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Food Outlook

BIANNUAL REPORT ON GLOBAL FOOD MARKETS



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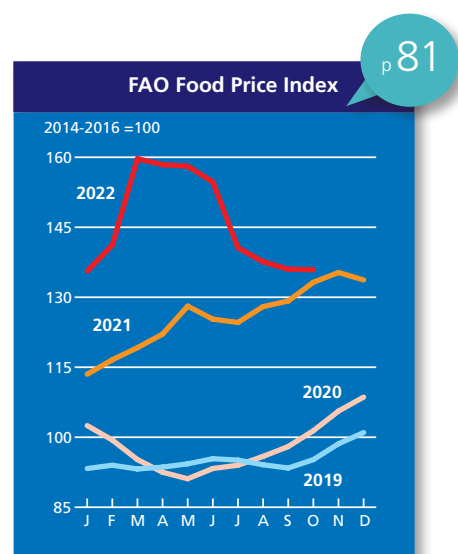
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Food Outlook is published twice a year, normally in June and November. The June report contains a more detailed market analysis while the November report only provides summary market assessments (Markets at a glance).



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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>

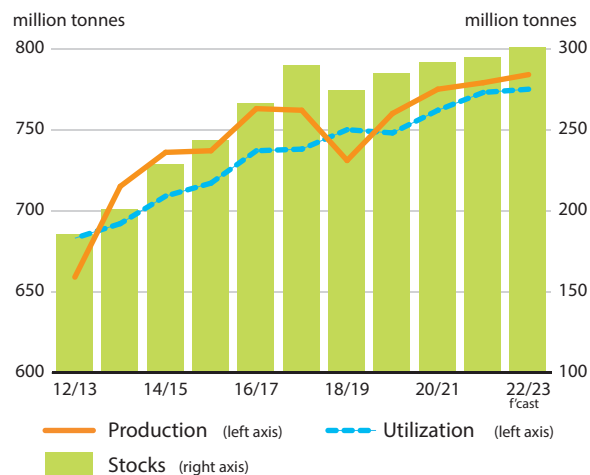
Crop Prospects and Food Situation
<http://www.fao.org/giews/reports/crop-prospects>

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

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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>

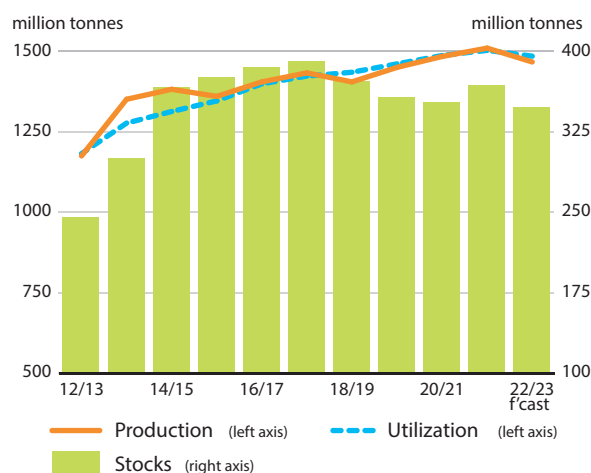
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AMIS Market Monitor
<http://www.amis-outlook.org/amis-monitoring>

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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/>

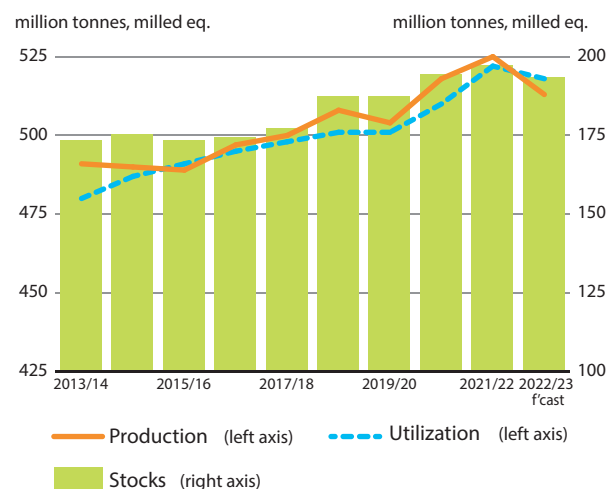
AMIS Market Monitor

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

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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:

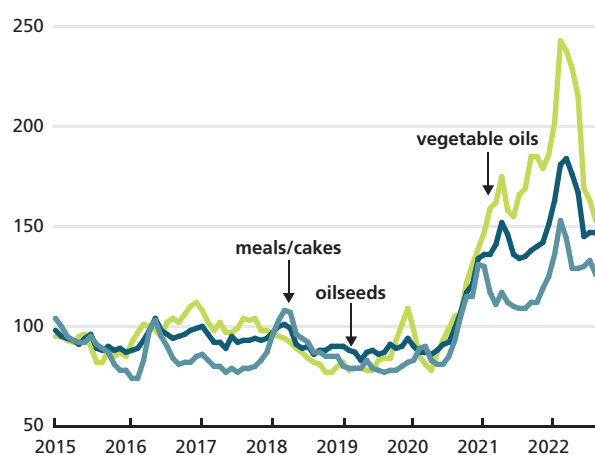
Oilcrops Monthly Price and Policy Update
<https://www.fao.org/markets-and-trade/publications/en/?querystring=Oilseeds>

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

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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.

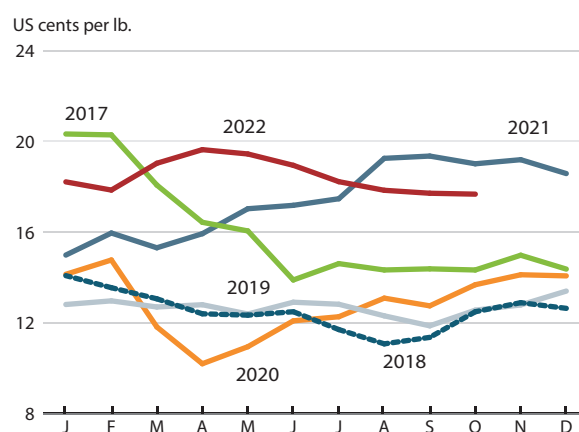
The forecast for the world sugar trade in 2022/23 stands at 61.2 million tonnes, which corresponds to a 1.8-percent increase over the estimated volume for 2021/22. Foreseen higher exports from Brazil and Thailand will likely outweigh expected lower shipments from India, which are forecast to be down 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.

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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
	<i>million tonnes</i>			%
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:

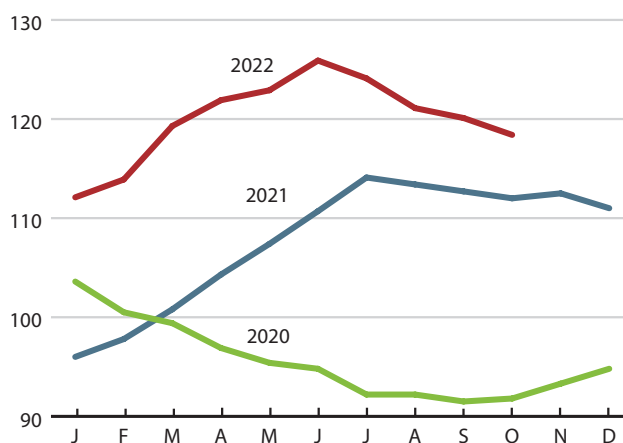
Meat Market Review
https://www.fao.org/markets-and-trade/publications/en/?news_files=113402

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 Jan–Oct.		% Change 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:

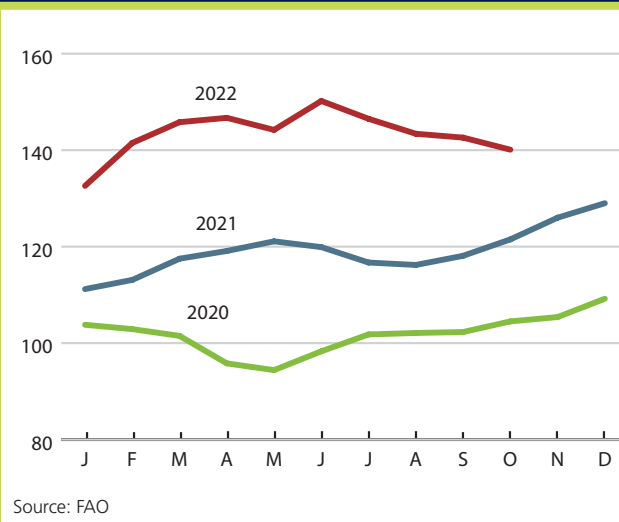
Dairy Market Review
https://www.fao.org/markets-and-trade/publications/en/?news_files=113040

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

Contact:

Upali Galketi Aratchilage
 Harout Dekermendjian

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



Source: FAO

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.

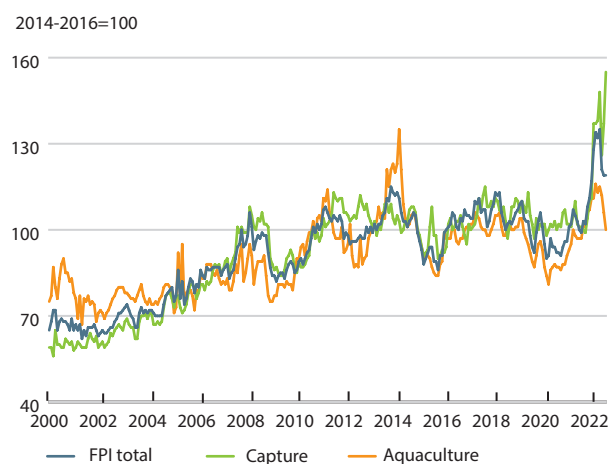
For additional analyses and updates, see:

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

Contact:

Audun Lem
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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.
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.
	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.
Philippines	Grains	Aug-22	Production support	Announced the allocation of about USD 3.3 billion to boost agriculture investment in climate change mitigation and management.
	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 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 estim.	2022/23 f'cast	18/19-20/21 average	2021/22 estim.	2022/23 f'cast	18/19-20/21 average	2021/22 estim.	2022/23 f'cast
	million tonnes, milled equivalent						Kg/year		
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

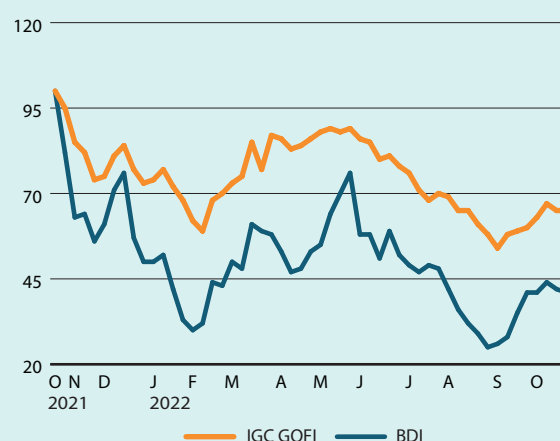
Summary of dry bulk freight markets

	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

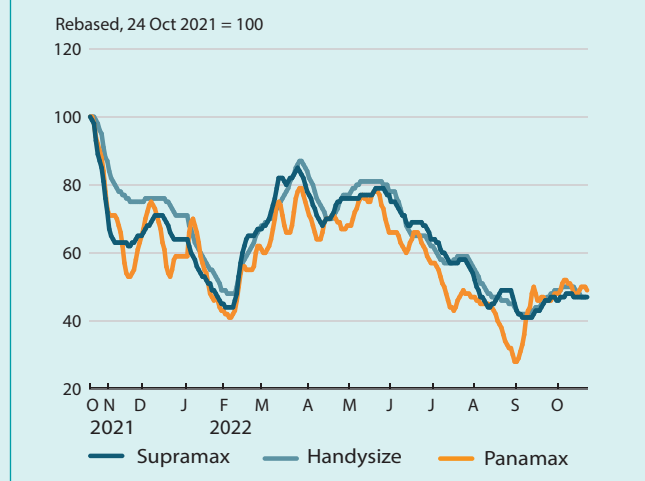
In the past several weeks, the attention of the market was also focused on worsening bottlenecks across the United States Midwest, where low water levels on the main Mississippi river hampered barge movements to export terminals at the Gulf.

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.

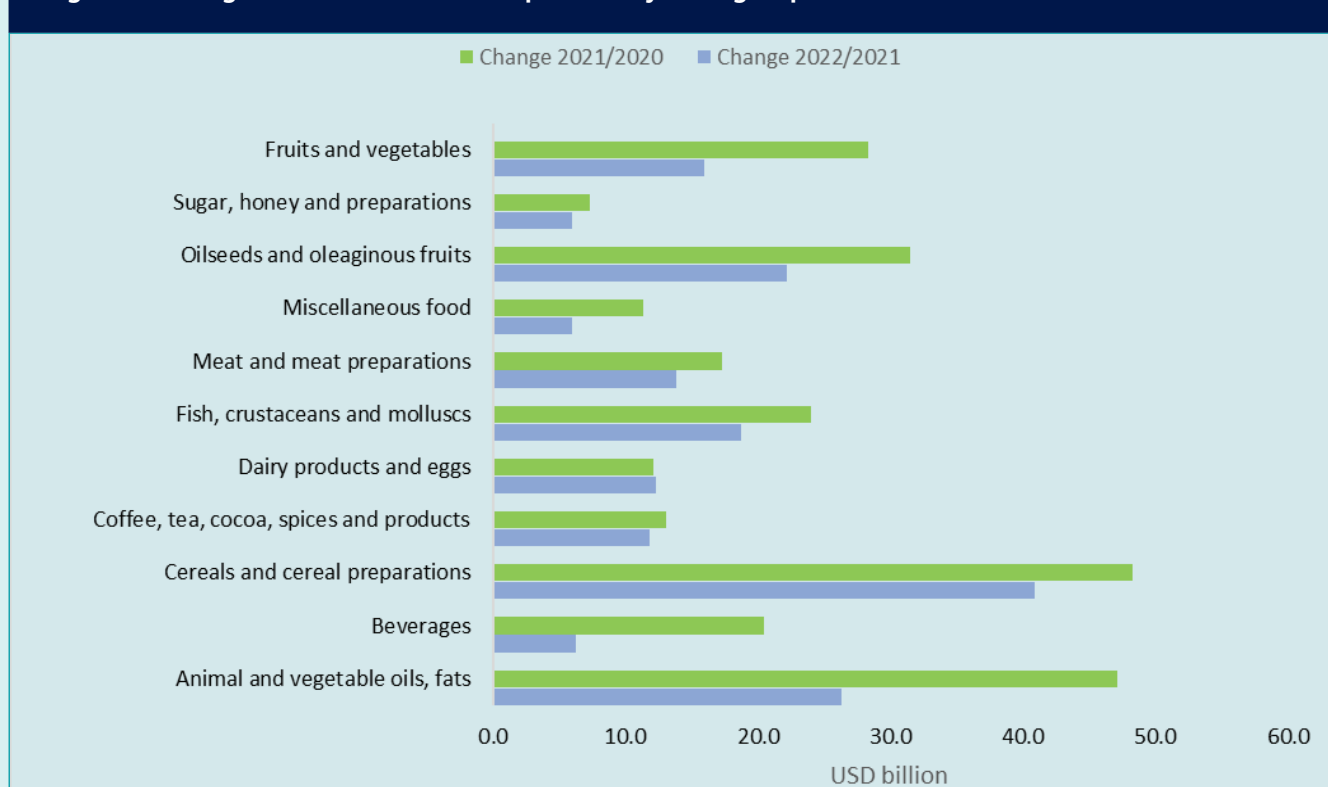
High-income regions account for most of the growth in the world import bill for all foodstuffs, while low-income countries focus on imports of staple food items

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

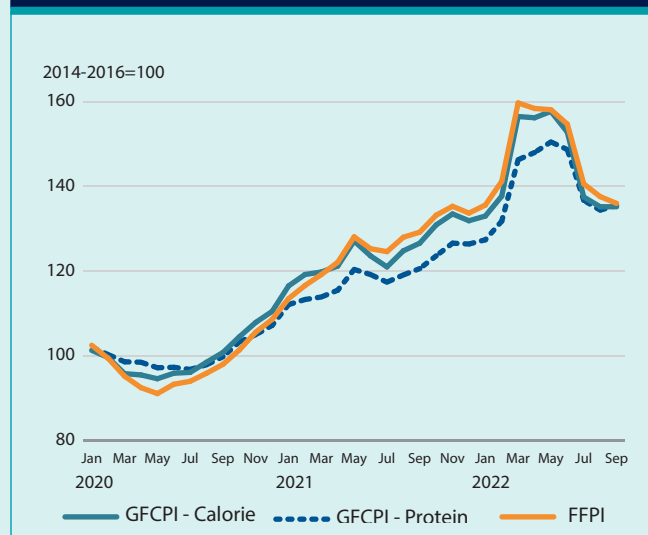
The FAO Global Food Consumption Price Indices¹

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*.

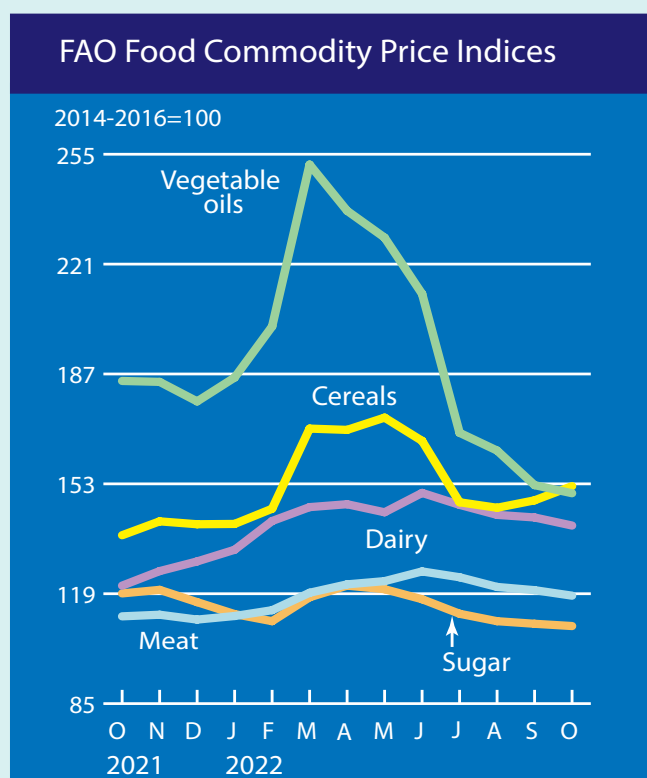
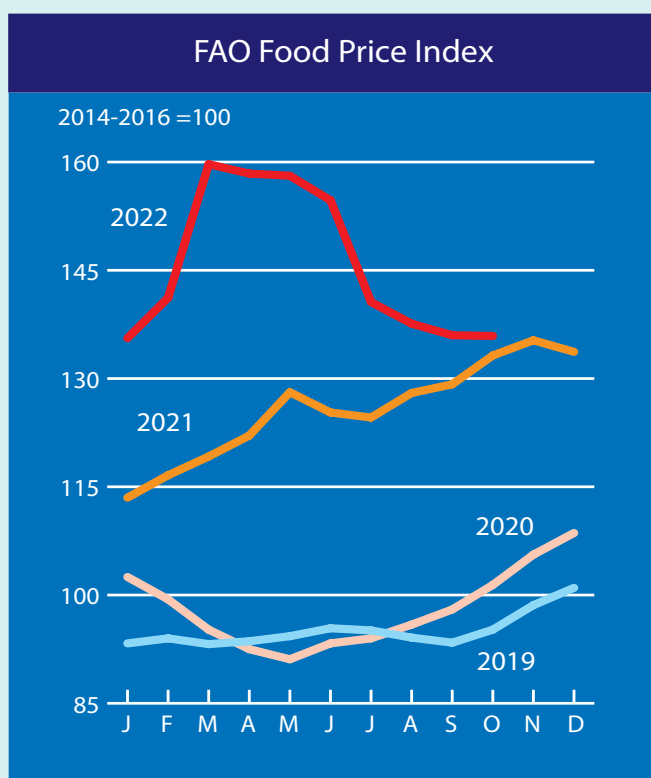
³ The FAO food price index and its sub-indices are updated on a monthly basis and are available on: <http://www.fao.org/worldfoodsituation>

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).

Published: October 2022

The report is available at:

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The **Major Tropical Fruits Market Review** issued once a year, contains information on global trade in mangoes, pineapples, avocados and papayas. Its sources include information provided by FAO Member Nations, traders, news bulletins and the opinions of commodity specialists and represents the most authoritative and up-to-date source of information on the world tropical fruit economy.

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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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