132.3 | 131.5 | 137.9 |
| Bangladesh | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.2 | - | - | - | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.7 |
| China | 13.9 | 10.4 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 45.5 | 42.8 | 44.8 |
| China (mainland) | 13.4 | 9.9 | 12.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 44.5 | 41.8 | 43.8 |
| Taiwan Province of China | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | - | - | - | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| India | 15.2 | 14.3 | 15.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 26.1 | 26.1 | 27.4 |
| Indonesia | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 31.5 | 27.3 | 31.1 | 18.9 | 21.6 | 23.3 |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.7 | - | - | 0.1 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| Japan | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | - | - | - | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.2 |
| Malaysia | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 19.3 | 16.9 | 17.4 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.5 |
| Pakistan | 3.6 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 0.1 | - | - | 5.5 | 5.2 | 5.5 |
| Philippines | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.4 |
| Republic of Korea | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.5 | - | - | - | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Singapore | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Türkiye | 1.8 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.7 |
| AFRICA | 12.2 | 11.2 | 11.9 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 19.7 | 19.6 | 20.2 |
| Algeria | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Egypt | 2.0 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.9 |
| Nigeria | 1.5 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 0.1 | - | 0.1 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.6 |
| South Africa | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.9 | - | - | - | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 |
| CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 6.0 |
| Mexico | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | - | - | - | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.2 |
| SOUTH AMERICA | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 10.5 | 11.6 | 12.3 | 19.4 | 19.3 | 19.5 |
| Argentina | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 6.8 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 3.6 |
| Brazil | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 10.5 | 10.6 | 10.7 |
| Paraguay | - | - | - | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Uruguay | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | - | - | - | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| NORTHERN AMERICA | 5.6 | 5.8 | 6.3 | 7.7 | 6.5 | 7.2 | 23.2 | 24.7 | 25.3 |
| Canada | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 4.1 | 3.3 | 4.2 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 2.4 |
| United States of America | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.8 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 21.4 | 22.4 | 22.9 |
| EUROPE | 17.3 | 15.8 | 16.4 | 15.7 | 14.5 | 15.7 | 42.0 | 41.0 | 41.4 |
| European Union | 14.1 | 12.3 | 12.8 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 34.3 | 32.2 | 32.6 |
| Russian Federation | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 5.9 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.6 |
| Ukraine | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 6.8 | 4.9 | 5.3 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| OCEANIA | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.6 |
| Australia | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| WORLD | 95.4 | 88.1 | 95.2 | 95.3 | 88.2 | 95.2 | 244.0 | 243.5 | 251.9 |
| LIFDC | 9.5 | 8.9 | 9.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 14.4 | 14.1 | 14.3 |
| LDC | 8.5 | 7.8 | 8.1 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 12.1 | 11.6 | 11.9 |

¹ Includes oils and fats of vegetable, marine and animal origin.

APPENDIX TABLE 12: TOTAL MEALS AND CAKES STATISTICS¹ (million tonnes)

| | Imports | | | Exports | | | Utilization | | |
|--|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | 18/19-20/21 average | 2021/22 <i>estim.</i> | 2022/23 <i>f'cast</i> | 18/19-20/21 average | 2021/22 <i>estim.</i> | 2022/23 <i>f'cast</i> | 18/19-20/21 average | 2021/22 <i>estim.</i> | 2022/23 <i>f'cast</i> |
| ASIA | 44.0 | 46.2 | 47.1 | 14.7 | 14.3 | 14.3 | 185.3 | 191.4 | 197.7 |
| China | 6.1 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 101.3 | 104.7 | 108.0 |
| China (mainland) | 5.7 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 98.6 | 102.0 | 105.3 |
| Taiwan Province of China | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | - | - | - | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 |
| India | 0.6 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 17.6 | 19.5 | 20.7 |
| Indonesia | 5.0 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 6.3 | 6.5 |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 0.1 | - | - | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 |
| Japan | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.4 | - | - | - | 6.5 | 6.6 | 6.7 |
| Malaysia | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.3 |
| Pakistan | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.5 |
| Philippines | 3.1 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 4.4 |
| Republic of Korea | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.8 |
| Saudi Arabia | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.7 | - | - | - | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 |
| Thailand | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.5 |
| Türkiye | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 6.6 | 6.8 | 7.0 |
| Viet Nam | 6.4 | 6.1 | 6.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 8.2 |
| AFRICA | 4.9 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 14.8 | 14.9 | 15.7 |
| Egypt | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | - | - | - | 3.8 | 4.1 | 4.4 |
| South Africa | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.5 |
| CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN | 4.0 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 11.1 | 11.2 | 11.2 |
| Mexico | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 8.6 |
| SOUTH AMERICA | 6.1 | 7.0 | 7.2 | 51.6 | 55.1 | 55.8 | 35.6 | 35.5 | 35.7 |
| Argentina | - | - | - | 29.2 | 28.7 | 29.6 | 7.7 | 8.0 | 8.0 |
| Bolivia (Plurinational State of) | - | - | - | 1.8 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Brazil | - | - | - | 16.9 | 20.6 | 20.7 | 19.0 | 18.3 | 18.4 |
| Chile | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| Paraguay | - | - | - | 2.3 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| Peru | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 1.9 |
| Uruguay | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | - | - | - | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | - | - | - | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| NORTHERN AMERICA | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 18.7 | 18.3 | 19.0 | 43.1 | 44.2 | 45.6 |
| Canada | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 5.7 | 5.3 | 6.0 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.6 |
| United States of America | 4.2 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 13.0 | 13.0 | 13.0 | 39.9 | 41.1 | 42.0 |
| EUROPE | 29.7 | 29.3 | 29.8 | 10.4 | 10.0 | 10.6 | 73.0 | 72.5 | 74.0 |
| European Union | 27.5 | 25.1 | 25.6 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 58.6 | 55.3 | 56.5 |
| Russian Federation | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 2.7 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 7.4 | 7.8 | 8.2 |
| Ukraine | - | - | - | 5.5 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| OCEANIA | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.8 |
| Australia | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.4 |
| WORLD | 97.8 | 99.4 | 101.6 | 97.1 | 99.4 | 101.6 | 367.4 | 374.4 | 384.7 |
| LIFDC | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 8.6 | 9.0 | 9.1 |
| LDC | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 6.5 | 7.0 | 7.2 |

¹ Expressed in product weight; includes meals and cakes derived from oilcrops as well as fish meal and other meals from animal origin.

APPENDIX TABLE 13: SUGAR STATISTICS

(million tonnes - raw value)

| | Production | | Imports | | Exports | | Utilization | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | 2021/22 <i>estim.</i> | 2022/23 <i>f'cast</i> | 2021/22 <i>estim.</i> | 2022/23 <i>f'cast</i> | 2021/22 <i>estim.</i> | 2022/23 <i>f'cast</i> | 2021/22 <i>estim.</i> | 2022/23 <i>f'cast</i> |
| ASIA | 74.3 | 75.1 | 34.6 | 35.4 | 20.3 | 19.8 | 86.3 | 87.2 |
| China | 9.6 | 10.4 | 6.0 | 6.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 16.2 | 16.4 |
| India | 36.0 | 35.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 11.0 | 8.0 | 27.3 | 27.5 |
| Indonesia | 2.4 | 2.4 | 5.9 | 6.1 | - | - | 7.5 | 7.6 |
| Japan | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.0 | - | - | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Malaysia | - | - | 2.2 | 2.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Pakistan | 7.9 | 7.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | - | - | 6.0 | 6.1 |
| Philippines | 1.8 | 1.9 | 0.4 | 0.4 | - | - | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Republic of Korea | - | - | 2.0 | 2.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Thailand | 10.1 | 11.0 | - | - | 7.0 | 9.4 | 2.5 | 2.6 |
| Türkiye | 2.5 | 2.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 2.6 | 2.6 |
| Viet Nam | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 1.5 | - | - | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| AFRICA | 11.2 | 11.2 | 15.4 | 15.6 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 21.2 | 21.4 |
| Algeria | - | - | 2.4 | 2.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.9 | 1.9 |
| Egypt | 3.0 | 2.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 3.3 | 3.3 |
| Eswatini | 0.6 | 0.6 | - | - | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Ethiopia | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | - | - | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Kenya | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.4 | - | - | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Morocco | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Mozambique | 0.4 | 0.4 | - | - | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Nigeria | - | - | 1.9 | 2.0 | - | - | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| South Africa | 1.9 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Sudan | 0.3 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | - | - | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | - | - | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Zambia | 0.4 | 0.4 | - | - | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN | 12.9 | 12.8 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 7.6 | 7.6 |
| Cuba | 0.5 | 0.5 | - | - | - | - | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Dominican Republic | 0.6 | 0.6 | - | - | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Guatemala | 2.8 | 2.8 | - | - | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Mexico | 6.2 | 6.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 4.1 | 4.1 |
| SOUTH AMERICA | 38.9 | 43.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 26.6 | 27.8 | 17.6 | 17.6 |
| Argentina | 1.6 | 1.6 | - | - | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| Brazil | 32.2 | 37.0 | - | - | 25.5 | 26.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 |
| Colombia | 2.2 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Peru | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | - | - | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| NORTHERN AMERICA | 7.7 | 7.8 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 12.3 | 12.2 |
| Canada | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| United States of America | 7.6 | 7.6 | 3.3 | 3.2 | - | - | 11.0 | 11.0 |
| EUROPE | 25.9 | 24.8 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 27.4 | 27.2 |
| European Union | 16.6 | 15.3 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 16.7 | 16.5 |
| Russian Federation | 5.8 | 6.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 6.1 | 6.2 |
| Ukraine | 1.4 | 1.1 | - | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.9 | 1.9 |
| OCEANIA | 4.3 | 4.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| Australia | 4.1 | 4.1 | - | - | 3.0 | 3.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Fiji | 0.2 | 0.2 | - | - | 0.1 | 0.1 | - | - |
| WORLD | 175.1 | 179.6 | 60.0 | 61.1 | 60.1 | 61.2 | 173.7 | 174.7 |
| LIFDC | 5.4 | 5.6 | 12.0 | 12.1 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 15.8 | 16.0 |
| LDC | 4.1 | 4.4 | 10.9 | 11.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 13.0 | 13.1 |

APPENDIX TABLE 14: TOTAL MEAT STATISTICS¹ (thousand tonnes - carcass weight equivalent)

| | Production | | Imports | | Exports | | Utilization | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | 2021 <i>estim.</i> | 2022 <i>f'cast</i> | 2021 <i>estim.</i> | 2022 <i>f'cast</i> | 2021 <i>estim.</i> | 2022 <i>f'cast</i> | 2021 <i>estim.</i> | 2022 <i>f'cast</i> |
| ASIA | 151 264 | 155 282 | 22 574 | 21 420 | 5 113 | 5 525 | 168 730 | 171 100 |
| China | 91 845 | 95 309 | 10 510 | 8 442 | 871 | 1 034 | 101 485 | 102 716 |
| India | 7 628 | 7 775 | 2 | 2 | 1 350 | 1 428 | 6 279 | 6 349 |
| Indonesia | 4 792 | 4 813 | 274 | 321 | 6 | 6 | 5 060 | 5 128 |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 3 086 | 3 030 | 100 | 167 | 41 | 23 | 3 145 | 3 174 |
| Japan | 4 189 | 4 203 | 3 571 | 3 684 | 21 | 19 | 7 752 | 7 836 |
| Malaysia | 1 820 | 1 772 | 356 | 481 | 81 | 79 | 2 095 | 2 174 |
| Pakistan | 4 985 | 5 176 | 1 | 2 | 78 | 69 | 4 908 | 5 109 |
| Philippines | 2 811 | 2 725 | 935 | 1 004 | 9 | 10 | 3 737 | 3 719 |
| Republic of Korea | 2 735 | 2 753 | 1 399 | 1 610 | 61 | 81 | 4 098 | 4 238 |
| Saudi Arabia | 1 199 | 1 222 | 854 | 751 | 61 | 68 | 1 992 | 1 905 |
| Thailand | 2 854 | 2 584 | 39 | 50 | 1 372 | 1 420 | 1 487 | 1 212 |
| Türkiye | 4 258 | 4 530 | 46 | 62 | 729 | 838 | 3 576 | 3 755 |
| Viet Nam | 5 786 | 5 973 | 657 | 622 | 23 | 20 | 6 420 | 6 575 |
| AFRICA | 20 173 | 20 180 | 3 135 | 3 199 | 282 | 288 | 23 026 | 23 092 |
| Algeria | 798 | 801 | 10 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 807 | 806 |
| Angola | 338 | 319 | 367 | 381 | - | - | 706 | 700 |
| Egypt | 2 234 | 2 265 | 353 | 415 | 2 | 2 | 2 585 | 2 679 |
| Nigeria | 1 432 | 1 425 | 10 | 9 | - | - | 1 442 | 1 434 |
| South Africa | 3 510 | 3 528 | 474 | 473 | 145 | 148 | 3 840 | 3 853 |
| CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN | 10 812 | 11 028 | 3 911 | 4 050 | 1 005 | 1 029 | 13 719 | 14 049 |
| Cuba | 274 | 270 | 367 | 361 | - | - | 640 | 630 |
| Mexico | 7 718 | 7 924 | 2 494 | 2 582 | 714 | 749 | 9 497 | 9 757 |
| SOUTH AMERICA | 47 065 | 48 098 | 1 634 | 1 571 | 10 909 | 11 731 | 37 789 | 37 941 |
| Argentina | 6 110 | 6 247 | 69 | 89 | 1 003 | 1 032 | 5 176 | 5 304 |
| Brazil | 29 915 | 30 598 | 71 | 79 | 8 353 | 9 179 | 21 633 | 21 498 |
| Chile | 1 575 | 1 602 | 821 | 691 | 472 | 442 | 1 924 | 1 852 |
| Colombia | 2 932 | 3 013 | 268 | 265 | 69 | 53 | 3 131 | 3 224 |
| Uruguay | 751 | 732 | 105 | 118 | 559 | 570 | 296 | 283 |
| NORTHERN AMERICA | 54 047 | 54 419 | 3 234 | 3 417 | 10 862 | 10 459 | 46 482 | 47 265 |
| Canada | 5 206 | 5 226 | 772 | 733 | 2 274 | 2 189 | 3 679 | 3 778 |
| United States of America | 48 841 | 49 193 | 2 455 | 2 676 | 8 588 | 8 271 | 42 796 | 43 479 |
| EUROPE | 65 902 | 64 533 | 5 077 | 5 459 | 10 954 | 9 769 | 60 029 | 60 220 |
| Belarus | 1 255 | 1 257 | 91 | 100 | 484 | 440 | 862 | 917 |
| European Union | 44 932 | 43 599 | 1 322 | 1 559 | 8 356 | 7 339 | 37 897 | 37 819 |
| Russian Federation | 11 341 | 11 587 | 623 | 493 | 647 | 597 | 11 322 | 11 478 |
| Ukraine | 2 430 | 2 197 | 195 | 171 | 511 | 444 | 2 115 | 1 924 |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | 4 185 | 4 118 | 2 257 | 2 532 | 852 | 841 | 5 590 | 5 810 |
| OCEANIA | 6 451 | 6 523 | 509 | 551 | 2 880 | 2 848 | 4 080 | 4 256 |
| Australia | 4 390 | 4 512 | 239 | 283 | 1 786 | 1 822 | 2 843 | 2 979 |
| New Zealand | 1 497 | 1 448 | 91 | 82 | 1 091 | 1 023 | 497 | 532 |
| WORLD | 355 715 | 360 064 | 40 074 | 39 667 | 42 005 | 41 649 | 353 855 | 357 923 |
| LIFDC | 13 851 | 13 822 | 1 989 | 1 995 | 240 | 234 | 15 600 | 15 584 |
| LDC | 14 101 | 14 214 | 1 644 | 1 693 | 58 | 56 | 15 687 | 15 851 |

¹ includes bovine, ovine, pig, poultry and other meats all expressed in carcass weight equivalents

APPENDIX TABLE 15: BOVINE MEAT STATISTICS (thousand tonnes - carcass weight equivalent)

| | Production | | Imports | | Exports | | Utilization | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | 2021 <i>estim.</i> | 2022 <i>f'cast</i> | 2021 <i>estim.</i> | 2022 <i>f'cast</i> | 2021 <i>estim.</i> | 2022 <i>f'cast</i> | 2021 <i>estim.</i> | 2022 <i>f'cast</i> |
| ASIA | 19 976 | 20 392 | 6 970 | 7 488 | 1 705 | 1 803 | 25 228 | 26 061 |
| China | 6 990 | 7 145 | 3 455 | 3 730 | 56 | 61 | 10 389 | 10 814 |
| India | 2 498 | 2 594 | - | - | 1 336 | 1 412 | 1 162 | 1 182 |
| Indonesia | 459 | 422 | 269 | 312 | 1 | - | 727 | 734 |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 551 | 568 | 29 | 60 | 9 | 6 | 571 | 622 |
| Japan | 480 | 490 | 804 | 796 | 11 | 10 | 1 260 | 1 261 |
| Malaysia | 46 | 48 | 207 | 232 | 14 | 15 | 239 | 264 |
| Pakistan | 2 372 | 2 439 | 1 | 1 | 67 | 63 | 2 306 | 2 377 |
| Philippines | 205 | 202 | 194 | 196 | 5 | 5 | 395 | 394 |
| Republic of Korea | 304 | 324 | 598 | 620 | 6 | 5 | 896 | 939 |
| AFRICA | 6 478 | 6 423 | 501 | 568 | 87 | 87 | 6 891 | 6 904 |
| Algeria | 142 | 144 | 10 | 5 | - | - | 151 | 149 |
| Angola | 95 | 70 | 14 | 15 | - | - | 109 | 85 |
| Egypt | 584 | 585 | 339 | 402 | 1 | - | 922 | 986 |
| South Africa | 1 051 | 1 052 | 5 | 5 | 58 | 60 | 999 | 997 |
| CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN | 2 991 | 3 036 | 382 | 365 | 610 | 642 | 2 764 | 2 760 |
| Mexico | 2 131 | 2 182 | 207 | 192 | 368 | 413 | 1 970 | 1 961 |
| SOUTH AMERICA | 16 140 | 16 689 | 629 | 616 | 4 132 | 4 644 | 12 637 | 12 661 |
| Argentina | 2 982 | 3 072 | 7 | 5 | 750 | 785 | 2 239 | 2 292 |
| Brazil | 9 750 | 10 270 | 59 | 67 | 2 327 | 2 798 | 7 482 | 7 539 |
| Chile | 210 | 203 | 445 | 399 | 20 | 25 | 635 | 577 |
| Colombia | 767 | 719 | 9 | 10 | 68 | 52 | 708 | 678 |
| Uruguay | 668 | 653 | 41 | 47 | 528 | 542 | 181 | 158 |
| NORTHERN AMERICA | 14 120 | 14 210 | 1 697 | 1 714 | 2 219 | 2 270 | 13 617 | 13 631 |
| Canada | 1 386 | 1 390 | 237 | 235 | 589 | 578 | 1 032 | 1 050 |
| United States of America | 12 734 | 12 820 | 1 457 | 1 476 | 1 630 | 1 692 | 12 583 | 12 579 |
| EUROPE | 10 478 | 10 443 | 1 294 | 1 329 | 1 439 | 1 409 | 10 333 | 10 362 |
| European Union | 6 882 | 6 842 | 310 | 370 | 901 | 905 | 6 291 | 6 307 |
| Russian Federation | 1 674 | 1 670 | 317 | 276 | 103 | 89 | 1 888 | 1 857 |
| Ukraine | 310 | 297 | 10 | 8 | 39 | 16 | 282 | 289 |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | 889 | 906 | 485 | 512 | 139 | 152 | 1 236 | 1 266 |
| OCEANIA | 2 661 | 2 690 | 55 | 51 | 1 892 | 1 860 | 824 | 881 |
| Australia | 1 895 | 1 955 | 22 | 17 | 1 238 | 1 247 | 679 | 725 |
| New Zealand | 754 | 724 | 11 | 10 | 651 | 611 | 114 | 123 |
| WORLD | 72 843 | 73 883 | 11 529 | 12 130 | 12 083 | 12 716 | 72 295 | 73 259 |
| LIFDC | 5 772 | 5 741 | 143 | 161 | 187 | 175 | 5 728 | 5 726 |
| LDC | 4 600 | 4 568 | 100 | 107 | 14 | 12 | 4 686 | 4 663 |

APPENDIX TABLE 16: OVINE MEAT STATISTICS (thousand tonnes - carcass weight equivalent)

| | Production | | Imports | | Exports | | Utilization | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | 2021 <i>estim.</i> | 2022 <i>f'cast</i> | 2021 <i>estim.</i> | 2022 <i>f'cast</i> | 2021 <i>estim.</i> | 2022 <i>f'cast</i> | 2021 <i>estim.</i> | 2022 <i>f'cast</i> |
| ASIA | 10 056 | 10 170 | 661 | 646 | 21 | 29 | 10 696 | 10 787 |
| Bangladesh | 238 | 239 | - | - | - | - | 238 | 239 |
| China | 5 143 | 5 179 | 439 | 381 | 2 | 2 | 5 580 | 5 558 |
| India | 839 | 840 | - | - | 8 | 9 | 831 | 831 |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 341 | 344 | - | 2 | - | - | 342 | 346 |
| Pakistan | 765 | 782 | - | - | 4 | 3 | 761 | 779 |
| Saudi Arabia | 148 | 152 | 23 | 28 | - | 1 | 171 | 180 |
| Türkiye | 480 | 526 | - | - | 1 | 3 | 480 | 523 |
| AFRICA | 3 390 | 3 386 | 9 | 10 | 40 | 42 | 3 359 | 3 354 |
| Algeria | 355 | 355 | - | - | - | - | 355 | 355 |
| Nigeria | 408 | 405 | - | - | - | - | 409 | 405 |
| South Africa | 173 | 169 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 172 | 167 |
| CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN | 130 | 132 | 7 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 136 | 138 |
| Mexico | 106 | 108 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 106 | 107 |
| SOUTH AMERICA | 350 | 350 | 3 | 4 | 33 | 29 | 319 | 328 |
| Brazil | 142 | 143 | 3 | 4 | - | - | 145 | 147 |
| NORTHERN AMERICA | 91 | 88 | 191 | 194 | 3 | 3 | 279 | 285 |
| United States of America | 74 | 71 | 166 | 168 | 2 | 3 | 238 | 241 |
| EUROPE | 1 177 | 1 201 | 169 | 185 | 115 | 124 | 1 230 | 1 265 |
| European Union | 579 | 582 | 113 | 125 | 37 | 36 | 655 | 671 |
| Russian Federation | 215 | 213 | - | - | - | - | 215 | 213 |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | 265 | 295 | 48 | 53 | 70 | 80 | 243 | 268 |
| OCEANIA | 1 128 | 1 147 | 26 | 31 | 852 | 848 | 302 | 360 |
| Australia | 684 | 711 | 2 | 2 | 455 | 478 | 230 | 239 |
| New Zealand | 444 | 435 | 3 | 3 | 397 | 370 | 51 | 94 |
| WORLD | 16 322 | 16 474 | 1 067 | 1 080 | 1 065 | 1 078 | 16 322 | 16 517 |
| LIFDC | 3 076 | 3 075 | 3 | 7 | 36 | 38 | 3 042 | 3 044 |
| LDC | 2 503 | 2 513 | 2 | 2 | 22 | 21 | 2 483 | 2 493 |

APPENDIX TABLE 17: PIG MEAT STATISTICS (thousand tonnes - carcass weight equivalent)

| | Production | | Imports | | Exports | | Utilization | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | 2021 <i>estim.</i> | 2022 <i>f'cast</i> | 2021 <i>estim.</i> | 2022 <i>f'cast</i> | 2021 <i>estim.</i> | 2022 <i>f'cast</i> | 2021 <i>estim.</i> | 2022 <i>f'cast</i> |
| ASIA | 65 015 | 68 603 | 7 694 | 5 808 | 257 | 256 | 72 509 | 74 098 |
| China | 53 900 | 57 620 | 4 768 | 2 641 | 125 | 131 | 58 543 | 60 130 |
| India | 330 | 325 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 329 | 324 |
| Indonesia | 324 | 330 | 4 | 5 | - | - | 328 | 335 |
| Japan | 1 318 | 1 302 | 1 424 | 1 503 | 4 | 3 | 2 764 | 2 795 |
| Malaysia | 217 | 215 | 23 | 41 | 3 | 3 | 237 | 253 |
| Philippines | 1 188 | 1 139 | 332 | 394 | 2 | 2 | 1 518 | 1 531 |
| Republic of Korea | 1 407 | 1 410 | 579 | 720 | 11 | 8 | 2 006 | 2 073 |
| Thailand | 892 | 593 | 1 | 1 | 44 | 28 | 848 | 566 |
| Viet Nam | 3 728 | 3 882 | 238 | 161 | 11 | 10 | 3 954 | 4 033 |
| AFRICA | 1 598 | 1 609 | 284 | 288 | 33 | 31 | 1 850 | 1 865 |
| Madagascar | 26 | 26 | - | - | - | - | 26 | 26 |
| Nigeria | 287 | 285 | 8 | 6 | - | - | 295 | 291 |
| South Africa | 320 | 330 | 34 | 35 | 27 | 25 | 326 | 340 |
| Uganda | 131 | 129 | 1 | - | - | - | 131 | 130 |
| CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN | 2 155 | 2 189 | 1 544 | 1 694 | 355 | 334 | 3 344 | 3 550 |
| Cuba | 139 | 133 | 19 | 24 | - | - | 158 | 157 |
| Mexico | 1 693 | 1 739 | 1 191 | 1 296 | 333 | 312 | 2 551 | 2 723 |
| SOUTH AMERICA | 7 369 | 7 489 | 537 | 500 | 1 745 | 1 641 | 6 161 | 6 349 |
| Argentina | 696 | 702 | 50 | 64 | 20 | 5 | 726 | 762 |
| Brazil | 4 899 | 4 963 | 3 | 3 | 1 452 | 1 427 | 3 451 | 3 539 |
| Chile | 590 | 592 | 189 | 97 | 267 | 205 | 511 | 484 |
| Colombia | 461 | 493 | 152 | 168 | - | - | 613 | 661 |
| NORTHERN AMERICA | 14 844 | 14 582 | 948 | 1 091 | 4 536 | 4 207 | 11 242 | 11 424 |
| Canada | 2 284 | 2 261 | 298 | 275 | 1 496 | 1 441 | 1 062 | 1 100 |
| United States of America | 12 560 | 12 321 | 649 | 814 | 3 041 | 2 766 | 10 178 | 10 323 |
| EUROPE | 30 843 | 29 596 | 1 283 | 1 445 | 5 749 | 4 774 | 26 376 | 26 267 |
| Belarus | 396 | 391 | 48 | 56 | 43 | 42 | 401 | 405 |
| European Union | 23 611 | 22 425 | 105 | 144 | 5 199 | 4 260 | 18 517 | 18 310 |
| Russian Federation | 4 304 | 4 398 | 44 | 50 | 206 | 158 | 4 142 | 4 290 |
| Serbia | 300 | 299 | 57 | 66 | 19 | 19 | 338 | 346 |
| Ukraine | 718 | 623 | 57 | 79 | 8 | 1 | 767 | 701 |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | 1 033 | 971 | 828 | 898 | 259 | 276 | 1 603 | 1 593 |
| OCEANIA | 592 | 574 | 310 | 349 | 42 | 36 | 860 | 887 |
| Australia | 443 | 424 | 211 | 258 | 40 | 34 | 615 | 649 |
| Papua New Guinea | 84 | 85 | 7 | 7 | - | - | 91 | 92 |
| WORLD | 122 415 | 124 643 | 12 600 | 11 174 | 12 717 | 11 279 | 122 341 | 124 440 |
| LIFDC | 999 | 993 | 178 | 187 | 3 | 5 | 1 173 | 1 176 |
| LDC | 2 319 | 2 398 | 172 | 186 | 1 | 2 | 2 490 | 2 582 |

APPENDIX TABLE 18: POULTRY MEAT STATISTICS (thousand tonnes - carcass weight equivalent)

| | Production | | Imports | | Exports | | Utilization | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | 2021 <i>estim.</i> | 2022 <i>f'cast</i> | 2021 <i>estim.</i> | 2022 <i>f'cast</i> | 2021 <i>estim.</i> | 2022 <i>f'cast</i> | 2021 <i>estim.</i> | 2022 <i>f'cast</i> |
| ASIA | 54 044 | 53 927 | 7 194 | 7 434 | 3 043 | 3 358 | 58 156 | 57 996 |
| China | 24 617 | 24 158 | 1 821 | 1 676 | 678 | 827 | 25 759 | 25 006 |
| India | 3 767 | 3 822 | - | - | 4 | 4 | 3 764 | 3 818 |
| Indonesia | 3 889 | 3 939 | - | - | 2 | 2 | 3 887 | 3 937 |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 2 183 | 2 107 | 70 | 105 | 33 | 16 | 2 220 | 2 195 |
| Japan | 2 383 | 2 403 | 1 316 | 1 356 | 6 | 6 | 3 694 | 3 744 |
| Kuwait | 58 | 60 | 146 | 150 | 9 | 10 | 195 | 201 |
| Malaysia | 1 553 | 1 505 | 97 | 169 | 63 | 60 | 1 586 | 1 614 |
| Republic of Korea | 1 018 | 1 013 | 198 | 240 | 45 | 67 | 1 166 | 1 191 |
| Saudi Arabia | 910 | 930 | 632 | 514 | 47 | 52 | 1 495 | 1 392 |
| Thailand | 1 827 | 1 855 | 2 | 2 | 1 219 | 1 288 | 576 | 568 |
| Türkiye | 2 305 | 2 493 | 41 | 56 | 666 | 763 | 1 679 | 1 786 |
| AFRICA | 6 803 | 6 845 | 2 327 | 2 321 | 119 | 124 | 9 011 | 9 042 |
| Angola | 63 | 63 | 276 | 287 | - | - | 339 | 351 |
| South Africa | 1 915 | 1 926 | 433 | 431 | 56 | 58 | 2 292 | 2 299 |
| CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN | 5 439 | 5 573 | 1 970 | 1 974 | 38 | 50 | 7 372 | 7 498 |
| Cuba | 37 | 37 | 340 | 332 | - | - | 377 | 369 |
| Mexico | 3 707 | 3 815 | 1 092 | 1 089 | 10 | 20 | 4 789 | 4 884 |
| SOUTH AMERICA | 23 054 | 23 417 | 464 | 450 | 4 810 | 5 226 | 18 708 | 18 641 |
| Argentina | 2 295 | 2 336 | 11 | 19 | 216 | 225 | 2 090 | 2 131 |
| Brazil | 15 098 | 15 195 | 5 | 5 | 4 407 | 4 787 | 10 696 | 10 413 |
| Chile | 752 | 782 | 187 | 195 | 178 | 205 | 761 | 772 |
| NORTHERN AMERICA | 24 682 | 25 226 | 386 | 405 | 4 091 | 3 967 | 21 034 | 21 611 |
| Canada | 1 494 | 1 532 | 210 | 193 | 183 | 164 | 1 520 | 1 561 |
| United States of America | 23 188 | 23 694 | 173 | 208 | 3 908 | 3 803 | 19 510 | 20 046 |
| EUROPE | 22 276 | 22 153 | 2 064 | 2 232 | 3 607 | 3 417 | 20 738 | 20 962 |
| European Union | 13 295 | 13 176 | 598 | 716 | 2 178 | 2 095 | 11 715 | 11 797 |
| Russian Federation | 4 632 | 4 787 | 256 | 161 | 338 | 348 | 4 555 | 4 595 |
| Ukraine | 1 375 | 1 257 | 128 | 83 | 464 | 426 | 1 038 | 914 |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | 1 987 | 1 936 | 838 | 1 016 | 384 | 332 | 2 441 | 2 620 |
| OCEANIA | 1 604 | 1 646 | 117 | 119 | 81 | 91 | 1 639 | 1 674 |
| Australia | 1 345 | 1 399 | 3 | 5 | 52 | 62 | 1 296 | 1 343 |
| New Zealand | 226 | 216 | 1 | 1 | 29 | 30 | 198 | 188 |
| WORLD | 137 901 | 138 787 | 14 522 | 14 935 | 15 789 | 16 233 | 136 658 | 137 424 |
| LIFDC | 2 398 | 2 404 | 1 655 | 1 631 | 12 | 14 | 4 041 | 4 021 |
| LDC | 3 738 | 3 788 | 1 359 | 1 389 | 20 | 20 | 5 078 | 5 157 |

APPENDIX TABLE 19: MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS STATISTICS (thousand tonnes - milk equivalent)

| | Production | | | Imports | | | Exports | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 2018-2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2018-2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2018-2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
| | average | <i>estim.</i> | <i>f'cast</i> | average | <i>estim.</i> | <i>f'cast</i> | average | <i>estim.</i> | <i>f'cast</i> |
| ASIA | 379 922 | 410 261 | 418 853 | 47 681 | 51 665 | 48 936 | 8 553 | 9 066 | 8 862 |
| China | 33 790 | 38 251 | 39 750 | 15 843 | 20 695 | 17 648 | 98 | 112 | 120 |
| India ¹ | 198 779 | 216 259 | 221 179 | 95 | 92 | 59 | 435 | 596 | 837 |
| Indonesia | 1 561 | 1 579 | 1 584 | 3 083 | 3 348 | 3 650 | 51 | 59 | 59 |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 7 808 | 8 531 | 8 577 | 292 | 103 | 100 | 821 | 1 220 | 1 394 |
| Japan | 7 347 | 7 592 | 7 740 | 2 213 | 1 940 | 1 920 | 13 | 31 | 48 |
| Malaysia | 48 | 52 | 54 | 2 397 | 2 426 | 2 497 | 631 | 459 | 367 |
| Pakistan | 58 205 | 62 710 | 64 280 | 468 | 325 | 286 | 27 | 9 | 9 |
| Philippines | 16 | 17 | 17 | 2 665 | 2 562 | 2 910 | 93 | 89 | 91 |
| Republic of Korea | 2 059 | 2 034 | 2 012 | 1 297 | 1 460 | 1 537 | 35 | 40 | 43 |
| Saudi Arabia | 2 651 | 3 160 | 3 153 | 2 659 | 2 454 | 2 626 | 1 576 | 1 357 | 1 258 |
| Singapore | - | - | - | 1 530 | 1 473 | 1 501 | 423 | 398 | 419 |
| Thailand | 1 313 | 1 374 | 1 395 | 1 635 | 1 713 | 1 784 | 285 | 304 | 310 |
| Türkiye | 22 862 | 23 200 | 22 900 | 214 | 81 | 90 | 1 031 | 1 364 | 1 073 |
| AFRICA | 49 735 | 51 191 | 50 923 | 10 230 | 9 856 | 9 405 | 1 373 | 1 124 | 893 |
| Algeria | 3 314 | 3 360 | 3 370 | 3 253 | 3 036 | 3 101 | 6 | 1 | 1 |
| Egypt | 5 179 | 5 140 | 5 175 | 1 221 | 1 201 | 1 095 | 615 | 255 | 75 |
| Kenya | 5 305 | 5 461 | 5 318 | 198 | 146 | 165 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| South Africa | 3 816 | 3 794 | 3 745 | 365 | 373 | 336 | 367 | 394 | 395 |
| Tunisia | 1 406 | 1 492 | 1 465 | 137 | 95 | 102 | 45 | 18 | 19 |
| CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN | 18 925 | 19 482 | 19 712 | 6 507 | 6 053 | 6 159 | 1 162 | 825 | 1 611 |
| Costa Rica | 1 184 | 1 203 | 1 205 | 64 | 58 | 48 | 141 | 137 | 132 |
| Mexico | 12 501 | 13 078 | 13 300 | 4 157 | 3 911 | 4 092 | 651 | 267 | 1 081 |
| SOUTH AMERICA | 65 922 | 66 729 | 65 619 | 3 244 | 3 308 | 3 174 | 4 074 | 4 360 | 4 650 |
| Argentina | 10 981 | 11 900 | 11 880 | 28 | 17 | 30 | 1 952 | 2 269 | 2 482 |
| Brazil | 36 089 | 35 997 | 34 801 | 1 046 | 885 | 927 | 74 | 126 | 128 |
| Colombia | 7 336 | 6 993 | 7 120 | 440 | 442 | 544 | 22 | 42 | 13 |
| Uruguay | 2 182 | 2 317 | 2 284 | 39 | 51 | 35 | 1 517 | 1 521 | 1 543 |
| NORTHERN AMERICA | 109 238 | 112 428 | 112 602 | 2 774 | 2 913 | 3 136 | 12 629 | 14 372 | 14 657 |
| Canada | 9 550 | 9 798 | 9 700 | 746 | 898 | 954 | 1 018 | 746 | 834 |
| United States of America | 99 688 | 102 630 | 102 902 | 2 028 | 2 014 | 2 182 | 11 611 | 13 626 | 13 823 |
| EUROPE | 232 460 | 233 772 | 231 855 | 8 399 | 11 958 | 12 122 | 30 078 | 34 690 | 32 496 |
| Belarus | 7 501 | 7 822 | 7 860 | 54 | 79 | 77 | 4 045 | 4 510 | 4 113 |
| European Union | 168 796 | 159 665 | 158 707 | 1 905 | 3 028 | 3 222 | 22 793 | 25 304 | 23 603 |
| Russian Federation | 31 395 | 32 339 | 33 050 | 3 787 | 3 732 | 3 637 | 283 | 426 | 406 |
| Ukraine | 9 664 | 8 729 | 7 320 | 207 | 421 | 249 | 649 | 466 | 358 |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | - | 15 446 | 15 260 | - | 3 484 | 3 695 | - | 2 882 | 2 928 |
| OCEANIA | 31 013 | 30 921 | 30 352 | 1 771 | 1 611 | 1 509 | 22 485 | 23 619 | 21 937 |
| Australia | 9 123 | 9 015 | 8 740 | 1 208 | 1 166 | 1 130 | 2 838 | 3 108 | 3 142 |
| New Zealand | 21 868 | 21 884 | 21 590 | 314 | 208 | 161 | 19 642 | 20 507 | 18 791 |
| WORLD | 887 216 | 924 784 | 929 915 | 80 607 | 87 365 | 84 441 | 80 354 | 88 056 | 85 106 |
| LIFDC | 56 863 | 59 575 | 59 722 | 4 972 | 4 982 | 4 715 | 631 | 748 | 676 |
| LDC | 37 382 | 38 907 | 38 906 | 4 642 | 4 659 | 4 384 | 268 | 396 | 335 |

¹ For production, the annual dairy cycle starting in April is applied

Note: Trade values that refer to milk equivalents were derived by applying the following weights: butter (6.60), cheese (4.40), skim/whole milk powder (7.60), whole condensed/evaporated milk (2.10), yoghurt (1.0), cream (3.60), casein (7.40), skim milk (0.70), liquid milk (1.0), whey dry (7.6). The conversion factors cited refer to the solids content method. Refer to IDF Bulletin No. 390 (March 2004)

APPENDIX TABLE 20: FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS STATISTICS¹

| | Capture fisheries production | | Aquaculture fisheries production | | Exports | | | Imports | | |
|--|--|-------------|----------------------------------|-------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 2019 | 2020 | 2019 | 2020 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
| | <i>Million tonnes (live weight equivalent)</i> | | | | <i>USD billion</i> | | | <i>USD billion</i> | | |
| | | | | | | <i>estim.</i> | <i>f'cast</i> | | <i>estim.</i> | <i>f'cast</i> |
| ASIA² | 48.8 | 47.6 | 75.3 | 77.4 | 55.4 | 62.5 | 64.9 | 51.2 | 56.8 | 60.3 |
| China | 14.9 | 14.0 | 48.5 | 49.9 | 20.4 | 22.7 | 23.5 | 19.7 | 22.7 | 24.4 |
| China, Hong Kong SAR | 0.1 | 0.1 | - | - | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 3.0 | 3.6 | 3.4 |
| Taiwan Province of China | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.9 |
| India | 5.5 | 5.5 | 7.9 | 8.6 | 5.8 | 7.3 | 7.7 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Indonesia | 7.3 | 6.9 | 5.6 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Japan | 3.2 | 3.2 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 13.2 | 14.0 | 14.6 |
| Philippines | 1.8 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Republic of Korea | 1.4 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 5.4 | 5.9 | 6.3 |
| Thailand | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.9 |
| Viet Nam | 3.4 | 3.4 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 8.5 | 9.8 | 10.0 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.3 |
| AFRICA | 10.1 | 9.8 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 6.9 | 7.8 | 8.1 | 4.9 | 5.6 | 5.8 |
| Egypt | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 1.6 | - | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Morocco | 1.5 | 1.4 | - | - | 2.3 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Namibia | 0.5 | 0.3 | - | - | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Nigeria | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.3 | - | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Senegal | 0.5 | 0.5 | - | - | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| South Africa | 0.4 | 0.6 | - | - | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN | 2.3 | 2.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 2.2 |
| Mexico | 1.6 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Panama | 0.2 | 0.2 | - | - | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| SOUTH AMERICA | 9.6 | 10.1 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 16.9 | 20.7 | 22.4 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 3.3 |
| Argentina | 0.8 | 0.8 | - | - | 1.6 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Brazil | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Chile | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 5.9 | 6.8 | 7.2 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Ecuador | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 5.4 | 6.8 | 8.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Peru | 4.8 | 5.6 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 2.8 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| NORTHERN AMERICA | 5.9 | 5.2 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 10.7 | 12.8 | 13.5 | 24.5 | 31.8 | 33.4 |
| Canada | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 4.9 | 6.2 | 6.6 | 2.9 | 3.6 | 3.8 |
| United States of America | 4.8 | 4.2 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 4.7 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 21.6 | 28.2 | 29.6 |
| EUROPE | 13.9 | 13.8 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 54.8 | 63.4 | 62.9 | 60.9 | 69.4 | 68.7 |
| European Union ² | 4.2 | 3.9 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 32.7 | 37.2 | 36.0 | 50.8 | 57.8 | 56.9 |
| of which extra-EU | - | - | - | - | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 27.3 | 30.2 | 29.9 |
| Iceland | 1.0 | 1.0 | - | - | 2.2 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Norway | 2.3 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 11.1 | 13.4 | 14.0 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.5 |
| Russian Federation | 5.0 | 5.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 4.8 | 5.8 | 5.3 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 2.2 |
| OCEANIA | 1.6 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.9 |
| Australia | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| New Zealand | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| WORLD³ | 92.2 | 90.3 | 85.2 | 87.5 | 150.1 | 173.3 | 178.1 | 147.6 | 170.8 | 175.7 |
| Excl. intra-EU | - | - | - | - | 124.8 | 143.5 | 149.7 | 124.2 | 143.1 | 148.6 |
| LIFDC | 7.9 | 7.8 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 17.4 | 20.5 | 21.3 | 4.0 | 4.7 | 4.8 |
| LDC | 10.0 | 9.7 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 3.5 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.5 |

¹ Production and trade data exclude aquatic mammals, crocodiles, alligators, caimans and algae. Trade data include fishmeal and fish oil

² EU-27. Including intra-trade. Cyprus is included in Asia as well as in the European Union

³ For capture fisheries production, the aggregate includes also 1 060 tonnes in 2019 and 1 030 tonnes in 2020 of not identified countries these data are not included in any other aggregates. Totals may not match due to rounding

APPENDIX TABLE 21: SELECTED INTERNATIONAL PRICES FOR WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS

| Period | Wheat | | | Maize | | Barley | | Sorghum |
|---------------------------|--|--|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | US No. 2 Hard Red Winter Ord. Prot. ¹ | US Soft Red Winter No. 2 ² | Argentina Trigo Pan ³ | US No. 2 Yellow ² | Argentina ³ | France feed Rouen | Australia feed Southern States | US No. 2 Yellow ² |
| (USD/tonne) | | | | | | | | |
| Annual (July/June) | | | | | | | | |
| 2012/13 | 346 | 311 | 337 | 311 | 277 | 297 | 299 | 304 |
| 2013/14 | 317 | 265 | 335 | 217 | 218 | 243 | 241 | 244 |
| 2014/15 | 266 | 220 | 254 | 173 | 177 | 205 | 243 | 247 |
| 2015/16 | 211 | 194 | 208 | 167 | 170 | 174 | 185 | 192 |
| 2016/17 | 197 | 170 | 190 | 156 | 173 | 159 | 162 | 172 |
| 2017/18 | 230 | 188 | 204 | 159 | 165 | 193 | 222 | 192 |
| 2018/19 | 232 | 210 | 233 | 166 | 166 | 219 | 265 | 183 |
| 2019/20 | 220 | 219 | 231 | 163 | 163 | 184 | 215 | 190 |
| 2020/21 | 269 | 254 | 263 | 219 | 224 | 242 | 218 | 308 |
| 2021/22 | 400 | 343 | 349 | 288 | 275 | 329 | 295 | 319 |
| 2021 – October | 355 | 303 | 303 | 240 | 247 | 295 | 267 | 298 |
| 2021 – November | 379 | 330 | 315 | 249 | 252 | 312 | 282 | 306 |
| 2021 – December | 378 | 328 | 317 | 265 | 260 | 300 | 271 | 317 |
| 2022 – January | 374 | 324 | 304 | 277 | 272 | 298 | 269 | 324 |
| 2022 – February | 390 | 339 | 320 | 293 | 288 | 307 | 280 | 344 |
| 2022 – March | 486 | 447 | 410 | 336 | 336 | 417 | 326 | 404 |
| 2022 – April | 495 | 427 | 421 | 348 | 316 | 428 | 345 | 402 |
| 2022 – May | 521 | 440 | 467 | 345 | 315 | 427 | 374 | 389 |
| 2022 – June | 460 | 380 | 480 | 336 | 299 | 365 | 387 | 373 |
| 2022 – July | 383 | 311 | 425 | 306 | 271 | 309 | 348 | 325 |
| 2022 – August | 383 | 315 | 408 | 294 | 281 | 302 | 330 | 318 |
| 2022 – September | 419 | 344 | 403 | 313 | 294 | 306 | 308 | 360 |
| 2022 – October | 440 | 353 | 423 | 343 | 309 | 311 | 297 | 371 |

¹ Delivered United States f.o.b Gulf; ² Delivered United States Gulf; ³ Up River f.o.b.
Sources: International Grain Council and USDA.

APPENDIX TABLE 22: TOTAL WHEAT AND MAIZE FUTURES PRICES

| | December | | March | | May | | July | |
|-------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Dec 2022 | Dec 2021 | Mar 2023 | Mar 2022 | May 2022 | May 2021 | July 2022 | July 2021 |
| (USD/tonne) | | | | | | | | |
| Wheat | | | | | | | | |
| September 21 | 332 | 254 | 336 | 258 | 339 | 259 | 334 | 254 |
| September 28 | 332 | 260 | 336 | 264 | 338 | 266 | 332 | 259 |
| October 5 | 331 | 274 | 336 | 278 | 339 | 279 | 334 | 272 |
| October 12 | 324 | 270 | 330 | 275 | 333 | 276 | 331 | 272 |
| October 19 | 309 | 270 | 316 | 275 | 319 | 276 | 318 | 272 |
| October 26 | 309 | 276 | 316 | 281 | 320 | 282 | 319 | 279 |
| Maize | | | | | | | | |
| September 21 | 270 | 204 | 272 | 207 | 272 | 209 | 269 | 208 |
| September 28 | 264 | 210 | 266 | 213 | 267 | 215 | 264 | 215 |
| October 5 | 269 | 212 | 272 | 215 | 273 | 217 | 270 | 217 |
| October 12 | 273 | 206 | 276 | 209 | 276 | 212 | 273 | 212 |
| October 19 | 267 | 209 | 269 | 212 | 270 | 214 | 268 | 214 |
| October 26 | 270 | 214 | 272 | 217 | 272 | 219 | 269 | 219 |

Source: Chicago Board of Trade (CBOT)

APPENDIX TABLE 23: SELECTED INTERNATIONAL PRICES FOR RICE AND PRICE INDICES

| Period | International prices | | | | FAO indices | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|----------|----------|-----------|
| | Thai 100% B ¹ | Thai broken ² | US long grain ³ | Pakistan Basmati ⁴ | FAO All Rice Price Index | Indica | Japonica | Aromatic | Glutinous |
| Annual (Jan/Dec) |(USD per tonne)..... | | | | (2014-2016=100) | | | | |
| 2015 | 395 | 327 | 490 | 849 | 96 | 97 | 102 | 94 | 96 |
| 2016 | 407 | 348 | 438 | 795 | 91 | 96 | 79 | 77 | 102 |
| 2017 | 415 | 334 | 456 | 1131 | 99 | 100 | 80 | 101 | 88 |
| 2018 | 445 | 365 | 531 | 1023 | 106 | 108 | 91 | 108 | 89 |
| 2019 | 435 | 385 | 500 | 982 | 101 | 101 | 80 | 106 | 124 |
| 2020 | 515 | 431 | 597 | 970 | 110 | 114 | 90 | 98 | 124 |
| 2021 | 476 | 415 | 570 | 778 | 106 | 112 | 101 | 87 | 87 |
| Monthly | | | | | | | | | |
| 2021 – October | 415 | 370 | 571 | 738 | 100 | 105 | 105 | 85 | 79 |
| 2021 – November | 415 | 376 | 573 | 744 | 100 | 104 | 108 | 86 | 80 |
| 2021 – December | 415 | 370 | 576 | 735 | 98 | 102 | 109 | 85 | 81 |
| 2022 – January | 442 | 392 | 575 | 856 | 101 | 104 | 113 | 90 | 89 |
| 2022 - February | 443 | 404 | 589 | 897 | 103 | 105 | 114 | 92 | 87 |
| 2022 - March | 436 | 407 | 600 | 873 | 103 | 106 | 117 | 91 | 84 |
| 2022 – April | 445 | 421 | 621 | 879 | 105 | 108 | 120 | 96 | 85 |
| 2022 – May | 479 | 437 | 650 | 986 | 109 | 111 | 125 | 103 | 90 |
| 2022 – June | 464 | 433 | 653 | 1149 | 111 | 112 | 127 | 106 | 85 |
| 2022 - July | 433 | 396 | 662 | 1245 | 108 | 109 | 128 | 107 | 82 |
| 2022 - August | 446 | 391 | 672 | 1250 | 109 | 108 | 129 | 110 | 85 |
| 2022 – September | 451 | 387 | 676 | 1142 | 111 | 112 | 135 | 107 | 84 |
| 2022 – October | 444 | 385 | 687 | 1133 | 112 | 113 | 140 | 106 | 92 |

¹ White rice - 100% second grade - f.o.b. Bangkok - indicative traded prices.

² A1 super - f.o.b. Bangkok - indicative traded prices.

³ US No.2 - 4% broken f.o.b.

⁴ Up to May 2011: Basmati ordinary - f.o.b. Karachi; from June 2011 onwards: Super Kernel White Basmati Rice 2%.

Note: The FAO Rice Price Index is based on 21 rice export quotations. 'Quality' is defined by the percentage of broken kernels, with higher (lower) quality referring to rice with less (equal to or more) than 15 percent broken. The sub-index for Aromatic Rice follows movements in prices of Basmati and Fragrant rice.

Sources: FAO for indices. Rice prices: Creed Rice Market Report, Livericeindex.com, Thai Department of Foreign Trade (DFT), Viettraders and other public sources

APPENDIX TABLE 24: SELECTED INTERNATIONAL PRICES FOR OILCROP PRODUCTS AND PRICE INDICES

| Period | International prices ¹ | | | | | FAO indices ⁸ | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Soybeans ² | Soybean oil ³ | Palm oil ⁴ | Soybean cake ⁵ | Rapeseed meal ⁶ | Oilseeds | Vegetable oils | Oilcakes/meals |
| | (USD per tonne) | | | | | (2014-2016=100) | | |
| Annual (Oct/Sept) | | | | | | | | |
| 2012/13 | 563 | 1 099 | 835 | 539 | 345 | 132 | 120 | 129 |
| 2013/14 | 521 | 949 | 867 | 534 | 324 | 120 | 116 | 128 |
| 2014/15 | 407 | 777 | 658 | 406 | 270 | 95 | 93 | 99 |
| 2015/16 | 396 | 773 | 655 | 351 | 232 | 93 | 95 | 85 |
| 2016/17 | 404 | 806 | 729 | 336 | 225 | 95 | 103 | 81 |
| 2017/18 | 402 | 820 | 648 | 381 | 258 | 94 | 94 | 93 |
| 2018/19 | 370 | 744 | 523 | 328 | 247 | 88 | 80 | 81 |
| 2019/20 | 379 | 783 | 668 | 338 | 243 | 90 | 93 | 84 |
| 2020/21 | 561 | 1 272 | 1 075 | 464 | 347 | 133 | 149 | 115 |
| 2021/22 | 641 | 1 671 | 1 423 | 520 | 405 | 156 | 196 | 129 |
| Monthly | | | | | | | | |
| 2021 - October | 548 | 1 495 | 1 368 | 448 | 343 | 138 | 185 | 112 |
| 2021 - November | 557 | 1 461 | 1 365 | 447 | 363 | 140 | 185 | 112 |
| 2021 - December | 567 | 1 458 | 1 316 | 478 | 391 | 142 | 179 | 119 |
| 2022 - January | 610 | 1 512 | 1 360 | 505 | 405 | 151 | 186 | 125 |
| 2022 - February | 678 | 1 635 | 1 528 | 552 | 425 | 163 | 202 | 136 |
| 2022 - March | 722 | 1 982 | 1 827 | 590 | 555 | 181 | 252 | 153 |
| 2022 - April | 727 | 1 980 | 1 733 | 553 | 534 | 183 | 238 | 144 |
| 2022 - May | 713 | 1 948 | 1 685 | 504 | 440 | 176 | 229 | 129 |
| 2022 - June | 690 | 1 771 | 1 591 | 529 | 362 | 164 | 212 | 129 |
| 2022 - July | 614 | 1 529 | 1 173 | 548 | 333 | 145 | 169 | 130 |
| 2022 - August | 629 | 1 660 | 1 086 | 560 | 365 | 147 | 163 | 133 |
| 2022 - September | 643 | 1 615 | 1 046 | 529 | 346 | 147 | 153 | 126 |
| 2022 - October ⁷ | 614 | 1 589 | 1 030 | 525 | 364 | 142 | 150 | 126 |

¹ Spot prices for nearest forward shipment

² Soybeans: US, No.2 yellow, c.i.f. Rotterdam

³ Soybean oil: Dutch, fob ex-mill

⁴ Palm oil: Crude, c.i.f. Northwest Europe

⁵ Soybean cake: Pellets, 44/45 percent, Argentina, c.i.f. Rotterdam

⁶ Rapeseed meal: 34 percent, Hamburg, f.o.b. ex-mill

⁷ The international prices shown represent averages for three out of four quotations for the month.

⁸ The FAO indices are based on the international prices of five selected seeds, ten selected oils and five selected cakes and meals. The indices are calculated using the Laspeyres formula; the weights used are derived from the export values of each commodity for the 2014–2016 period.

Sources: FAO and Oil World.

APPENDIX TABLE 25: SELECTED INTERNATIONAL PRICES FOR SUGAR AND SUGAR PRICE INDEX

| Annual (Jan/Dec) | I.S.A. daily price average ¹ | FAO Sugar Price Index (2014/16 = 100) |
|------------------|---|--|
| | Raw sugar | |
| | (US Cents/lb) | (2014/16=100) |
| 2010 | 21.3 | 131.7 |
| 2011 | 26.0 | 160.9 |
| 2012 | 21.5 | 133.3 |
| 2013 | 17.7 | 109.5 |
| 2014 | 17.0 | 105.2 |
| 2015 | 13.4 | 83.2 |
| 2016 | 18.0 | 111.6 |
| 2017 | 16.0 | 99.1 |
| 2018 | 12.5 | 77.4 |
| 2019 | 12.7 | 78.6 |
| 2020 | 12.9 | 79.5 |
| 2021 | 17.7 | 109.3 |
| Monthly | | |
| 2021 - January | 15.2 | 94.2 |
| 2021 - February | 16.2 | 100.2 |
| 2021 - March | 15.5 | 96.2 |
| 2021 - April | 16.2 | 100.0 |
| 2021 - May | 17.3 | 106.8 |
| 2021 - June | 17.4 | 107.7 |
| 2021 - July | 17.7 | 109.6 |
| 2021 - August | 19.5 | 120.5 |
| 2021 - September | 19.6 | 121.2 |
| 2021 - October | 19.2 | 119.1 |
| 2021 - November | 19.4 | 120.2 |
| 2021 - December | 18.8 | 116.4 |
| 2022 - January | 18.2 | 112.7 |
| 2022 - February | 17.9 | 110.5 |
| 2022 - March | 19.0 | 117.9 |
| 2022 - April | 19.6 | 121.5 |
| 2022 - May | 19.5 | 120.4 |
| 2022 - June | 19.0 | 117.3 |
| 2022 - July | 18.2 | 112.8 |
| 2022 - August | 17.9 | 110.5 |
| 2022 - September | 17.7 | 109.7 |
| 2022 - October | 17.5 | 109.0 |

¹ International Sugar Agreement (ISA) prices: simple average of the closing quotes for the first three future positions of the New York Intercontinental Exchange (ICE) Sugar Contract No. 11.

Source: International Sugar Organization (ISO). FAO for the sugar index.

APPENDIX TABLE 26: SELECTED INTERNATIONAL PRICES FOR MILK PRODUCTS AND DAIRY PRICE INDEX

| Period | International prices | | | | FAO dairy price index |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Butter ¹ | Skim milk powder ² | Whole milk powder ³ | Cheddar cheese ⁴ | |
| Annual (Jan/Dec) | (USD per tonne) | | | | ... (2014-2016=100) ... |
| 2011 | 5 023 | 3 408 | 3 962 | 4 380 | 130 |
| 2012 | 3 740 | 3 063 | 3 336 | 3 877 | 112 |
| 2013 | 4 784 | 4 148 | 4 730 | 4 563 | 141 |
| 2014 | 4 278 | 3 606 | 3 854 | 4 542 | 130 |
| 2015 | 3 306 | 2 089 | 2 537 | 3 076 | 87 |
| 2016 | 3 473 | 1 986 | 2 481 | 2 807 | 83 |
| 2017 | 5 641 | 2 011 | 3 163 | 3 664 | 108 |
| 2018 | 5 587 | 1 834 | 3 060 | 3 736 | 107 |
| 2019 | 4 443 | 2 440 | 3 186 | 3 435 | 103 |
| 2020 | 3 844 | 2 606 | 3 041 | 3 506 | 102 |
| 2021 | 4 995 | 3 181 | 3 855 | 3 816 | 119 |
| Monthly | | | | | |
| 2021 – October | 5 222 | 3 314 | 3 887 | 3 854 | 121 |
| 2021 – November | 5 769 | 3 524 | 4 067 | 3 869 | 126 |
| 2021 – December | 6 072 | 3 681 | 4 169 | 3 892 | 129 |
| 2022 – January | 6 326 | 3 859 | 4 243 | 3 976 | 133 |
| 2022 – February | 6 634 | 4 097 | 4 604 | 4 246 | 142 |
| 2022 – March | 6 923 | 4 370 | 4 869 | 4 249 | 146 |
| 2022 – April | 7 223 | 4 482 | 4 725 | 4 251 | 147 |
| 2022 – May | 7 008 | 4 228 | 4 388 | 4 370 | 144 |
| 2022 – June | 7 133 | 4 261 | 4 532 | 4 659 | 150 |
| 2022 – July | 6 793 | 3 974 | 4 326 | 4 687 | 146 |
| 2022 – August | 6 610 | 3 702 | 4 011 | 4 756 | 143 |
| 2022 – September | 6 530 | 3 661 | 3 982 | 4 753 | 143 |
| 2022 – October | 6 320 | 3 515 | 3 908 | 4 726 | 140 |

¹ Butter - 82% butterfat - f.o.b. Oceania and EU; average indicative traded prices.

² Skim Milk Powder - 1.25% butterfat - f.o.b. Oceania and EU - averaged indicative traded prices.

³ Whole Milk Powder - 26% butterfat - f.o.b. Oceania and EU - average indicative traded prices.

⁴ Cheddar Cheese, 39% max. moisture, f.o.b. Oceania and EU, indicative traded prices

Note: The FAO Dairy Price Index is derived from a trade-weighted average of a selection of representative internationally-traded dairy products from the European Union and Oceania.

APPENDIX TABLE 27: SELECTED INTERNATIONAL MEAT PRICES

| Period | Bovine meat prices | | | Ovine meat price | | Pig meat prices | | | Poultry meat prices | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------|------------------|-----------|--------------------------|--------|---------|--------------------------|--------|
| | Australia | United States of America | Brazil | New Zealand | Australia | United States of America | Brazil | Germany | United States of America | Brazil |
| Annual (Jan/Dec) | (USD per tonne) | | | | | | | | | |
| 2011 | 3 944 | 5 093 | 5 078 | 5 531 | 5 547 | 3 036 | 2 941 | 2 169 | 1 149 | 1 977 |
| 2012 | 4 176 | 5 885 | 4 765 | 4 656 | 4 486 | 2 952 | 2 700 | 2 233 | 1 228 | 1 889 |
| 2013 | 4 009 | 6 314 | 4 527 | 4 130 | 4 132 | 2 981 | 2 797 | 2 311 | 1 229 | 1 972 |
| 2014 | 5 016 | 7 361 | 4 712 | 4 701 | 4 686 | 3 233 | 3 411 | 2 106 | 1 205 | 1 886 |
| 2015 | 4 699 | 7 195 | 4 320 | 3 643 | 4 042 | 2 669 | 2 482 | 1 582 | 1 002 | 1 604 |
| 2016 | 4 171 | 6 390 | 4 053 | 3 578 | 3 978 | 2 648 | 2 129 | 1 682 | 914 | 1 501 |
| 2017 | 4 463 | 6 676 | 4 196 | 4 488 | 4 710 | 2 687 | 2 475 | 1 871 | 1 000 | 1 631 |
| 2018 | 4 198 | 7 118 | 4 045 | 5 244 | 4 979 | 2 587 | 1 959 | 1 728 | 970 | 1 537 |
| 2019 | 4 873 | 7 119 | 4 119 | 5 127 | 5 097 | 2 626 | 2 245 | 1 989 | 972 | 1 618 |
| 2020 | 4 676 | 6 898 | 4 336 | 4 561 | 5 071 | 2 569 | 2 370 | 1 834 | 962 | 1 407 |
| 2021 | 5 544 | 8 313 | 5 032 | 5 643 | 5 898 | 2 756 | 2 432 | 1 655 | 1 164 | 1 626 |
| Monthly | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2021 – October | 5 889 | 9 284 | 5 167 | 6 680 | 6 177 | 2 667 | 2 293 | 1 485 | 1 200 | 1 757 |
| 2021 – November | 6 043 | 9 598 | 4 932 | 6 593 | 5 828 | 2 707 | 2 256 | 1 452 | 1 217 | 1 768 |
| 2021 – December | 6 218 | 9 267 | 4 826 | 6 116 | 5 758 | 2 694 | 2 237 | 1 472 | 1 207 | 1 720 |
| 2022 – January | 6 265 | 9 717 | 5 178 | 5 763 | 5 761 | 2 541 | 2 217 | 1 464 | 1 283 | 1 704 |
| 2022 – February | 6 472 | 9 575 | 5 591 | 5 588 | 5 558 | 2 618 | 2 152 | 1 550 | 1 253 | 1 719 |
| 2022 – March | 6 500 | 9 548 | 5 900 | 5 667 | 5 719 | 2 656 | 2 143 | 2 098 | 1 265 | 1 805 |
| 2022 – April | 6 332 | 9 387 | 6 209 | 5 547 | 5 742 | 2 730 | 2 219 | 2 193 | 1 313 | 1 921 |
| 2022 – May | 6 133 | 9 102 | 6 452 | 5 354 | 5 499 | 2 874 | 2 392 | 2 000 | 1 354 | 2 070 |
| 2022 – June | 5 907 | 9 043 | 6 825 | 5 560 | 5 439 | 2 953 | 2 430 | 2 008 | 1 507 | 2 180 |
| 2022 – July | 5 660 | 8 761 | 6 549 | 5 657 | 5 159 | 3 061 | 2 381 | 1 961 | 1 472 | 2 192 |
| 2022 – August | 5 494 | 8 622 | 6 133 | 5 844 | 4 824 | 2 976 | 2 386 | 2 071 | 1 466 | 2 075 |
| 2022 – September | 5 401 | 8 581 | 6 001 | 5 643 | 4 612 | 2 902 | 2 451 | 2 142 | 1 456 | 2 057 |
| 2022 – October | 5 318 | 8 612 | 5 899 | 5 442 | 4 464 | 2 842 | 2 481 | 2 034 | 1 449 | 2 053 |

Notes:

Bovine meat prices:

Australia: Cow 90CL export prices to the USA (FAS)

United States of America: Meat of bovine (fresh, chilled or frozen), export unit value

Brazil: Meat of bovine (fresh, chilled or frozen), export unit value

Ovine meat prices:

New Zealand: Medium trade lamb 17.5kg

Australia: Medium trade lamb 18-20kg

Pig meat prices:

United States of America: Meat of Swine (fresh, chilled or frozen), export unit value

Brazil: Meat of Swine (fresh, chilled or froze), export unit value

Germany: Monthly market price for pig carcass grade E

Poultry meat prices:

United States of America: Chicken Cuts and Edible Offal (fresh, chilled or froze), export unit value

Brazil: Meat and Edible Offal of Poultry (fresh, chilled or froze), export unit value

Prices for the two most recent months may be estimates and subject to revision.

APPENDIX TABLE 28: SELECTED INTERNATIONAL MEAT PRICES AND FAO MEAT PRICE INDICES

FAO indices

| Period | Total meat | Poultry meat | Pig meat | Bovine meat | Ovine meat |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|----------|-------------|------------|
| Annual (Jan/Dec) | (2014-2016=100) | | | | |
| 2011 | 105 | 117 | 112 | 88 | 135 |
| 2012 | 105 | 115 | 111 | 93 | 111 |
| 2013 | 106 | 118 | 113 | 93 | 101 |
| 2014 | 112 | 114 | 117 | 107 | 114 |
| 2015 | 97 | 96 | 92 | 102 | 94 |
| 2016 | 91 | 90 | 92 | 91 | 92 |
| 2017 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 96 | 112 |
| 2018 | 95 | 93 | 91 | 96 | 124 |
| 2019 | 100 | 96 | 98 | 101 | 124 |
| 2020 | 96 | 87 | 94 | 100 | 117 |
| 2021 | 108 | 102 | 94 | 118 | 141 |
| Monthly | | | | | |
| 2021 – October | 112 | 108 | 89 | 127 | 157 |
| 2021 – November | 113 | 109 | 89 | 129 | 151 |
| 2021 – December | 111 | 107 | 89 | 128 | 145 |
| 2022 – January | 112 | 108 | 86 | 133 | 140 |
| 2022 – February | 114 | 108 | 89 | 136 | 136 |
| 2022 – March | 119 | 112 | 100 | 138 | 139 |
| 2022 – April | 122 | 118 | 104 | 137 | 137 |
| 2022 – May | 123 | 126 | 103 | 136 | 132 |
| 2022 – June | 126 | 135 | 105 | 136 | 134 |
| 2022 – July | 124 | 134 | 106 | 131 | 132 |
| 2022 – August | 121 | 129 | 106 | 126 | 130 |
| 2022 – September | 120 | 128 | 107 | 125 | 125 |
| 2022 – October | 118 | 128 | 104 | 124 | 121 |

Notes:

The **FAO Meat Price Indices** consist of 2 poultry meat product quotations (the average weighted by assumed fixed trade weights), 3 bovine meat product quotations (average weighted by assumed fixed trade weights), 3 pig meat product quotations (average weighted by assumed fixed trade weights), 2 ovine meat product quotation (average weighted by assumed fixed trade weights): the four meat group average prices are weighted by world average export trade shares for 2014/2016.

Prices for the two most recent months may be estimates and subject to revision.

APPENDIX TABLE 29: FISH PRICE INDICES

| Period | Total | Whitefish | Salmon | Shrimp | Pelagic excl. tuna | Tuna |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|--------|--------|-----------------------|------|
| Annual (Jan/Dec) | (2014-2016=100) | | | | | |
| 2011 | 104 | 114 | 100 | 97 | 104 | 105 |
| 2012 | 97 | 111 | 78 | 87 | 115 | 119 |
| 2013 | 104 | 104 | 99 | 99 | 107 | 119 |
| 2014 | 107 | 105 | 102 | 113 | 100 | 108 |
| 2015 | 92 | 97 | 84 | 92 | 99 | 91 |
| 2016 | 102 | 97 | 114 | 94 | 101 | 101 |
| 2017 | 106 | 108 | 117 | 96 | 92 | 112 |
| 2018 | 106 | 118 | 119 | 88 | 96 | 105 |
| 2019 | 102 | 121 | 108 | 86 | 92 | 100 |
| 2020 | 95 | 107 | 97 | 86 | 92 | 93 |
| 2021 | 102 | 116 | 109 | 92 | 99 | 87 |
| Monthly | | | | | | |
| 2020 - January | 106 | 122 | 134 | 86 | 92 | 80 |
| 2020 - February | 101 | 119 | 116 | 86 | 82 | 89 |
| 2020 - March | 95 | 103 | 97 | 85 | 90 | 97 |
| 2020 - April | 90 | 97 | 86 | 85 | 80 | 101 |
| 2020 - May | 91 | 94 | 96 | 82 | 93 | 97 |
| 2020 - June | 97 | 96 | 108 | 88 | 108 | 90 |
| 2020 - July | 94 | 103 | 93 | 90 | 96 | 91 |
| 2020 - August | 94 | 103 | 89 | 90 | 95 | 99 |
| 2020 - September | 92 | 103 | 86 | 88 | 92 | 93 |
| 2020 - October | 92 | 108 | 83 | 87 | 95 | 92 |
| 2020 - November | 91 | 112 | 83 | 83 | 93 | 88 |
| 2020 - December | 94 | 120 | 88 | 81 | 89 | 95 |
| 2021 - January | 96 | 117 | 90 | 84 | 93 | 94 |
| 2021 - February | 96 | 115 | 96 | 84 | 94 | 89 |
| 2021 - March | 101 | 111 | 115 | 84 | 94 | 92 |
| 2021 - April | 102 | 112 | 120 | 86 | 90 | 90 |
| 2021 - May | 107 | 120 | 128 | 90 | 104 | 84 |
| 2021 - June | 105 | 124 | 112 | 90 | 118 | 80 |
| 2021 - July | 103 | 113 | 112 | 94 | 109 | 81 |
| 2021 - August | 100 | 111 | 102 | 95 | 107 | 83 |
| 2021 - September | 99 | 114 | 98 | 96 | 98 | 86 |
| 2021 - October | 103 | 116 | 108 | 97 | 94 | 87 |
| 2021 - November | 102 | 117 | 105 | 98 | 96 | 84 |
| 2021 - December | 108 | 122 | 119 | 98 | 96 | 93 |
| 2022 - January | 111 | 119 | 127 | 97 | 101 | 106 |
| 2022 - February | 117 | 125 | 146 | 97 | 91 | 106 |
| 2022 - March | 128 | 177 | 147 | 97 | 93 | 97 |
| 2022 - April | 134 | 178 | 170 | 97 | 100 | 93 |
| 2022 - May | 132 | 167 | 163 | 96 | 112 | 101 |
| 2022 - June | 135 | 185 | 158 | 95 | 119 | 99 |
| 2022 - July | 121 | 162 | 135 | 95 | 99 | 94 |
| 2022 - August | 119 | 160 | 116 | 93 | 125 | 104 |
| 2022 - September | 119 | 153 | 95 | 90 | 198 | 105 |

Source of the raw data for the FAO Fish Price Index: EUMOFA, INFOFISH, INFOPECSA, INFOYU, Statistics Norway.

APPENDIX TABLE 30: SELECTED INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY PRICES

| | Currency and unit | Effective date | Latest quotation | One month ago | One year ago | Average 2017-2021 |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------------|
| Sugar (ISA daily price) | US cents per lb | 31-10-22 | 17.05 | 17.68 | 19.58 | 14.35 |
| Coffee (ICO daily price) | US cents per lb | 31-10-22 | 163.58 | 193.28 | 181.57 | 119.09 |
| Cocoa (ICCO daily price) | US cents per lb | 31-10-22 | 102.22 | 101.16 | 116.46 | 103.97 |
| Tea (FAO Tea Composite Price) | USD per kg | 30-09-22 | 2.97 | 2.98 | 2.61 | 2.64 |
| Cotton (COTLOOK A index) | US cents per lb | 30-09-22 | 118.29 | 124.42 | 103.68 | 85.19 |
| Jute "BTD" (Fob Bangladesh Port) | USD per tonne | 30-09-22 | 1200.00 | 1250.00 | 1250.00 | 934.92 |

MARKET INDICATORS

Ocean freight rates

International Grains Council (IGC)

OCEAN FREIGHT MARKET (MAY 2022 – OCTOBER 2022)

Despite generally buoyant trade in grains and oilseeds, as well as challenging logistics in some areas, freight rates for the transportation of dry bulk commodities took a significant step down over the past six months, as geopolitical tensions, export restrictions and global recessionary fears weighed on market sentiment and curbed chartering activity.

The dry bulk freight complex witnessed volatile demand over the past six months, with market sentiment often shaped by macroeconomic conditions, as well as geopolitical factors, including the ongoing Black Sea conflict and fears of potentially escalating tensions between China and the United States of America.

Amid hostilities between the Russian Federation and Ukraine, freight rates in the second half of 2022 were buoyed by a broad-based increase in dry bulk journey length and times, especially for Capesize and Panamax carriers, as some trade flows were re-directed owing to international sanctions and difficulties sourcing supplies from the region. This included a partial shift in purchases of grains and oilseeds from Russia and Ukraine to the Americas, as well as increased coal deliveries from Australia and South Africa to Europe. Coal exports from South Africa to the European Union rose nearly six-fold year-on-year during the first nine months of 2022, also signalling growing demand for alternative energy supplies

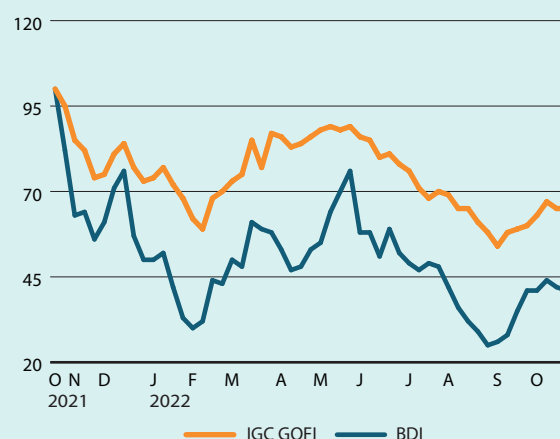
Summary of dry bulk freight markets

| | 24 Oct 2022 | Changes | |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | 6 months | y/y |
| | | % | |
| Baltic Dry Index (BDI)* | 1797 | - 22 | - 59 |
| <i>Sub-indices:</i> | | | |
| Capesize | 2036 | + 10 | - 67 |
| Panamax | 2113 | - 30 | - 51 |
| Supramax | 1670 | - 38 | - 53 |
| <i>Baltic Handysize Index (BHS)**</i> | 959 | - 36 | - 53 |
| IGC Grains and Oilseeds Freight Index (GOFI)*** | 175 | - 24 | - 35 |

Source: Baltic Exchange, IGC. * 4 January 1985 = 1000. ** 23 May 2006 = 1000. *** 1 January 2013 = 100.

BDI and IGC GOFI 24 October 2021 – 24 October 2022

Rebased, 24 Oct 2021 = 100



Note: IGC Grains and Oilseeds Freight Index, constructed based on nominal freight rates on major grains/oilseeds routes using trade-weighted approach. Source: Baltic Exchange, IGC

amid surging gas prices. More broadly, world seaborne coal trade over the same period was estimated to be 3 percent higher year-on-year, at around 890 tonnes, marking a recovery to pre-COVID-19 levels.

Nevertheless, with mounting worries about worsening global economic conditions, and the associated uncertain outlook for seaborne trade, average time charter rates posted a sizable drop in the past six months, as reflected by the benchmark Baltic Dry Index (BDI), which has contracted by more than one-fifth since late-April 2022. After peaking at a five-month high in late-May, the composite indicator subsequently fell markedly, to its lowest level in more than two years by the end of August. Although markets saw some improvement in the period since, values remain subdued, with the Index down by 59 percent year-on-year as at late-October, including steep annual declines in all constituent sectors.

Significant logistics-related developments during the six-month period included the late-July deal to establish safe corridors for seaborne grain and oilseed exports from Ukraine, and the subsequent resumption of shipments from three Black Sea ports – Odessa, Chornomorsk and Pivdennyi. This had an overall positive impact on the market, although observers highlighted the reluctance of some vessel owners, especially of larger-sized carriers, to commit to business in the region because of perceived conflict-related risks.

Baltic Capesize Index 24 October 2021– 24 October 2022



Source: Baltic Exchange

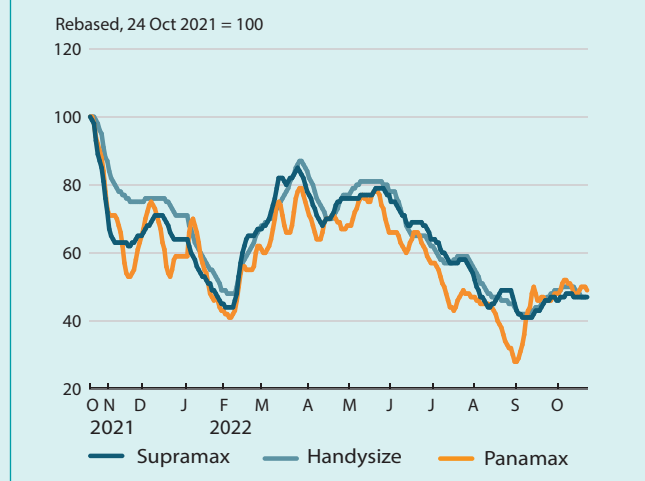
In the past several weeks, the attention of the market was also focused on worsening bottlenecks across the United States Midwest, where low water levels on the main Mississippi river hampered barge movements to export terminals at the Gulf.

Calculated total costs on key grain and oilseed routes (including fuel expenses), which are tracked by the International Grains Council (IGC) Grains and Oilseeds Freight Index (GOFI), also saw a sizable net decline since April. While values slipped by one-quarter over the period, the annual drop was relatively smaller compared to the BDI, in part owing to firmer bunker prices. Steep losses were recorded at all underlying origins, although voyage rates out of the Black Sea region were seen as highly indicative, with trade sources citing significant risk premiums for local deliveries.

While prospects for seaborne trade remain hazy against a poor macroeconomic backdrop, some positivity stems from an envisaged rebound in Chinese mineral demand following the removal of COVID-19-related measures. Furthermore, the implementation of new rules from the International Maritime Organization, which seek to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, is expected to slow the supply of new vessels in the medium term, while potentially triggering increased demolition rates for non-compliant ships.

Movements across **Panamax**, **Supramax** and **Handysize** vessel segments – commonly associated with deliveries of grains and oilseeds as well as bulk commodities, such as coal, sugar and fertilizer – were broadly consistent during the past several months. With initial falls followed by a moderate rebound, average rates contracted by one-third in the period since late-

Grains and oilseeds carrying sectors: Panamax and Supramax sub-Indices and Handysize Index 24 October 2021 – 24 October 2022



Source: Baltic Exchange

April. Consequently, values were less than half their year-earlier levels.

Reduced enquires at the United States Gulf and in South America amid relatively soft demand from China – the world's major importer of dry bulk commodities – contributed to declines in vessel hire rates during the summer months. Bearish influences also included India's move to raise export taxes on iron ore pellets and some steel products, following earlier bans on wheat and sugar shipments. Subsequent restrictions on a few rice shipments were also negative for fixing activity. Variable enquiry levels were also reported in other parts of Asia during that period, albeit as Australia and the northern Pacific benefited from robust grains and oilseeds-related trade.

Aided by softening marine fuel prices, vessel earnings across the three segments moved higher in September, while markets welcomed news of the easing of pandemic-induced restrictions in parts of China. Participants noted accelerating Chinese imports of coal amid surging demand for air-conditioning and the need to compensate for reduced hydropower generation resulting from hot and dry weather in some regions. However, concerns persisted about the country's zero-COVID-19 approach, coupled with broader worries about the state of the domestic property sector. Active coal purchases by India in the run up to its late-September festive season were also notable, especially from Indonesia and Russia, with record accumulated January–September volumes from both origins.

Supramax and Handysize markets drew additional support from strong early-season demand for grain deliveries out of Europe amid disrupted Black Sea supplies. Further underpinning came from a recent upturn in activity out of Argentina, owing to surging soybean sales following

Summary of freight rates on selected routes

| USD/t | Cargo / Discharge | 24 Oct 2022 | Changes | |
|--|-------------------|-------------|----------|-------|
| | | | 6 months | y/y % |
| United States of America (Gulf) to: | | | | |
| China (Dalian) | 66 000 / 8 000 | 59 | -23 | -33 |
| European Union (Rotterdam) | 66 000 / 10 000 | 32 | -25 | -32 |
| Japan (Yokohama) | 66 000 / 8 000 | 57 | -23 | -33 |
| Canada (St. Lawrence) to: | | | | |
| China (Dalian) | 66 000 / 8 000 | 57 | -23 | -34 |
| European Union (Rotterdam) | 66 000 / 10 000 | 23 | -26 | -35 |
| Japan (Yokohama) | 66 000 / 8 000 | 54 | -23 | -34 |
| Argentina (Up river) to: | | | | |
| Algeria (Belaja) | 25 500 / 2 500 | 56 | -24 | -19 |
| Egypt (Alexandria) | 49 000 / 6 000 | 49 | -26 | -21 |
| European Union (Rotterdam) | 66 000 / 10 000 | 40 | -26 | -32 |
| Brazil (Santos) to: | | | | |
| China (Dalian) | 66 000 / 8 000 | 55 | -25 | -35 |
| European Union (Rotterdam) | 66 000 / 10 000 | 33 | -27 | -34 |
| Republic of Korea (Inchon) | 66 000 / 7 250 | 54 | -25 | -36 |
| EU (France, Rouen) to: | | | | |
| Algeria (Belaja) | 25 500 / 2 500 | 26 | -33 | -41 |
| Egypt (Alexandria) | 49 000 / 6 000 | 25 | -38 | -46 |
| Morocco (Casablanca) | 25 500 / 3 000 | 22 | -33 | -41 |
| Russian Federation (Novorossiysk) to: | | | | |
| Egypt (Alexandria) | 49 000 / 6 000 | 24 | -28 | -44 |
| Morocco (Casablanca) | 25 500 / 3 000 | 28 | -35 | -41 |
| Tunisia (Bizerte) | 25 500 / 2 500 | 25 | -35 | -43 |
| Australia (Kwinana) to: | | | | |
| China (Dalian) | 66 000 / 8 000 | 27 | -19 | -37 |
| Indonesia (Jakarta) | 49 000 / 8 000 | 22 | -36 | -41 |
| Republic of Korea (Inchon) | 66 000 / 7 250 | 26 | -20 | -38 |

Note: Nominal ocean freight rates for HSS (heavy grains, soyabeans, sorghum) cargoes. Values do not represent market fixtures.

Source: IGC

the introduction of a temporary special exchange rate for local growers, as well as solid maize shipments from Brazil.

Average Capesize rates fared better compared to other dry bulk segments, the corresponding Baltic sub-Index up by a net 10 percent since late-April. Concerns about growth prospects in China pressured market sentiment in the first half of the period, but resurgent iron ore trade, paired with vessel supply tightness in some loading areas and spells of adverse weather in the Pacific Basin, provided support to rates more recently.

Global food import bill set to increase at a slower pace in 2022, nevertheless to another record level

Contributed by Josef Schmidhuber and Bing Qiao

Higher international food prices set to lift the global food import bill (FIB) to a record USD 1.94 trillion in 2022, but growth foreseen to slowdown from the previous year.

The world food import bill is forecast to reach another all-time high in 2022, surpassing USD 1.9 trillion. While this represents another increase by 10 percent, or USD 180 billion, over last year's record level, the expansion is foreseen to slow significantly compared to the 18-percent increase registered in 2021 relative to 2020 (Table 1). The anticipated slowdown in growth in 2022 reflects higher world food prices and depreciating currencies against the United States dollar, all of which are expected to weigh on the purchasing power of importers and subsequently on the quantity of imported foods.

Overall, in 2022, high-income countries (HICs) and upper-middle-income countries (UMICs) are expected to account for 85 percent of world expenditures on imported food and over 80 percent of the growth in these expenditures. The bulk of the increase in the food import bill is expected to be cost-driven, reflecting record international food prices that come on the back of surging input prices as well as disrupted food supply chains. Imports by low-income countries (LICs) are expected to become increasingly responsive to higher prices; their volumes are forecast to come to a standstill in 2022.

Higher import bills do not translate into higher inflows for vulnerable countries.

Decomposing food import bills to ascertain the extent to which changes in prices and volumes drive changes in expenditures at the global level, the anticipated increase in the 2022 import bill is almost entirely on account of higher prices, with USD 157 billion due to higher international prices and merely USD 27 billion reflect higher volumes¹ (Table 2). The upshot is that higher import bills mainly reflect higher unit costs rather than higher volumes, with many regions or country groups set to face higher bills in return for

lower or the same volumes. Worryingly, this development is much more pronounced for some economically vulnerable country groups. Sub-Saharan Africa, for instance, is expected to spend USD 4.8 billion more on food imports but to see a decline in volumes worth USD 0.7 billion. Similarly, least developed countries (LDCs) are expected to see an expansion in their food import bill by USD 4.9 billion fully on account of higher prices. As for net food-importing developing countries (NFIDCs), they are forecast to face USD 21.7 billion in extra costs for merely USD 4 billion of extra imported food volumes. The aggregate food import bill for LICs is expected to remain unchanged in value terms but could shrink by as much as 10 percent in volume terms, highlighting growing accessibility issues for such countries. These are alarming signs from a food security perspective, indicating importers are finding it difficult to finance rising international costs, potentially heralding an end of their resilience to higher international prices.

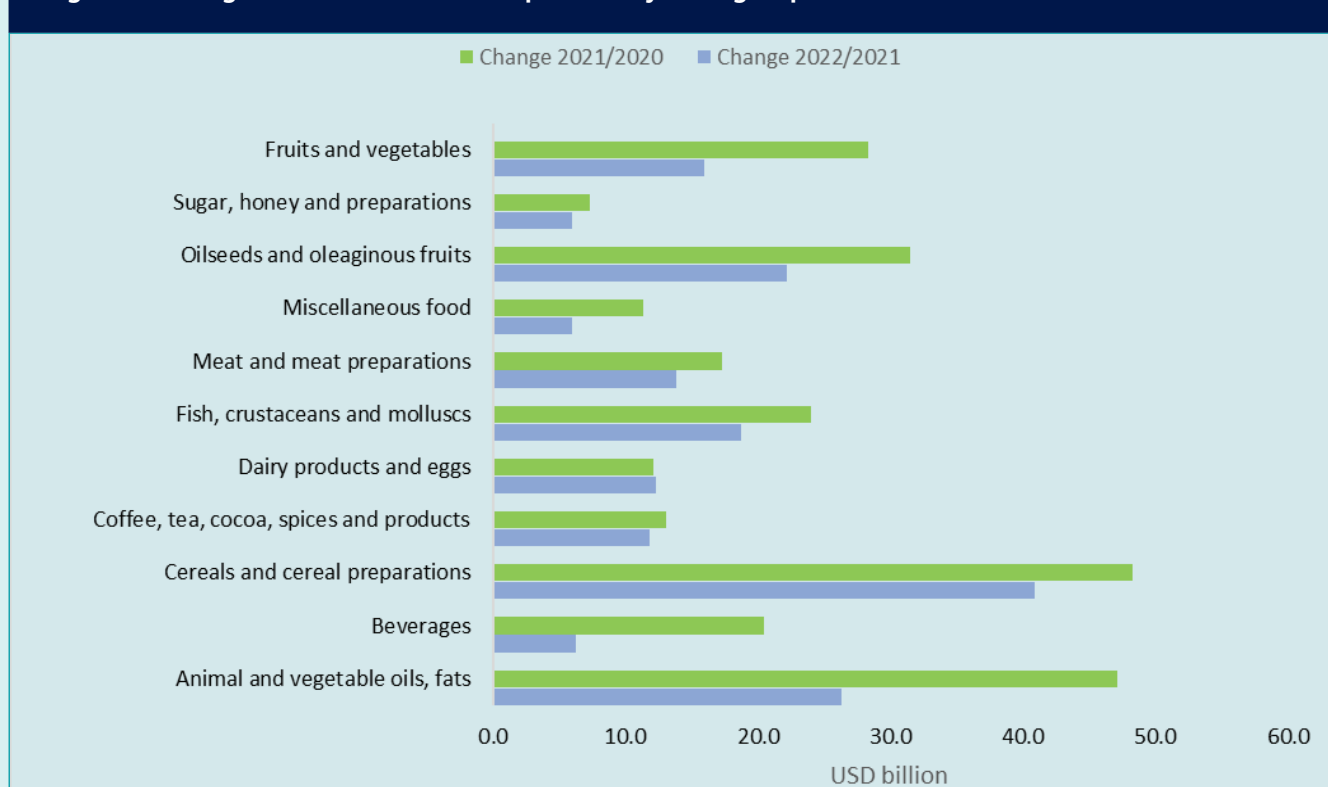
High-income regions account for most of the growth in the world import bill for all foodstuffs, while low-income countries focus on imports of staple food items

From a food group perspective, existing differences across importing regions are likely to become more pronounced in 2022. While high-income countries continue purchasing across the entire spectrum of food products, the expenditures of developing regions will be increasingly concentrated on importing staple foods. Unsurprisingly, the share of imported staple foods in the total FIB rises with lower income levels; staple foods account for 19, 37, 43 and 46 percent of the total FIBs for HICs, UMICs, lower-middle-income countries (LMICs) and LICs, respectively.

Overall, 2022 may usher in an era of less resilience to higher food prices, notably in poorer regions. In response to these developments, FAO has proposed a Food Import Financing Facility (FIFF), which would provide balance-of-payments support to low-income, highly food import-dependent countries to ease their access to international food markets. The approval of a "Food Shock Window" by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) presents an important and welcome step towards easing the burden of higher imported food expenditures among LICs.

¹ There is a negative "mixed effect" of USD 4 billion in the decomposition of the overall change in the global food import bill (FIB). This explains the difference between the overall increase in the global FIB of USD 180 billion and the sum of the price and quantity effect of USD 157 billion plus USD 27 billion.

Figure 1. Changes in the world food import bill by food group



Source: FAO and Trade Data Monitor (TDM), authors' calculations

* Forecasts are based on data from January 2022 to July 2022

Table 1. Import bills of total food and food products by region (USD billion)

| | World | | | | LDCs | | | | NFIDCs | | | | SSA | | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022* | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022* | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022* | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022* |
| Animal and vegetable oils, fats | 91.5 | 103.0 | 150.1 | 176.5 | 5.0 | 5.8 | 8.1 | 8.4 | 10.8 | 12.6 | 18.8 | 21.3 | 4.9 | 6.1 | 8.0 | 9.7 |
| Beverages | 119.7 | 113.3 | 133.8 | 140.1 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 4.0 | 4.8 | 3.0 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 3.0 |
| Cereals and cereal preparations | 195.1 | 207.2 | 255.5 | 296.4 | 12.1 | 13.1 | 16.8 | 20.0 | 32.2 | 35.0 | 41.2 | 53.7 | 16.1 | 17.0 | 19.5 | 21.7 |
| Coffee tea cocoa spices and products | 109.9 | 112.5 | 125.5 | 137.4 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 5.4 | 4.8 | 5.4 | 6.1 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.8 |
| Dairy products and eggs | 94.9 | 95.7 | 107.9 | 120.2 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 6.1 | 7.1 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 2.7 |
| Fish, crustaceans, and molluscs | 164.5 | 151.9 | 175.9 | 194.7 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.6 | 4.3 | 3.7 | 4.5 | 4.6 |
| Meat and meat preparations | 154.7 | 159.7 | 177.0 | 190.9 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 7.6 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 8.3 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 3.4 |
| Miscellaneous food | 98.5 | 103.9 | 115.3 | 121.3 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 7.2 | 7.7 | 8.8 | 9.2 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.9 | 4.8 |
| Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits | 92.4 | 102.5 | 134.0 | 156.1 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 7.0 | 7.5 | 10.2 | 10.8 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Sugar, honey and preparations | 45.3 | 49.5 | 56.8 | 62.7 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 6.2 | 6.5 | 8.0 | 8.9 | 4.2 | 3.7 | 4.3 | 4.2 |
| Fruits and vegetables | 284.0 | 294.9 | 323.2 | 339.1 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 10.3 | 11.0 | 11.9 | 12.3 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.4 |
| Total | 1 450.6 | 1 494.1 | 1 755.0 | 1 935.6 | 35.7 | 37.9 | 48.3 | 53.2 | 100.9 | 105.4 | 126.4 | 148.1 | 47.0 | 46.4 | 54.9 | 59.6 |
| | HICs | | | | UMICs | | | | LMICs | | | | LICs | | | |
| | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022* | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022* | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022* | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022* |
| Animal and vegetable oils, fats | 45.1 | 50.8 | 69.7 | 89.0 | 21.2 | 24.8 | 35.6 | 36.4 | 23.3 | 25.2 | 41.3 | 47.6 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 3.5 | 3.6 |
| Beverages | 94.4 | 91.7 | 106.6 | 110.8 | 18.8 | 16.2 | 20.3 | 21.5 | 5.6 | 4.7 | 6.0 | 6.7 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 1.1 |
| Cereals and cereal preparations | 99.7 | 104.0 | 118.9 | 142.2 | 40.0 | 45.6 | 67.0 | 68.1 | 49.1 | 51.0 | 60.9 | 77.0 | 6.3 | 6.7 | 8.7 | 9.1 |
| Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and products | 84.0 | 86.4 | 95.0 | 106.0 | 15.4 | 16.0 | 18.8 | 18.7 | 9.6 | 9.4 | 10.9 | 11.9 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Dairy products and eggs | 65.4 | 65.3 | 72.2 | 82.2 | 19.5 | 20.4 | 24.2 | 24.9 | 9.1 | 9.2 | 10.5 | 12.2 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Fish, crustaceans and molluscs | 123.1 | 115.9 | 134.6 | 146.1 | 31.7 | 27.2 | 31.0 | 37.8 | 8.8 | 8.0 | 9.3 | 9.7 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Meat and meat preparations | 110.5 | 106.4 | 117.2 | 129.1 | 33.7 | 44.4 | 49.0 | 48.9 | 9.7 | 8.1 | 9.6 | 11.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| Miscellaneous food | 62.4 | 65.4 | 72.4 | 76.5 | 24.1 | 25.8 | 27.9 | 29.4 | 10.5 | 10.9 | 12.6 | 13.3 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 2.1 |
| Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits | 28.4 | 31.0 | 38.9 | 49.5 | 51.2 | 58.0 | 77.1 | 86.7 | 12.8 | 13.4 | 17.8 | 19.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Sugar, honey and preparations | 26.3 | 27.0 | 30.6 | 34.2 | 7.7 | 9.2 | 10.6 | 11.9 | 9.5 | 11.7 | 13.1 | 15.2 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 1.5 |
| Fruits and vegetables | 208.6 | 217.3 | 232.7 | 237.2 | 48.3 | 49.7 | 58.3 | 66.9 | 25.3 | 26.2 | 30.3 | 33.0 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 2.0 |
| Total | 947.8 | 961.2 | 1 088.9 | 1 202.6 | 311.7 | 337.4 | 420.0 | 451.1 | 173.1 | 177.9 | 222.3 | 258.1 | 18.0 | 17.6 | 23.9 | 23.7 |

Source: FAO and Trade Data Monitor (TDM), authors' calculations

* Forecasts are based on data from January 2022 to July 2022

Table 2. Decomposition of changes in food product bills for global aggregates, 2022 over 2021

| Food group | World | | | | LDCs | | | | NFIDCs | | | | SSA | | | |
|---|---------------------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|
| | Price effect | Volume effect | Mixed effect | Observed change | Price effect | Volume effect | Mixed effect | Observed change | Price effect | Volume effect | Mixed effect | Observed change | Price effect | Volume effect | Mixed effect | Observed change |
| | <----- USD billion -----> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Animal and vegetable oils, fats | 40.9 | -11.5 | -3.1 | 26.3 | 1.5 | -1.2 | -0.1 | 0.2 | 4.9 | -1.8 | -0.5 | 2.6 | 2.1 | -0.4 | 0.0 | 1.7 |
| Beverages | -0.4 | 6.9 | -0.2 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | -0.1 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.8 | -0.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Cereals and cereal preparations | 36.1 | 4.1 | 0.8 | 40.9 | 2.2 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 3.2 | 8.4 | 3.4 | 0.7 | 12.5 | 2.6 | -0.4 | 0.0 | 2.2 |
| Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and products | 9.2 | 2.6 | 0.1 | 11.9 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Dairy products and eggs | 12.0 | 0.4 | -0.1 | 12.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.3 | -0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Fish, crustaceans and molluscs | 12.6 | 5.6 | 0.6 | 18.8 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.2 | -0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Meat and meat preparations | 18.4 | -3.6 | -0.8 | 13.9 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 1.6 | 0.3 | -0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Miscellaneous food | -2.9 | 9.2 | -0.3 | 6.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.2 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.4 | -0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.1 |
| Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits | 23.3 | -0.5 | -0.6 | 22.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 1.9 | -0.8 | -0.5 | 0.6 | 0.0 | -0.1 | 0.0 | -0.1 |
| Sugar, honey and preparations | 2.9 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 6.0 | 0.3 | -0.6 | 0.0 | -0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.2 | -0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Fruits and vegetables | 4.6 | 11.1 | 0.2 | 16.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.6 | -0.2 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| Total | 156.7 | 27.3 | -3.4 | 180.6 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 4.9 | 18.0 | 3.9 | -0.2 | 21.7 | 5.7 | -0.7 | -0.2 | 4.8 |
| | HICs | | | | UMICs | | | | LMICs | | | | LICs | | | |
| Food group | Price effect | Volume effect | Mixed effect | Observed change | Price effect | Volume effect | Mixed effect | Observed change | Price effect | Volume effect | Mixed effect | Observed change | Price effect | Volume effect | Mixed effect | Observed change |
| | <----- USD billion -----> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Animal and vegetable oils, fats | 19.9 | -0.6 | 0.0 | 19.2 | 10.2 | -7.2 | -2.3 | 0.8 | 10.2 | -3.2 | -0.8 | 6.3 | 0.6 | -0.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Beverages | -0.2 | 4.4 | -0.1 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 1.2 | -0.1 | 1.1 | -0.2 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Cereals and cereal preparations | 14.0 | 8.2 | 1.0 | 23.2 | 9.6 | -7.5 | -1.1 | 1.1 | 11.4 | 3.9 | 0.8 | 16.1 | 1.0 | -0.6 | 0.0 | 0.5 |
| Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and products | 7.7 | 3.1 | 0.2 | 11.0 | 1.0 | -1.1 | -0.1 | -0.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Dairy products and eggs | 7.0 | 2.7 | 0.3 | 9.9 | 3.5 | -2.4 | -0.4 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 1.7 | 0.1 | -0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Fish, crustaceans and molluscs | 9.0 | 2.1 | 0.4 | 11.5 | 2.9 | 3.6 | 0.3 | 6.8 | 0.7 | -0.2 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Meat and meat preparations | 8.8 | 2.7 | 0.3 | 11.9 | 8.2 | -7.1 | -1.3 | -0.1 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 2.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Miscellaneous food | -2.1 | 6.5 | -0.3 | 4.1 | -0.4 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 1.6 | -0.3 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | -0.3 | 0.0 | -0.3 |
| Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits | 8.0 | 2.1 | 0.5 | 10.6 | 12.5 | -2.2 | -0.7 | 9.6 | 2.8 | -0.5 | -0.5 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Sugar, honey and preparations | 1.3 | 2.2 | 0.1 | 3.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 0.2 | -1.0 | -0.1 | -0.9 |
| Fruits and vegetables | 1.1 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 2.9 | 5.4 | 0.2 | 8.6 | 0.5 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Total | 74.4 | 36.9 | 2.3 | 113.7 | 51.1 | -14.6 | -5.4 | 31.2 | 29.1 | 7.0 | -0.3 | 35.8 | 2.0 | -2.1 | -0.1 | -0.1 |

Source: FAO and Trade Data Monitor (TDM), authors' calculations

* Forecasts are based on data from January 2022 to July 2022

Agricultural input import bills

Contributed by Josef Schmidhuber and Bing Qiao

Higher international prices of most agricultural inputs could lift global expenditures on imported inputs to USD 424 billion in 2022, leaving a heavy burden on lower income countries

The world agricultural input import bill (IIB) is forecast to reach a total of USD 424 billion in 2022¹, representing a leap of 48 percent or USD 138 billion over the total reached in 2021 (Table 1). Relative to 2020, the 2022 IIB is projected to rise by as much as 112 percent, albeit from a depressed level of USD 200 billion, owing to lower overall imports during the near ubiquitous trade contractions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Higher bills for imported inputs now add to rising food import bills for many low-income countries and, together with a rising US dollar exchange rate, further aggravate existing balance of payments problems.

Higher costs for imported energy and fertilizer are the main drivers behind the soaring global IIB in 2022. These two inputs accounted for well over 75 percent of the overall world bill in the past and are likely to reach a new record of 86 percent in 2022. Fertilizer and energy are particularly important items in the import bills of low-income countries (LICs) and lower middle-income countries (LMIC), accounting for 92 and 91 percent of total imported inputs, respectively.² Saddled with higher costs of fertilizer and energy imports, these countries may be forced to cut down on the use of imported inputs, and, where domestic substitutes are not available, will eventually reduce input applications overall. Reduced use of inputs would almost inevitably result in lower agricultural productivity, potentially resulting in lower domestic food availability.

Higher import bills do not translate into higher product inflows

The decomposition of changes in the IIB between 2022 and 2021 shows that price effects dominate volume effects at the global level, meaning that countries around the world are encumbered with higher costs for imported inputs without necessarily receiving higher quantities –

they pay more for imported inputs in 2022 while receiving lower volumes than in 2021 (Table 2). While this is a near ubiquitous development, the price effect is less pronounced for LICs, where higher prices account for “only” 67 percent of the respective overall increase in their IIB. This could signal the beginning of a more general slowdown in the demand for imported agricultural inputs.

Pesticides are an exception, especially in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), where volume effects invariably outweigh price effects, indicating that countries are getting more of the input at the same price. For sub-Saharan Africa, a plausible explanation for the buck in trend is the upsurge of desert locusts, resulting in international purchases of subsidized pesticides. No discernible global trend emerges for seeds, which constitute a minor cost in the import schedule of many countries.

Energy and fertilizer prices are up in tandem – and likely in 2023

Energy, in the form of natural gas, is a key feedstock in the production of nitrogenous (N) fertilizer, where soaring gas costs have driven up N fertilizer prices in the first semester of 2022 by more than 300 percent relative to the levels that prevailed in 2020. With high and inelastic demand for natural gas and little prospects for abating supply shortages, high world fertilizer prices are likely to extend into 2023, with negative repercussions for global agricultural output and food security.

¹ The latest decline in energy prices in general, and those for natural gas in particular, may not fully captured in the input import bills of 2022.

² For high and upper-middle-income countries, almost 55 percent of the increased IIB stems from higher fertilizer imports. This compares to 26 and 10 percent for lower-middle and low-income countries, where the increased IIB is dominated by energy imports.

Table 1. Import bills of total inputs and input type by region (current USD billion)

| Input category | World | | | | LDCs | | | | NFIDCs | | | | SSA | | | |
|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|-------|--------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|-------|
| | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022* | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022* | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022* | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022* |
| EnergyAg | 109.4 | 77.4 | 125.2 | 197.5 | 5.4 | 4.0 | 6.1 | 10.8 | 14.8 | 10.2 | 16.8 | 27.1 | 11.6 | 6.6 | 11.6 | 15.5 |
| Fertilizer | 76.7 | 70.6 | 107.5 | 168.0 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 4.3 | 6.2 | 6.8 | 6.5 | 8.6 | 11.7 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 5.4 | 7.9 |
| Pesticides | 37.9 | 44.2 | 45.7 | 50.4 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 3.2 |
| Seeds | 7.7 | 7.5 | 8.5 | 8.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Total | 231.6 | 199.7 | 286.9 | 424.3 | 10.1 | 8.9 | 12.1 | 18.8 | 25.8 | 21.4 | 30.9 | 43.9 | 17.9 | 13.3 | 20.0 | 26.9 |
| Input category | HICs | | | | UMICs | | | | LMICs | | | | LICs | | | |
| | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022* | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022* | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022* | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022* |
| EnergyAg | 18.7 | 11.8 | 19.9 | 34.3 | 39.9 | 28.9 | 44.0 | 63.1 | 47.3 | 34.6 | 58.1 | 93.8 | 3.6 | 2.0 | 3.2 | 6.3 |
| Fertilizer | 31.1 | 27.9 | 43.2 | 63.3 | 26.5 | 23.8 | 38.6 | 66.3 | 18.0 | 17.7 | 24.3 | 36.7 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.8 |
| Pesticides | 19.1 | 23.2 | 22.6 | 23.7 | 11.8 | 12.6 | 13.6 | 16.6 | 6.4 | 7.8 | 8.8 | 9.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Seeds | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Total | 72.8 | 67.0 | 89.9 | 125.5 | 79.8 | 66.9 | 98.2 | 148.2 | 73.9 | 61.9 | 93.3 | 141.6 | 5.2 | 3.9 | 5.4 | 8.9 |

Source: FAO and Trade Data Monitor (TDM), authors' calculations

* Forecasts are based on data from January 2022 to July 2022

Table 2. Decomposition of changes in agricultural import bills for total inputs and input type by region (current USD billion), 2022* over 2021.

| Input category | World | | | | LDCs | | | | NFIDCs | | | | SSA | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|
| | Price effect | Volume effect | Mixed effect | Observed change | Price effect | Volume effect | Mixed effect | Observed change | Price effect | Volume effect | Mixed effect | Observed change | Price effect | Volume effect | Mixed effect | Observed change |
| <----- USD billion-----> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EnergyAg | 66.4 | 3.8 | 2.2 | 72.4 | 3.4 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 4.7 | 8.5 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 10.3 | 3.3 | 1.7 | -1.1 | 3.9 |
| Fertilizer | 78.1 | -9.8 | -7.8 | 60.5 | 2.4 | -0.3 | -0.3 | 1.9 | 5.4 | -1.2 | -1.2 | 3.0 | 3.4 | -0.5 | -0.5 | 2.5 |
| Pesticides | -0.5 | 5.3 | -0.1 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.4 |
| Seeds | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.1 | -0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | -0.4 | -0.2 | -0.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 144.0 | -0.7 | -5.9 | 137.5 | 5.8 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 6.6 | 14.1 | -0.4 | -0.7 | 13.0 | 6.8 | 1.7 | -1.6 | 6.9 |
| Input category | HICs | | | | UMICs | | | | LMICs | | | | LICs | | | |
| | Price effect | Volume effect | Mixed effect | Observed change | Price effect | Volume effect | Mixed effect | Observed change | Price effect | Volume effect | Mixed effect | Observed change | Price effect | Volume effect | Mixed effect | Observed change |
| <----- USD billion-----> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EnergyAg | 11.3 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 14.4 | 22.4 | -2.1 | -1.1 | 19.2 | 30.8 | 3.1 | 1.7 | 35.7 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 3.1 |
| Fertilizer | 33.2 | -7.3 | -5.9 | 20.1 | 29.7 | -1.0 | -1.0 | 27.7 | 14.6 | -1.4 | -0.8 | 12.4 | 0.6 | -0.1 | -0.1 | 0.4 |
| Pesticides | -0.2 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 1.1 | -0.3 | 3.3 | -0.1 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Seeds | -0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | -0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | -0.4 | -0.2 | -0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 44.3 | -3.9 | -4.7 | 35.7 | 51.7 | 0.5 | -2.2 | 50.0 | 45.7 | 1.9 | 0.7 | 48.3 | 2.4 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 3.5 |

Source: FAO and Trade Data Monitor (TDM), authors' calculations

* Forecasts are based on data from January 2022 to July 2022

Food price indices

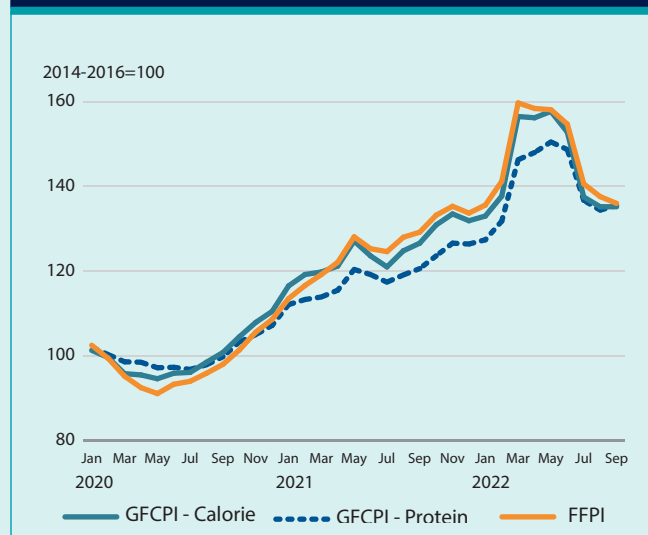
The FAO Global Food Consumption Price Indices¹

The **FAO Global Food Consumption Price Indices (FGFCPIs)**² track monthly changes in the international prices of a basket of food commodities. The FGFCPIs include the five food commodity groups that comprise the FAO Food Price Index (FFPI) as well as oilseeds and fish among their components. Aside from their comparatively broader commodity coverage, the FGFCPIs differ from the FFPI in that they weigh the individual commodity groups that compose them by their respective contribution to average global caloric intake (Calorie-base FGFCPI) or to average protein uptake (Protein-base FGFCPI) during the 2014–2016 base period. These weights are derived from the FAO food balance sheets (FBS) (<http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/FBS>).

The **Calorie-base FGFCPI** reached an all-time nominal high of 157.7 points in May 2022, before easing in a downtrend akin to that of the FFPI. By September, the **Calorie-base FGFCPI** stood 14.2 percent below its May value at an average of 135.2 points. The fall registered by the Index between May and September 2022 was primarily driven by a 20-percent reduction in wheat prices and a 33-percent retreat in those of vegetable oils, although quotations of all commodities encompassed by the Index were down since May, with the exception of rice and selected meats. Yet, at its September level, the **Calorie-base FGFCPI** remained 6.8 percent above its already elevated value a year earlier. This relative strength has been largely the result of persistently high grain and vegetable oil prices, although the recovery that rice quotations have registered this year has also contributed.

The **Protein-base FGFCPI** has followed a similar trajectory to that of its calorie counterpart, peaking in May 2022 at an average of 150.5 points to then fall, largely due to declines in grain, oilseed and fish prices. However, at a September average of 135.5 points, the **Protein-base FGFCPI** has exhibited more resilience to downward pressure than its sister indices, showing a 10.0 percent retreat since May and remaining some 12.4 percent above its year-earlier value. This tendency reflects some offsetting effects of price movements of other important sources of protein. This is namely the case of poultry and pig meat quotations, which have edged up by 1.7 and 3.5 percent, respectively, since May, but also of dairy prices, which have shown a modest decline of just 1.1 percent over this period. This more resilient propensity of the **Protein-base**

The FAO Global Food Consumption and Food Price Indices (Jan 2020 – Sep 2022)



FGFCPI has effectively closed the 3-13 point gap between it and its sister FFPI and calorie-base FGFCPI benchmarks, thereby resulting in the September values of the three indices essentially converging for the first time since early 2020.

FAO Food Price Index virtually unchanged in October, with higher world cereal prices almost offsetting lower prices of other food commodities

The **FAO Food Price Index**³ (FFPI) averaged 135.9 points in October 2022, virtually unchanged from September, with the price indices of all the covered commodity groups, except cereals, down month-on-month. An upturn in the Cereal Price Index countered drops in the indices for vegetable oils, dairy, meat and sugar. With the latest updates, the FFPI has dropped 23.8 points (14.9 percent) from its peak in March this year, but remained 2.7 points (2.0 percent) above its value in the corresponding month last year.

The **FAO Cereal Price Index** averaged 152.3 points in October, up 4.4 points (3.0 percent) from September and 15.2 points (11.1 percent) above its value a year ago. International reference prices of all the major cereals

¹ All changes referred to in this section, in absolute or percentage terms, are calculated based on unrounded figures.

² The FAO Global Food Consumption Price Indices are published twice a year in *Food Outlook*.

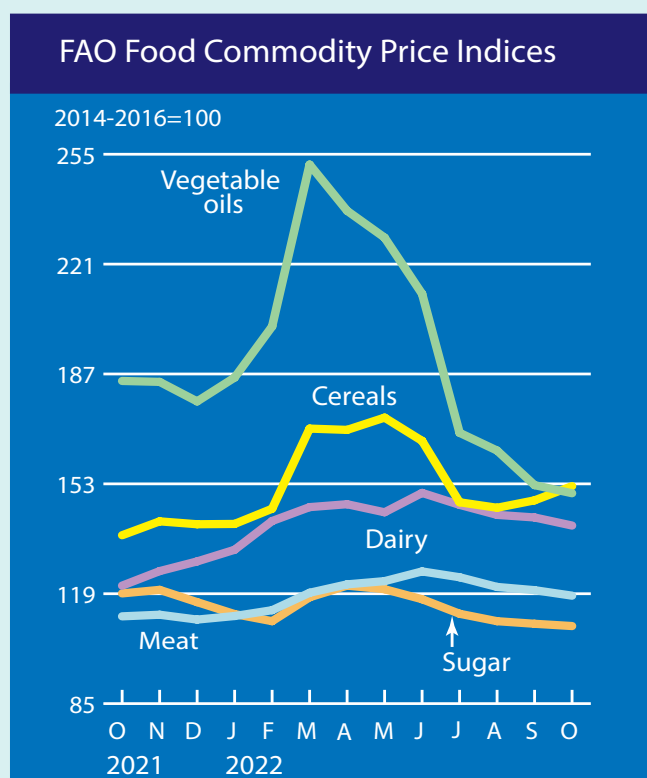
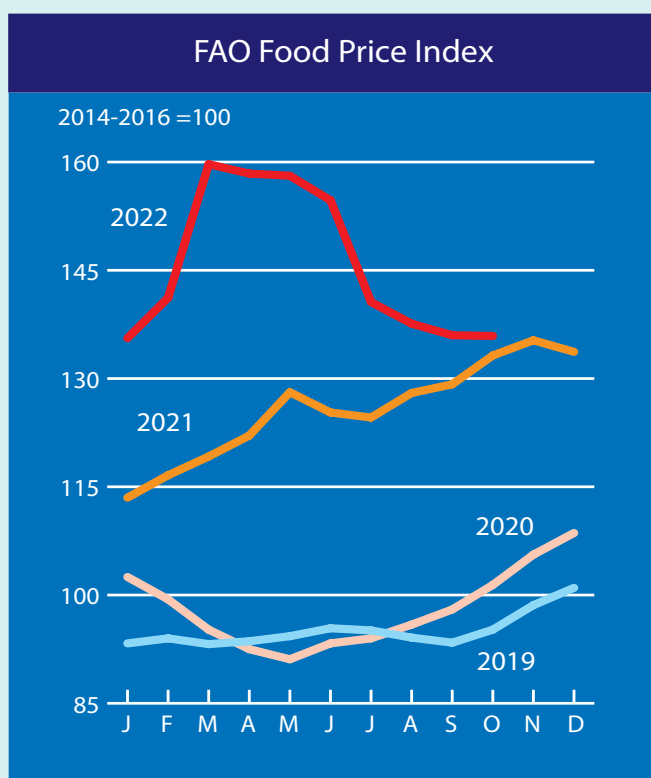
³ The FAO food price index and its sub-indices are updated on a monthly basis and are available on: <http://www.fao.org/worldfoodsituation>

were up month-on-month. World wheat prices rose by 3.2 percent, mostly reflecting the continued uncertainties of the Black Sea Grain Initiative. Tighter supplies in the United States of America, following a downward production revision, also contributed to the firmer tone in markets. International prices of coarse grains increased by 3.5 percent month-on-month, led by a 4.3-percent rise in world maize prices. The maize price increase was underpinned by lower production prospects in the United States of America and the European Union, along with dry planting conditions in Argentina and uncertainty about the continuation of Ukraine's exports. International sorghum prices also increased by 3.0 percent in October, influenced by the strength in maize prices. Meanwhile, world barley prices increased only marginally (0.3 percent), with higher global supplies stemming from better production prospects in the European Union helping to cap price gains. International rice prices remained on an uptrend in October, as the bulk of new crop arrivals were still forthcoming in Asia, although limited the monthly price increase to 1.0 percent.

The **FAO Vegetable Oil Price Index** averaged 150.1 points in October, down 2.4 points (1.6 percent) month-on-month and standing nearly 20 percent below its year-earlier level. The continued decrease of the index was driven by world lower prices of palm, soy and rapeseed oils, which more than offset higher sunflowerseed oil quotations. In October, international palm oil prices declined slightly from the previous month,

broadly weighed by lingering heavy stock levels in Southeast Asia, despite concerns over unfavourable weather prospects in pockets of major growing regions. Meanwhile, world soy and rapeseed oil quotations dropped on outlooks of ample supplies in the coming months. By contrast, international sunflower oil prices rebounded moderately after falling continuously over the past half a year due to uncertainty over the future of the export corridor in Ukraine amid rising geopolitical tensions.

The **FAO Dairy Price Index** averaged 140.1 points in October, down 2.5 points (1.7 percent) from September, marking the fourth consecutive monthly decline, nevertheless, it remained 18.7 points (15.4 percent) above its value a year ago. In October, international prices of all dairy products covered by the index fell. Lower-than-anticipated purchases by China and lacklustre demand for spot supplies as most importing countries were well covered for their immediate needs, together with the impact of the weaker Euro against the United States dollar, underpinned the drop in world dairy prices. Market uncertainty about the direction of demand for dairy products, due to soaring inflation and economic downturns, also pressured international dairy prices down. Nonetheless, demand for some dairy products in other countries in Asia increased, containing potential larger declines in dairy prices.



The **FAO Meat Price Index**⁴ averaged 118.4 points in October, down 1.6 points (1.4 percent) from September, marking the fourth consecutive monthly decline, with world prices of all meat types registering drops. However, the index remained 6.4 points (5.8 percent) above its value a year ago. International ovine meat prices registered the steepest drop, underpinned by the impacts of currency movements and seasonally increasing supplies from Oceania amid subdued import purchases. Likewise, world pig meat prices dropped substantially on weak global import purchases in tandem with softer internal demand in some leading producing countries. Meanwhile, world bovine prices fell slightly on high current supplies and rising availability of slaughter cattle, notably in Brazil. International poultry meat price downward trend continued for the fourth consecutive month, as export availabilities outpaced subdued global demand, notwithstanding setbacks to production stemming from avian influenza outbreaks and high feed costs. production expansions remained weak due to high feed costs and avian flu outbreaks, especially in Europe. World ovine meat prices also increased slightly on continued supply limitations from Oceania due to high demand for flock rebuilding.

The **FAO Sugar Price Index** averaged 109 points in October, down 0.7 points (0.6 percent) from September and 10.1 points (8.5 percent) from its value in the corresponding month last year. The positive global supply outlook for the 2022/23 season, further bolstered by improved production prospects in India, weighed on world sugar prices in October. However, concerns over rains hampering harvest progress in Brazil and delaying the start of the season in India limited the month-on-month price decline. Additional support that prevented world sugar prices from dropping further was lent by a stronger import demand, particularly from Indonesia and China, along with higher ethanol price quotations in Brazil, prompting a greater use of sugarcane to produce ethanol.

⁴ Unlike for other commodity groups, most prices utilized in the calculation of the FAO Meat Price Index are not available when the FAO Food Price Index is computed and published; therefore, the value of the Meat Price Index for the most recent months is derived from a mixture of projected and observed prices. This can, at times, require significant revisions in the final value of the FAO Meat Price Index which could in turn influence the value of the FAO Food Price Index.

FAO Food Price Indices

| | Food Price Index ¹ | Meat ² | Dairy ³ | Cereals ⁴ | Vegetable Oils ⁵ | Sugar ⁶ | |
|------|-------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|-------|
| 2004 | 65.6 | 67.6 | 69.8 | 64.0 | 69.6 | 44.3 | |
| 2005 | 67.4 | 71.8 | 77.2 | 60.8 | 64.4 | 61.2 | |
| 2006 | 72.6 | 70.5 | 73.1 | 71.2 | 70.5 | 91.4 | |
| 2007 | 94.3 | 76.9 | 122.4 | 100.9 | 107.3 | 62.4 | |
| 2008 | 117.5 | 90.2 | 132.3 | 137.6 | 141.1 | 79.2 | |
| 2009 | 91.7 | 81.2 | 91.4 | 97.2 | 94.4 | 112.2 | |
| 2010 | 106.7 | 91.0 | 111.9 | 107.5 | 122.0 | 131.7 | |
| 2011 | 131.9 | 105.3 | 129.9 | 142.2 | 156.5 | 160.9 | |
| 2012 | 122.8 | 105.0 | 111.7 | 137.4 | 138.3 | 133.3 | |
| 2013 | 120.1 | 106.2 | 140.9 | 129.1 | 119.5 | 109.5 | |
| 2014 | 115.0 | 112.2 | 130.2 | 115.8 | 110.6 | 105.2 | |
| 2015 | 93.0 | 96.7 | 87.1 | 95.9 | 89.9 | 83.2 | |
| 2016 | 91.9 | 91.0 | 82.6 | 88.3 | 99.4 | 111.6 | |
| 2017 | 98.0 | 97.7 | 108.0 | 91.0 | 101.9 | 99.1 | |
| 2018 | 95.9 | 94.9 | 107.3 | 100.8 | 87.8 | 77.4 | |
| 2019 | 95.1 | 100.0 | 102.8 | 96.6 | 83.2 | 78.6 | |
| 2020 | 98.1 | 95.5 | 101.8 | 103.1 | 99.4 | 79.5 | |
| 2021 | 125.7 | 107.7 | 119.1 | 131.2 | 164.9 | 109.3 | |
| 2021 | October | 133.2 | 112.0 | 121.5 | 137.1 | 184.8 | 119.1 |
| | November | 135.3 | 112.5 | 126.0 | 141.4 | 184.6 | 120.2 |
| | December | 133.7 | 111.0 | 129.0 | 140.5 | 178.5 | 116.4 |
| 2022 | January | 135.6 | 112.1 | 132.6 | 140.6 | 185.9 | 112.7 |
| | February | 141.2 | 113.9 | 141.5 | 145.3 | 201.7 | 110.5 |
| | March | 159.7 | 119.3 | 145.8 | 170.1 | 251.8 | 117.9 |
| | April | 158.4 | 121.9 | 146.7 | 169.7 | 237.5 | 121.5 |
| | May | 158.1 | 122.9 | 144.2 | 173.5 | 229.2 | 120.4 |
| | June | 154.7 | 125.9 | 150.2 | 166.3 | 211.8 | 117.3 |
| | July | 140.6 | 124.1 | 146.5 | 147.3 | 168.8 | 112.8 |
| | August | 137.6 | 121.1 | 143.4 | 145.6 | 163.3 | 110.5 |
| | September | 136.0 | 120.1 | 142.6 | 147.9 | 152.6 | 109.7 |
| | October | 135.9 | 118.4 | 140.1 | 152.3 | 150.1 | 109.0 |

1 Food Price Index: Consists of the average of 5 commodity group price indices mentioned above, weighted with the average export shares of each of the groups for 2014-2016: in total 95 price quotations considered by FAO commodity specialists as representing the international prices of the food commodities are included in the overall index. Each sub-index is a weighted average of the price relatives of the commodities included in the group, with the base period price consisting of the averages for the years 2014-2016.

2 Meat Price Index: Based on 35 average export unit values/market prices of four meat types (bovine, pig, poultry and ovine) from 10 representative markets. Within each meat type, export unit values/prices are weighted by the trade shares of their respective markets, while the meat types are weighted by their average global export trade shares for 2014-2016. Quotations for the two most recent months may consist of estimates and be subject to revision..

3 Dairy Price Index: Computed using 8 price quotations of four dairy products (butter, cheese, SMP and WMP) from two representative markets. Within each dairy product, prices are weighted by the trade shares of their respective markets, while the dairy products are weighted by their average export shares for 2014-2016.

4 Cereals Price Index: Compiled using the International Grains Council (IGC) wheat price index (an average of 10 different wheat price quotations), the IGC maize price index (an average of 4 different maize price quotations), the IGC barley price index (an average of 5 different barley price quotations), 1 sorghum export quotation and the FAO All Rice Price Index. The FAO All Rice Price Index is based on 21 rice export quotations, combined into four groups consisting of Indica, Aromatic, Japonica and Glutinous rice varieties. Within each varietal group, a simple average of the relative prices of appropriate quotations is calculated; then the average relative prices of each of the four rice varieties are combined by weighting them with their (fixed) trade shares for 2014-2016. The Cereal Price Index combines the relative prices of sorghum, the IGC wheat, maize and barley price indices (re-based to 2014-2016) and the FAO All Rice Price Index by weighing each commodity with its average export trade share for 2014-2016. .

5 Vegetable Oils Price Index: Consists of an average of 10 different oils, weighted with average export trade shares of each oil product for 2014-2016.

6 Sugar Price Index: Index form of the International Sugar Agreement prices with 2014-2016 as the base period.

NEW RELEASES!



The **Banana Market Review** is issued on an annual basis to Members and Observers of the Sub-Group on Bananas of the Intergovernmental Group on Bananas and Tropical Fruits, which is a subsidiary body of the Committee on Commodity Problems (CCP).

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Published: October 2022

The report is available at:

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Food Outlook is published by the Markets and Trade Division of FAO under the Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS). It is a biannual publication focusing on developments affecting global food and feed markets. Each report provides market assessments and short term forecasts on a commodity by commodity basis and includes feature articles on topical issues. *Food Outlook* maintains a close synergy with another major GIEWS publication, Crop Prospects and Food Situation, especially with regard to the coverage of cereals. Food Outlook is available in English. The summary section is also available in Arabic, Chinese, French, Russian and Spanish.

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This report is based on information available up to late October 2022.

The next Food Outlook report is scheduled for publication in June 2023.

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Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Rome, Italy

ISBN 978-92-5-137171-8 ISSN 0251-1959



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