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BIANNUAL REPORT ON GLOBAL FOOD MARKETS

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Food Outlook

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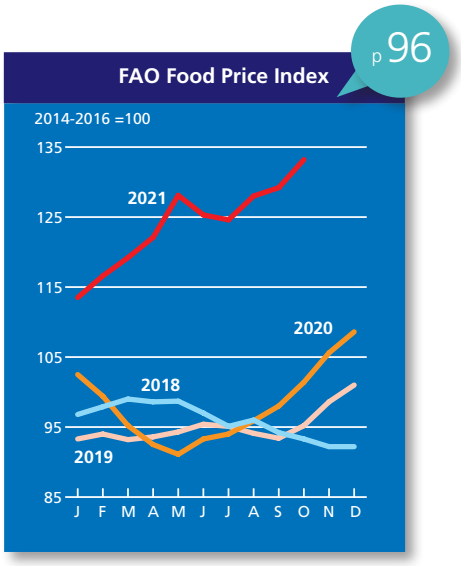

Food Outlook is published twice a year, normally in June and November. The June report contains a more detailed market analysis while the November report only provides summary market assessments (Markets at a Glance).

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MARKETS AT A GLANCE

WHEAT

An expected decline in global production against rising demand is seen tightening the global wheat market further in 2021/22, as evidenced by the multiyear high price levels maintained since the start of the year.

At 770.4 million tonnes, FAO's 2021 global wheat production forecast now points to a 0.8 percent decline from the 2020 record primarily attributed to lower outputs expected in Canada, the Russian Federation and the United States of America (the United States), as well as several countries in the Near East.

Total wheat utilization is expected to reach nearly 779 million tonnes in 2021/22, 2.2 percent higher than in 2020/21. Global food consumption of wheat is seen rising in tandem with population growth, while strong growth in feed use is anticipated, especially in the European Union, but also in China, India, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States, mostly due to higher production and firm feed demand.

With overall utilization forecast to exceed world production, global wheat inventories are set to fall by 2.2 percent below their opening level to 282.1 million tonnes. The forecast drawdown is mostly concentrated among major exporters, especially Canada, the Russian Federation and the United States, on lower harvest prospects. Consequently, the ratio of major wheat exporters' closing stocks to their total disappearance (defined as domestic utilization plus exports) is expected to fall to 12.5 percent, its lowest level in more than two decades, indicating tighter global market conditions and keeping prices 29.1 percent higher in the period from January to October 2021compared to the corresponding period in 2020.

World wheat trade is forecast to expand by 1.8 percent in 2021/22 (July/June), reaching a new record of 192.3 million tonnes, underpinned by larger imports anticipated for Afghanistan, Iraq, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Turkey, to compensate for reduced production, as well as for Egypt, to replenish stocks. Among exporters, increased availability is seen boosting shipments from Argentina, Australia, the European Union and Ukraine, outweighing anticipated declines in sales from Canada, the Russian Federation and the United States, where supplies are forecast to be tighter than in the previous season.

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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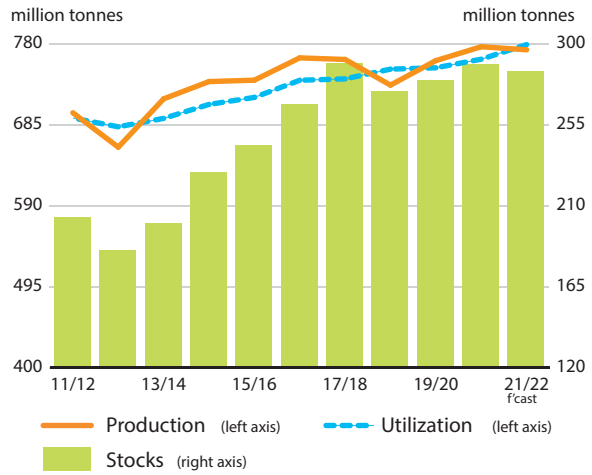
WHEAT PRODUCTION, UTILIZATION AND STOCKS



WORLD WHEAT MARKET AT A GLANCE

	2019/20	2020/21 estim.	2021/22 f'cast		Change 2021/22 over 2020/21
			June	*Nov*	
	million tonnes				*%*
WORLD BALANCE					
Production	**760.2**	**776.5**	**785.8**	**770.4**	**-0.8**
Trade[1]	**183.9**	**189.0**	**187.2**	**192.3**	**1.8**
Total utilization	**751.8**	**761.9**	**778.6**	**778.8**	**2.2**
Food	519.1	525.9	530.9	533.0	1.4
Feed	139.7	148.1	155.5	156.6	5.7
Other uses	92.9	87.9	92.2	89.2	1.4
Ending stocks[2]	**279.2**	**288.5**	**298.7**	**282.1**	**-2.2**
SUPPLY AND DEMAND INDICATORS					
Per caput food consumption:					
World (kg/yr)	67.3	67.5	67.4	67.7	0.3
LIFDC (kg/yr)	39.9	39.8	49.6	40.0	0.5
World stocks-to-use ratio (%)	**36.6**	**37.0**	**38.0**	**35.8**	
Major exporters stocks-to-disappearance ratio[3] (%)	**15.3**	**15.0**	**17.1**	**12.5**	

FAO WHEAT PRICE INDEX[4] (2014–2016=100)	**2019**	**2020**	**2021** *Jan–Oct.*	**% Change Jan/Oct 2021 over Jan/Oct 2020**
	95	101	127	29.1

[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, European Union, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation, Ukraine and the United States of America.
[4] Derived from the International Grains Council (IGC) wheat index.

COARSE GRAINS

At an all-time high of almost 1 505 million tonnes, FAO's global coarse grains production forecast for 2021 stands 1.5 percent higher than the 2020 level. World maize production is set to rise to a new record in 2021, reflecting larger outputs expected in China, Ukraine and the United States of America (the United States), which outweigh a foreseen decline in Brazil's output. Sorghum production is also forecast to increase, while global barley output is expected to decline.

Total utilization of coarse grains is forecast to grow by 1.6 percent in 2021/22, largely on foreseen higher maize utilization supported by anticipated robust feed demand in Brazil and China, greater use of maize for feed in Canada, and higher maize-based ethanol production in Brazil and the United States as economic recovery pushes up crude oil demand and prices. Sorghum utilization is also forecast to increase on higher food consumption and feed use. By contrast, reduced production is expected to curb feed and industrial uses of barley.

After declining for three consecutive seasons, global coarse grain inventories by the end of seasons in 2022 are predicted to remain near their opening levels. An anticipated rise in maize stocks, mostly in China and the United States, is seen countering a drawdown of global barley inventories. Overall, the world coarse grain stocks-to-use ratio is forecast to drop slightly in 2021/22, to 22.3 percent, still pointing to a relatively comfortable market situation.

World trade in coarse grains in 2021/22 (July/June) could register a 1.7 percent contraction from the 2020/21 record level. Global maize trade is forecast to decline mostly on expectations of smaller maize purchases by China and Viet Nam. On the export side, anticipated larger maize sales from Argentina and Ukraine are likely to only partially offset expected smaller shipments from Brazil and the United States. Barley trade could also decline, primarily on foreseen lower demand from China and Morocco. After rising more than 60 percent in 2020/21, coarse grain prices have risen only slightly since the start of the 2021/22 season, largely due to higher production and lower import demand, especially for maize, although they remain elevated.

For additional analyses and updates, see:

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

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

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

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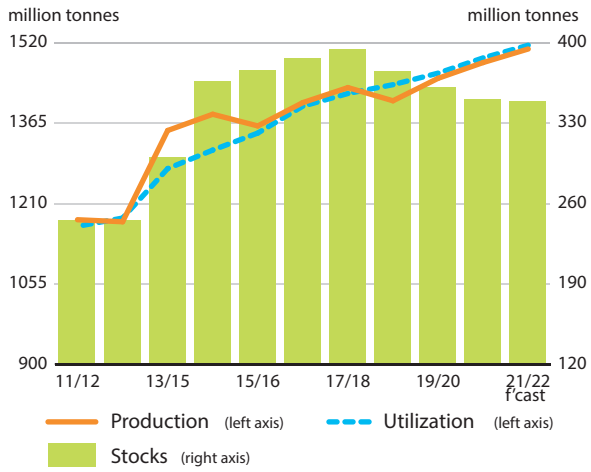
COARSE GRAIN PRODUCTION, UTILIZATION AND STOCKS



WORLD COARSE GRAIN MARKET AT A GLANCE

	2019/20	2020/21 estim.	2021/22 f'cast		Change 2021/22 over 2020/21
			June	*Nov*	
	million tonnes				*%*
WORLD BALANCE					
Production	**1 451.3**	**1 481.7**	**1 516.1**	**1 504.7**	**1.5**
Trade[1]	**210.0**	**238.6**	**234.2**	**234.5**	**-1.7**
Total utilization	**1 461.1**	**1 490.8**	**1 526.5**	**1 514.0**	**1.6**
Food	220.3	225.9	225.9	229.1	1.4
Feed	852.3	871.5	895.4	884.8	1.5
Other uses	388.5	393.4	405.3	400.1	1.7
Ending stocks[2]	**360.7**	**349.8**	**328.2**	**349.6**	**-0.1**
SUPPLY AND DEMAND INDICATORS					
Per caput food consumption:					
World (kg/yr)	28.6	29.0	28.7	29.1	0.4
LIFDC (kg/yr)	64.7	65.4	37.9	66.3	1.4
World stocks-to-use ratio (%)	**24.2**	**23.1**	**20.8**	**22.3**	
Major exporters stocks-to-disappearance ratio[3] (%)	**14.5**	**11.5**	**12.1**	**12.0**	

FAO COARSE GRAIN PRICE INDEX (2014–2016=100)	**2019**	**2020**	**2021** *Jan–Oct.*	**% Change Jan/Oct 2021 over Jan/Oct 2020**
	95	101	144	49.7

[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, European Union, Russian Federation, Ukraine and the United States of America.

RICE

Although the enduring challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, alongside surges in agricultural input prices and uneven rains, are poised to decelerate the pace of production expansion, the 2021 season is still anticipated to end favourably overall. World rice production is forecast to reach 518.2 million tonnes (milled basis), up 0.9 percent from the 2020 record harvest. Much of the season's positive outcome rests on Asia, where resilient plantings and a comparatively reduced incidence of floods and droughts bolster output prospects. Conducive growing conditions also improved output in Latin America and the Caribbean, as did ample irrigation water in Australia. Conversely, competition with other crops depressed prospects for the United States of America, while unfavourable weather and/or reduced producer margins mar the outlook for Africa and Europe.

Another record harvest is seen ensuring sufficient supplies for food use to continue expanding, while attractive prices retain interest in rice from the feed and industrial sectors. Therefore, global rice utilization is seen growing by 1.6 percent in 2021/22 to a peak of 518.8 million tonnes, while world rice stocks at the close of 2021/22 marketing seasons hover around a historical high of 187.6 million tonnes.

Despite an expected retrenchment in Asian import demand, international trade in rice is forecast to continue expanding in 2022, possibly reaching an all-time high of 51.3 million tonnes. Continued growth in African purchases would underpin this expansion, although imports from all other regions are envisaged to recover after being depressed by abundant domestic availabilities and supply chain disruptions in 2021. Among exporters, a rebound in Thailand's shipments is seen abating the export performance of India and Viet Nam the most. However, competitive prices and efforts to expand into new markets could keep Indian deliveries in 2022 hefty.

Despite some recent signs of recovery, international rice prices have been generally subdued since May 2021, reflecting currency depreciations against the US dollar and efforts to attract fresh sales, held off by high freight costs and container shortages. This was reflected in the FAO All Rice Price Index, which stood at 99.9 points in October 2021, down 9.7 percent from May and 7.9 percent below 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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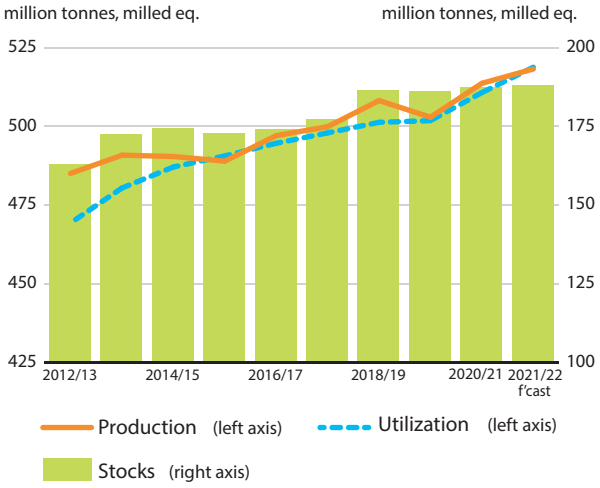
RICE PRODUCTION, UTILIZATION AND STOCKS



WORLD RICE MARKET AT A GLANCE

	2019/20	2020/21 estim.	2021/22 f'cast		Change 2021/22 over 2020/21
			June	*Nov*	
	million tonnes				*%*
WORLD BALANCE					
Production	**502.9**	**513.7**	**519.1**	**518.2**	**0.9**
Trade[1]	**45.6**	**49.0**	**47.9**	**51.3**	**4.6**
Total utilization	**501.8**	**510.7**	**520.6**	**518.8**	**1.6**
Food	412.3	418.1	427.1	424.9	1.6
Ending stocks[2]	**185.7**	**187.1**	**184.6**	**187.6**	**0.3**
SUPPLY AND DEMAND INDICATORS					
Per caput food consumption:					
World (kg/yr)	53.5	53.6	54.2	54.0	0.6
LIFDC (kg/yr)	52.0	52.7	65.9	53.2	1.0
World stocks-to-use ratio (%)	**36.4**	**36.1**	**35.1**	**35.8**	
Major exporters stocks-to-disappearance ratio (%)[3]	**25.8**	**26.8**	**26.0**	**26.7**	

FAO RICE PRICE INDEX (2014–2016=100)	**2019**	**2020**	**2021** *Jan–Oct*	**% Change Jan/Oct 2021 over Jan/Oct 2020**
	102	110	107	-2.8

[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.

OILCROPS

Following a tight balance in 2020/21, preliminary forecasts for the 2021/22 season point to some improvements in the overall supply situation for oilseeds and derived products, although their respective end-season stocks could remain below average levels.

Global oilseed production in 2021/22 is forecast to climb to a new record, mainly driven by foreseen continued growth in soybean output. In the United States of America, a combination of higher plantings and yields is expected to lead to a further rise in soybean production, while Brazil's anticipated record output would be largely underpinned by continued area expansion. In addition, world sunflower seed production is forecast to rebound sharply from the reduced level registered in 2020/21, primarily supported by anticipated output recoveries in the Black Sea region. By contrast, the global rapeseed harvest could drop to a multi-year low, as detrimental weather conditions have resulted in substantial production losses in Canada. As for palm oil, global production growth is anticipated to accelerate from the below-potential level in 2020/21, with Malaysia's output expected to recover following two consecutive seasons of decline.

On the demand side, global utilization of oils/fats is heading for an increase in 2021/22 – albeit at a below-average rate, following stagnations registered over the past two seasons due to COVID-19-related factors that have affected both food and non-food sectors. In the meantime, world consumption of meals/cakes is poised to continue rising moderately, largely tied to expectations of a steady growth in global feed demand, particularly in China.

International trade in vegetable oils is forecast to rebound, up 3.4 percent from the 2020/21 reduced level, while world trade in meals is seen growing modestly, by 2.9 percent, from its subdued performance in 2020/21.

Based on current forecasts, the output of oilcrop products in 2021/22 is anticipated to exceed global consumption of oils and meals, albeit by a small margin. This is seen to result in a moderate reconstitution of inventories and some easing of pressure on prices, which had been fluctuating within a multi-year high range since the beginning of 2021. Looking forward, markets will be influenced by several factors, including weather in major growing regions, trade policies, biodiesel mandates, crude oil prices and how the COVID-19 situation evolves.

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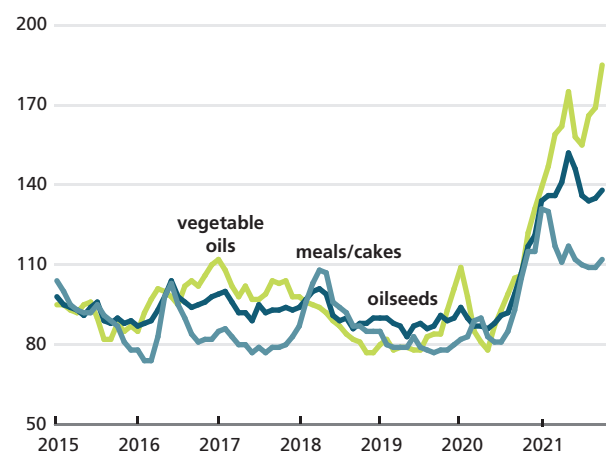
FAO MONTHLY INTERNATIONAL PRICE INDICES FOR OILSEEDS, VEGETABLE OILS AND MEALS/CAKES (2014-2016=100)



WORLD OILCROP AND PRODUCT MARKET AT A GLANCE

	2019/20	2020/21 estim.	2021/22 f'cast	Change: 2021/22 over 2020/21
	million tonnes			*%*
TOTAL OILCROPS				
Production	587.6	612.8	635.5	3.7
OILS AND FATS				
Production	234.6	241.1	250.1	3.7
Supply	275.3	276.0	281.1	1.9
Utilization	242.3	243.9	248.7	1.9
Trade	135.1	132.7	137.2	3.4
Global stocks-to-use ratio (%)	*14.4*	*12.7*	*13.6*	
Major exporters stocks-to-disappearance ratio (%)	*11.0*	*9.3*	*9.7*	
MEALS AND CAKES				
Production	149.8	158.6	165.6	4.4
Supply	183.4	188.6	192.8	2.2
Utilization	157.3	159.6	162.9	2.1
Trade	105.1	104.7	107.7	2.9
Global stocks-to-use ratio (%)	*19.0*	*17.1*	*18.4*	
Major exporters stocks-to-disappearance ratio (%)	*11.9*	*9.1*	*9.9*	

FAO PRICE INDICES Jan–Dec (2014–2016=100)	**2019**	**2020**	**2021** *Jan–Oct.*	**%Change Jan/Oct 2021 over Jan/Oct 2020**
Oilseeds	88	97	139	50.7
Meals/cakes	79	92	116	32.7
Vegetable oils	83	99	162	71.8

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

SUGAR

FAO's preliminary forecasts for the global sugar market in 2021/22 (October/September) points to a likely second consecutive season of a tight supply-demand balance. Although world production is forecast to rebound after three years of decline, it is nevertheless expected to fall short of global consumption. As a result, global sugar inventories are anticipated to decline in 2021/22.

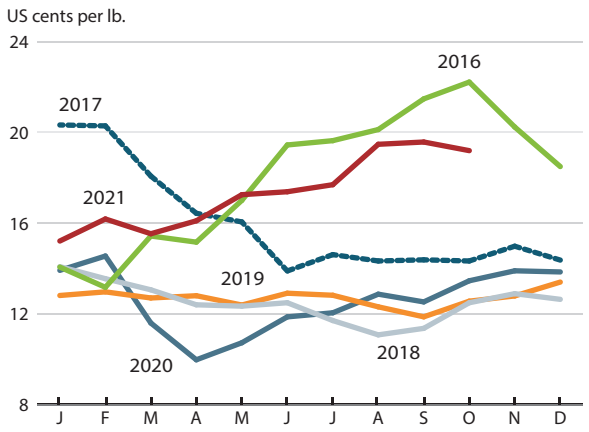
The forecast for world sugar production in 2021/22 stands at 173.7 million tonnes, up 2.2 percent from the reduced level in 2020/21. The upturn is largely based on expectations of production recoveries in the European Union, the Russian Federation and Thailand. Prospects are also favourable in India, while in Brazil, the world's largest producer, output is forecast to decline for the second consecutive season in 2021/22.

Global sugar consumption is set to rebound for a second successive season in 2021/22, growing by 1.9 percent following the COVID-19-related contraction in 2019/20. The foreseen increase is underpinned by the rapid growth prospects for the global economy. Two countries, in particular, are expected to drive up global sugar consumption, India – the world's largest sugar consumer – and China. Growth is also foreseen across Africa and South America.

The early forecast for world sugar trade in 2021/22 is pegged at 60.5 million tonnes, slightly down from the estimated volume for 2020/21. Foreseen lower exports by Brazil and India, compared with their record sales in 2020/21, will likely outweigh an anticipated recovery in shipments from Thailand – the world's second largest sugar. By contrast, the continuation of high sugar prices in international markets, as well as the rising freight rates, could curb import demand from Asia. This is expected to more than offset predicted higher purchases by the European Union.

International sugar prices have been overall fluctuating but on an upward trend for more than a year, and in October they were more than 40 percent above their levels a year earlier. Price increases were underpinned by concerns over reduced output in Brazil amidst stronger global demand for sugar. Higher ethanol prices in Brazil lent additional support to international sugar prices, as they encouraged greater use of sugar cane for the production of ethanol.

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

	2019/20	2020/21 estim.	2021/22 f'cast	Change: 2021/22 over 2020/21
	million tonnes			*%*
WORLD BALANCE				
Production	**171.6**	**169.9**	**173.7**	**2.2**
Trade*	**62.8**	**60.8**	**60.5**	**-0.6**
Total utilization	**168.1**	**171.3**	**174.5**	**1.9**
Ending stocks	**97.6**	**95.9**	**94.8**	**-1.1**
SUPPLY AND DEMAND INDICATORS				
Per caput food consumption:				
World (kg/yr)	21.8	22.0	22.2	0.9
LIFDC (kg/yr)	12.9	13.2	13.5	1.7
World stocks-to-use ratio (%)	**58.0**	**56.0**	**54.3**	**-2.9**

ISA DAILY PRICE AVERAGE (US cents/lb)	2019	2020	2021 *Jan–Oct.*	%Change Jan/Oct 2021 over Jan/Oct 2020
	12.7	12.8	17.4	38.0

* Trade figures refer to exports

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MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS

World meat production in 2021 is forecast to increase by 4.2 percent from 2020 and approach 353 million tonnes, principally based on expectations of a strong output rebound in Asia and notable expansions in all major producing regions, except Oceania. The bulk of the anticipated increase in Asia is foreseen in China, where meat output is likely to rise by 16 percent year-on-year to 90 million tonnes, exceeding the 2018 level, underpinned by increased pig stock liquidation, following price declines and recent African swine fever outbreaks in some provinces. Noticeable production expansions are also expected in India, Pakistan and Viet Nam on increased livestock numbers and demand. A moderate production expansion is anticipated in Latin America and the Caribbean, centred in Brazil and Mexico, induced by high import demand. In North America, moderate output growth is likely, on increased slaughter, triggered by lower producer margins and pasture deterioration in some regions. Europe is likely to register slight growth, constrained by the limited availability of cattle and avian influenza outbreaks, whereas the overall production outlook in Africa is favourable. By contrast, the increased demand for restocking and lower cattle inventory is expected to lead to an output contraction in Oceania.

World meat trade in 2021 is forecast to exceed 42 million tonnes (carcass weight equivalent), representing a 1.1 percent increase from 2020, but marking the slowest pace of annual growth in six years. This deceleration primarily results from an anticipated import contraction in China and some leading meat importing countries in Europe and the Middle East, reflecting increased national availabilities, incomplete food service recovery and logistical bottlenecks. However, several countries, especially the Philippines, Mexico, Chile and Viet Nam, are likely to purchase more meat to enhance local affordability and meet the rising food service needs. Meat export prospects are favourable for Brazil, the United States of America, India, Paraguay and Canada, whereas the European Union, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Australia and Argentina may see their shipments contract.

The FAO Meat Price Index rose for 10 consecutive months since October 2020, principally driven by solid global import demand often outstripping supplies from major exporting countries. However, a slowdown in imports by China has led to declines in global meat prices since August.

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 2021 (forthcoming)

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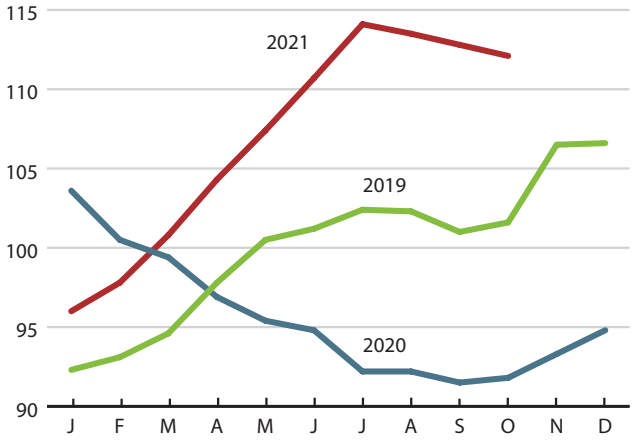
FAO INTERNATIONAL MEAT PRICE INDEX (2014–2016 = 100)



WORLD MEAT MARKET AT A GLANCE

	2019	2020 estim.	2021 f'cast June	2021 f'cast Nov.	Change: 2021 over 2020
	million tonnes (carcass weight equivalent)				%
WORLD BALANCE					
Production	**337.7**	**338.6**	**345.6**	**352.7**	**4.2**
Bovine meat	72.6	71.6	72.4	71.8	0.2
Poultry meat	131.9	133.9	135.2	135.4	1.1
Pig meat	110.1	109.7	114.4	122.0	11.2
Ovine meat	16.2	16.3	16.5	16.5	1.4
Trade[1]	**36.6**	**41.7**	**41.9**	**42.2**	**1.1**
Bovine meat	11.3	11.8	12.0	12.2	3.8
Poultry meat	14.2	15.5	15.6	15.5	0.2
Pig meat	9.6	12.9	12.8	12.9	0.2
Ovine meat	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	-1.0
SUPPLY AND DEMAND INDICATORS					
Per caput food consumption:					
World (kg/year)	43.4	43.1	43.5	44.4	3.1
Trade - share of prod. (%)	**10.8**	**12.3**	**12.1**	**12.0**	**-2.9**

FAO MEAT PRICE INDEX (2014–2016=100)	2019	2020	2021 Jan–Oct	%Change Jan/Oct 2021 over Jan/Oct 2020
	100	96	107	11.6

[1] From 2020, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is treated as a separate country from the European Union when aggregating trade data.

MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS

World milk production is forecast to reach 928 million tonnes in 2021, 1.5 percent higher than in 2020, with anticipated output expansions in all regions, led by Asia and North America. Rising dairy cattle numbers, farm productivity improvements and investments are driving the increase in Asia, especially in India, China and Pakistan. Increased milk yields and high cattle numbers underpin the anticipated output growth in the United States of America, despite elevated culling of dairy cows since June 2021 due to squeezed profit margins. In South America, lower rainfall and high grain prices dampened farm margins, leading to a slight production decline, while Oceania's favourable pasture conditions and milk prices are expected to sustain output growth. Milk output in the European Union is likely to expand moderately, helped by increased milk yields and favourable spring weather, which have spurred pasture improvements and contained rising feed costs. In Central America and the Caribbean, milk production is forecast to rise slightly, supported mainly by industrial farms, whereas subdued growth is anticipated in Africa.

World dairy trade is forecast to rise by 4.2 percent in 2021 to nearly 90 million tonnes (in milk equivalents), driven principally by China, with an anticipated 29 percent growth in imports, mainly in milk powders and whey. However, in recent months, the import growth rate has slowed down due to rising domestic production and sluggish consumer demand. Elsewhere, import volumes are forecast to rise in Mexico, Indonesia, Viet Nam and Bangladesh, reflecting increases in consumer and processing industry demand to levels that exceed expected domestic output expansions. By contrast, lower consumer demand, quota decisions and COVID-19 market disruptions are likely to contract imports significantly in several countries in East Asia, Europe and the Middle East. From the export perspective, higher production and competitive prices are likely to increase sales from the United States of America, New Zealand, Australia, the European Union and Argentina, among others, with milk powders and cheese anticipated to register the highest volume increases.

Except for a short spell of three months from June this year, international dairy prices registered increases since mid-2020, underpinned by sustained import demand, especially from Asia, and generally tight exportable supplies from the world's major producing regions.

For additional analyses and updates, see:

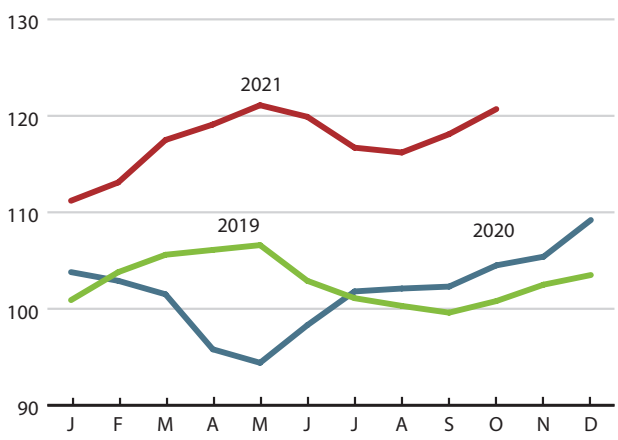
Dairy Market Review
https://www.fao.org/markets-and-trade/publications/en/?news_files=113040

Dairy Market Review: Emerging trends and outlook 2021 (forthcoming)

Contact:

Upali Galketi Aratchilage

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



WORLD DAIRY MARKET AT A GLANCE

	2019	2020 estim.	2021 f'cast June	2021 f'cast Nov.	Change: 2021 over 2020
		million tonnes (milk equivalent)			%
WORLD BALANCE					
Total milk production	**895.9**	**914.3**	**921.1**	**928.1**	**1.5**
Total trade[1]	**77.7**	**86.0**	**87.9**	**89.6**	**4.2**
SUPPLY AND DEMAND INDICATORS					
Per caput food consumption:					
World (kg/year)	116.1	117.2	116.8	117.7	0.5
Trade - share of prod. (%)	**8.7**	**9.4**	**9.5**	**9.7**	**2.7**

FAO DAIRY PRICE INDEX (2014–2016=100)	2019	2020	2021 Jan–Oct	%Change Jan/Oct 2021 over Jan/Oct 2020
	103	102	117	16.5

[1] From 2020, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is treated as a separate country from the European Union when aggregating trade data.

FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS

The global market for fisheries and aquaculture products remains in the recovery phase from the impacts of COVID-19, with both industry and consumers still in the process of understanding the nature, scale and duration of the social and economic changes that have taken place worldwide. However, there are positive indications, with total production volumes for 2021 forecast to grow by 2 percent compared with 2020, demonstrating growth for both capture output and farmed harvests. Forecasts also show growth in international fisheries and aquaculture trade for 2021 (12 percent by value and 3.7 percent in volume), as well as a slight recovery of consumption.

While COVID-19 related restrictions are now being widely lifted or relaxed, many of the new market dynamics resulting from the pandemic appear likely to endure in the long term. Food service establishments are reopening, giving a welcome boost to demand for species popular in the restaurant sector, but the renewed interest in home cooking, food delivery services and digital retail channels remains. At the same time, many of the adverse effects of the pandemic continue to drag on global trade, particularly the exceptionally high shipping rates and logistical delays associated with new border procedures, port backlogs and lack of availability of shipping containers.

Persisting tensions between China and the United States of America, resulting in tariffs imposed on several heavily traded fisheries and aquaculture commodities, continue to affect trade, although these have also offered new opportunities to competing producing nations. Many Chinese suppliers have turned their attention to the growing domestic market in response to the additional requirements that exporters must now negotiate.

This combination of supply chain challenges and recovering demand has resulted in higher prices for the majority of traded products. Prices of aquaculture products have bounced back particularly strongly due to delayed supply response and the success that integrated aquaculture supply chains have had in adapting to the new pandemic consumer trends. However, with so many uncertainties remaining, there is an elevated risk of sharp price swings.

For additional analyses and updates, see:
The GLOBEFISH market reports at
http://www.fao.org/in-action/globefish/market-reports

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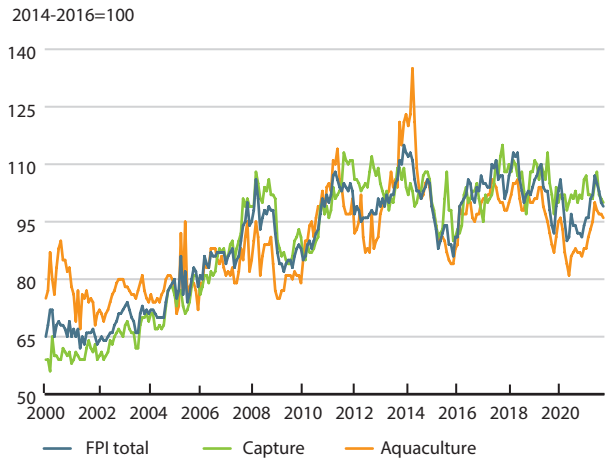
FISH PRICE INDEX (2014-2016 = 100)



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

WORLD FISH MARKET AT A GLANCE

	2019	2020 estim.	2021/22 f'cast		Change: 2021 over 2020
			Jan	*Nov*	
	million tonnes (live weight)				*%*
WORLD BALANCE					
Production	**177.8**	**174.6**	**177.3**	**178.1**	**2.0**
Capture fisheries	92.5	90.5	92.3	92.6	2.3
Aquaculture	85.3	84.1	85.0	85.5	1.7
Trade value (exports USD billion)	**161.9**	**151.9**	**149.8**	**170.1**	**12.0**
Trade volume (live weight)	**65.5**	**63.3**	**63.4**	**65.6**	**3.7**
Total utilization	**177.8**	**174.6**	**177.3**	**178.1**	**2.0**
Food	158.3	154.7	157.1	157.9	2.1
Feed	15.5	16.1	16.4	16.4	1.6
Other uses	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.8	-1.1
SUPPLY AND DEMAND INDICATORS					
Per caput food consumption:					
Food fish (kg/yr)	20.5	19.8	20.0	20.1	1.1
From capture fisheries (kg/year)	9.5	9.1	9.2	9.2	1.6
From aquaculture (kg/year)	11.1	10.8	10.8	10.9	0.6

FAO FISH PRICE INDEX (2014–2016=100)	**2019**		**2020**	**2021** *Jan–Sept.*	**% Change Jan/Sept 2021 over Jan/Sept 2020**
	102	95		101	5.3

Source of the raw data for the FAO Fish Price Index: EUMOFA, INFOFISH, INFOPESCA, INFOYU, Statistics Norway.
* Jan-Sep 2019 over Jan-Sep 2020, in percent

SPECIAL FEATURE

Rising input prices add unwanted pressure on the already fragile global food economy

Josef Schmidhuber
Bing Qiao

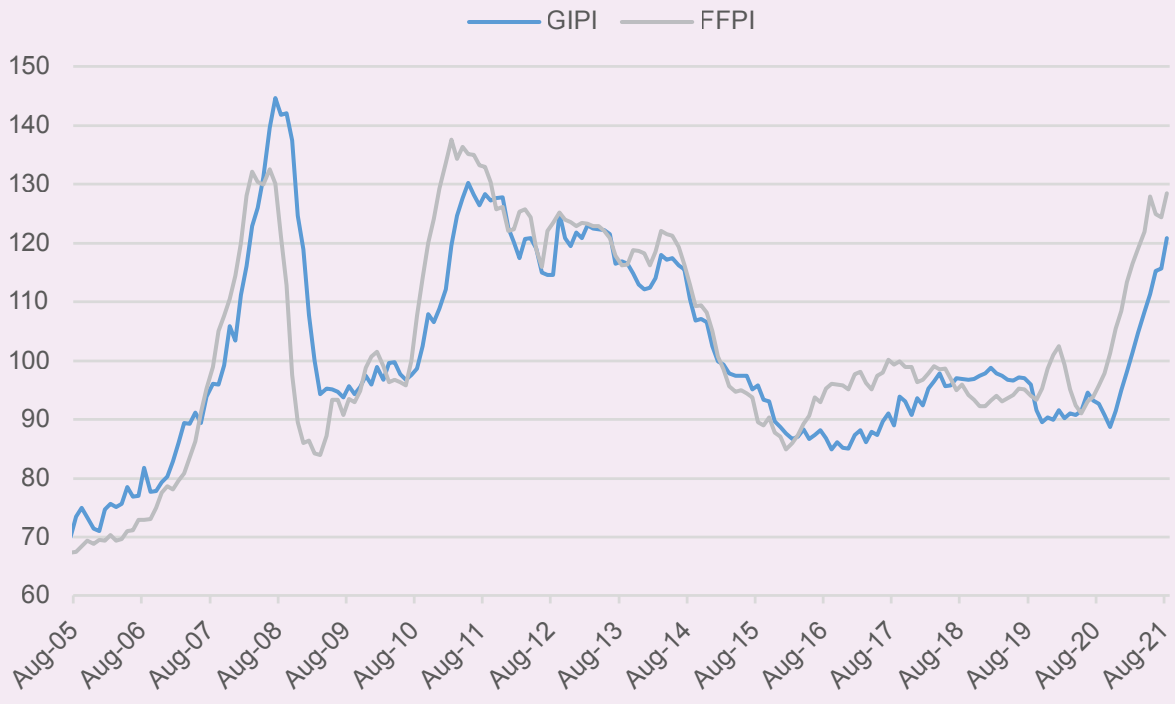
The context

The recent upsurge in agricultural input prices has triggered considerable alarm about rising costs of food production, which in a free market economy will be typically passed onto consumers through higher food prices. Already, the impacts on prices are captured by the rising FAO Food Price Index (FFPI), which reached a ten-year high in August 2021. This appears to be supported by developments in input prices, as evidenced by the newly constructed Global Input Price Index (GIPI, see Box and Figure 1).

This Special Feature examines the pathways and impacts of rapidly rising input prices, especially those of energy derived from fossil fuels, which can have detrimental effects on the global food economy in terms of their influence on food prices and future price developments, as well as their likely consequences for global food security. In addition, emphasis is duly placed on those most likely to be hit the hardest – consumers in economically-vulnerable, import-dependent countries, given that much of their income is spent on food and energy, bringing about high exposure.

A number of fundamental features of agricultural markets emerge from Figure 1. **Firstly,** the rapid rise and the current multiyear high in international food prices are bewing accompanied by an equally rapid rise and a multiyear high in (variable) production costs. The near synchronous change in revenues and costs keeps overall farm profitability in check. **Secondly,** this co-movement between agricultural product prices and agricultural input prices is a general

Figure 1. Monthly Global Input Price Index versus the FFPI (2014–16 = 100), August 2005 to August 2021

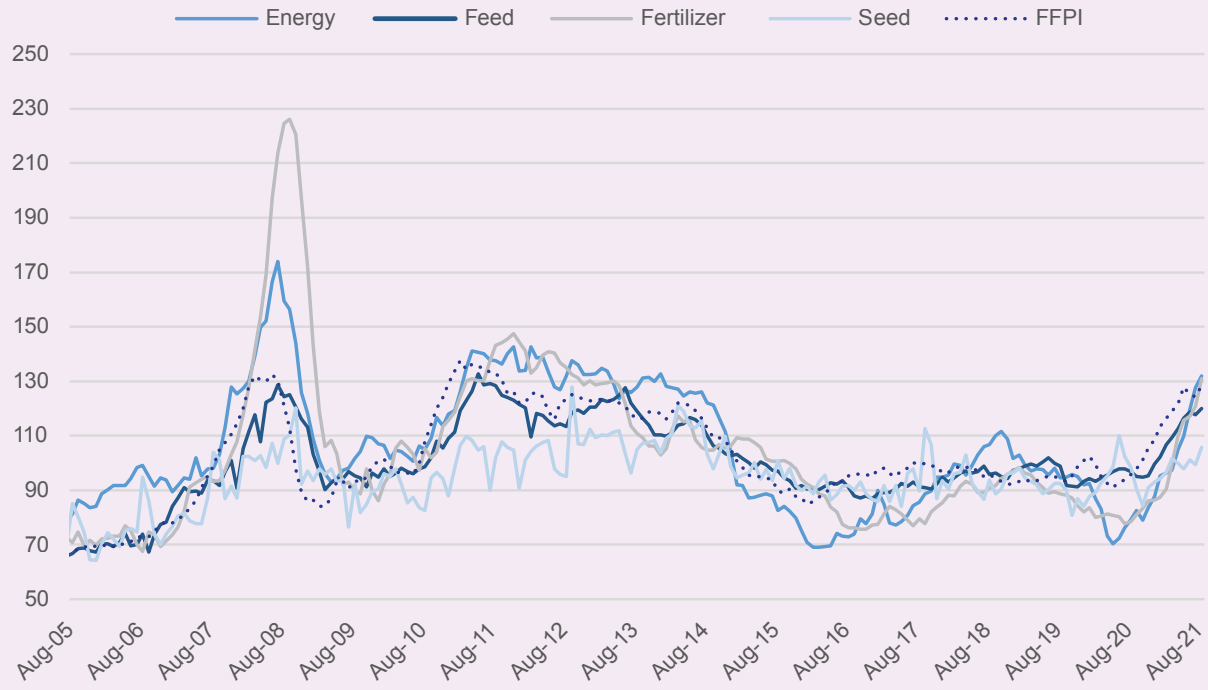


Source: FAO Food Price Index (FFPI), FAOSTAT, Trade Data Monitor (TDM), authors' calculations

feature that has characterized international markets for the past decades.[1] **Thirdly**, the difference between the food price and the input price indices should not be construed as absolute (gross) margins; it can merely capture changes in gross margins. As such, its evolution over time suggests that all other things being equal, producer benefits from rising farm and food prices are swiftly offset by rapidly rising costs/input prices. **Fourthly**, while changes in production costs generally lead the changes in output prices, a closer inspection of the two series suggests that input costs can also follow output prices. To gain better insights into "causality" between input and output price, a deeper econometric analysis will be required. **Fifthly**, the aggregate, global picture is likely to mask large regional and sector-specific differences within agriculture. For instance, most soybean producers are presently operating at relatively large positive gross margins, facing lower needs of currently expensive (nitrogen) N-fertilizer and, at the same time, enjoying high product prices. Pig producers, by contrast, face low meat prices and high feed costs, often resulting in low gross margins and even negative net margins. **Finally**, it needs to be emphasized that the GIPI only captures variable costs, such that the movement in the difference between the two lines only captures changes in gross margins, not in the net margins themselves.

Figure 2 underscores the global tendencies of Figure 1, by way of presenting subindices for energy, fertilizers, feed and seed prices (which form the GIPI), where it is shown that their current momentum is matching that of the FFPI.[2]

Figure 2. Monthly GIPI by input and the FFPI (2014–16 = 100), August 2005 to August 2021



Source: FAO Food Price Index (FFPI), FAOSTAT, Trade Data Monitor (TDM), authors' calculations

What is driving the GIPI?

Table 1 presents 12-month changes in the GIPI constituents, as well as the FFPI. It shows that in the past 12 months for which data are available (Jun/Aug 2020 to Jun/Aug 2021), all indexed prices of (internationally traded) inputs have increased, with energy (66 percent) and fertilizers (56 percent) standing out, but also a significant increase in feed (22 percent). Over this same period, the FFPI rose by 34 percent, while the GIPI increased overall by 25 percent.

Table 1. Absolute change in input price subindices, the overall GIPI and the FFPI (%)

	Energy	Feed	Fertilizer	Seed	GIPI	FFPI
Jun/Aug 2019 to Jun/Aug 2020	-21	-3	-11	13	-3	-1
Jun/Aug 2020 to Jun/Aug 2021	66	22	56	0	25	34

Source: FAO Food Price Index (FFPI), Trade Data Monitor (TDM), authors' calculations

[1] The strong co-movement of the GIPI and the FFPI can be partly explained by the relatively high weight of feeds in the GIPI. The FFPI covers the same or similar commodities as food items, notably a number of grains and oil meals.

[2] Both the FFPI and GIPI are depicted in nominal terms.

Box. A Global Input Price Index for agriculture

Agriculture is an input-intensive industry. Food feed and fibre production require large amounts of energy, i.e., fuel in the form of natural gas, electricity and petroleum products, as well as numerous agrichemicals, such as fertilizers, pesticides and lubricants. The prices of these inputs vary widely, and changes in them critically affect the costs of production and ultimately the prices of food and fibre. While FAO produces regular updates of the evolution of food and agricultural prices, no such information is currently available for agricultural inputs. The Global Input Price Index (GIPI) aims to fill this gap.

Data for the GIPI are sourced from Trade Data Monitor (TDM), from which global import unit values (IUVs) of the inputs are calculated. To ensure the coherence and representativeness of the IUVs, spot prices of the various inputs were tested for correlation with their counterpart IUVs (see annex). The findings show a very high degree of correlation, justifying the use of IUVs as a benchmark indicator, notably for inputs where indicative prices are not readily available (for example, for seeds).

The GIPI is an aggregate input price index, with subcomponents consisting of energy, feed, fertilizers and seed. These subcomponents are weighted by their relative 'utilization' shares, which in turn are derived from FAOSTAT commodity balances. The initial quantities are converted into values, applying corresponding IUVs, based on TDM. Given the time lag in reporting by FAOSTAT, and that data are annual, a Laspeyres construct was employed to derive the GIPI.

Specifically, the calculations involve the following steps. In a first step, average monthly trade-weighted IUV for each input product (i) is calculated as follows:

$$\overline{IUV}_{i,t} = \frac{\sum_j IUV_{i,t,j} \times VAL_{i,t,j}^{trade}}{\sum_j VAL_{i,t,j}^{trade}}$$

where $IUV_{i,t,j}$ denotes the import unit value of input *i* in trade flow *j* at time *t*. $VAL_{i,t,j}^{trade}$ is the trade flow, expressed in values for flow *j*.

Next, the average IUVs are aggregated into input price indices, which measure changes in trade prices for a given agricultural input and region. The generalized formulation of the GIPI as a Laspeyres index with fixed weights at t_0 is:

$$GIPI_t = \frac{\sum_i \overline{IUV}_{i,t} \times QTY_{i,t_0}}{\sum_i \overline{IUV}_{i,t_0} \times QTY_{i,t_0}} = \frac{\sum_i \frac{\overline{IUV}_{i,t}}{\overline{IUV}_{i,t_0}} \times VAL_{i,t_0}}{\sum_i VAL_{i,t_0}},$$

$$i \in agricultural\ inputs$$

where t_0 denotes the base year, i.e. 2014–2016. $VAL_{i,t0}$ denotes the value share of input (i) in the total value of agricultural inputs used. Analogously, the global GIPIs for individual subgroups of inputs can be calculated as:

$$GIPI_t^{Sub} = \frac{\sum_i \frac{\overline{IUV}_{i,t}}{\overline{IUV}_{i,t_0}} \times VAL_{i,t_0}}{\sum_i VAL_{i,t_0}}, i \in Given\ subgroup\ of$$

where the subgroups of inputs are energy, fertilizers, pesticides, feeds and seeds.

Box. A Global Input Price Index for agriculture

Then, a set of regional input price indices (RIPIs) are extracted as:

$$RIPI_t^{Reg} = \frac{\sum_i \frac{\overline{IUV}_{i,t}}{\overline{IUV}_{i,t_0}} \times VAL_{reg,i,t_0}}{\sum_i VAL_{reg,i,t_0}}, i \in agricultural\ inputs$$

where $VAL_{reg,cmd,t0}$ are total costs of agricultural input *i* within a given region *reg*.

Utilization of agricultural inputs is available in metric tonnes for fertilizers, pesticides, feeds and seeds, and in terajoules/kilowatt-hour for energy. To obtain the value share of each input product in the total value of agricultural inputs, the quantities are converted into values (USD), applying trade-weighted IUVs. This process can be described as follows:

$$VAL_{t_0}^{Sub} = \sum_i \overline{IUV}_{i,t_0} \times QTY_{i,t_0}, i \in Given\ subgroup\ of\ inputs$$

Overall, the index covers the following inputs:

INPUT SUBGROUPS	DESCRIPTIONS
Energy	Motor gasoline, gas-diesel oil, natural gas, fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gas, electricity, coal
Fertilizers	Inorganic (chemical or mineral) fertilizer products covered by FAOSTAT, e.g., diammonium phosphate, urea, potassium chloride, compounds
Pesticides	Herbicides, fungicides, insecticides, rodenticides, disinfectants, and similar products
Feeds*	Major feedstuffs from cereals, oilseeds, roots, pulses
Seeds	Seeds for grains, oilseeds covered in FAO food balance sheet, e.g., cereals, oil crops and potatoes

*Minor feedstuffs including dairy products and powders, or fruits and vegetables are not included.

With the FFPI (output prices) rising at a faster rate than the GIPI (input prices), this could, as alluded to earlier, portend a potential improvement in the profit margins of some farmers.[3] However, it should be noted that the GIPI does not take into account variable costs of other inputs, such as labour and land rents, nor does it capture fixed costs such as those of capital goods, for example 'structures', tractors, implements and machinery more generally.

By contrast, the preceding 12-month period was characterized by across-the-board falls in all prices, except for seeds. While prices of seeds have historically exhibited high intra-year volatility, as evidenced in Figure 2, year-to-year absolute changes have been moderate, but nonetheless positive. The unit price of imported seeds is the largest of all input prices included in the GIPI.

[3] On the assumption that price pass through between global and local markets is full.

Why rising energy prices have become so important for food markets

Agriculture is an energy-intensive sector, absorbing high amounts of energy, either directly through petroleum, natural gas and electricity use or, indirectly, using agrichemicals such as fertilizers, pesticides and lubricants, all of which have large, embodied shares of energy. Energy is also required to manufacture feed ingredients, such as the crushing of oilseeds to produce oilmeals and the milling of grains to manufacture feedstuffs (pellets, flours and compound materials). When it comes to food processing, the price of energy features heavily in the cost schedule. Examples include the milling of cereals into flours, the crushing of oilseeds into vegetable oils, the production of processed meat and dairy products, and the drying, preservation and refrigeration of many perishable foodstuffs. Higher energy prices will also lead to higher

Figure 3. Energy and food markets, tightly linked through input and output markets

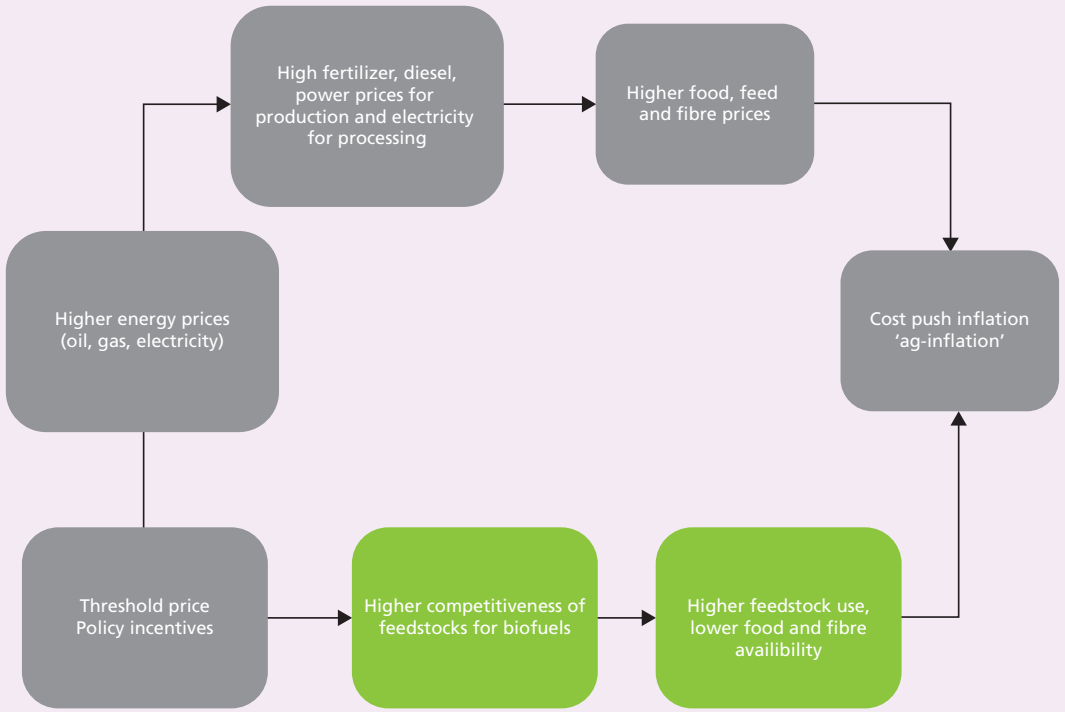
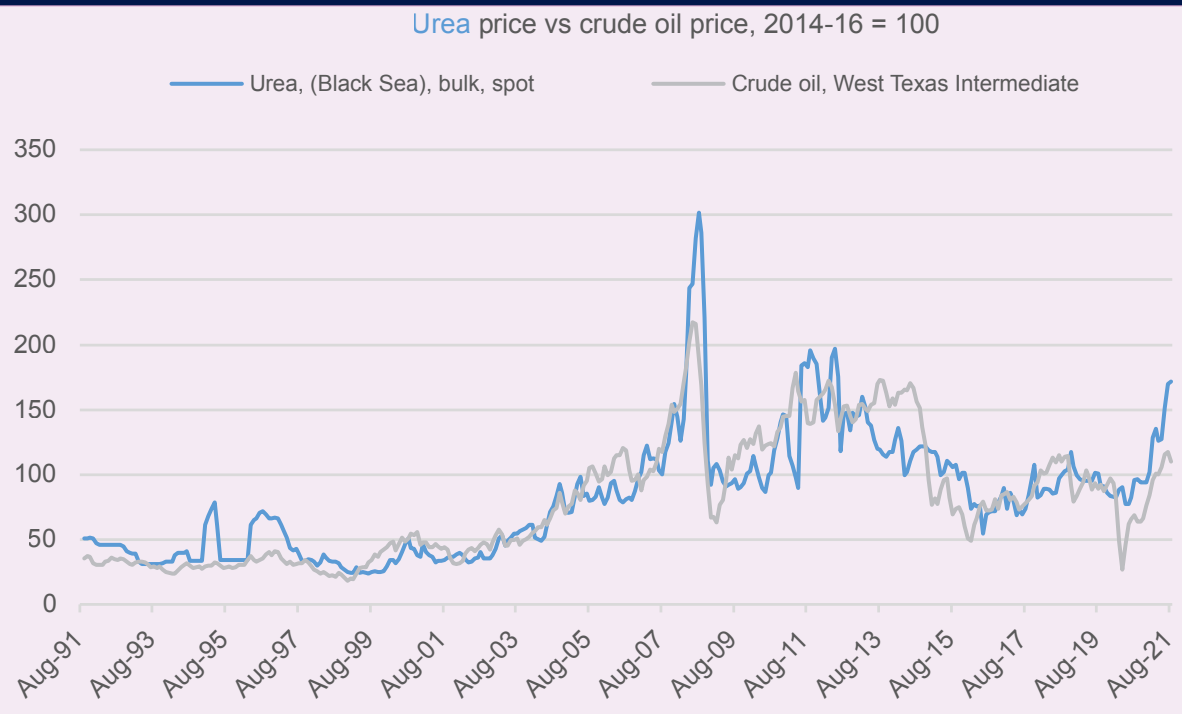
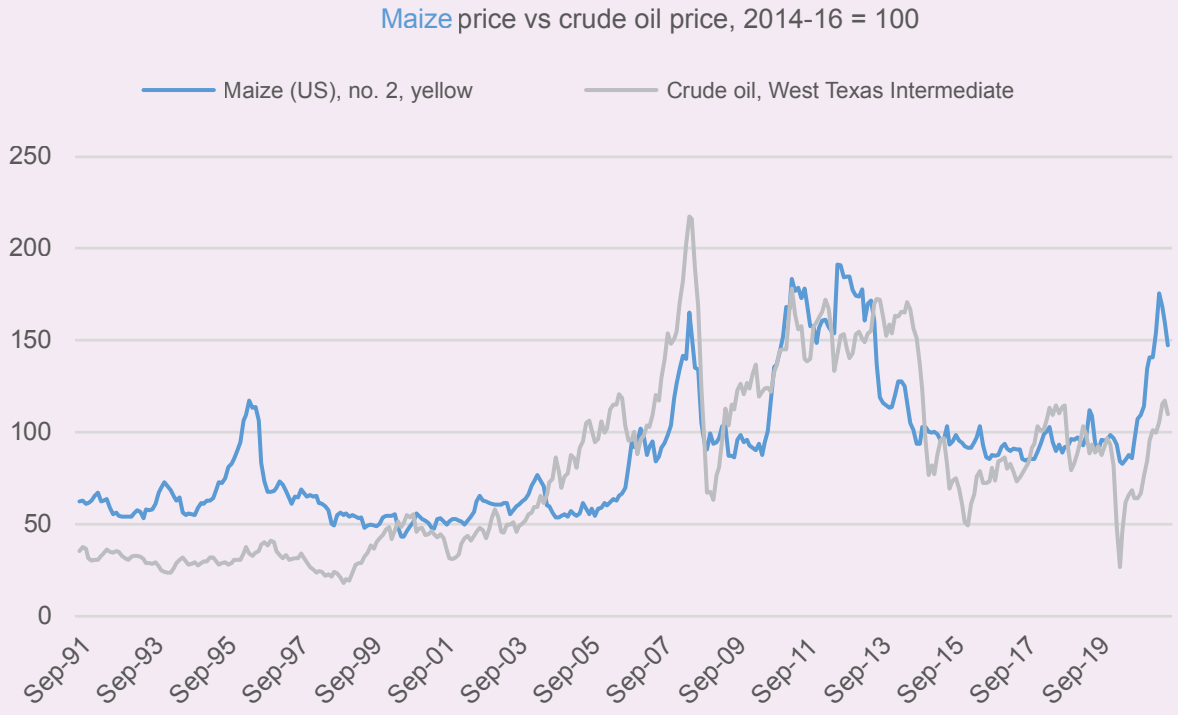


Figure 4. Energy and agricultural input price links



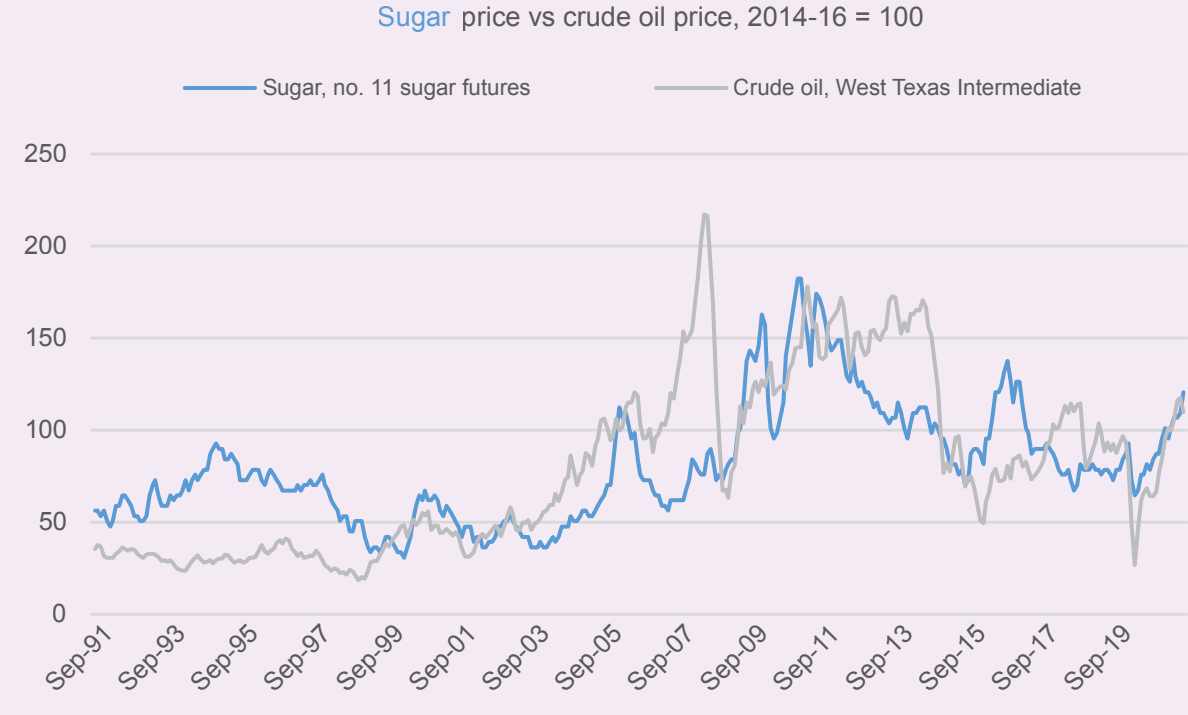
Source: IndexMundi

Figure 5. Energy and maize prices



Source: IndexMundi

Figure 6. Energy and sugar prices



Source: IndexMundi

transport, distribution and retail costs, which will again be reflected in consumer prices.

Globally, estimates of direct and indirect energy consumption vary widely across countries. In highly developed agricultural economies, they can exceed 30 percent for direct use and 15 percent for indirect consumption. These high shares mean that higher prices of these inputs will inevitably translate into higher production costs, and eventually into higher food prices (see Figure 4 for crude oil and urea prices). This link through the input side is well established and well documented.

The lessons from the last global food price crisis in 2007/08 showed that under scarcity, the diversion of food crops to non-food uses can drive up food prices markedly. To better understand the impact pathways of energy costs on food prices, Figure 3 provides a schematic illustration of the linkages and 'pass throughs' to food markets. In addition to the links through the input prices, food and fuel prices are increasingly linked through output prices.

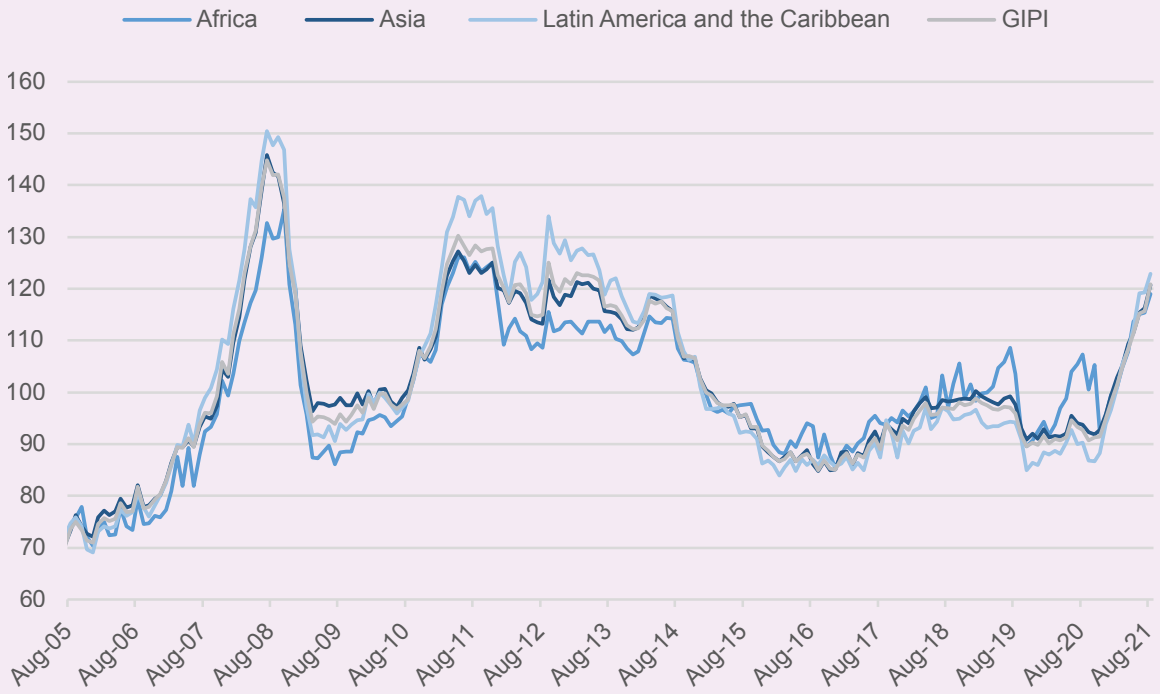
Two principal channels create the links on the output side. The first involves biofuel policies, which, through mandates, tariff protection or price incentives entice biofuel producers to use a certain and rather inflexible amount of feedstocks for the production of biofuels. Maize, sugar and oilseeds (vegetable oils) are the most common feedstocks, and ethanol and biodiesel are the most popular biofuels. These mandated or incentivized quantities are largely independent of energy prices. The second channel of transmission goes directly through energy prices. When energy prices rise, there is a threshold at which the production of biofuels from food crops, especially maize, sugar and oilseeds (vegetable oils), becomes competitive. Higher energy prices make more and larger quantities of agricultural feedstocks competitive for conversion into energy and, given the large size of the energy market relative to the food market, pull food prices up. The food price rise is capped again where agricultural feedstocks become so expensive that they can no longer compete in the energy market (see Figure 5 for crude oil and maize prices and Figure 6 for crude oil and sugar prices).

How are developing regions affected?

Figure 7 depicts the Input Price Index for developing regions compared with the GIPI. In later years, the aggregate indices of the regions show a marked tendency to correlate in both level and change between one another, as well as with the GIPI. However, this does not show the dependency on imported inputs, and risk of inflationary pressures.

Indeed, in countries that are heavily dependent on imported agricultural inputs, and where food and imported energy expenditures constitute a large share of their GDP – which typically characterize many of the most economically

Figure 7. Developing regions' input price index and the GIPI, nominal, 2014–16 = 100



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

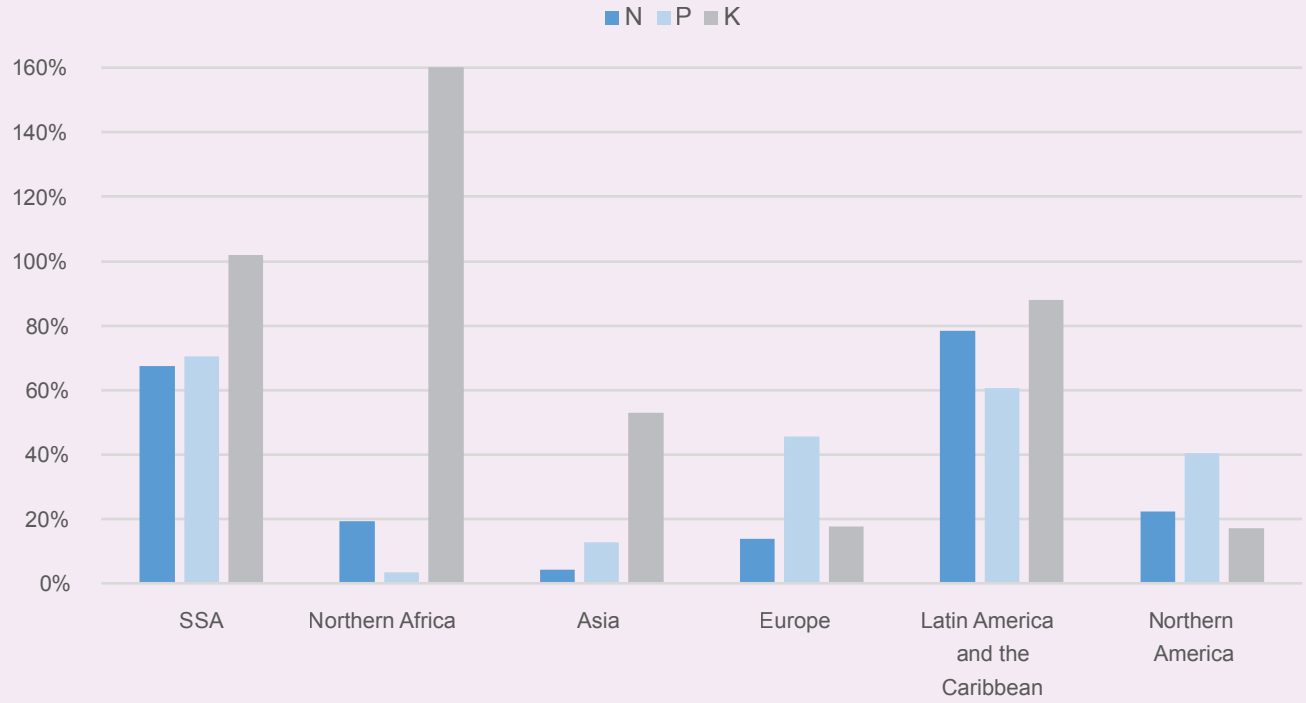
vulnerable nations in the world – rising prices of imported energy and inputs can trigger inflation, as shown in Figure 3.

Using mineral fertilizers for illustration, Figure 8 shows Import Dependency Ratios (IDRs) [4] for the primary nutrients – nitrogen (N), phosphorous (P) and potassium (K) for all regions, with Africa divided into North Africa and sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). This is due to the concentration of large producers and exporters of fertilizers, especially nitrogen and phosphorous, in North Africa.

The figure is telling, in that SSA is among the most import-dependent regions in the world for phosphorous and nitrogen, with dependency rates for both at around 70 percent. The price of nitrogen is principally driven by fossil fuels, in the form of gas, and with the region being also heavily dependent on imported energy, these factors could all lead to higher food production costs and food inflation.

Figure 9 ranks consumer spending on food, as well as fuel, water and housing across the most exposed countries to large expenditure shares in these categories. Even at the rather low food and fuel prices of 2017, 30 countries spent 60 percent or more of their income on these necessities. Preliminary estimates for 2021 suggest that another 23 countries have joined this group and that the average expenditure shares in these 53 countries (30 plus 23 new ones in 2021) have risen from 62 percent in 2017 to 69 percent in 2021. Figure 10 provides a summary of these findings, offering a population-weighted global average. It is seen that food expenditure shares have risen sharply from 2017, increasing countries' exposure in general.

Figure 8. Import Dependency Ratios (IDRs) for fertilizers across regions, 2017–19



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

For many consumers, this may mean either lower quantities or qualities of food consumption, and hence hunger and malnutrition, or less money for other necessities such as health or the schooling of their children. Curtailing such important expenditures could send communities into a vicious cycle of deepening food insecurity and poverty, with potentially irreversible effects.

So what about the prospects?

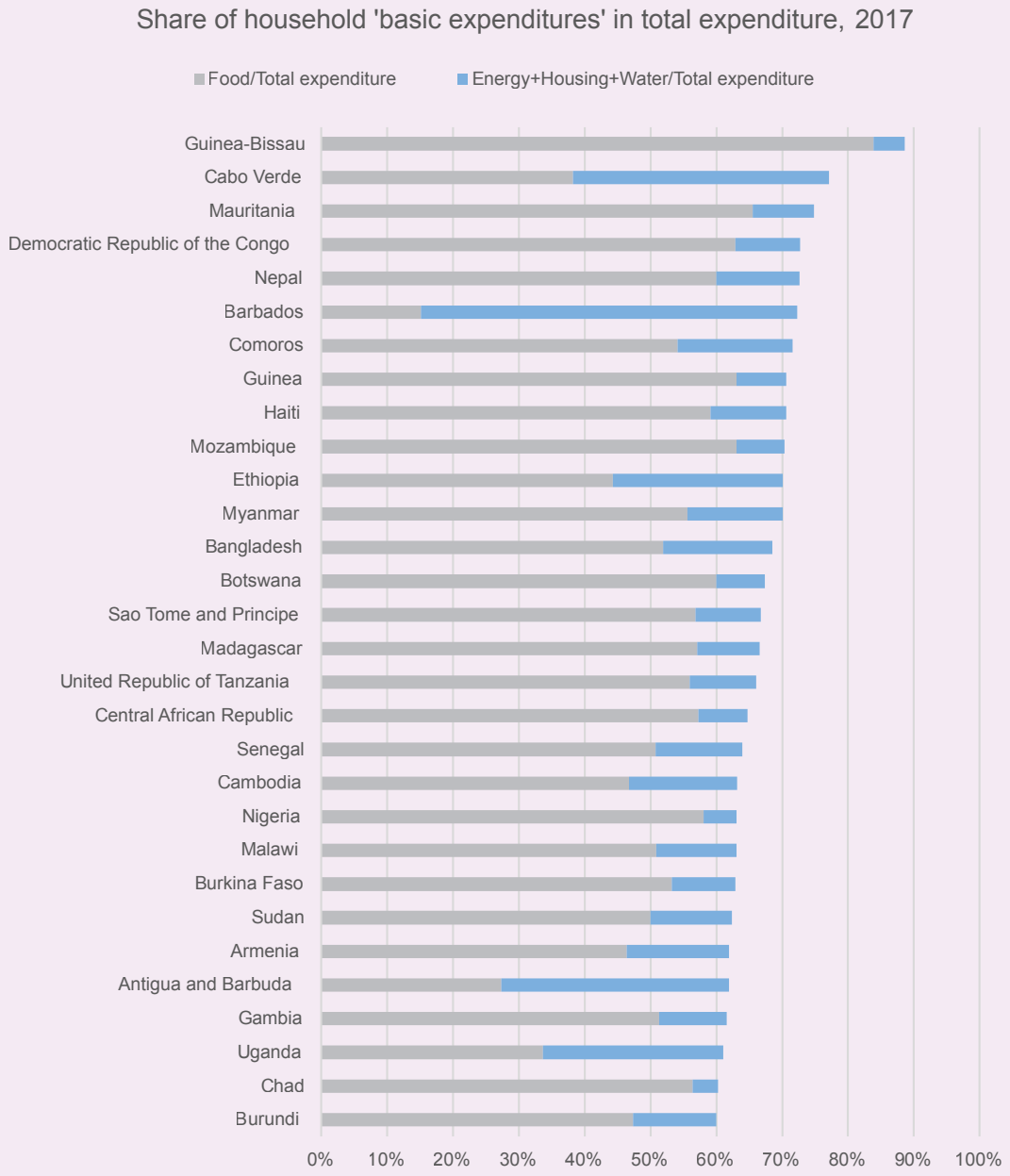
Just as many parts of the world have reopened their economies in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic to stimulate economic growth – even though the pandemic remains unchecked due to very low vaccination rates, especially in developing regions – the current rise in food and fuel prices is highly regressive in the case of poor consumers, compounding economic stress and exerting a

[4] The IDR is calculated as

$$IDR = \frac{imports}{production + imports - exports} \times 100\%$$

excluding intra-regional trade for regional aggregates.

Figure 9. Consumers in lower-income countries spend a large share of their income on food and energy



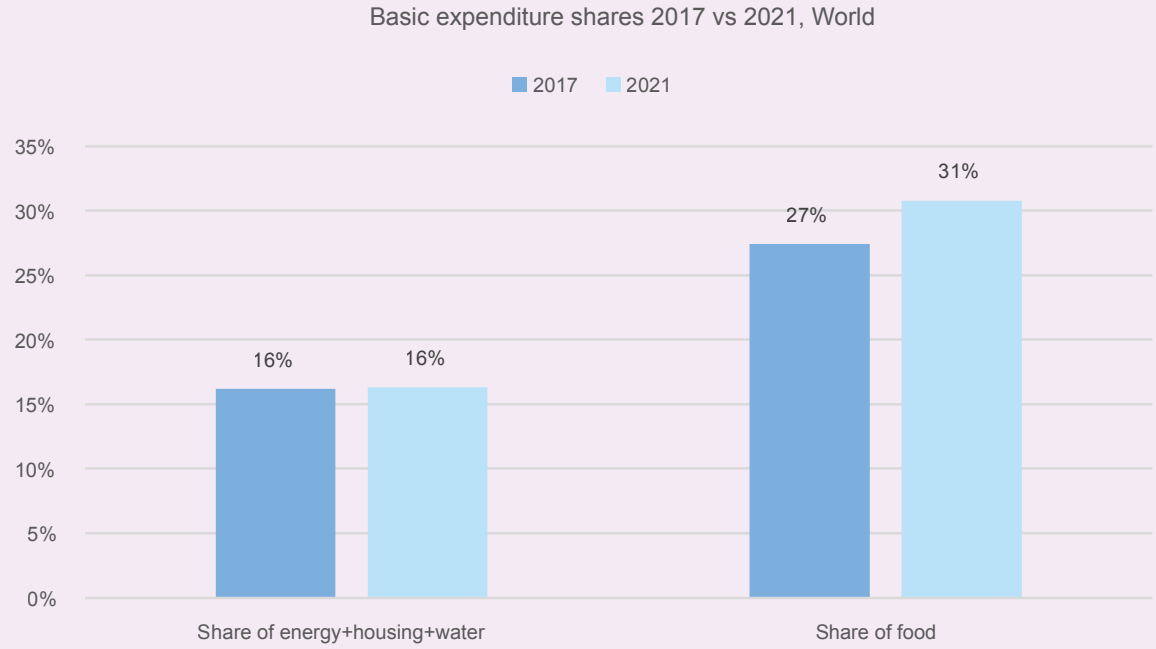
Source: World Bank, authors' calculations

negative impact on their livelihoods.

While the world is still far from the territory of past food price crises, such as the episodes between 2006 and 2012, vigilance is now of the utmost importance. Why?

- As the Northern Hemisphere approaches winter, the demand for heating from fossil fuel derivatives will rise. This is not unexpected, but with the possibility of climate variability giving rise to unprecedented temperatures below seasonal averages, the demand for energy for heating purposes is far from predictable. Energy shocks from the heating sector would also be transmitted into agri-inputs, energy itself and nitrate fertilizers, eventually resulting in higher food prices.
- China, being a significant force in global markets, constitutes a further element of uncertainty. In recent weeks, factories in 20 out of 23 of Mainland China's provinces have reportedly undergone electricity outages under imposed rationing, forcing many to shut down production for extended periods. The upshot is that agriprocessing in China may undergo a slowdown, resulting in shortages in the face of strong demand. This would instigate inflationary

Figure 10. Changes in aggregate exposure to the cost of basic necessities



Source: World Bank, authors' calculations

pressures, and a realistic possibility that China would be procuring intermediate and final products (such as soybean oil and meal, and cereal flour) from global markets, which could result in further international price hikes for traded foodstuffs.[5]

Wrapping it all up

The construction of a Global Input Price Index makes it possible to track the evolution of agricultural input costs at the global and aggregate scale, i.e., at industry-wide level. With the caveat of the need for econometric analysis, its juxtaposition with global product prices, here represented by the FAO Food Price Index, suggests that changes in production costs – input prices – readily translate into changes in product prices, and hence food prices. For producers, it means that potentially larger profit margins are generally evaporated by higher production costs. While this is expected conceptually, it is astounding to see how much the theoretical postulate is confirmed by empirical observations, including those regarding the current price boom. For consumers, it means that food prices will inevitably rise with higher production costs, and do so without significant delays. This also holds for the current price rise, particularly exposing those consumers who are already exposed to high expenditure shares for food and fuel. For policy-makers, it means that rising costs for agricultural inputs, notably all forms of energy, will inevitably translate into higher food prices, unless new forms of production can be identified that make agriculture less energy-intensive and, importantly, less energy-dependent on fossil fuels.

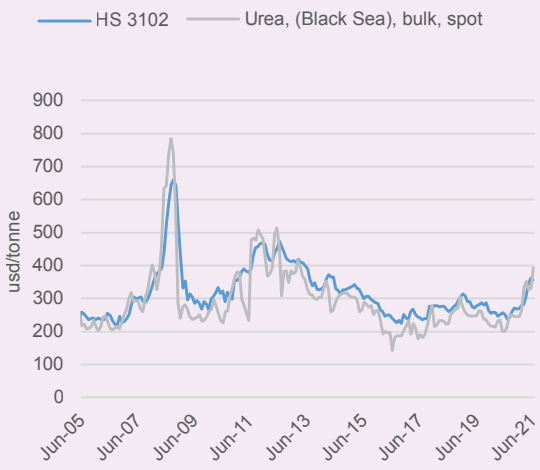
The analysis presented here constitutes an initial attempt to assess and track global input costs; it is limited to presenting the global and industry-wide picture. It appears that the aggregate picture that has emerged from the analysis masks large differences across regions and within the global food economy. In a second step, therefore, the regional and sector-specific details could be analysed and assessed. Drilling deeper into regions and sectors would require detailed cost of production data and activity-specific intensity levels. If and where such information is available, this would allow analysts to spot and track opportunities for producers. It could also help policy-makers to promote particularly profitable activities or identify potential bottlenecks within an agricultural industry.

[5] Energy shortages are also being felt worldwide, especially in the United States of America and in Europe.

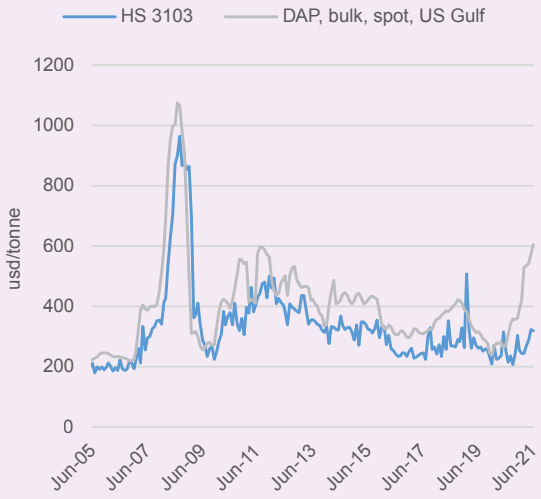
Annex

Trade-weighted IUVs vs indicator prices

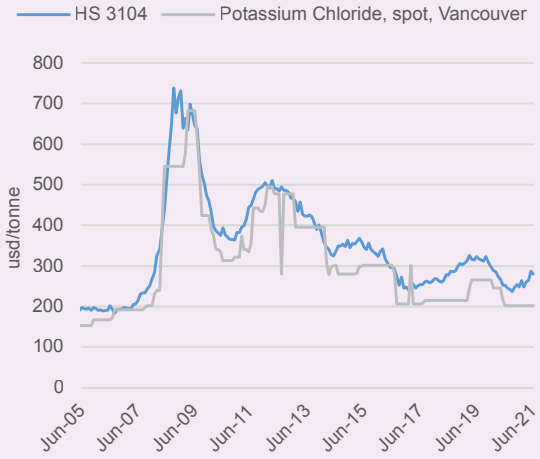
Urea indicator price vs IUV



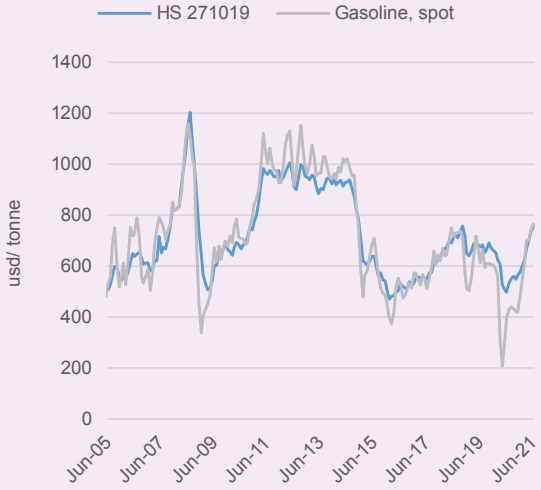
DAP indicator pirce vs IUV



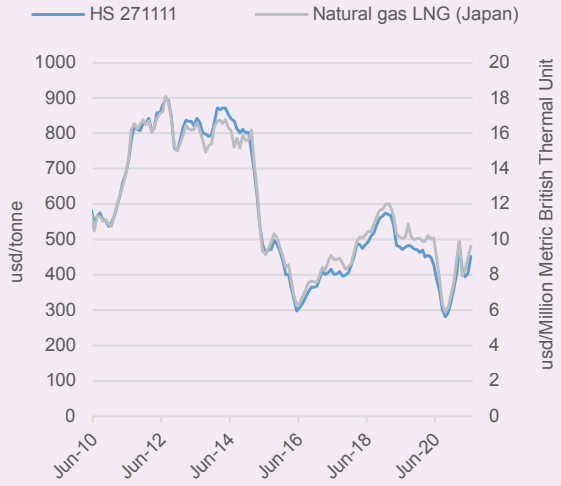
KCL indicator price vs IUV



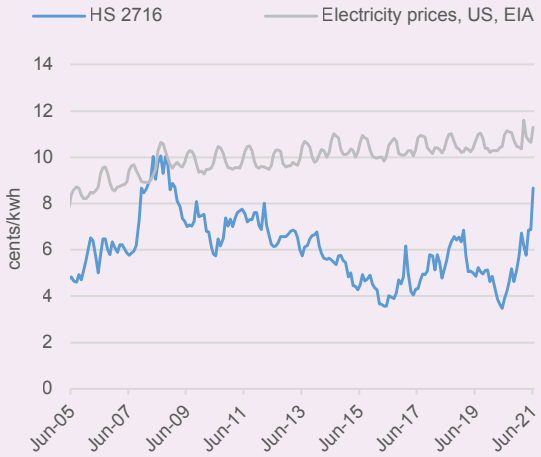
Gasoline indicator price vs IUV



Natural gas indicator price vs IUV



US domestic electricity vs global IUV



Note: HS 3102, HS 3103, HS 3104, HS 271019, HS 271111, and HS 2716 refer to the respective commodity codes under the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS).

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

MARKET POLICY DEVELOPMENTS

GRAINS: MAJOR POLICY DEVELOPMENTS MID-MAY 2021 TO MID-OCTOBER 2021*

COUNTRY	DATE	COMMODITY	POLICY INSTRUMENT	DESCRIPTION
Argentina	Oct-21	Maize	Government market intervention	Announced that the Government will prioritize international sales of of last season's harvested maize before approving exports of next season's crop, in order to make sure that crops already harvested are exported before sales can be registered for next season's crop.
Australia	Jul-21	Grains	Production support	Approved a second round of funding, worth AUD 30 million (USD 22.4 million), for the On-farm Emergency Water Infrastructure Rebate Scheme, in order to help farmers improve their drought infrastructure.
Azerbaijan	Sep-21	Wheat	Export duty	Announced the extension of temporary export duties on wheat and wheat flour through 1 May 2022. The temporary duty level of USD 200 per tonne was introduced on 16 February 2021, and due to stay in place until May 2022.
Bangladesh	Sep-21	Grains	Production support	Approved four separate proposals for procuring 1.20 lakh (12 million) tonnes of fertilizer to meet growing demand in the country and support crop production.
	Sep-21	Wheat	Import quota	Announced procurement of 1 lakh (100 000) tonnes of wheat from the Russian Federation in order to meet growing wheat demand in the country.
Belarus	Jul-21	Wheat	Export ban	Introduced a temporary ban on exports of wheat flour, spelt flour, coarsely ground buckwheat groats, hulled buckwheat grain and finished buckwheat food products. The ban applies to exports to all countries, including countries of the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU), and is valid for three months, starting from 22 July 2021.
	Aug-21	Grains	Export ban	Introduced a temporary export ban on exports of wheat and meslin, rye, barley, oats, maize, buckwheat, millet, triticale (a hybrid of wheat and rye), rapeseed and other cereals. The ban applies to exports to all countries, including countries of the EAEU, and is valid for six months, starting from August 2021.
Brazil	Jun-21	Maize	Production support	Allocated a total budget of BRL 251.22 billion (USD 45.3 billion) to agricultural production, representing a 6.3 percent funding increase compared with 2020/21. The Harvest Plan doubles the amount of support to farmers transitioning to sustainable production methods (BRL 5.05 billion - USD 910.9 million); increases support to the biofuels sector (BRL 20 million - USD 3.6 billion), family farming (BRL 21.74 billion - USD 3.9 billion), and medium rural producers (BRL 34 billion - USD 6.1 billion). Among other programme components, storage aid will also be available for several agricultural products, including maize (BRL 4.12 billion - USD 742.5 million), and rural crop insurance premiums will be maintained (BRL 1 billion - USD 180.2 million) for 2022.
	Sep-21	Maize	Import duty	Announced the exemption of maize imports from federal taxes until 31 December 2021 in order to foster national supplies and contain price increases. Through this measure, profit participation contribution and social security financing contribution, which were in place at 1.65 and 7.6 percent, respectively, are temporarily removed.
Chile	Aug-21	Wheat	Import tariff	Reduced the applicable discounts on customs duties on wheat and wheat or meslin flour from USD 161.2 to USD 153.7 per tonne and from USD 251.5 to USD 239.8 per tonne, respectively. The discounts will be applicable for a two-month period starting on 15 August 2021, until 15 October 2021.
China (mainland)	Jun-21	Grains	Subsidies support	Announced the provision of a one-time subsidy of CNY 20 billion (approximately USD 3.1 billion) to grain farmers due to rising input costs in the current agricultural season.

COUNTRY	DATE	COMMODITY	POLICY INSTRUMENT	DESCRIPTION
China (mainland)	Oct-21	Wheat	Government procurement	Raised the minimum purchasing price for wheat in 2022 from CNY 2 260 (USD 351) to CNY 2 300 (USD 357) per tonne.
	Oct-14	Wheat	Stocks release	Announced the selling of 1 million tonnes of wheat at auctions from state reserves to meet feed producers' demand to replace maize in animal feed.
Ethiopia	Jun-21	Barley, maize and wheat	Production support	Provided basic extension services and eco-supply services, including agricultural vehicles worth ETB 10 million (USD 211 340), to support the 2021 season for wheat, barley, maize and other crops.
Eurasian Economic Union	Jun-21	Buckwheat	Export ban and quota	Enforced restrictions on buckwheat exports to countries outside the Eurasian Economic Union, including a temporary ban on exports from Armenia, Belarus and Kyrgyzstan and a 4 200-tonne quota on shipments from Kazakhstan. The measure expired on 31 August 2021 and aimed to guarantee adequate availability of buckwheat and its products in the domestic markets.
European Union	Aug-21	Maize	GM policy	Authorized new genetically modified (GM) maize varieties and renewed authorizations for two GM maize varieties for food and feed utilization.
India	Jun-21	Wheat	Government market intervention	Announced the extension of the free food grains programme for 800 million registered beneficiaries. The Government will continue to distribute 5 kg of rice, or wheat, per beneficiary through November 2021.
	Jun-21	Maize	Government procurement	Increased the minimum support price of *Kharif* crops for the 2021/22 marketing season to ensure remunerative prices to growers for their produce. Maize price was raised from INR 1850 to INR 1870 per quintal (from USD 246.8 to USD 249.5 per tonne).
	Sep-21	Barley and wheat	Government procurement	Announced a plan to increase the minimum procurement price for wheat and barley for the 2022/23 season.
	Sep-21	Maize, sorghum and wheat	Production support	Released 35 varieties of different crops, including wheat, maize and sorghum, developed at the Indian Council of Agriculture Research, which aims to raise awareness of climate-resilient technologies.
	Oct-21	Grains	Production support	Approved an additional subsidy of INR 286 billion (USD 3.8 billion) for the Kharif season (1 October 2021–31 March 2022), aimed at reducing costs for farmers in the face of rising prices of diammonium phosphate and nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium fertilizers.
Indonesia	May-21	Wheat	Import quota	Authorized a state-owned company to import 240 000 tonnes of wheat for feed in order to compensate for the lack of maize feed due to high prices and import restrictions on maize for feed use.
Japan	Jul-21	Maize	GM policy	Approved a new GM maize variety for feed use, which is weedkiller-resistant.
Kazakhstan	Jun-21	Grains	Government market intervention	Approved amendments to the Land Law that extends the prohibition of private ownership of agricultural lands for another five years.
	Jul-21	Barley, wheat and rye	Export ban	Banned exports of rye and limited exports of barley and soft wheat used for animal feed for six months to all destinations, starting from 15 August 2021.
	Aug-21	Grains	Government market intervention	Allocated KZT 1.9 billion (USD 4.5 million) for partial reimbursement of feed costs incurred by producers affected by droughts and to counter domestic price inflation.
	Aug-21	Grains	Export ban	Banned exports of feed grain, including oats and rye. The ban will run from 1 September 2021 until 23 February 2022.
Kenya	May-21	Maize	Import ban	Lifted maize import ban from the United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda. The import ban was set in March 2021 over safety standards, as imported maize from these countries contained aflatoxins, which pose health risks to consumers.
Kyrgyzstan	Aug-21	Wheat	Value added tax	Introduced a value added tax exemption for wheat grain and flour to stabilize the domestic price of flour, as inflation drives up staple food prices. The measure will be effective until 1 August 2022.

COUNTRY	DATE	COMMODITY	POLICY INSTRUMENT	DESCRIPTION
Malawi	Oct-21	Wheat	Production support	Signed a memorandum of understanding with two Zimbabwean companies for investing in large-scale commercial irrigation in the country. The project will focus especially on wheat, in order to foster its production, as the country depends mainly on imports of this crop.
Mexico	Oct-21	Maize	Import policy	Announced that the country would not limit imports of GM maize from the United States of America (the United States). Following an executive order late last year that sought to ban in three years the use of GM maize for human consumption, the country specified that the country will not allow cultivation of GM maize, but will allow imports from the United States.
Morocco	May-21	Wheat	Subsidies support	Announced a series of measures to help farmers market their harvest for the 2021/22 crop year, effective 1 June through 31 October 2021. The measures include: maintaining the reference price for common wheat at MAD 2 800 (USD 318) per tonne; implementing a biweekly storage premium of MAD 20 (USD 2.2) per tonne for grain traders and Moroccan agricultural cooperatives to store their wheat at facilities licensed by ONICL; providing a subsidy for millers and common wheat collectors at the rate of MAD 50 (USD 5.6) per tonne.
	May-21	Wheat	Import duty	Reintroduced custom duties on common wheat at 135 percent, and durum wheat at 170 percent. The duties will be applied until further notice. The decision is intended to protect local producers from foreign competition.
	Oct-21	Wheat	Import duty	Eliminated import duties on soft wheat and durum, effective from 1 November, in order to reinforce stockpiles and maintain price stability in the country.
Nigeria	Jun-21	Maize	Production support	The country has been awarded a USD 500 000 grant in order to boost agriculture. The grant will assist 10 000 farmers in cultivating several crops, including maize, within the Trade Hub formed by Kebbi, Cross River and Benue States.
	Jan-21	Maize	GM policy	Approved the cultivation of a new maize variety (TELA maize) which resists fall armyworm, stem borers, and tolerates moderate drought. The GM certificate will be valid and in effect from 8 October 2021 to 5 October 2024.
Pakistan	Jun-21	Wheat	Import quota	Approved imports of 3 million tonnes of wheat during the 2021/22 marketing year (July/June), in order to build up national strategic reserves.
	Sep-21	Wheat	Government procurement	Fixed the wheat procurement target at 30 million tonnes for the 2021/20 marketing year.
	Sep-21	Wheat	Export ban	Temporarily banned the export of perishable food, including wheat and wheat flour, amid fears of food inflation in the country.
	Oct-21	Wheat	Government procurement	Announced that the wheat procurement price will be set at PKR 4 875 per 100 kg bag (USD 278.2 per tonne).
Russian Federation	Jun-21	Barley, maize and wheat	Export policy	Announced the start of a floating export duty regime. The export duty on barley rose from USD 12.2 to USD 39.6 per tonne and on maize from USD 30.3 to USD 52.2 per tonne. Export duty on wheat was set at USD 28.1 per tonne.
	Jun-21	Maize and wheat	Export policy	Reduced the export duty on maize from USD 52.2 to USD 50 per tonne and increased wheat export duty from USD 28.1 to USD 29.4 per tonne. These export duties entered into force from 9 June.
	Jun-21	Maize and wheat	Export policy	Increased the export duty on wheat from USD 29.4 to USD 33.3 per tonne and reduced the export duty on maize from USD 50 to USD 48.2 per tonne. These export duties entered into force from 16 June.
	Jun-21	Maize and wheat	Export policy	Increased the export duty on wheat from USD 33.3 to USD 38.1 per tonne and on maize from USD 48.2 to USD 50.2 per tonne. These export duties entered into force from 23 June.
	Jun-21	Wheat	Export policy	Announced the resumption of wheat exports to Algeria after a five-year break, as Russian quality characteristics of the grain now match Algeria's import requirements.
	Jun-21	Maize and wheat	Export duty	Increased the export duty on wheat from USD 38.1 to USD 41.3 per tonne, and on maize from USD 50.2 to USD 50.5 per tonne. These export duties entered into force from 30 June.

COUNTRY	DATE	COMMODITY	POLICY INSTRUMENT	DESCRIPTION
Russian Federation	Jun-21	Barley	Import ban	Announced the ban of barley imports from Ukraine through Resolution No.1035. The measure is effective from 5 July 2021.
	Jul-21	Barley, maize and wheat	Export duty	Reduced the export duty on wheat from USD 41.3 to USD 39.3 per tonne and on barley to USD 36.9 per tonne. Increased the export duty on maize from USD 50.6 to USD 52.2 per tonne. These export duties entered into force from 14 July.
	Jul-21	Barley, maize and wheat	Export duty	Reduced the export duty on wheat from USD 39.3 to USD 35.2 per tonne, on barley from USD 36.9 to USD 37.5 per tonne, and on maize from USD 52.2 to USD 51.6 per tonne. These export duties entered into force from 21 July.
	Jul-21	Barley, maize and wheat	Export duty	Reduced the export duty on wheat from USD 35.2 to USD 31.4 per tonne and on maize from USD 51.6 to USD 49.9 per tonne. Increased the export duty on barley from 37.5 to USD 38.5 per tonne. These export duties entered into force from 28 July.
	Aug-21	Barley and wheat	Export duty	Reduced the export duty on wheat from USD 31.4 to 31 USD per tonne and on barley from USD 38.5 to USD 27 per tonne. These export duties entered into force from 11 August.
	Aug-21	Barley and wheat	Export duty	Reduced the export duty on wheat from USD 31 to USD 30.5 per tonne and on barley from USD 27 to USD 26.1 per tonne. These export duties entered into force from 18 August.
	Aug-21	Barley and wheat	Export duty	Increased the export duty on wheat from USD 30.5 to USD 31.7 per tonne and on barley from USD 26.1 to USD 26.6 per tonne. These export duties entered into force from 25 August.
	Aug-21	Barley, maize and wheat	Export duty	Increased the export duty on wheat from USD 31.7 to USD 39.4 per tonne, on barley from USD 26.6 to USD 27 per tonne, and on maize from USD 49.9 to USD 51.6 per tonne. These export duties entered into force from 1 September.
	Sep-21	Barley, maize and wheat	Export duty	Increased the export duty on wheat from USD 39.4 to USD 46.5 per tonne. Reduced export duty on maize from USD 51.6 to USD 51.1 per tonne, and on barley from USD 27 to USD 26 per tonne. These export duties entered into force from 8 September.
	Sep-21	Barley, maize and wheat	Export duty	Increased the export duty on wheat from USD 46.5 to US 52.5 per tonne, on barley from USD 26 to USD 33.1 per tonne, and on maize from USD 49 to USD 51.1 per tonne. These export duties entered into force from 15 September.
	Sep-21	Barley, maize and wheat	Export duty	Decreased the export duty on wheat from USD 52.5 to USD 50.9 per tonne, on barley from USD 33.1 to USD 31 per tonne and on maize from USD 49 to USD 47.8 per tonne. These export duties entered into force from 22 September.
	Sep-21	Barley, maize and wheat	Export duty	Increased the export duty on wheat from USD 50.9 to USD 53.5 per tonne and on barley from USD 31 to USD 35.3 per tonne. Reduced export duty on maize from USD 47.8 to USD 46.3 per tonne. These export duties entered into force from 29 September.
	Sep-21	Grains	Government market intervention	Allocated RUB 1.5 billion (USD 21.4 million) for supporting and improving the transportation of agricultural products, including grains.
	Oct-21	Barley, maize and wheat	Export duty	Increased the export duty on wheat from USD 53.5 to USD 57.8 per tonne and on barley from USD 35.3 to USD 43.1 per tonne. Reduced export duty on maize from USD 46.3 to USD 45.2 per tonne. These export duties entered into force from 6 October.
	Oct-21	Barley, maize and wheat	Export duty	Increased the export duty on wheat from USD 57.8 to USD 58.7 per tonne, and on barley from USD 45.2 to USD 49.4 per tonne. Reduced the export duty on maize from USD 45.2 to USD 47.2 per tonne. These export duties entered into force from 13 October.
	Oct-21	Barley, maize and wheat	Export duty	Increased the export duty on wheat and maize from USD 58.7 to USD 61.3 per tonne and from USD 47.2 to USD 48.4 per tonne, respectively, while export duty on barley was reduced from USD 49.4 to USD 45.9 per tonne. These export duties entered into force from 20 October.

COUNTRY	DATE	COMMODITY	POLICY INSTRUMENT	DESCRIPTION
Russian Federation	Oct-21	Barley, maize and wheat	Export duty	Increased wheat export duty from USD 61.3 to USD 67 per tonne, and maize export duty from USD 48.4 to USD 49.7 per tonne. Export duty on barley was reduced from USD 45.9 to USD 42.6 per tonne. The new duty rates will be in effect for two weeks, from 27 October until 9 November.
Saudi Arabia	Jul-21	Grains	Government market intervention	The Saudi Port Authority (Mawani) signed a 20-year contract (worth around USD 100 million) with the United Feed Company in order to build 16 silos, an entire complex to distribute grains, and a packaging facility.
	Aug-21	Wheat	Government market intervention	Cancelled a 'protection fee' levied on wheat imports as part of a plan to liberalize grain imports by privately-owned flour mills.
South Africa	May-21	Wheat	Import duty	Issued Notice R.426, increasing import duties on wheat and wheaten flour from zero to 19.17c/kg (USD 0.0136) and 28.76c/kg (USD 0.0204) respectively.
	Jul-21	Wheat	Import duty	Issued Notice R.570, removing import duties of 19.17c/kg (USD 0.0136) and 28.76 c//kg (USD 0.0204) on wheat and wheaten flour, respectively.
Thailand	May-21	Maize	Production support	Approved the crop insurance programme for maize production for a total value of THB 311 million (USD 9.4 million). The basic insurance coverage is THB 1 500 per rai (USD 302 per hectare) for natural disasters, while THB 750 per rai (USD 151 per hectare) in the case of pests and diseases.
Turkey	Sep-21	Wheat and coarse grains	Import tariff	Removed import tariff for wheat, barley, rye, oats and sorghum (only seed for sowing) until 31 December 2021.
Ukraine	Oct-21	Wheat	Export quota	Set the maximum limit of wheat exports at 25.3 million tonnes for the marketing year 2021/2022.
Viet Nam	Jun-21	Grains	Government market intervention	Announced the removal of zero tolerance for Salmonella and maximum levels for arsenic, cadmium, lead and mercury in feed ingredients of plant origin. The amendment will go into effect from 1 July 2021.
	Jul-21	Maize and wheat	Import duty	Announced a reduction of the Most Favored Nation duties for maize from 5 to 2 percent, and for all wheat classes from 3 to 0 percent,
Zimbabwe	Aug-21	Sorghum and millet	Production support	Received a USD 1 million fund from India through the World Food Programme in order to strengthen the resilience and capacity of 5 200 smallholder farmers in Chiredzi and Manqwe districts, which includes sorghum and millet production.
	Sep-21	Maize and sorghum	Government market intervention	Supported the formation of production and marketing contracts between private players and farmers in order to boost food security and create employment. The Agricultural Marketing Authority's aim is to secure around 40 percent of contractors' annual raw material required in the production of several crops, including maize and sorghum.
	Sep-21	Wheat	Government procurement	Raised the minimum producer prices for wheat from ZWD 43 778.84 (USD 120.97) to ZWD 55 517.69 (USD 153.4) per tonne for ordinary grade, and from ZWD 52 534.61 (USD 145.2) to ZWD 66 621.22 (USD 184.1) per tonne for premium grade.

* 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 2021 TO MID-OCTOBER 2021*

COUNTRY	DATE	POLICY INSTRUMENT	DESCRIPTION
Angola	Sep-21	Import tariff	Decided that customs duties on rice and other products would be suspended, from 14 September to 23 November 2021. The measure seeks to attenuate upward pressure on domestic prices of essential goods occurring in the COVID-19 context.
Argentina	Jun-21	Export taxes	Adjusted export taxes for various commodities. In the case of paddy for sowing, these were set at 0 percent, down from a previous applicable rate of 4.5 percent, while for non-parboiled paddy (not used for sowing), these were lowered from 6 percent to 5 percent. For husked and semi/wholly milled rice (parboiled, polished/glazed and otherwise) in packages of 2 kg or less, export taxes were reduced from 5 percent to 3 percent, while for broken rice these were lowered from 5 percent to 4.5 percent. The revised rates became effective on 28 June 2021.
Azerbaijan	Sep-21	Production support	Raised planting subsidies to be provided to rice farmers during the 2022 season by 13 percent to AZN 360 (USD 211.7) per hectare (ha). According to the decision, said assistance would be extended to producers in Agdash, Agsu, Astara, Bilasuvar, Goychay, Lankaran, Masalli, Salyan, Samukh, Ujar, Yevlakh, Sheki and Zardab districts.
	Sep-21	Production support, crop insurance	Included rice in a list of crops deemed important for food security, for which the issuance of state production incentives for farmers cultivating on 10 ha or more would be linked to producers availing themselves of insurance against natural disasters. The Government would cover 50 percent of insurance premium costs for these crops.
Bangladesh	Aug-21	Import tariff	Reduced import duties and charges (including the Customs Duty, Regulatory Duty, Advanced Tax and Advanced Income Tax) on non-fragrant parboiled and white rice from a total 62.5 percent to 25 percent, effective until 30 October 2021. Volumes imported at the concessionary rates would need to constitute 5% broken rice, and would be subject to approval by the Ministry of Food, to be sought by 25 August 2021. Moreover, importers would be required to open Letters of Credit within 15 days of receiving official import approval, while ensuring that approved shipments are marketed by 25 September 2021.
Burkina Faso	Oct-21	Import requirements	Added rice to the list of products subject to Special Import Authorization (Autorisation Spéciale d'Importation - ASI) and Special Export Authorization (Autorisation Spéciale d'Exportation - ASE).
China (mainland)	Jun-21	Production support, crop insurance	Decided that it would destine CNY 20 (USD 3.1) billion to avail producers of cereals, including rice, with a one-time subsidy to help them cope with surges in prices of agricultural inputs during the 2021 season. In addition, it would expand the coverage of two crop insurance schemes covering farmers against losses caused by natural disasters and income losses over 13 major cereal producing provinces, with the share of premiums subsidized by central and provincial authorities raised to at least 70 percent.
	Mid-May-21 to mid- Oct-21	Stock release	Sold 672 499 tonnes of paddy from state reserves, out of a total of 35.6 million tonnes offered through 20 auctions held between 25 May and 15 October 2021.
	Sep-21	Import quota	Announced that it would leave the 2022 tariff-rate import quota for rice unchanged at 5.32 million tonnes.
Colombia	Jun-21	Production support, marketing assistance	Approved a budget of COP 29 billion (USD 7.8 million) to support the use of husked rice as animal feed and for industrial uses, in an effort to ease pressure from mounting rice stocks and help stabilize producer incomes. The programme will extend COP 250 000 (USD 68) per tonne compensation to producers, sector entities and millers selling husked rice for feed and industrial purposes for up to 116 000 tonnes of husked rice. The scheme will run until 29 October 2021, or until allotted funds are exhausted.
	Aug-21	Support prices, warehouse receipts program	Allocated COP 50 billion (USD 13.5 million) to implement the storage incentive programme for 2021 second-semester crops until 30 December 2021, or until allotted funds are exhausted. Under the scheme, COP 30 000 (USD 8.1) will be granted to cover the monthly cost of storing a tonne of dry paddy, or its husked or milled equivalent, on condition that these supplies are purchased at reference prices of COP 825 000–1 048 000 (USD 223–283) per tonne of green paddy. Up to 428 963 tonnes of dry paddy (or its equivalent) are eligible to be covered by the scheme.

COUNTRY	DATE	POLICY INSTRUMENT	DESCRIPTION
Costa Rica	Aug-21	Consumer prices	Adjusted floors/ceilings of wholesale and retail prices of rice. For the widely consumed 80/20 rice, retail prices were set 9.5 percent above levels stipulated in December 2020, at CRC 670.39 (USD 1.1) per kg. The measure became effective on 3 September 2021.
	Aug-21	Support prices	Set the reference producer price of paddy at CRC 24 255 per 73.6 kg bag (USD 517 per tonne), up 7.6 percent from previously applicable levels. The reference price would be inclusive of a 1 percent value added tax and would be effective from 1 July 2021.
Côte d'Ivoire	Jul-21	Consumer prices	Adopted various measures to counter increases in prices of basic foodstuffs. Among other measures, these initiatives would include holding meetings with sector representatives to find solutions to contain local prices; regulating prices of rice and other foodstuffs; strengthening market monitoring activities, with a specific focus on the public display of regulated prices; and increased efforts to fight racketeering.
Ecuador	Jul-21	Production support, support prices	Repealed an April 2021 order setting producer prices for paddy during the 2021 season and decided that paddy of less than 7 mm in length, 20 percent moisture content and 5 percent impurities would instead fetch a price of USD 30 per 200 lb (USD 331 per tonne), while producer prices for paddy with 7.1 mm in length or more and with 20 percent moisture content and 5 percent impurities would be set at USD 32 per 200 lb (USD 353 per tonne). The revised rates were 3 percent higher than the price levels stipulated in April.
European Union	Sep-21	Import tariff	Raised tariffs on non-basmati husked rice imported outside existing trade agreements from EUR 30 (USD 35) to EUR 42.5 (USD 49) per tonne, effective from 8 September 2021.
India	Jun-21	Food subsidies	Announced that the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana programme would be implemented for an additional five months. The Government would allocate an additional 10.169 million tonnes of rice and 9.709 million tonnes of wheat from its reserves for the purpose. The supplies would go to offer 800 million people covered by the National Food Security Act (NFSA) a per person monthly ration of 5 kg of rice or wheat, free of cost and on top of existing assistance under the NFSA, until November 2021.
	May-21	Production support	Raised subsidies on diammonium phosphate (DAP) by INR 148 billion (USD 2.0 billion) to ensure that, despite increases in international prices of the fertilizer, local producers could continue purchasing DAP at a subsidized rate of INR 1 200 (USD 16) per 50 kg during the *2021 Kharif* season.
	Jun-21	Support prices, government procurement	Approved an INR 720 (USD 10) per tonne increase in minimum support prices (MSPs) for paddy for the 2021/22 season. In the case of common paddy, this brought the MSP to INR 19 400 (USD 258) per tonne, and in the case of Grade A paddy to INR 19 600 (USD 261) per tonne.
	Oct-21	Production support	Announced that a net subsidy of INR 287 billion (USD 3.8 billion) would be destined to raise per bag subsidies on DAP by INR 438 (USD 5.8) and by INR 100 (USD 1.3) for nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium (NPK) formulations during the 2021/22 *Rabi* campaign.
	Jul-21	Export requirements	Decided that exports of basmati and non-basmati rice to European countries (other than the European Union, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland) would be subject to the issuance of Certificates of Inspection by the Export Inspection Council/ Export Inspection Agency as of 1 January 2022, instead of 1 July 2021, as stipulated by an earlier decision.
	Jul-21	Trade agreement, export restrictions	Decided that 118 303 tonnes of rice could be exported to the Republic of Maldives, per year, between 2021/22 and 2023/24, without facing any existing or future restrictions/prohibitions, under a bilateral trade agreement between the two countries.
Indonesia	Jul-21	Food subsidies	Began distributing 10 kg of rice to 18.8 million households covered by the Cash Social Assistance (BST) and Family Hope Program (PKH) social assistance schemes. The initiative is intended to aid eligible households in coping with the impact of Community Activity Restriction (PPKM) implemented to contain the COVID-19 pandemic.

COUNTRY	DATE	POLICY INSTRUMENT	DESCRIPTION
Iraq	Jun-21	Import modalities	According to reports, entrusted the task of importing rice for distribution under the country's public distribution system to the private entity, Al Awees, through direct negotiations, instead of procuring foreign supplies via tenders through the Iraqi Grain Board, as previously done.
Kenya	Jun-21	Import tariff	Renewed duty remission on rice for an additional year. Accordingly, imports of paddy, husked, semi/wholly milled rice and broken rice will continue to accrue a 35 percent import tariff (or USD 200 per tonne, whichever is higher), 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, until 30 June 2022.
Madagascar	Aug-21	Price controls	Following an agreement with sector representatives, announced that maximum retail price would be set for various locally produced foodstuffs for a period of six months. In the case of rice, the price ceiling was set at MGA 2 300 (USD 0.58) per kg.
Malaysia	Sep-21	Stock-holding policy	Stated that it intended to gradually increase the size of government stockpiles of rice from 150 000 tonnes to 290 000 tonnes by 2023. The reserve expansion would be executed by Padiberas Nasional Berhad (BERNAS), which would also bear its financial costs, as part of the import concession agreement signed by the enterprise and the Government in late 2020.
Mauritania	Sep-21	Price controls	As part of its efforts to contain inflationary pressure, announced that ceilings on retail/wholesale prices of a range of basic foodstuffs would be introduced, with immediate effect. In the case of first quality imported rice at wholesale level, the price cap was set at MRU 32 (USD 0.87) and at MRU 36 (USD 0.98) at retail level. For wholesale prices of second quality imported rice, the ceiling was fixed at MRU 30 (USD 0.82) and at MRU 32 (USD 0.87) for the same quality at retail level. For locally produced broken rice, the wholesale price was capped at MRU 27 (USD 0.74) and at MRU 30 (USD 0.82) at retail level. For wholegrain local rice, a wholesale price cap of MRU 25 (USD 0.68) would instead apply and of MRU 27.5 (USD 0.75) at retail level.
Myanmar	Oct-21	Support prices	Announced that the floor price for monsoon and summer paddy harvested during the 2021/22 season, with 14 percent moisture content, would be set at MMK 540 000 per 100 baskets (USD 135 per tonne), up 3.8 percent from the level set for the 2020/21 season.
Pakistan	Jun-21	Production support, budgetary allocations	As part of its 2021–22 budgetary allocations, announced that in addition to support measures undertaken under the National Agriculture Emergency Program, it intended to destine PKR 2 billion (USD 11.7 million) towards increasing productivity levels of rice and other crops. Additional interventions would include a Locust Emergency and Food Security project, as well water infrastructure projects.
	Jul-21	Production support	Amended a February 2021 decision, extending the PKR 1 500 per acre (USD 22 per ha) subsidy on diammonium phosphate (DAP) for rice and cotton producers valid for the 2021 Kharif season to all phosphatic fertilizers.
Panama	Jul-21	Production support	Agreed to provide a PAB 44 (USD 44) per tonne additional outlay to rice producers to help them cope with the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and increases in input costs. The initiative brought incentives extended to rice farmers, on top of prices paid by millers, to PAB 209 (USD 209) per tonne.
Philippines	Jul-21	Genetically modified organism (GMO) policy	Gave biosafety approval for the commercial propagation of seeds of provitamin A-biofortified rice event GR2E (Golden Rice), effective until 20 July 2026.
Rwanda	Jun-21	Import tariff	Renewed exemptions to the 75 percent import duty applicable under the Common External Tariff of the East African Community. Accordingly, imports of semi/wholly milled rice will continue to be levied with a 45 percent (or USD 345 per tonne, whichever is higher) duty for a period of one year, effective 1 July 2021.

COUNTRY	DATE	POLICY INSTRUMENT	DESCRIPTION
Senegal	Sep-21	Price controls	Set ceilings on retail prices of various essential items. In the case of 100% broken aromatic rice, these were set at XOF 300 per kg (USD 0.53) for the Dakar region. Price caps for other Senegalese regions were to be determined based on transport costs, as defined by the Conseil Régional de la Consommation.
Sri Lanka	Aug-21	Consumer prices, stockholding	Proclaimed Emergency Regulations for the supply of essential foods, with immediate effect, in view of the emergency situation faced by the country in the context of the COVID-19 crisis. The Emergency (Provision of Essential Food) Regulation that accompanied the proclamation of state of emergency seeks to avert market irregularities and activities with detrimental effects on consumers, such as withholding, interrupting the distribution of supplies or charging high prices on essential foodstuffs, such as rice and sugar. With this aim, the Regulation deems as essential services those required for the collection, storage, refinement, transport and distribution of essential consumer items, such as paddy, rice and sugar. It sets out actions deemed to be offences in connection with these essential services, such as interrupting, obstructing, delaying or restricting their maintenance, while also calling on the appointment of a Commissioner General of Essential Services to implement and coordinate actions in relation to them. The Regulation also instructs Superintendents of Police to take possession of premises used to store foodstuffs, including paddy, rice and sugar, if these are alleged to have been used for or in connection with an offence set out by the Regulation. Among other provisions, the Regulation also authorizes officials to seize supplies of basic foodstuffs, including paddy and rice, as well as vehicles transporting them, if deemed necessary for the purposes of proving said supplies to the public. In such circumstances, officials are instructed to take into account government-certified or customs-specified prices when providing the supplies to the public.
	Sep-21	Price controls	Repealed a May 2020 order that set maximum retail prices (MRPs) for various rice qualities and stipulated that the MRP for Keeri Samba would be set at LKR 125 (USD 0.62) per kg. For steamed Samba (white/red, excepting Suduru Samba), the MRP was set at LKR 103 (USD 0.51), for steamed Nadu (white/red, excepting Mottaikarupan and Attakari) at LKR 98 (USD 0.48), and for white/red raw rice at LKR 95 (USD 0.47) per kg. In addition, it barred importers, suppliers, producers, distributors and traders from levying any charge on these rice qualities when selling, other than their price per weight. The decision took immediate effect.
	Sep-21	Price controls	Rescinded two orders that set maximum retail prices on various qualities, effectively lifting price controls on rice.
	Jul-21	Government procurement, purchasing prices	Approved the 2021 Yala procurement programme, keeping purchase prices for Nadu paddy at LKR 50 per kg (USD 247 per tonne) and at LKR 52 per kg (USD 256 per tonne) for Samba paddy. For Keeri Samba, purchase prices were set at LKR 55 per kg (USD 271 per tonne). An additional LKR 1.5 per kg (USD 7 per tonne) would be paid on top of these prices to purchase, process and transport quality paddy or to groups purchasing, processing and transporting paddy from farmers in remote areas. On the other hand, if supplies with 14–22 percent moisture content were purchased through paddy mill owners and farmers' organization with drying facilities, purchase prices would be subject to an LKR 8 per kg (USD 39 per tonne) reduction, while outlays of LKR 2 and LKR 4 per kg (USD 10–20 per tonne) would be paid to cover transport and drying costs, respectively.
	Aug-21	Government procurement	Approved a plan whereby it would establish five modern mills in the Kurunegala, Anuradhapura, Batticaloa, Hambantota and Ampara districts, under public-cooperative partnerships. The mills would assist in containing increases in local rice prices by facilitating purchases from the 2022 Maha harvest, to be distributed through the Lanka Sathosa and Cooperative Societies.
	Sep-21	Government procurement, purchasing prices	Approved a 10 percent increase to the price of Nadu paddy paid by the Paddy Marketing Board under the 2021 Yala procurement programme to LKR 55 per kg (USD 271 per tonne). The move was intended to facilitate state purchases of supplies for distribution at accessible prices to consumers through the Sathosa network.

COUNTRY	DATE	POLICY INSTRUMENT	DESCRIPTION
Sri Lanka	Jun-21	Stock-holding policy, registration requirements	Stipulated that rice producers, collectors, millers, wholesalers, distributors and store owners could not hold paddy or rice in storage unless they and the warehouse, silo, store or container where the supplies were stored were registered with the Consumer Affairs Authority, to which they would also have to provide information regarding their stocks of paddy and rice upon request. Paddy producers and the supplies they cultivated would be exempt from these requirements. The decision became effective on 11 June 2021, instructing the various supply-chain actors to register and provide information regarding their paddy and rice stocks within seven days of its effect.
	Sep-21	Import quota	Decided to import 100 000 tonnes of rice to maintain as a buffer stock and ease reported shortages of rice in the local market.
	Oct-21	Import tariff	Decided that imports of semi/wholly milled raw, Nadu and Samba rice (whether white or red) would accrue a Special Commodity Levy of LKR 65 per kg (USD 320 per tonne), up from a previously applicable cess of 15 percent or LKR 28 per kg (USD 138 per tonne), whichever is higher. However, volumes imported by the Sri Lanka State Trading (General) Corporation would be levied LKR 0.25 per kg (USD 1.2 per tonne). The order would be valid as of 12 October 2021 for a period of four months.
Thailand	Aug-21	Production support, support prices	Approved a budget of THB 89 (USD 2.7) billion to implement the Rice Price Guarantee Programme during the 2021/22 season, in support of an estimated 4.7 million rice producing households. The scheme would see the first compensation issued to farmers, in the event that market prices fall below guaranteed prices, on 15 October 2021. The programme would keep volume ceilings and guaranteed prices for supplies with a maximum moisture content of 15 percent unchanged at THB 15 000 (USD 451) per tonne of Hom Mali paddy, for a maximum of 14 tonnes or 40 rai cultivated (6.4 ha) per farming household; at THB 14 000 (USD 421) per tonne of provincial fragrant paddy for up to 16 tonnes or 40 rai; at THB 11 000 (USD 331) per tonne of Pathum Thani fragrant for up to 25 tonnes or 40 rai; at THB 12 000 (USD 361) per tonne of glutinous paddy for a maximum of 16 tonnes or 40 rai; and at THB 10 000 (USD 301) per tonne of white paddy for up to 30 tonnes or 40 rai cultivated per farming household. According to press reports, the plan, which would be subsequently presented for Cabinet approval, would envisage allocating another THB 63 (USD 1.9) billion to fund direct outlays for producers to cover production costs and quality improvements, to encourage them to delay sales and to finance interest subsidies for millers and traders who agree to store supplies.
Uganda	Jul-21	Cultivation limits	As part of its efforts to safeguard the environment and natural resources, announced that cultivation of rice and other crops would be prohibited in wetlands, with immediate effect.
United States of America	Jun-21	Import tariff	Following an investigation of digital services taxes imposed by various countries, including India, announced the imposition of an additional import duty of 25 percent on husked basmati rice and other products originating in India. At the same time, it deferred the enactment of said additional duty by 180 days, in order to allow time for multilateral negotiations on international taxation issues to be concluded.
Viet Nam	Aug-21	Food subsidies	Approved the release of more than 130 000 tonnes of rice from state reserves. The supplies would be released at no cost to vulnerable consumers in 24 provinces, to support them during lockdown measures imposed to contain the spread of COVID-19.
	Sep-21	Government procurement, strategic reserve	Allocated a budget of VND 2.2 trillion (USD 88 million) to purchase 172 889 tonnes of rice to refurbish the state reserve.
	Aug-21	Credit, marketing assistance	Instructed commercial banks in the Mekong Delta to expand credit limits and ensure the capital needs of producers, processors and traders to purchase, store and process paddy and rice, in an effort to ease marketing disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and its containment measures.

COUNTRY	DATE	POLICY INSTRUMENT	DESCRIPTION
Viet Nam	Sep-21	Import quota	Renewed import duty exemptions on Cambodian rice. Accordingly, it would allow 300 000 tonnes of Cambodian paddy and husked rice to enter the country, per year, in 2021 and 2022. It further specified that this tariff rate quota would not include imported rice grown in Cambodia by Vietnamese persons or entities, or volumes brought into the country for re-export. These classes of imports would be governed by other regulations. Moreover, imported volumes exceeding this tariff rate quota could also be eligible for preferential rates under other trade agreements in which both countries partook, or for Most Favored Nation (MFN) tariff rates, if they met the conditions set out by Decrees governing their implementation.

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

OILCROPS: MAJOR POLICY DEVELOPMENTS MID-MAY 2021 TO MID-OCTOBER 2021*

COUNTRY	DATE	POLICY INSTRUMENT	PRODUCT	DESCRIPTION
Argentina	Jul-21	Bioenergy policies	Biodiesel	Lowered, on 4 August, the blending mandate for biodiesel mixed into conventional diesel fuel from 10 percent to 5 percent. The new regulation, which was expected to remain in effect until 2030, authorizes the Energy Secretariat to raise the mandate or reduce it further to as low as 3 percent, depending on market conditions.
	Jul-21 to Oct-21	Bioenergy policies	Biodiesel	Successively raised the domestic price of biodiesel to be blended with regular transport diesel. Reportedly, the price adjustments were required to keep pace with domestic inflation and ensure the viability of local biodiesel production.
	Sep-21	Export policy	Grains, oilseed products	Proposed to extend – upon its expiry in December 2021 – the export duty regime in place for grains and oilcrop products by three years.
Australia	Aug-21	Bilateral trade initiatives	Rapeseed	Informed that its exports of rapeseed to Pakistan resumed, following the settlement of phytosanitary and technical import issues that had resulted in a five-year suspension of transactions.
Austria	Jun-21	Pesticide regulation	Glyphosate	Parliament approved a partial ban on glyphosate. Under the new law, private uses of the herbicide and its application on so-called 'sensitive' areas would be banned, while professional use, including most applications in agriculture, would continue to be allowed.
Bangladesh	Apr-21	Market regulation	Vegetable oils	Temporarily suspended the 4 percent 'advanced tax' collected on imports of unrefined vegetable oils and refined palm oil, in a bid to stabilize edible oil retail prices during the Ramadan period.
	Oct-21	Export policy	Soymeal	Banned exports of soymeal in a bid to mitigate high domestic prices.
Belgium	Apr-21	Bioenergy policies	Biofuel	Confirmed – as part of efforts to combat global deforestation – plans to ban domestic sales of biofuel produced from certain crops. Under the proposal, palm oil would be banned as feedstock for transport biodiesel from mid-2022, while soybean oil use would be halted from 2023.
Brazil	Apr-21	Bioenergy policies	Biodiesel	Confirmed that, from January 2022 onwards, the country's biodiesel market would be gradually liberalized to guarantee the fuel's supply and quality, while fostering free competition between market participants. The new trading model envisages a mix of the current public auctions system and trade in the spot market. In addition, imports of biodiesel would be allowed from January 2023.
	May-21	Pest control measures	Soybeans	Released a revised version of its national programme for the control of Asian soybean rust, including updated procedures and a novel governance model. The new regulations took effect on 1 June 2021.
	Jun-21	Production support	Agriculture crops and livestock	Presented its agricultural support package for the 2021/22 season, emphasizing the programme's accent on financial support for sustainable forms of production, environmental conservation measures, on-farm investments and family farming. Compared with the previous season, the total volume of loans available to farmers was raised, as were government outlays for interest rate subsidies. Funding for investments aimed at reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions were doubled, and farmer investments into renewable energy generation and bio-input/fertilizer production qualified for support. Furthermore, allocations under the Government's family-farm programme and rural insurance schemes were increased, along with funding for investments in on-farm grain storage.
	Jun-21	GMO policies	GM crops	Aligned the country's regulations on genetically modified (GM) crops with international standards. *Inter alia*, under the new rules, vessels are allowed to transport different GM crops, as long as each variety enjoys approval for commercial release within Brazil.

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Brazil	Jun-21	Food safety standards	Edible oils/fats, food products	Revised the regulations governing the presence of transfatty acids (TFAs) in food products. The new rules ban imports of refined oils containing TFAs in excess of 2 g/100 g of total fat, effective 1 July 2021. Consumer-oriented products and products sold through foodservice operators will be subject to the same threshold. Furthermore, imports of products containing partially hydrogenated oils and fats (PHOFs), as well as imports of PHOFs destined for the food manufacturing industry, will be banned from 1 January 2023, regardless of their origin, production date or usage.
	Jul-21 to Sep-21	Transport infrastructure	Grains, oilseeds	Signed contracts with the private sector regarding upgrading of the rail and road network used to ship grains and oilcrops from Mato Grosso state to the country's northern and southeastern ports.
	Aug-21	Fraud prevention	Olive oil	Stepped up inspections of olive oil consignments at the country's borders to prevent the entry of fraudulent products.
	Sep-21	Pest control measures	Soybeans	Introduced mandatory soybean sowing calendars across the country, as part of a programme to manage Asian soybean rust. The measure was aimed at rationalizing the use of pesticides, while guaranteeing their effectiveness.
	Sep 21 to Dec-21	Bioenergy policies	Biodiesel	Raised, for the months of September and October 2021, the country's blending mandate for biodiesel mixed into conventional diesel from 10 percent to 12 percent – thereby keeping the blending rate below the target level of 13 percent set in Brazil's 2019 bioenergy roadmap. Also announced that, for the months of November and December 2021, the blending requirement would revert to 10 percent, as persistently high soybean prices continued weighing on biodiesel production costs, eventually hurting end consumers.
Burundi	May-21	Export policy	Palm oil	Concerned about potential shortages of edible oil in the domestic market, announced a temporary ban on exports of palm oil and derived products.
Canada	Jun-21	GMO policies	Soybeans	Approved drought and herbicide tolerant soybean variety 'HB4'. While already approved in Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and the United States of America (United States), the GM variety remained to be authorized in China.
China (mainland)	Apr-21	Sector development measures	Oil-palm	Opened the door for domestic oil-palm cultivation, by supporting the establishment of a national oil-palm germplasm collection and approving two locally developed varieties for commercial planting.
	May-21	Agricultural policies	Oilseeds, grains	Informed that it would continue promoting stable domestic grain production to ensure national food security. Specifically, subsidies for soybean producers would be maintained, along with cross-commodity insurance programmes and public grain procurement schemes. Moreover, stringent land-use regulations would be enforced and storage facilities enhanced. Other measures would include the promotion of commercial breeding systems and research efforts to raise the oil content of soybeans.
	Jun-21	Farmer support	Oilseeds, grains	Announced that farmers would receive subsidies as compensation for rising costs of fertilizers and diesel fuel. The measure would be aimed at helping to stabilize farmers' incomes, thereby helping to secure domestic staple crop production.
	Jun-21	Farmer support	Soybean, grains	Informed that, in Heilongjiang province, producer subsidies for maize, soybeans and rice would reach farmers by end-August, i.e. one month earlier than customary. For soybeans, the subsidy was set at CNY 248 per mu (USD 577 per ha), which compared to CNY 238 per mu (USD 554 per ha) in 2020.
	Jun-21	Market regulation	Staple commodities	Concerned about persistent firmness in local consumer prices, reaffirmed its commitment to strengthen the regulation and supervision of commodity markets with a view to stabilizing prices and ensuring adequate supplies of staple commodities, including edible oils.

COUNTRY	DATE	POLICY INSTRUMENT	PRODUCT	DESCRIPTION
China (mainland)	Jul-21	State reserves	Staple commodities	Announced the expansion of the state's grain storage capacity, as part of renewed efforts to enhance national grain security. China's Grain Reserves Corporation was expected to build 120 new storage facilities across 18 provinces.
	Jul-21 to Oct-21	Market regulation	Soybeans	With a view to stabilizing domestic supplies and market prices of soybeans, resumed the release of soybeans from state reserves through public auctions. Between July and mid-October 2021, auction sales totalled 904 000 tonnes of imported soybeans and 184 000 tonnes of domestically produced soybeans.
	Sep-21	Agricultural policy	Rapeseed	Committed to multiple measures to promote the cultivation of winter rapeseed on fallow fields in the south, including planting incentives for farmers, breeding of early-maturing varieties, improvement of drainage/irrigation infrastructure and processing technology.
Colombia	Apr-21	Bioenergy policies	Biodiesel	Raised the mandatory blending rate for biodiesel in regular transport diesel from 10 percent to 20 percent in most parts of the country, citing unused biodiesel production capacity and adequate domestic palm oil supplies.
Ecuador	Jul-21	Export policy	Vegetable oils, soybean meal	Announced the reduction, as of 1 October 2021, of the country's *ad valorem* import tariffs on selected agricultural goods, including vegetable oils (from 20 percent to 5 percent) and soybean meal (from 15 percent to nil).
Egypt	May-21	Food policies	Edible oils	Triggered by strong increases in the prices of imported vegetable oils, the Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade raised the price of edible oil sold under the public food distribution programme. Reportedly, national supplies and strategic reserves of edible oil continued to be adequate and would be monitored regularly.
European Union	May-21	Bioenergy policies	Biodiesel	Following the detection of cross-border fraud cases concerning sustainability requirements in biodiesel production, five European Union (EU) Member States called for the development of an EU-wide framework guaranteeing strict public supervision of biofuel production and use.
European Union, United States of America	Jun-21	Trade differences	Oilseed products	As part of talks aimed at resolving their 17-year-long aviation industry trade dispute, the two countries agreed to suspend – for 5 years – all retaliatory tariffs applied to each other's exports, including corrective import duties collected on selected oilcrop products.
European Union	Jul-21	Bioenergy policies	Aviation fuels	Published a proposal aimed at decarbonizing the EU's aviation sector, including provisions for fostering the production and uptake of sustainable aviation fuels (SAFs). Reportedly, feed and food crop-based biofuels would not qualify as SAFs for sustainability reasons, with the exception of fuels produced from waste lipids, such as used cooking oil and animal fats.
	Aug-21	Food standards	Oilseeds	Lowered, effective end-August 2021, the allowed maximum residue limits for lead and cadmium in selected food products, including oilseeds.
	Aug-21	GMO policies	Soybeans, rapeseed	Approved two new GM soybean varieties and one GM rapeseed variety and renewed authorization for a GM rapeseed variety for EU-wide food and feed use.
	Aug-21	Import policy (trade differences)	Biodiesel	Announced that the anti-dumping and countervailing duties on imports of US biodiesel introduced in 2009 would be extended until 2026, citing risks that the measure's removal would lead to a surge in imports at artificially low prices.
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), International Olive Council	Jul-21	Sector development measures	Olive oil	Signed a collaboration agreement to support more efficient and sustainable olive oil production across the globe by drawing on the two organizations' joint expertise.

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France	Jun-21	Pesticide regulation	Glyphosate	Committed to a gradual phase-out of glyphosate aimed at reducing by one-half the herbicide's use on the national territory by 2022. Meanwhile, received clearance from the European Commission regarding the introduction of a tax credit scheme for farmers who voluntarily stop using glyphosate, and set aside funds to support farmers while they adapt their agricultural practices and equipment.
Germany	Sep-21	Bioenergy policies	Biodiesel	Announced that the use of palm oil as biodiesel feedstock would be banned from 2023. At the same time, a quota for minimum use of waste materials for biofuel production would be introduced.
India	Apr-21	Food safety standards	Edible oils/fats	Modified the food safety standards for peanut butter, shea butter and Borneo tallow nut oil. Furthermore, confirmed that the 3 percent limit for industrial transfatty acids in oils and fats had entered into force on 1 April 2021 and would be lowered further to 2 percent in January 2022.
	May-21	Production support	Oilseeds	With a view to promoting domestic oilcrop cultivation, launched a programme for the distribution of high-yielding oilseed varieties to farmers in about one-third of the nation's administrative districts.
	Jun-21	Production support	Oilseeds	Confirmed the annual increase in the minimum support prices for all Kharif (summer) oilcrops for marketing year 2021/22, with a view to ensuring remunerative prices for growers.
	Jun-21	Import policy	Crude/refined palm oil	Concerned about persistently high edible oil prices in domestic markets, the Government i) lowered the *ad valorem* import tariff for crude palm oil by 5 percentage points (leading to an effective overall tax rate of 30.25 percent); and ii) removed import restrictions for refined palm oil, which would attract an effective duty of 41.25 percent. The tariff reduction and the import deregulation would remain in place for, respectively, 3 and 6 months.
	Jul-21 to Aug-21	Sector development measures	Oil-palm	Renewed its efforts to promote oil-palm cultivation in Telangana state, providing i) financial support to farmers setting up oil-palm plantations; and ii) supporting the establishment of nurseries and processing units. Also supported research into new varieties of groundnut with high oleic acid content and aflatoxin resistance.
	Aug-21	Production support	Oilseeds, oil-palm	As part of efforts to reduce the country's dependence on vegetable oil imports, launched an INR 110 billion (USD 1.48 billion) plan – the National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm – to enhance local oilseed and palm oil production and productivity. Reportedly, under the programme, farmers would be provided with high-quality seeds, farming tools, inputs, targeted infrastructure, extension and training. Specifically, India's area under oil-palm cultivation was estimated to expand to 1 million hectares (ha) by 2030 from the current 350 000 ha, due to crop-specific support measures, including price guarantee schemes.
	Aug-21 to Oct-21	Import policy	Vegetable oils	Reduced, effective 20 August to 30 September 2021, the basic import tax for crude and refined grades of soy and sunflower oil by 7.5 percentage points, in a bid to raise domestic supplies and control inflation in edible oil prices. On 11 September, lowered the base tax for crude soy and sunflower oil by a further 5 percentage points, while the tax on crude palm oil was reduced by 7.5 percentage points. Moreover, on 14 October, the base tax on crude palm, soy and sunflower oil was suspended all together, while the Agri Infrastructure Development Cess has been reduced by 12.5 percentage points for crude palm oil and 15 percentage points for crude soy and sunflower oil. As for refined vegetable oils, the base tax has been slashed by 15 percentage points. After the cuts, crude palm oil and crude soy and sunflower oil were subject to an overall *ad valorem* tariff of, respectively, 8.25 percent and 5.5 percent, while refined vegetable oils attracted a tariff of 19.25 percent, effective until 31 March 2022.

COUNTRY	DATE	POLICY INSTRUMENT	PRODUCT	DESCRIPTION
India	Aug-21 to Sep-21	Import policy	Soybean meal	Starting on 24 August, allowed imports of GM soybean meal in response to sharp increases in domestic meal prices, triggered by a surge in exports of locally produced GM-free soybean meal. Initially, India allowed the importation, until end October 2021, of 1.2 million tonnes of soymeal through two ports. Eventually, to facilitate import operations, three additional ports were opened and the import deadline was extended by 3 months.
	Oct-21	Market regulation	Oilseeds, vegetable oils	Imposed limits on private storage of edible oils and oilseeds in a bid to contain rising domestic prices, effective until 31 March 2022. The stock limits will be set by the respective states based on local market conditions.
Indonesia	May-21	Production support	Oil-palm	As part of efforts to raise productivity levels among small-scale oil-palm plantations, supported partnerships between selected oil-palm companies and cooperatives of small growers established to undertake replanting activities.
	Jun-21	Land governance	Oil-palm	Withdrew, in West Papua Province, oil-palm plantation licences spanning over 268 000 ha, after detecting administrative and legal irregularities by concerned concession holders. Furthermore, Indonesia's State Administrative Court upheld an earlier ruling determining that plantation data and maps about concession holders constituted public information and therefore had to be made freely available by government offices and related institutions.
	Jun-21 to Oct-21	Export policy	Palm oil	Mirroring the development of relevant benchmark prices, the variable tax applied to crude palm oil exports peaked in June 2021 at USD 183 per tonne. After downward corrections in July and August, the tax was raised again, standing at USD 166 per tonne in both September and October 2021.
	Jun-21 to Oct-21	Export policy	Palm oil	Revised the structure of Indonesia's palm oil export levy, in an effort to improve the competitiveness of the nation's palm oil industry. As of July 2021, once the per tonne market price for crude palm oil rises above USD 750 (as opposed to USD 650 before), a USD 55 per tonne levy kicks in – with USD 20 increments for every USD 50 rise in prices. The levy's top rate – applicable when crude palm oil prices exceed USD 1 000 per tonne – was set at USD 175 per tonne (i.e. USD 80 less than under the previous scheme). In line with prevailing historically high benchmark prices, the levy stood at its top rate from July to October 2021.
	Aug-21	Biofuel policies	Biodiesel	Indicated that the planned increase in the country's biodiesel blending mandate from 30 percent to 40 percent – earlier scheduled for mid-2021 – was likely to face further delays due to persistently high palm oil prices that lowered the profitability of palm-oil based biodiesel production.
	Sep-21	Production sustainability	Oil-palm	Opted not to extend a three-year moratorium on the issuance of new permits for oil-palm plantations that expired on 19 September 2021. Reportedly, existing laws would be used instead to deal with issues around sustainable palm oil production.
Kazakhstan	Aug-21	Export policy	Oilmeals, sunflower seed/oil	Introduced, effective 1 September 2021 until end-January 2022, export quotas for feed grains and oilmeals/cakes, in a bid to guarantee adequate supplies for the domestic livestock industry. Aggregate meal/cake exports were capped at 55 000 tonnes per month. In addition, for the month of September, export quotas of 7 500 tonnes and 16 000 tonnes were announced for, respectively, sunflower seed and sunflower oil.
Malaysia	Jun-21	COVID-19-related measures	Oil-palm	In June, a new nationwide COVID-19-related lockdown limited workforce capacity in palm oil mills and refineries to 60 percent, while harvesting and work in other open spaces were allowed to continue as normal. Government sources confirmed that the country's palm oil sector was strongly affected by labour shortages after prolonged travel restrictions hampered the movement of migrant labourers.

COUNTRY	DATE	POLICY INSTRUMENT	PRODUCT	DESCRIPTION
Malaysia	Jun-21	Bioenergy policies	Palm oil-based biodiesel	Announced that the nationwide introduction of B20 biodiesel (i.e. regular transport diesel blended with 20 percent of palm oil-based diesel) would only be completed towards end-2022. Delays in the programme's rollout were attributed to i) the outbreak of COVID-19 and related movement restrictions; ii) the prioritization of measures to help industries recover from the pandemic; and iii) the firmness of palm oil prices, which affected the oil's competitiveness as biodiesel feedstock.
	Jun-21 to Nov-21	Export policy	Palm oil	Throughout the period June–November 2021, kept the variable *ad valorem* tax on crude palm oil exports at 8 percent (i.e. the maximum rate envisaged under the taxation scheme), in line with persistently high benchmark prices.
	Jul-21	Labour policies	Plantation crops	Reiterated that challenges in addressing forced labour issues across domestic industries (including the plantation sector) would continue to receive special attention, adding that a national action plan on forced labour and child labour was scheduled for release by end-2021.
	Jul-21	Market regulation	Used cooking oil	Entrusted the Malaysian Palm Oil Board with the responsibility of regulating the collection and processing of used cooking oil, notably used palm oil.
	Aug-21	Production sustainability	Oil-palm	Expected the revision of the country's mandatory Malaysian Sustainable Palm Oil (MSPO) certification to be completed by end-2021 or early 2022. Reportedly, three separate standards would be released to cover, respectively, independent smallholders, organized smallholders and plantations, and palm oil mills.
New Zealand	Jun-21	Bioenergy policies	Biofuel	Agreed in principle to introduce, in 2023, nationwide biofuel consumption mandates to reduce GHG emissions from transport. Under the proposed mandates, fuel suppliers would be required to reduce the GHG emissions from transport fuels by a defined percentage each year. Biofuels would need to meet sustainability criteria to certify that they do not impact food production or indigenous biodiversity.
Pakistan	Jun-21	Market regulation	Edible oils	Held discussions with domestic edible oil and ghee manufacturers to ensure that recent declines in vegetable oil import prices would be reflected in local retail prices.
	Sep-21	Market regulation	Edible oils	Announced tax relief measures and direct subsidies aimed at protecting consumers from persistently high cooking oil and ghee prices.
Philippines	Jun-21	Bioenergy policies	Biodiesel	Launched a public consultation on new quality standards for diesel blends containing, respectively, 3 percent and 4 percent of coconut oil-based biodiesel – in view of the planned shift from the prevailing 2 percent blending mandate to higher admixture levels.
	Jun-21	Food safety standards	Edible oils/fats	Illustrated plans for the elimination, by 2023, of industrially produced transfatty acids (TFAs) from the country's food supply chain. Specifically, the production, import and distribution for commercial sale of industrially produced TFAs (as well as processed foods containing TFAs) would be banned.
Republic of Korea	Jul-21	Bioenergy policies	Biodiesel	Raised the mandatory blending rate for biodiesel in transport fuel from the current 3 percent to 3.5 percent, effective 1 July 2021. The rate was set to increase by a further 0.5 percentage points every 3 years, until it reaches 5 percent in 2030.
Russian Federation	Apr-21 to Sep-21	Market regulation	Sunflower oil	Subsidized, from mid-April to end-September 2021, the production and sale of sunflower oil by companies participating in a previously agreed voluntary price stabilization scheme.
	Jul-21	Export policy	Soybean	Lowered the recently introduced 30 percent *ad valorem* soybean export tax to 20 percent (but no less than USD 100 per tonne), in a bid not to impair marketing of the country's forthcoming soybean crop. The reduced rate came into effect on 1 July 2021 and was set to remain in place until August 2022.

COUNTRY	DATE	POLICY INSTRUMENT	PRODUCT	DESCRIPTION
Russian Federation	Aug-21	Market regulation	Sunflower oil	Informed that the caps on wholesale and retail prices for sunflower oil (introduced in December 2020 to stabilize staple food prices) would be lifted on 1 October 2021, based on anticipated improvements in the domestic supply situation.
	Sep-21 to Nov-21	Export policy	Sunflower oil	With a view to helping to stabilize domestic food price inflation, introduced a variable tax on sunflower oil exports. The tax took effect on 1 September 2021 and was set to remain in place for one year. Based on prevailing market prices, in September, October and November the tax stood at, respectively, USD 169.90 USD 227.20 and USD 194.50 per tonne.
Spain	Sep-21	Food standards	Olive oil	Updated the national standards for olive oil and olive pomace to improve quality and traceability along the country's olive oil value chain.
Sri Lanka	May-21	Agricultural policy, import policy	Oil-palm, palm oil	While maintaining its ban on the establishment of new oil-palm plantations and promoting the gradual replacement of existing plantations with alternative crops, the Government eased its import restrictions on palm oil by allowing the issuance of special import licences for palm olein.
	July-21	Production support	Coconut palm	With the aim of enhancing domestic coconut production, launched a programme to plant 4 million coconut saplings over one year and assist farmers in raising productivity levels in coconut cultivation.
United Republic of Tanzania	Aug-21	Sector development measures	Oilseeds	Renewed its efforts to promote domestic oilseed production (especially sunflower seed), with a view to reducing the country's dependence on edible oil imports. New initiatives focused on i) investments in quality seed research; and ii) government-backed contract farming, comprising the provision of improved seeds, fertilizer and extension services.
Turkey	Jun-21	Import policy	Sunflower oil, sunflower seed	Concerned about persistently high domestic food prices, lowered the *ad valorem* import tariff for sunflower oil to 10 percent – compared with the customary rate of 36 percent. Also informed that the duty exemption for sunflower seed – originally scheduled to expire on 30 June 2021 – would remain in place until further notice.
	Sep-21	Export policy	Olive oil	Lifted a temporary ban on olive oil exports introduced in March 2021, citing improvements in the domestic supply situation.
Uganda	May-21	Sector development measures	Oil-palm	As part of its National Palm Oil Project, supported the establishment of oil-palm plantations on Buvuma Island in Lake Victoria. The project enjoyed funding from the International Fund for Agricultural Development.
Ukraine	Apr-21	Import policy	Sunflower oil	Added a number of agricultural products, including sunflower oil, to the list of goods banned for import from the Russian Federation.
	Apr-21	Food labelling	Olive oil	To comply with the country's obligations under the Free Trade Agreement with the European Union, introduced new labelling requirements regarding the country/place of origin of selected food products, including extra virgin and virgin olive oil.
United States of America, Japan	Apr-21	Bilateral trade agreements	Oils/fats	The United States' exports of oils and fats to Japan started benefiting from a gradual reduction in tariffs, as the US-Japan Trade Agreement entered its third year of implementation.
United States of America	Jun-21	Bioenergy policies (COVID-19-related)	Biofuels	Allocated USD 700 million to biofuel producers as part of a wider package to help businesses and industries recover from losses incurred due to the COVID-19 pandemic.
	Jun-21	Bioenergy policies	Renewable diesel	Predicted 'renewable diesel' production in the United States to increase significantly through 2024, fuelled by increasingly strict renewable fuel legislation, a series of production incentives, and technological advances. (N.B. Obtained through a hydrogenation process, oil/fat-based 'renewable diesel' is chemically identical to petroleum-based diesel; it is valued for its versatility and flexibility in existing petroleum infrastructure and can be blended into regular diesel at any level.)

COUNTRY	DATE	POLICY INSTRUMENT	PRODUCT	DESCRIPTION
United States of America, European Union	Jun-21	Trade differences	Oilseed products	As part of talks aimed at resolving their 17-year-long aviation industry trade dispute, the two countries agreed to suspend – for 5 years – all retaliatory tariffs applied to each other's exports, including corrective import duties collected on selected oilcrop products.
United States of America	Aug-21	Biofuel policies	Biofuel	Announced, as part of its Higher Blends Infrastructure Incentive Program, a new round of grants totalling USD 26 million to help fuel distributors upgrade infrastructure equipment and expand the availability of higher-blend renewable biofuels across the country.
	Aug-21	Pesticide regulation	Chlorpyrifos	Banned the use of pesticide chlorpyrifos on food crops (including soy products) over health concerns. While the final rule took effect on 29 October 2021, tolerances for all commodities are set to expire on 28 February 2022.
	Sep-21	Trade differences	Biodiesel	The July 2020 decision by the Department of Commerce to retain the anti-dumping and countervailing duties applied to US imports of biodiesel from Argentina was upheld by a ruling of the United States Court of International Trade.
West Africa, United States of America	Apr-21	Export promotion	Palm oil	With support from the US Agency for International Development, a group of palm and palmkernel oil processing companies in West Africa started assisting smallholder farmers to enter the growing US market for organic palm oil.
World Trade Organization (WTO), Malaysia, European Union	May-21	Trade differences	Palm oil-based biodiesel	The WTO agreed to establish a new dispute panel at the request of Malaysia concerning certain EU measures on palm oil-based biofuel, which allegedly confer unfair benefits to EU domestic producers of rapeseed and other biofuel feedstock.
World Trade Organization (WTO), Indonesia, European Union	Jun-21	Trade differences	Palm oil-based biodiesel	The WTO dispute settlement panel established in July 2020 at the request of Indonesia to review certain EU measures related to palm oil and palm crop-based biofuels informed that it expected to issue its final report to the concerned parties not before the second quarter of 2022.
World Trade Organization (WTO), Canada, China (mainland)	Jul-21	Trade differences	Rapeseed	At the request of Canada, the WTO's dispute settlement body established a panel to examine measures in China affecting the import of rapeseed from Canada. The dispute concerns Chinese measures suspending rapeseed imports from two Canadian companies – following the alleged repeated detection of quarantine pests in shipments – and the imposition of enhanced inspection requirements for rapeseed imports from other Canadian companies.
Multiple countries	Apr-21 to May-21	Pesticide regulation	Selected pesticides	Japan and the European Union notified the WTO regarding the adoption of national permitted maximum residue levels for selected pesticides used on several crops, including soybeans.

* A detailed description of major policy developments from January 2011 onwards is available at:
https://www.fao.org/markets-and-trade/commodity-policy-archive/en/?groupANDcommodity=Oilseeds,%20oils%20and%20meals

MEAT: MAJOR POLICY DEVELOPMENTS MID-MAY 2021 TO MID-OCTOBER 2021*

COUNTRY	DATE	POLICY INSTRUMENT	PRODUCT	DESCRIPTION
Argentina	Jun-21	Export policy	Poultry meat	Announced the resumption of poultry meat shipments to the European Union (EU). Argentine National Service of Agri-Food Health and Quality had voluntarily halted shipments on 13 March 2021 following an EU audit.
	Jun-21	Government support	Bovine meat	Announced the *Plan ganadero* to boost cattle and bovine meat production, aiming to increase per capita consumption from the current 53 to 70 kg and raising exports to 2 million tonnes, by providing credit worth USD 100 million to local feedlots at an interest rate of 25 percent, including a 5 percent subsidy deduction.
	Jul-21	Government support	Poultry meat	Announced ARS 2 billion (USD 21 million) in subsidized loans for the poultry sector to improve productivity. These can be accessed through different mechanisms, depending on the nature of the business. Interest rates for loans have been set at 22 to 24 percent, below the annual rate of inflation.
	Sep-21	Export policy	Bovine meat	Announced the lifting of the cap on bovine meat exports at 50 percent of normal volumes, which the Government imposed under the national Decree 408/2021 on 22 June 2021. The removal of the cap allows exporters to begin shipments of bovine meat products derived from older cows, which are typically used for manufactured bovine meat, although the existing restrictions on exports of higher quality cuts remain in place. The Decree followed the suspension of bovine meat exports for 30 days on 19 May 2021.
Botswana	Jun-21	Import ban	Poultry meat	Banned imports of live poultry and poultry products from South Africa after outbreaks of the highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) virus in several provinces. In addition to the ban, the Government also cancelled all related import permits, except for the transport of fresh poultry products from other countries moving through South Africa.
Brazil	Aug-21	Trade protocol	Bovine meat	Accepted the new Export Certificate model for importing bovine meat and offal from the United States of America (USA).
	Sep-21	Export ban	Bovine meat	Suspended bovine meat exports to China following two cases of 'atypical' bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) found in two separate domestic meat plants. For the same reason, Egypt, Indonesia and the Islamic Republic of Iran banned bovine meat imports from Brazil. The Philippines and Saudi Arabia removed import bans within a short period of time, as the risk was considered negligible. The Russian Federation imposed bans on meat processing units in two affected Brazilian states: Mato Grasso and Minas Gerais.
Canada	May-21	Health certification	Bovine meat	Obtained negligible-country risk status for BSE from the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), as no BSE cases have been reported since 2015. This will help Canada in exploring new market access opportunities for bovine meat.
	Aug-21	Government support	All	Increased funding for the AgriRecovery Framework up to CAD 500 million (around USD 400 million) to address costs faced by farmers due to droughts and wildfires. This includes initial funding of CAD 100 million (around USD 80 million), announced on 6 August 2021. The funding covers direct assistance to affected livestock and agricultural producers to cover additional costs of obtaining livestock feed, transport and water.
China (mainland)	Jun-21	Price control	Pig meat	Launched a price monitoring system to mitigate against fluctuations in domestic pig meat prices through the National Development and Reform Commissions (NDRC). On 7 July 2021, the NDRC announced its intent to purchase frozen pig meat from the market, representing the second stage of NDRC's price control mechanism, setting a floor price for pig meat.

COUNTRY	DATE	POLICY INSTRUMENT	PRODUCT	DESCRIPTION
China (mainland)	Jul-21	Import ban	Live animals	Banned the import of cattle and cattle products from Lao People's Democratic Republic to prevent the spread of lumpy skin disease, first detected in April 2021.
	Sep-21	Market access	All	Authorized meat imports from 17 new US meat processing plants of pig, bovine and poultry meats, which is likely to boost US bovine meat exports to China due to the current ban on Brazil's bovine meat exports over BSE concerns and supply constraints from Argentina and Australia.
	Sep-21	Import ban	Bovine meat	Banned bovine meat imports from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (United Kingdom) of cattle under 30 months of age after a case of BSE. The same ban was lifted in 2018, after more than two decades.
China, Hong Kong SAR	Oct-21	Import ban	Poultry meat	Suspended poultry imports from the Russian Federation due to the detection of an HPAI outbreak. Similar bans have been in effect since May 2021 from some regions in Germany, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Poland, South Africa and Viet Nam for the same reason.
Dominican Republic	Oct-21	Government support	Pig meat	Launched a project worth DOP 72 million (around USD 1.3 million) to provide technical assistance and financing to small pig producers affected by African Swine Fever (ASF). The plan promotes restocking of other species of animals to provide a livelihood for producers until the authorities certify that restocking pigs is safe. Many countries implemented precautionary measures after the detection of ASF in the Dominican Republic at the end of July 2021, including increased inspections by Colombia and the banning of pig meat imports by Mexico and Taiwan province of China.
Ecuador	Jul-21	Import tariff	All	Issued a resolution lowering tariffs on 667 products, including 43 agricultural products. The resolution came into effect on 1 October 2021. The products with lowered tariffs include live bovine animals and their products, ranging from 5 to 20 percent.
Egypt	Jul-21	Food safety standards	Bovine meat	Issued a decree extending the Shelf-Life Requirements for Frozen Fish and Beef Liver until December 2021.
Ethiopia	Aug-21	Import tariff	All	Raised tariffs on meat and edible offal from 30 percent to 35 percent, as part of the effort to increase the competitiveness of domestic producers by imposing higher tariffs on locally produced products and lower tariffs on raw materials. The Government introduced the new policy while releasing a revised edition of the customs tariff book, covering more than 8 000 tariff line items.
European Union	Jun-21	Government support	All	Accepted the provisional deal agreed upon with the European Parliament on the key elements of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) reform, covering the period 2023–2027. The new policy emphasizes the social dimension of agriculture, including adequate employment conditions for workers and the adoption of 'greener farming practices,' which includes measures aimed at redistributing funds in favour of small and medium-sized farms. Under the agreement, member states will be required to redirect 10 percent of direct payments to benefit such farms.

COUNTRY	DATE	POLICY INSTRUMENT	PRODUCT	DESCRIPTION
India	Sep-21	Import policy	Poultry meat	Published a notification clarifying the date of bill of lading and the arrival of the consignment to Indian ports. The clarification refers to notification No. 25/2015-2020, authorizing the import of consignment of soybean meal and soy cake derived from genetically engineered soybeans. The importation of soybean meal and cakes is required, given that India's soybean production in 2021/2022 is estimated to be lower than its earlier assessment due to a negative impact from the erratic rainfall distribution this year. This measure aims to ensure adequate feed supplies for the poultry, livestock, dairy and aquaculture sectors.
Japan	Aug-21	Import ban lifted	Poultry meat	Lifted the ban on poultry and egg imports from Ukraine, which was imposed in December last year due to the spread of the HPAI outbreak in that country.
	Sep-21	Import ban lifted	All	Lifted a ban on pig meat imports from Belgium and Czechia, while also removing age-based restrictions on imports of Danish bovine meat.
Mexico	Jun-21	Tariff rate quota	All	Introduced a new tariff-free quota for meat suppliers from outside North America. The total quota was set at 30 000 tonnes of poultry meat (previously introduced on 23 June 2021), 7 000 tonnes of bovine meat and 10 000 tonnes of pig meat, available until 31 December 2021.
	Jul-21	Trade protocol	Live animals	Signed an animal health protocol with Belize to guarantee cattle market access to Mexico, which requires live cattle to be free from identified diseases and attestation of no contact with wild animal species known to be reservoirs for the diseases. Mexico previously signed similar protocols with Nicaragua and Guatemala, establishing disease-free regional certifications.
	Sep-21	Market access	Pig meat	Opened its market to pig meat from the United Kingdom for the first time.
Philippines	Jun-21	Tariff rate quota	Pig meat	Released guidelines for the Minimum Access Volume (MAV) or tariff-rate quota for pig meat, specifying the method of allocation of the additional volume of 200 000 metric tonnes (MT), authorized via Executive Order No. 133. Up to 70 percent of the additional MAV (i.e. 140 000 MT) was available from July to October 2021, with the remaining 30 percent (60 000 MT) eligible from November 2021 through January 2022. MAV Import Clearances are allocated on a first-come, first-served basis.
	Aug-21	Import ban lifted	Poultry meat	Resumed poultry meat imports from the Netherlands. The ban was imposed in January 2021 following outbreaks of HPAI in that country. A similar ban on poultry meat from Ukraine was lifted on 23 August 2021.
	Oct-21	Import ban	Bovine meat	Imposed a temporary ban on bovine meat from the United Kingdom over BSE concerns. The ban applies to cattle slaughtered after 31 August 2021.
Republic of Korea	Aug-21	Import ban lifted	Poultry meat	Lifted a temporary prohibition on imports of chicken meat and pet birds (birds other than poultry) from the Philippines. The prohibition was imposed in March 2020 due to an HPAI outbreak.
	Oct-21	Import ban lifted	Pig meat	Lifted a ban on pig meat imports from Belgium, which existed since September 2018 due to an ASF outbreak. Belgium was officially declared disease-free from ASF by the OIE on 21 December 2020.
Russian Federation	Sep-21	Import ban extended	All	Extended the foodstuffs embargo, including meat and meat products, up to December 2022. The embargo was initially imposed in August 2014 to products from Australia, Canada, the European Union, Norway and the United States of America. As of 13 August 2015, Albania, Iceland, Liechtenstein and Montenegro have been included in the list of these countries, as well as Ukraine from 11 January 2016. In December 2020, the Russian Federation extended the food embargo to the United Kingdom.
	Sep-21	Trade protocol	Bovine meat	Signed a protocol with China on terms for checks, quarantine and requirements for veterinary certificates to allow the access of Russian bovine meat to the Chinese market.
Saudi Arabia	Jun-21	Import ban	Poultry meat	Suspended poultry meat imports from three French provinces due to an HPAI outbreak, after a ban imposed two days before on Ukraine's largest poultry meat export facility for the same reason.

COUNTRY	DATE	POLICY INSTRUMENT	PRODUCT	DESCRIPTION
Saudi Arabia	Aug-21	Food safety standards	Poultry meat	Suspended implementation of a measure introduced in May 2021 that reduced the shelf-life of frozen chicken to three months from one year, as Brazil perceived this measure as trade protectionism and successfully appealed, together with other exporting nations, based on Codex Alimentarius and other internationally established norms.
South Africa	May-21	Export ban	Bovine meat	Confirmed an outbreak of the foot-and-mouth disease in cattle in KwaZulu-Natal Province. The Government negotiated agreements with trading partners to continue to trade in safe commodities, including heat-treated meat and dairy products, deboned and matured bovine meat and other derived products. However, Botswana and Eswatini announced trade restrictions.
	Aug-21	Import policy	Poultry meat	Renewed anti-dumping duties on bone-in chicken imports from Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom for additional five years. Duties were confirmed as first imposed in 2015 at 73.33, 22.81 and 30.09 percent, respectively. Earlier this year, the South African poultry association applied anti-dumping duties on imported poultry meat from five countries, including Brazil and four European Union nations, namely Denmark, Ireland, Poland and Spain, with the outcome expected during the first quarter of 2022 after the conclusion of an investigation process.
Turkey	May-21	Government support	All	Announced that the Turkish Grain Board would provide corn and barley for livestock producers at subsidized prices to offset the increase in feed prices and the decline in profit margins for meat and milk producers.
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Jun-21	Trade agreement	All	Agreed to allow tariff-free imports of all Australian agrifood products within 15 years. Under the proposal, tariffs will be eliminated as the deal comes into force, but tariff rate quotas and safeguard volumes will continue to apply for periods ranging between 5 and 15 years for the most sensitive products, notably bovine meat, sheep meat, sugar and cheese.
	Oct-21	State market intervention	Pig meat	Announced that it would fund a private storage aid scheme to enable meat processors to store slaughtered pigs for between three and six months, to allow them to be preserved and processed at a later date. The plan also includes measures to allow up to 800 pig butchers to apply for work visas for up to 6 months. As a further measure, the two meat levy bodies, the Agriculture and Horticulture Development Board and Quality Meat Scotland, announced payment holidays for levy payers in the pig sector for November 2021.
Ukraine	Jul-21	Government support	Live animals	Announced the reinstatement of the value added tax (VAT) rate from 14 percent to 20 percent for imports into the territory for certain types of agricultural products, including live animals. The aim is to reduce the risks from higher food prices and create equal conditions for agricultural producers and the processing industry.
United States of America	Oct-21	Market access	Poultry meat	Authorized poultry meat imports from Poland following a series of audits to ensure that the country's poultry inspection system matches US requirements.
Viet Nam	Jun-21	Import ban	Live animals	Suspended live pig imports from Thailand after ASF was detected in a batch of imported hogs in May 2021.
	Oct-21	Trade protocol	Pig meat	Agreed to a zoning arrangement with Canada to allow for safe trade of swine products to continue from disease-free zones in Canada in the event of an ASF outbreak.

* 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
** From 31 January 2020: EU 27

DAIRY: MAJOR POLICY DEVELOPMENTS MID-MAY 2021 TO MID-OCTOBER 2021*

COUNTRY	DATE	POLICY INSTRUMENT	PRODUCT	DESCRIPTION
Algeria	Sep-21	Import ban	Dairy products	Announced import ban on several animal-derived food products, including yoghurt, ice cream and dessert cream.
Brazil	Jun-21	Trade agreement	Dairy products	Published the approved sanitary and phytosanitary requirements to export milk, dairy and other agricultural products to Mexico.
China (mainland)	Sep-21	Import tariff	Dairy products	Announced the extension of Section 301 tariff exclusions for 11 US agricultural products, including whey for feed and alfalfa, on the First Exclusion List for another year. The products subject to this tariff exclusion are part of a list of 81 commodities that had their Section 301 retaliatory tariff extended through 16 April 2022.
Ethiopia	Aug-21	Import tariff	Dairy products	Raised import tariff on butter, cheese and yoghurt from 30 percent to 35 percent, while for powder milk, import duty was lowered from 20 percent to 5 percent. The policy aimed to increase domestic producers' competitiveness by increasing tariffs on products that are produced locally and lowering tariffs on raw materials. The Government introduced the new policy while releasing a revised edition of the customs tariff book, covering more than 8 000 tariff line items.
Indonesia	Jun-21	Import tariff	Dairy products	Exempted import duties for several dairy products, including butter, cheese, milk, cream and whey, from 22 June 2021 until 31 December 2021. The duty exemption aimed to provide relief to industrial sectors or services affected by the COVID-19-related market restrictions, which use imported goods and materials.
Japan	Jul-21	Government support	Dairy products	Announced the Milk for Further Processing Stabilization Program (Narashi program), which triggers subsidies for eligible milk traded during the Japanese fiscal year 2020 (April–March). The Government activated the programme in 14 years and targets subsidizing 3.2 million tonnes at USD 0.007 per kg from 1 September 2021. The aim is to cover the price differential between fresh milk and milk for further processing, which arose when demand fell due to the closure of schools and restaurants during the COVID-19 pandemic.
Philippines	May-21	Government support	Dairy products	Signed a five-year partnership with the private sector to develop the dairy industry through the Dairy Training and Development Program. The aim is to improve milk quality, raise cow productivity and farmers' market access.
Russian Federation	Sep-21	Import ban	Dairy products	Extended the foodstuffs embargo against products from countries that applied economic sanctions against the Russian Federation, including milk and dairy products, until December 2022. The embargo was first introduced in 2014.
Switzerland	Jun-21	Tariff rate quota	Dairy products	Raised the tariff quota for butter at preferential tariff by 1 000 tonnes for the year 2021.
Turkey	May-21	Government support	Dairy products	Announced that the Turkish Grain Board would provide barley at subsidized prices (TRY 1 950 per tonne, USD 233 per tonne) for livestock producers to compensate for the decline in profit margins for meat and milk producers due to the increase in feed prices.
Ukraine	Oct-21	Government support	Dairy products	Announced the reinstatement of the value added tax (VAT) rate from 14 percent to 20 percent for imports into the territory for certain types of agricultural products, including whole milk powder and live animals. The aim is to reduce the risks from higher food prices and create equal conditions for agricultural producers and the processing industry.

COUNTRY	DATE	POLICY INSTRUMENT	PRODUCT	DESCRIPTION
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Jun-21	Trade agreement	Dairy products	Announced the agreement to allow tariff-free imports of all Australian agrifood products within 15 years. The objective is to eliminate tariffs for most products, but with tariff rate quotas and safeguard measures for periods ranging between 5 and 15 years for the most sensitive products, notably butter, cheese and some meat products.

* 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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NOTES

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.
- 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.
- '-' 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** and **meat 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 inclusion of a country in the LIFDCs group is based on three criteria: 1) the level of the annual per capita gross national income (GNI); 2) the net food trade position; and 3) self-exclusion (when countries that meet the first two criteria request to be excluded from the category). The current list of LIFDCs (updated in June 2021) includes 47 countries, four less than the previous list. Three countries graduated out of the list based on income criterion - Djibouti, Solomon Islands and Viet Nam, and one country, India, graduated based on the food import criterion. For full details see: www.fao.org/countryprofiles/lifdc.
The LDCs group currently includes 46 countries with low income, low levels of human assets and highly vulnerable to economic and environmental shocks.

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		
	2017-2019 average	2020 *estim.*	2021 *f'cast*	17/18-19/20 average	2020/21 *estim.*	2021/22 *f'cast*	17/18-19/20 average	2020/21 *estim.*	2021/22 *f'cast*
	million tonnes								
ASIA	**1 190.0**	**1 227.0**	**1 226.0**	**215.3**	**264.6**	**264.4**	**60.5**	**68.6**	**69.7**
Bangladesh	40.3	42.4	43.8	8.2	11.6	9.7	0.0	0.2	0.2
China	547.5	550.7	567.3	29.9	70.2	65.0	3.1	2.8	3.0
India	262.6	281.3	282.5	0.8	-	0.2	13.5	26.4	26.2
Indonesia	58.3	57.5	58.1	12.9	11.8	12.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	20.7	20.8	14.3	13.8	15.0	19.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Iraq	4.3	8.6	5.6	5.0	2.7	3.8	-	-	-
Japan	8.6	8.5	8.3	24.2	24.0	23.7	0.3	0.3	0.3
Kazakhstan	18.7	19.6	17.3	0.7	0.7	0.9	9.5	9.3	8.6
Myanmar	18.4	18.2	17.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	3.7	3.2	3.4
Pakistan	40.1	42.4	44.0	0.2	3.8	2.7	4.8	4.0	4.6
Philippines	20.3	21.0	21.0	9.6	9.2	9.4	0.0	0.1	0.1
Republic of Korea	4.1	3.7	4.1	15.0	16.2	16.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Saudi Arabia	0.4	0.7	0.9	15.8	14.7	14.6	-	-	-
Thailand	25.6	24.8	25.9	4.6	6.6	6.4	8.3	6.1	7.8
Turkey	34.6	36.7	31.3	13.0	11.0	14.8	5.3	4.8	4.6
Viet Nam	33.1	32.4	32.7	14.5	18.5	15.8	7.2	7.1	6.4
AFRICA	**196.2**	**202.5**	**211.7**	**92.9**	**98.4**	**99.2**	**6.6**	**7.4**	**7.4**
Algeria	5.2	5.6	3.5	12.9	13.3	13.5	-	-	-
Egypt	21.3	22.0	21.8	23.1	22.6	23.4	0.6	0.4	0.2
Ethiopia	28.0	30.1	30.0	1.9	2.1	2.2	1.3	1.4	1.4
Morocco	8.5	3.3	10.5	7.5	9.4	7.6	0.1	-	-
Nigeria	26.3	25.9	26.4	7.5	8.9	9.2	-	-	-
South Africa	16.4	18.9	19.7	3.1	2.5	2.8	2.0	2.7	2.9
Sudan	7.1	8.0	7.6	2.2	2.4	2.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	**43.0**	**42.6**	**42.7**	**35.9**	**36.9**	**37.3**	**2.2**	**1.3**	**1.6**
Mexico	36.5	36.2	36.2	23.0	23.4	23.6	2.0	1.1	1.4
SOUTH AMERICA	**214.2**	**232.9**	**224.7**	**32.5**	**33.3**	**34.5**	**86.1**	**90.6**	**90.5**
Argentina	76.9	83.9	89.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	47.8	48.3	57.1
Brazil	109.0	120.1	106.8	9.5	9.5	10.4	33.2	36.5	27.1
Chile	3.3	2.8	3.0	3.7	4.2	4.2	0.1	0.1	-
Colombia	3.2	3.4	3.4	8.0	8.2	8.4	-	-	-
Peru	4.2	4.2	4.4	6.1	6.3	6.3	0.1	-	0.1
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	1.7	1.0	1.2	2.8	2.6	2.6	-	-	-
NORTHERN AMERICA	**489.9**	**495.2**	**494.6**	**10.3**	**9.2**	**10.9**	**114.8**	**142.6**	**121.3**
Canada	58.9	64.9	46.5	2.7	2.6	3.7	29.0	35.3	19.1
United States of America	430.9	430.2	448.1	7.6	6.6	7.1	85.8	107.3	102.3
EUROPE	**521.0**	**521.6**	**543.5**	**33.3**	**31.9**	**29.7**	**137.4**	**138.8**	**155.8**
European Union	309.3	282.2	294.2	28.7	22.2	21.3	37.7	39.0	44.3
Russian Federation	119.3	129.8	117.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	46.6	49.2	44.2
Ukraine	68.3	64.6	80.8	0.1	0.2	0.2	48.8	44.4	59.0
OCEANIA	**31.4**	**50.2**	**50.2**	**2.2**	**2.3**	**2.1**	**17.2**	**27.4**	**31.7**
Australia	30.3	49.1	49.1	0.4	0.5	0.3	17.2	27.4	31.7
WORLD	**2 685.7**	**2 771.9**	**2 793.3**	**422.3**	**476.6**	**478.1**	**424.6**	**476.6**	**478.1**
LIFDC	183.1	196.7	194.3	56.7	63.4	63.2	4.2	4.6	4.5
LDC	184.1	195.6	196.5	40.2	45.8	45.9	9.6	9.2	9.8

APPENDIX TABLE 1(B): **CEREAL STATISTICS**

	Total Utilization			Stocks ending in			Per caput food use		
	17/18-19/20 average	2020/21 estim.	2021/22 f'cast	2018-2020 average	2021 estim.	2022 f'cast	17/18-19/20 average	2020/21 estim.	2021/22 f'cast
	million tonnes						Kg/year		
ASIA	**1 341.6**	**1 400.6**	**1 424.4**	**548.4**	**573.9**	**570.6**	**157.0**	**157.9**	**158.4**
Bangladesh	49.0	52.7	53.7	9.0	8.0	8.7	218.6	223.4	226.1
China	578.4	611.3	623.3	389.8	390.5	394.7	153.5	153.8	154.2
India	242.0	250.9	257.6	52.4	67.0	67.0	146.4	147.8	148.6
Indonesia	71.2	70.2	70.0	10.2	7.9	7.6	182.0	179.7	177.8
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	34.4	35.1	35.4	9.8	11.3	10.5	206.5	207.7	206.6
Iraq	9.1	10.3	10.5	0.9	2.6	1.5	192.2	192.2	193.1
Japan	32.6	31.2	32.3	6.7	7.5	7.3	92.9	88.9	89.9
Kazakhstan	10.2	10.1	10.2	3.9	4.8	4.2	158.0	158.9	158.9
Myanmar	15.3	15.6	15.2	3.5	3.2	2.9	200.1	204.4	204.9
Pakistan	36.8	39.8	40.5	3.6	4.2	5.6	141.0	145.5	145.7
Philippines	29.4	29.8	30.4	4.7	4.4	4.4	160.7	163.7	165.2
Republic of Korea	19.1	19.4	19.9	3.1	3.0	3.3	125.8	122.3	120.4
Saudi Arabia	16.8	15.6	15.5	5.3	4.6	4.4	138.7	136.9	136.8
Thailand	21.5	24.5	24.5	8.0	10.4	10.3	118.4	122.5	122.2
Turkey	40.7	42.8	43.7	7.9	10.5	8.3	238.6	242.3	243.5
Viet Nam	41.0	42.4	41.9	5.6	5.1	5.4	177.4	172.6	172.4
AFRICA	**281.7**	**292.4**	**300.9**	**60.8**	**58.4**	**60.1**	**154.4**	**154.9**	**156.4**
Algeria	17.7	18.6	18.3	6.3	7.1	5.7	227.0	226.6	226.9
Egypt	44.4	44.9	45.2	5.8	4.5	4.2	274.7	274.0	274.7
Ethiopia	27.8	30.6	31.1	6.4	7.4	7.2	192.3	202.5	203.9
Morocco	15.9	14.9	15.9	6.6	3.6	5.7	239.0	239.7	239.8
Nigeria	34.3	34.2	35.2	2.6	1.8	2.0	133.0	128.5	131.7
South Africa	17.1	17.5	18.5	3.8	3.9	4.8	163.5	161.7	162.2
Sudan	9.3	10.0	10.0	3.2	3.4	3.1	185.1	194.4	191.6
CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	**76.9**	**78.4**	**79.6**	**10.2**	**9.1**	**8.0**	**160.9**	**161.1**	**161.0**
Mexico	57.4	58.5	59.2	7.6	6.7	6.2	193.7	194.2	194.3
SOUTH AMERICA	**160.6**	**172.8**	**180.3**	**39.8**	**37.6**	**35.5**	**114.4**	**113.4**	**114.2**
Argentina	30.7	34.2	35.7	12.5	11.4	10.4	121.0	121.7	121.9
Brazil	84.4	91.5	97.0	17.7	16.7	16.8	113.3	110.8	111.6
Chile	6.9	7.0	7.2	0.7	0.6	0.6	144.9	146.4	146.7
Colombia	10.8	12.0	12.1	1.2	1.5	1.0	88.5	91.0	92.0
Peru	10.2	10.6	10.9	0.9	1.0	0.8	149.3	150.6	150.1
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	4.5	3.7	3.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	103.5	99.5	103.1
NORTHERN AMERICA	**390.8**	**385.2**	**390.6**	**97.0**	**67.8**	**64.3**	**110.1**	**110.4**	**110.4**
Canada	33.5	33.8	33.6	10.0	9.3	6.8	96.0	96.5	96.6
United States of America	357.4	351.3	356.9	86.9	58.5	57.6	111.7	112.0	112.0
EUROPE	**416.9**	**415.4**	**416.7**	**76.0**	**71.4**	**71.9**	**132.6**	**133.5**	**133.8**
European Union	297.5	270.0	270.7	42.8	34.3	34.5	133.1	136.6	137.0
Russian Federation	75.8	77.3	78.7	17.6	17.6	12.4	125.6	125.4	125.4
Ukraine	20.9	20.3	20.3	6.7	4.9	6.6	144.2	144.7	144.9
OCEANIA	**19.3**	**18.6**	**19.0**	**7.4**	**7.4**	**8.8**	**96.3**	**98.0**	**97.8**
Australia	16.5	15.6	16.2	6.6	6.7	8.2	104.0	105.9	105.6
WORLD	**2 687.9**	**2 763.4**	**2 811.6**	**839.5**	**825.4**	**819.2**	**149.3**	**150.1**	**150.8**
LIFDC	234.0	250.2	257.0	54.0	58.6	55.5	155.7	157.9	159.6
LDC	214.7	228.7	233.5	46.7	47.9	48.1	159.1	161.6	162.5

APPENDIX TABLE 2(A): **WHEAT STATISTICS**

	Production			Imports			Exports		
	2017-2019 average	2020 estim.	2021 f'cast	17/18-19/20 average	2020/21 estim.	2021/22 f'cast	17/18-19/20 average	2020/21 estim.	2021/22 f'cast
	million tonnes								
ASIA	**332.0**	**347.0**	**338.0**	**90.2**	**99.5**	**104.4**	**16.4**	**18.3**	**18.7**
Bangladesh	1.1	1.0	1.3	6.1	7.0	7.0	-	-	-
China	133.1	134.3	137.1	6.4	12.6	11.4	0.5	0.2	0.2
China (mainland)	133.1	134.2	137.1	4.5	10.8	9.5	0.4	0.1	0.2
Taiwan Province of China	-	-	-	1.4	1.3	1.4	-	-	-
India	100.7	107.9	109.5	0.4	-	-	0.5	3.6	4.8
Indonesia	-	-	-	10.9	10.4	10.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	14.3	14.0	9.0	0.9	2.2	6.0	0.2	-	-
Iraq	3.2	6.2	4.5	3.2	1.0	2.0	-	-	-
Japan	0.9	0.9	0.9	5.6	5.6	5.5	0.2	0.2	0.2
Kazakhstan	13.4	14.3	12.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	7.8	8.1	7.5
Pakistan	25.4	25.2	27.3	-	3.6	2.5	0.6	-	-
Philippines	-	-	-	6.4	6.0	6.2	-	-	-
Republic of Korea	-	-	-	3.9	3.7	4.0	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	0.2	0.4	0.6	3.2	3.0	3.1	-	-	-
Thailand	-	-	-	3.2	3.3	3.2	-	-	-
Turkey	20.2	20.5	17.7	8.2	8.1	10.0	4.6	4.3	4.0
AFRICA	**27.6**	**26.3**	**29.8**	**49.9**	**52.7**	**52.2**	**0.9**	**0.9**	**0.6**
Algeria	3.4	3.8	2.5	7.6	7.7	7.5	-	-	-
Egypt	8.6	9.0	9.0	12.5	12.1	13.0	0.5	0.4	0.2
Ethiopia	4.9	5.8	5.8	1.3	1.3	1.3	-	-	-
Morocco	6.2	2.6	7.5	4.2	5.4	4.5	0.1	-	-
Nigeria	0.1	0.1	0.1	5.1	6.2	6.3	-	-	-
South Africa	1.6	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tunisia	1.2	1.0	1.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	-	-	-
CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	**3.2**	**3.0**	**3.3**	**9.2**	**9.2**	**9.2**	**1.0**	**0.7**	**0.6**
Cuba	-	-	-	0.7	0.7	0.7	-	-	-
Mexico	3.2	3.0	3.3	5.2	5.0	5.0	0.9	0.5	0.5
SOUTH AMERICA	**27.8**	**27.9**	**31.2**	**14.8**	**14.5**	**14.3**	**14.4**	**11.4**	**16.0**
Argentina	19.3	17.6	19.2	-	-	-	13.4	9.6	14.0
Brazil	5.0	6.2	8.2	7.1	6.3	6.0	0.4	0.9	1.0
Chile	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.3	-	-	-
Colombia	-	-	-	1.9	1.9	2.0	-	-	-
Peru	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	-	-	-
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	-	-	-	0.9	0.8	0.9	-	-	-
NORTHERN AMERICA	**82.3**	**84.9**	**66.5**	**3.7**	**2.8**	**3.8**	**48.4**	**54.2**	**40.0**
Canada	31.8	35.2	21.7	0.2	0.1	0.2	23.2	27.7	15.5
United States of America	50.4	49.8	44.8	3.6	2.7	3.6	25.2	26.5	24.5
EUROPE	**260.1**	**253.6**	**268.5**	**7.4**	**9.1**	**7.4**	**84.0**	**84.1**	**93.4**
European Union	148.6	125.3	138.8	5.1	4.6	3.8	27.4	27.6	33.5
Russian Federation	77.5	85.9	75.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	36.9	38.3	35.0
Ukraine	26.4	24.9	31.5	-	0.1	-	18.2	16.8	22.3
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	-	9.7	14.5	-	2.4	1.5	-	0.2	0.8
OCEANIA	**18.1**	**33.8**	**33.1**	**1.1**	**1.2**	**0.9**	**11.8**	**19.5**	**23.0**
Australia	17.7	33.3	32.6	0.1	0.3	0.1	11.8	19.5	23.0
WORLD	**751.1**	**776.5**	**770.4**	**176.5**	**189.0**	**192.3**	**176.8**	**189.0**	**192.3**
LIFDC	22.8	26.3	22.0	34.0	36.2	36.5	0.7	0.8	0.7
LDC	13.6	15.7	14.2	23.7	25.7	26.1	0.1	0.2	0.1

APPENDIX TABLE 2(B): **WHEAT STATISTICS**

	Total Utilization			Stocks ending in			Per caput food use		
	17/18-19/20 average	2020/21 estim.	2021/22 f'cast	2018-2020 average	2021 estim.	2022 f'cast	17/18-19/20 average	2020/21 estim.	2021/22 f'cast
	million tonnes						(Kg/year)		
ASIA	**393.8**	**416.0**	**423.8**	**183.4**	**207.2**	**208.0**	**66.1**	**66.7**	**67.1**
Bangladesh	7.3	8.0	8.2	2.0	1.8	1.9	34.0	35.2	35.6
China	128.7	142.7	144.7	118.2	130.8	134.4	64.6	64.9	65.3
China (mainland)	126.9	140.9	142.8	117.7	130.4	133.9	65.0	65.2	65.6
Taiwan Province of China	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	45.6	45.6	45.5
India	97.9	101.1	104.5	19.8	26.0	26.5	60.1	60.7	60.9
Indonesia	11.1	10.1	10.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	26.0	26.5	26.5
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	15.5	16.0	16.2	6.5	7.2	6.9	168.3	169.1	169.4
Iraq	6.3	6.6	6.8	0.5	1.3	1.0	152.5	152.9	153.0
Japan	6.3	6.1	6.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	40.5	39.1	40.5
Kazakhstan	6.5	6.2	6.3	3.5	3.9	3.4	142.8	142.6	142.7
Pakistan	25.8	27.0	27.7	2.3	2.2	4.0	117.7	117.9	118.3
Philippines	6.1	6.0	6.2	1.4	1.3	1.3	23.9	24.7	25.0
Republic of Korea	3.7	3.9	4.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	47.7	47.7	47.7
Saudi Arabia	3.6	3.7	3.7	2.6	2.1	2.0	98.1	97.9	97.9
Thailand	3.1	3.5	3.4	1.8	1.6	1.4	16.6	17.0	16.7
Turkey	22.6	24.2	24.8	5.5	7.3	6.2	210.0	213.4	214.6
AFRICA	**77.4**	**79.4**	**81.1**	**19.9**	**16.0**	**15.9**	**51.6**	**51.3**	**51.5**
Algeria	10.9	11.2	11.0	4.3	4.9	3.9	208.7	208.9	209.3
Egypt	21.1	21.6	21.9	3.3	2.0	1.9	188.4	189.0	189.0
Ethiopia	6.3	7.0	7.1	0.8	0.9	0.9	47.3	50.3	49.9
Morocco	10.6	10.0	10.3	5.0	2.0	3.7	207.0	207.1	207.5
Nigeria	5.2	5.6	6.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	24.4	25.0	26.1
South Africa	3.3	3.5	3.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	56.2	56.0	55.8
Tunisia	3.1	3.1	3.0	0.5	0.4	0.6	211.1	211.1	211.5
CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	**11.5**	**11.4**	**11.8**	**1.8**	**1.5**	**1.9**	**44.3**	**44.5**	**44.4**
Cuba	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.1	-	-	55.9	56.2	56.2
Mexico	7.5	7.3	7.7	1.2	1.0	1.5	50.7	50.8	50.7
SOUTH AMERICA	**29.0**	**29.2**	**30.4**	**6.1**	**6.9**	**7.1**	**57.6**	**57.2**	**57.5**
Argentina	6.2	6.4	6.8	2.3	3.2	2.6	103.1	103.1	103.1
Brazil	12.2	12.0	12.4	1.9	0.9	1.7	54.3	53.6	53.7
Chile	2.6	2.5	2.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	108.3	108.5	108.6
Colombia	2.0	1.9	1.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	34.7	34.8	35.0
Peru	2.2	2.4	2.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	60.0	60.2	59.5
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	30.6	27.5	30.7
NORTHERN AMERICA	**38.8**	**39.2**	**39.7**	**35.1**	**28.7**	**19.7**	**82.4**	**82.3**	**82.9**
Canada	8.9	8.7	8.1	6.0	5.7	4.0	80.9	80.8	80.8
United States of America	29.9	30.5	31.6	29.1	23.0	15.8	82.6	82.5	83.2
EUROPE	**186.3**	**177.1**	**182.5**	**30.3**	**24.5**	**24.4**	**106.8**	**106.4**	**106.6**
European Union	125.7	103.8	108.0	15.9	9.6	10.5	108.4	109.7	110.0
Russian Federation	43.5	43.7	43.7	10.4	10.6	7.2	99.5	99.3	99.3
Ukraine	8.8	8.5	8.4	1.6	0.3	1.1	112.4	112.5	112.5
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	-	13.1	14.5	-	1.2	2.0	-	96.7	95.4
OCEANIA	**10.2**	**9.8**	**9.5**	**4.0**	**3.6**	**5.1**	**69.6**	**69.5**	**68.7**
Australia	8.8	8.3	8.2	3.5	3.1	4.6	83.5	83.5	82.6
WORLD	**746.9**	**761.9**	**778.8**	**280.5**	**288.5**	**282.1**	**67.4**	**67.5**	**67.7**
LIFDC	56.2	59.2	60.4	15.4	17.3	14.6	39.8	39.8	40.0
LDC	38.0	40.0	41.2	9.6	10.4	9.3	32.0	32.2	32.4

APPENDIX TABLE 3(A): **COARSE GRAIN STATISTICS**

	Production			Imports			Exports		
	2017-2019 average	2020 estim.	2021 f'cast	17/18-19/20 average	2020/21 estim.	2021/22 f'cast	17/18-19/20 average	2020/21 estim.	2021/22 f'cast
	million tonnes								
ASIA	**405.1**	**420.5**	**423.1**	**104.6**	**143.1**	**139.0**	**6.0**	**8.8**	**7.9**
China	268.2	270.1	282.3	19.2	53.1	49.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
China (mainland)	268.0	269.9	282.2	14.6	48.5	44.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
Taiwan Province of China	0.2	0.2	0.2	4.6	4.5	4.7	-	-	-
India	45.9	51.2	49.0	0.3	-	0.2	0.9	3.9	3.3
Indonesia	21.6	22.5	22.7	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.1	-	-
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	4.1	4.3	3.3	11.6	11.9	11.7	-	-	-
Japan	0.2	0.2	0.2	18.0	17.6	17.6	-	-	-
Malaysia	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.8	3.8	3.9	-	-	-
Pakistan	7.4	8.7	8.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	-	-
Philippines	7.9	8.1	8.0	0.6	0.7	0.6	-	-	-
Republic of Korea	0.2	0.2	0.2	10.8	12.1	12.1	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	0.3	0.3	0.3	11.2	10.4	10.0	-	-	-
Thailand	4.9	5.0	5.0	1.0	3.0	2.9	0.1	-	-
Turkey	13.9	15.6	13.0	4.6	2.7	4.5	0.7	0.4	0.6
Viet Nam	4.9	4.6	4.5	10.2	13.2	11.6	0.3	0.7	0.5
AFRICA	**145.4**	**150.5**	**156.4**	**26.8**	**28.5**	**27.2**	**5.1**	**6.0**	**6.4**
Algeria	1.7	1.8	1.0	5.2	5.4	5.8	-	-	-
Egypt	8.8	8.5	8.5	10.2	10.2	10.0	-	-	-
Ethiopia	23.0	24.2	24.1	-	-	-	1.3	1.4	1.4
Morocco	2.3	0.7	2.9	3.2	3.9	3.0	-	-	-
Nigeria	21.2	21.0	21.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	-	-	-
South Africa	14.7	16.8	17.6	0.4	-	0.1	1.9	2.6	2.8
Sudan	6.4	7.1	6.9	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
United Republic of Tanzania	7.3	7.4	7.6	-	-	-	0.4	0.3	0.3
CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	**37.9**	**37.8**	**37.6**	**24.3**	**25.3**	**25.5**	**1.1**	**0.6**	**0.9**
Mexico	33.0	33.1	32.7	17.1	17.7	17.8	1.1	0.6	0.9
SOUTH AMERICA	**169.6**	**188.1**	**176.2**	**15.7**	**16.8**	**18.0**	**68.0**	**76.0**	**70.7**
Argentina	56.8	65.5	69.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	34.0	38.3	42.8
Brazil	96.2	106.3	90.7	1.7	2.4	3.6	31.7	34.9	25.0
Chile	1.9	1.4	1.6	2.3	2.7	2.8	0.1	-	-
Colombia	1.4	1.4	1.4	5.9	6.2	6.2	-	-	-
Peru	1.8	1.7	1.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	-	-	-
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	1.3	0.6	0.7	1.3	1.1	1.0	-	-	-
NORTHERN AMERICA	**401.4**	**403.0**	**422.0**	**5.1**	**4.8**	**5.5**	**63.4**	**85.4**	**78.5**
Canada	27.1	29.8	24.8	2.2	2.1	3.1	5.8	7.6	3.6
United States of America	374.3	373.3	397.2	3.0	2.8	2.4	57.6	77.8	74.9
EUROPE	**258.5**	**265.5**	**272.6**	**23.1**	**19.8**	**19.0**	**52.9**	**54.1**	**61.7**
European Union	159.0	155.2	153.8	21.6	15.7	15.5	9.9	10.8	10.3
Russian Federation	41.1	43.1	41.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	9.6	10.7	9.0
Serbia	6.7	8.6	8.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.2	3.3	3.1
Ukraine	41.9	39.7	49.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	30.5	27.6	36.7
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	-	9.3	8.6	-	3.0	2.3	-	1.5	1.5
OCEANIA	**12.9**	**16.3**	**16.8**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**5.2**	**7.8**	**8.5**
Australia	12.4	15.7	16.2	-	-	-	5.2	7.8	8.5
WORLD	**1 430.9**	**1 481.7**	**1 504.7**	**199.8**	**238.6**	**234.5**	**201.7**	**238.6**	**234.5**
LIFDC	104.0	110.7	112.5	8.0	9.8	9.0	3.0	3.4	3.3
LDC	93.8	99.8	102.1	5.0	6.5	6.5	5.0	5.1	5.4

APPENDIX TABLE 3(B): **COARSE GRAIN STATISTICS**

	Total Utilization			Stocks ending in			Per caput food use		
	17/18-19/20 average	2020/21 estim.	2021/22 f'cast	2018-2020 average	2021 estim.	2022 f'cast	17/18-19/20 average	2020/21 estim.	2021/22 f'cast
	million tonnes						Kg/year		
ASIA	**517.2**	**546.4**	**556.7**	**193.0**	**189.9**	**185.9**	**14.5**	**14.6**	**14.4**
China	302.6	317.7	326.7	166.1	156.9	159.8	12.9	12.9	13.0
China (mainland)	297.8	312.8	321.8	165.6	156.4	159.2	13.1	13.1	13.1
Taiwan Province of China	4.7	4.9	4.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	7.0	6.9	6.9
India	44.8	48.1	47.9	4.3	5.4	3.8	18.1	18.1	17.4
Indonesia	22.0	23.5	23.8	2.2	1.9	1.9	29.3	29.3	29.2
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	15.4	15.5	15.7	2.6	3.6	3.0	1.2	1.2	1.2
Japan	18.2	17.3	18.3	2.1	2.9	2.6	3.3	3.3	3.3
Malaysia	3.9	3.9	4.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.0	2.0	2.0
Pakistan	7.8	8.8	8.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	10.8	12.8	12.3
Philippines	8.4	8.9	8.7	1.1	0.8	0.8	18.7	18.7	18.5
Republic of Korea	10.7	11.6	12.1	0.9	1.2	1.2	4.4	4.4	4.4
Saudi Arabia	11.9	10.6	10.5	2.4	2.1	1.9	2.9	2.8	2.7
Thailand	5.7	8.0	8.0	0.7	0.8	0.7	2.7	2.7	2.6
Turkey	17.3	17.8	18.1	2.4	3.2	2.1	19.5	19.4	19.3
Viet Nam	15.1	16.9	15.8	1.0	1.1	0.8	8.1	8.0	8.1
AFRICA	**164.7**	**171.0**	**176.0**	**35.2**	**37.0**	**38.2**	**75.9**	**76.5**	**77.2**
Algeria	6.7	7.3	7.2	2.0	2.2	1.8	15.2	14.6	14.3
Egypt	18.9	18.6	18.5	1.7	1.8	1.7	45.2	44.4	44.1
Ethiopia	20.9	22.7	23.0	5.4	6.3	6.1	139.6	145.4	146.2
Morocco	5.2	4.8	5.5	1.5	1.5	2.0	30.2	30.0	29.7
Nigeria	21.8	21.4	21.4	1.4	0.9	0.8	76.2	73.5	73.9
South Africa	12.9	13.0	14.0	3.0	3.3	4.2	91.7	90.3	90.9
Sudan	6.4	7.2	6.9	1.8	2.2	2.3	116.7	130.7	123.5
United Republic of Tanzania	7.1	7.2	7.4	1.3	0.8	0.7	90.2	90.6	94.6
CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	**61.2**	**62.8**	**63.5**	**7.8**	**7.0**	**5.6**	**98.1**	**98.4**	**98.4**
Mexico	49.0	50.3	50.6	6.3	5.6	4.6	136.2	136.5	136.5
SOUTH AMERICA	**116.4**	**128.4**	**134.2**	**31.4**	**28.6**	**26.1**	**24.9**	**24.6**	**24.4**
Argentina	24.0	27.3	28.4	10.0	8.1	7.8	7.3	7.3	7.2
Brazil	64.5	72.2	77.1	15.4	15.4	14.4	25.8	25.8	25.7
Chile	4.0	4.2	4.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	24.8	25.0	24.9
Colombia	7.0	8.0	8.0	0.6	0.7	0.3	18.6	18.6	18.6
Peru	5.6	5.7	5.8	0.3	0.3	0.2	21.7	22.1	21.8
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	2.7	1.9	1.8	0.5	0.3	0.3	47.7	42.7	42.3
NORTHERN AMERICA	**347.2**	**340.7**	**345.8**	**60.7**	**37.6**	**43.5**	**18.0**	**18.0**	**17.9**
Canada	24.2	24.7	25.1	4.0	3.6	2.8	4.6	4.5	4.5
United States of America	323.0	316.0	320.7	56.7	34.1	40.7	19.5	19.5	19.4
EUROPE	**225.8**	**233.5**	**229.3**	**45.0**	**46.1**	**46.8**	**20.3**	**21.4**	**21.5**
European Union	168.1	163.2	159.6	26.2	24.3	23.6	18.8	20.9	20.9
Russian Federation	31.5	32.9	34.3	7.1	6.9	5.1	21.2	21.1	21.1
Serbia	4.5	4.8	4.8	0.8	1.5	2.2	22.4	22.4	22.5
Ukraine	12.0	11.7	11.7	5.0	4.6	5.5	28.9	28.9	29.1
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	-	11.1	9.1	-	1.5	1.8	-	18.2	18.1
OCEANIA	**8.2**	**8.0**	**8.6**	**3.1**	**3.6**	**3.5**	**8.0**	**8.1**	**8.0**
Australia	7.4	7.0	7.6	2.9	3.5	3.4	9.7	9.8	9.7
WORLD	**1 440.6**	**1 490.8**	**1 514.0**	**376.1**	**349.8**	**349.6**	**28.4**	**29.0**	**29.1**
LIFDC	106.7	115.6	119.6	27.0	30.4	29.1	63.9	65.4	66.3
LDC	92.5	100.1	102.7	21.2	22.4	22.9	61.6	63.3	63.6

APPENDIX TABLE 4(A): **MAIZE STATISTICS**

	2017-2019 average	2020 estim.	2021 f'cast	17/18-19/20 average	2020/21 estim.	2021/22 f'cast	17/18-19/20 average	2020/21 estim.	2021/22 f'cast
	million tonnes								
ASIA	**356.9**	**366.2**	**378.5**	**78.4**	**106.9**	**102.4**	**4.1**	**7.3**	**6.5**
China	259.2	260.8	273.2	9.2	33.2	28.7	-	-	-
China (mainland)	259.0	260.7	273.0	4.7	28.6	24.0	-	-	-
Taiwan Province of China	0.2	0.2	0.2	4.5	4.5	4.6	-	-	-
India	28.4	31.5	31.3	0.2	-	-	0.7	3.7	3.0
Indonesia	21.6	22.5	22.7	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.1	-	-
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1.2	1.3	1.3	9.0	9.4	9.4	-	-	-
Japan	-	-	-	16.1	16.0	15.7	-	-	-
Malaysia	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.8	3.8	3.9	-	-	-
Pakistan	6.9	8.2	8.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	7.9	8.1	8.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	-	-	-
Republic of Korea	0.1	0.1	0.1	10.7	12.0	12.0	-	-	-
Thailand	4.7	4.8	4.8	0.7	1.9	1.8	0.1	-	-
Turkey	5.9	6.5	6.5	3.9	2.0	3.7	0.6	0.4	0.5
Viet Nam	4.9	4.6	4.5	10.1	13.1	11.5	0.3	0.7	0.5
AFRICA	**87.4**	**92.2**	**95.9**	**22.9**	**23.7**	**23.0**	**4.0**	**5.0**	**5.4**
Algeria	-	-	-	4.7	4.6	4.8	-	-	-
Egypt	7.7	7.5	7.5	10.1	10.1	10.0	-	-	-
Ethiopia	9.2	10.6	10.0	-	-	-	0.8	1.0	0.9
Kenya	3.7	4.0	3.5	1.1	1.2	1.2	-	-	-
Morocco	0.1	-	0.1	2.7	2.8	2.7	-	-	-
Nigeria	12.5	12.4	12.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	-	-	-
South Africa	14.2	16.0	16.8	0.3	-	-	1.9	2.6	2.8
United Republic of Tanzania	6.2	6.3	6.5	-	-	-	0.4	0.3	0.3
CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	**32.0**	**31.9**	**31.8**	**23.5**	**24.6**	**24.6**	**1.1**	**0.6**	**0.9**
Mexico	27.4	27.4	27.2	16.4	17.0	17.0	1.1	0.6	0.9
SOUTH AMERICA	**156.5**	**173.9**	**160.3**	**14.3**	**15.6**	**16.8**	**64.9**	**72.0**	**65.7**
Argentina	50.0	58.5	60.5	-	-	-	31.1	34.5	38.0
Brazil	92.8	102.5	87.0	1.1	1.8	3.0	31.6	34.9	25.0
Chile	1.1	0.6	0.8	2.2	2.6	2.7	-	-	-
Colombia	1.4	1.4	1.4	5.5	5.9	5.9	-	-	-
Peru	1.6	1.4	1.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	-	-	-
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	1.3	0.6	0.7	1.2	1.1	1.0	-	-	-
NORTHERN AMERICA	**374.2**	**372.0**	**395.9**	**3.0**	**2.4**	**3.6**	**54.7**	**71.5**	**66.4**
Canada	13.8	13.6	14.4	2.1	1.7	3.0	1.5	1.6	0.9
United States of America	360.5	358.4	381.5	0.9	0.6	0.6	53.1	69.9	65.5
EUROPE	**124.2**	**121.0**	**134.6**	**21.4**	**17.3**	**16.4**	**36.4**	**34.2**	**42.0**
European Union	68.2	65.4	68.1	20.5	13.8	13.5	3.4	3.4	2.5
Russian Federation	13.0	13.9	15.0	-	-	-	4.3	4.3	4.5
Serbia	6.1	7.9	7.9	-	-	-	2.2	3.2	3.0
Ukraine	32.1	30.3	38.0	-	-	-	26.0	23.1	31.0
OCEANIA	**0.6**	**0.5**	**0.6**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**-**	**0.1**
WORLD	**1 131.8**	**1 157.7**	**1 197.6**	**163.7**	**190.6**	**187.0**	**165.2**	**190.6**	**187.0**
LIFDC	58.0	61.6	65.0	6.6	8.6	7.9	1.9	2.4	2.3
LDC	52.2	56.5	58.4	4.2	5.6	5.7	3.9	4.1	4.4

APPENDIX TABLE 4(B): **MAIZE STATISTICS**

	Total Utilization			Stocks ending in			Per caput food use		
	17/18-19/20 average	2020/21 estim.	2021/22 f'cast	2018-2020 average	2021 estim.	2022 f'cast	17/18-19/20 average	2020/21 estim.	2021/22 f'cast
	million tonnes						(Kg/year)		
ASIA	**445.1**	**460.3**	**472.3**	**181.9**	**174.2**	**175.4**	**9.4**	**9.4**	**9.4**
China	283.6	289.2	298.3	164.1	154.1	156.7	9.8	9.8	9.8
China (mainland)	278.9	284.3	293.4	163.6	153.6	156.2	9.9	9.9	10.0
Taiwan Province of China	4.6	4.8	4.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	5.5	5.5	5.4
India	27.3	28.7	29.2	3.3	3.7	3.4	6.3	6.2	6.1
Indonesia	21.9	23.4	23.7	2.2	1.9	1.9	29.0	29.1	28.9
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	10.0	10.6	10.7	1.6	2.4	2.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
Japan	16.2	15.4	16.3	1.8	2.6	2.3	0.8	0.8	0.8
Malaysia	3.9	3.9	4.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.0	2.0	2.0
Pakistan	7.1	8.1	8.0	0.8	0.9	0.8	8.9	10.9	10.4
Philippines	8.3	8.8	8.6	1.1	0.8	0.8	18.7	18.6	18.5
Republic of Korea	10.5	11.3	11.8	0.9	1.1	1.2	2.0	2.0	2.0
Thailand	5.3	6.7	6.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.2
Turkey	8.8	8.6	9.7	1.2	1.0	1.0	16.0	15.9	15.9
Viet Nam	15.0	16.8	15.7	1.0	1.1	0.8	8.1	8.0	8.0
AFRICA	**104.9**	**108.9**	**112.6**	**20.1**	**20.8**	**21.8**	**42.3**	**42.7**	**43.5**
Algeria	4.6	4.7	4.8	1.2	1.2	1.2	3.3	3.2	3.1
Egypt	17.7	17.6	17.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	42.2	41.5	41.2
Ethiopia	8.0	9.3	9.3	1.2	2.0	1.8	46.7	51.8	52.6
Kenya	4.8	5.2	5.2	0.5	0.7	0.3	82.3	83.3	83.1
Morocco	2.6	2.8	2.8	1.0	1.4	1.4	10.5	10.4	10.3
Nigeria	12.7	12.7	12.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	35.4	35.1	35.0
South Africa	12.2	12.2	13.0	2.8	3.0	3.9	89.1	87.7	88.3
United Republic of Tanzania	6.0	6.1	6.3	1.2	0.6	0.5	73.3	73.8	78.2
CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	**54.6**	**56.3**	**56.9**	**7.2**	**6.4**	**5.0**	**97.4**	**97.8**	**97.8**
Mexico	42.7	44.1	44.2	5.8	5.0	4.0	135.8	136.1	136.1
SOUTH AMERICA	**104.9**	**116.7**	**121.8**	**30.0**	**27.3**	**24.6**	**23.1**	**22.8**	**22.7**
Argentina	20.1	23.7	24.0	9.3	7.5	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.0
Brazil	60.5	68.0	72.9	15.0	15.0	14.0	24.3	24.4	24.3
Chile	3.1	3.4	3.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	20.9	21.1	21.1
Colombia	6.6	7.6	7.7	0.6	0.7	0.3	18.0	18.1	18.1
Peru	5.2	5.3	5.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	15.0	15.3	15.3
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	2.6	1.8	1.7	0.5	0.3	0.3	47.2	42.2	41.8
NORTHERN AMERICA	**325.8**	**320.5**	**328.3**	**55.5**	**33.5**	**40.1**	**14.8**	**14.8**	**14.7**
Canada	14.5	14.0	16.4	2.3	2.1	2.0	3.2	3.1	3.1
United States of America	311.3	306.5	311.9	53.2	31.4	38.1	16.1	16.2	16.1
EUROPE	**107.5**	**107.1**	**107.2**	**26.2**	**23.0**	**24.7**	**8.1**	**8.7**	**8.7**
European Union	84.0	79.9	79.6	17.0	11.6	11.1	9.5	10.5	10.5
Russian Federation	8.7	9.7	10.5	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.4
Serbia	4.0	4.3	4.3	0.7	1.1	1.7	20.7	20.8	20.9
Ukraine	6.9	6.6	6.6	3.1	2.8	3.2	11.3	11.2	11.3
OCEANIA	**0.7**	**0.7**	**0.7**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**2.3**	**2.2**	**2.2**
WORLD	**1 143.3**	**1 170.6**	**1 199.9**	**321.0**	**285.2**	**291.7**	**18.3**	**18.5**	**18.7**
LIFDC	61.7	67.5	70.8	13.0	13.7	13.5	34.0	34.6	35.7
LDC	52.0	57.3	59.5	9.0	8.8	9.1	30.3	31.1	31.7

APPENDIX TABLE 5(A): **BARLEY STATISTICS**

	Production			Imports			Exports		
	2017-2019 average	2020 estim.	2021 f'cast	17/18-19/20 average	2020/21 estim.	2021/22 f'cast	17/18-19/20 average	2020/21 estim.	2021/22 f'cast
	million tonnes								
ASIA	**20.7**	**24.3**	**16.5**	**21.7**	**26.7**	**25.4**	**1.6**	**1.2**	**1.1**
China	1.0	0.9	0.8	6.6	11.3	10.5	-	-	-
India	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.2	-	0.1	-	-	-
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2.8	3.0	2.0	2.7	2.5	2.3	-	-	-
Iraq	0.7	1.8	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	3.7	3.7	3.0	-	0.1	-	1.5	1.1	1.0
Saudi Arabia	0.1	0.1	0.1	7.0	7.0	6.5	-	-	-
Syrian Arab Republic	1.1	2.3	0.3	0.3	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	7.2	8.3	5.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1
AFRICA	**7.2**	**6.2**	**7.6**	**2.8**	**3.7**	**3.1**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Algeria	1.7	1.7	0.9	0.5	0.8	1.0	-	-	-
Ethiopia	2.1	2.3	2.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Libya	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	-	-	-
Morocco	2.2	0.6	2.8	0.6	1.1	0.3	-	-	-
Tunisia	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	-	-	-
CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	**1.0**	**0.9**	**0.9**	**0.1**	**0.4**	**0.1**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Mexico	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.1	-	-	-
SOUTH AMERICA	**5.5**	**6.2**	**6.6**	**1.1**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**2.7**	**2.8**	**3.4**
Argentina	4.2	4.5	4.8	-	-	-	2.6	2.7	3.3
NORTHERN AMERICA	**12.3**	**14.5**	**9.7**	**0.2**	**0.4**	**0.2**	**2.3**	**4.0**	**1.2**
Canada	8.9	10.7	7.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	2.2	3.7	1.0
United States of America	3.4	3.7	2.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
EUROPE	**89.8**	**94.7**	**90.8**	**0.7**	**1.6**	**1.6**	**15.5**	**18.9**	**18.8**
Belarus	1.1	1.4	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	-
European Union	59.6	55.1	52.8	0.4	1.2	1.2	6.1	7.1	7.5
Russian Federation	19.4	20.9	18.5	-	-	-	5.0	6.3	4.3
Ukraine	8.2	7.6	9.5	-	-	-	4.3	4.2	5.5
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	-	8.1	7.2	-	0.1	-	-	1.3	1.4
OCEANIA	**9.8**	**13.5**	**12.9**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4.7**	**6.9**	**7.0**
Australia	9.4	13.1	12.5	-	-	-	4.7	6.9	7.0
WORLD	**146.3**	**160.2**	**144.9**	**26.7**	**33.8**	**31.5**	**26.8**	**33.8**	**31.5**
LIFDC	4.2	5.8	3.5	0.5	0.2	0.1	-	-	-
LDC	2.3	2.6	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX TABLE 5(B): **BARLEY STATISTICS**

	Total Utilization			Stocks ending in			Per caput food use		
	17/18-19/20 average	2020/21 estim.	2021/22 f'cast	2018-2020 average	2021 estim.	2022 f'cast	17/18-19/20 average	2020/21 estim.	2021/22 f'cast
	million tonnes						(Kg/year)		
ASIA	**40.4**	**46.2**	**44.9**	**8.1**	**12.0**	**8.1**	**0.7**	**0.6**	**0.6**
China	7.8	11.1	10.9	0.8	1.3	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
India	1.9	1.8	1.8	-	-	-	1.2	1.0	1.0
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	5.3	4.9	5.0	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.3
Iraq	0.4	1.4	1.4	0.8	1.2	0.3	3.5	3.5	3.4
Japan	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.4	2.4	2.4
Kazakhstan	2.2	2.4	2.4	0.2	0.5	0.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
Saudi Arabia	7.5	7.1	6.8	2.1	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.8	0.8
Syrian Arab Republic	1.1	1.8	1.8	0.6	1.6	0.1	16.4	16.0	15.3
Turkey	7.6	8.3	7.6	1.2	2.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
AFRICA	**9.7**	**10.3**	**10.7**	**1.9**	**1.8**	**1.8**	**2.6**	**2.7**	**2.6**
Algeria	1.9	2.5	2.3	0.7	0.9	0.5	11.8	11.4	11.2
Ethiopia	2.1	2.4	2.3	-	-	-	17.1	18.1	17.8
Libya	1.1	1.1	1.1	-	-	-	12.9	12.5	12.4
Morocco	2.7	2.0	2.6	0.5	0.2	0.6	19.6	19.5	19.3
Tunisia	1.1	1.4	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	7.8	7.6	7.5
CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	**1.1**	**1.3**	**1.0**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**-**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Mexico	1.1	1.3	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.0	0.0
SOUTH AMERICA	**3.9**	**3.9**	**4.0**	**0.6**	**0.6**	**0.6**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.5**
Argentina	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	-	0.0	0.0
NORTHERN AMERICA	**10.8**	**11.5**	**9.1**	**2.9**	**2.3**	**1.8**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.5**
Canada	7.1	7.8	6.4	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
United States of America	3.6	3.8	2.7	1.9	1.6	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.6
EUROPE	**73.6**	**78.3**	**76.4**	**10.2**	**12.7**	**9.8**	**1.1**	**1.2**	**1.2**
Belarus	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.6	0.5	0.3	-	0.0	0.0
European Union	52.6	49.3	48.3	5.7	7.0	5.2	0.7	0.8	0.8
Russian Federation	14.4	15.2	15.7	2.1	2.3	0.9	1.8	1.8	1.8
Ukraine	3.8	3.7	3.7	1.4	1.3	1.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	-	7.3	5.8	-	1.0	1.1	-	1.5	1.5
OCEANIA	**5.4**	**5.4**	**5.9**	**2.0**	**2.4**	**2.4**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**
Australia	5.0	5.0	5.5	2.0	2.4	2.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
WORLD	**144.8**	**156.9**	**152.2**	**25.8**	**31.9**	**24.6**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**1.0**
LIFDC	4.3	5.2	5.2	1.5	2.9	1.4	2.1	2.2	2.1
LDC	2.3	2.6	2.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.9	2.1	2.0

APPENDIX TABLE 6(A): **SORGHUM STATISTICS**

	Production			Imports			Exports		
	2017-2019 average	2020 estim.	2021 f'cast	17/18-19/20 average	2020/21 estim.	2021/22 f'cast	17/18-19/20 average	2020/21 estim.	2021/22 f'cast
	million tonnes								
ASIA	**8.0**	**9.0**	**9.0**	**3.6**	**8.7**	**10.5**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**
China	2.8	3.3	3.2	3.0	8.3	9.9	-	-	-
India	4.3	4.8	4.8	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1
Japan	-	-	-	0.5	0.3	0.5	-	-	-
AFRICA	**29.1**	**29.9**	**30.4**	**0.9**	**0.9**	**0.9**	**0.8**	**0.7**	**0.7**
Burkina Faso	1.7	1.8	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	5.2	4.5	5.0	-	-	-	0.5	0.4	0.4
Nigeria	6.8	6.6	6.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	4.3	5.2	4.9	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	**4.8**	**5.0**	**4.8**	**0.5**	**-**	**0.6**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Mexico	4.6	4.7	4.5	0.5	-	0.6	-	-	-
SOUTH AMERICA	**5.1**	**5.6**	**6.6**	**0.1**	**-**	**-**	**0.3**	**1.1**	**1.5**
Argentina	1.9	1.8	3.3	-	-	-	0.3	1.1	1.5
Brazil	2.1	2.5	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NORTHERN AMERICA	**9.1**	**9.5**	**12.0**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4.3**	**7.4**	**9.1**
United States of America	9.1	9.5	12.0	-	-	-	4.3	7.4	9.1
EUROPE	**1.1**	**1.4**	**1.4**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**0.4**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**
European Union	0.8	1.2	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	-	-	-
OCEANIA	**1.2**	**0.4**	**1.5**	**-**	**0.1**	**-**	**0.2**	**0.7**	**1.0**
Australia	1.2	0.4	1.5	-	-	-	0.2	0.7	1.0
WORLD	**58.3**	**60.7**	**65.6**	**5.6**	**10.1**	**12.5**	**5.8**	**10.1**	**12.5**
LIFDC	21.4	22.6	23.1	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7
LDC	19.7	20.8	21.1	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6

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

	Production			Imports			Exports		
	2017-2019 average	2020 estim.	2021 f'cast	17/18-19/20 average	2020/21 estim.	2021/22 f'cast	17/18-19/20 average	2020/21 estim.	2021/22 f'cast
	million tonnes								
ASIA	19.5	21.0	19.1	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2
AFRICA	21.8	22.2	22.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	0.1	-	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	-	-	-
SOUTH AMERICA	2.5	2.4	2.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
NORTHERN AMERICA	5.8	7.0	4.4	1.9	2.0	1.7	2.2	2.5	1.8
EUROPE	43.3	48.4	45.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.8
OCEANIA	1.4	1.9	1.8	0.1	-	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4
WORLD	**94.5**	**103.1**	**96.6**	**3.8**	**4.1**	**3.5**	**3.9**	**4.1**	**3.5**

APPENDIX TABLE 6(B): **SORGHUM STATISTICS**

	Total Utilization			Stocks ending in			Per caput food use		
	17/18-19/20 average	2020/21 estim.	2021/22 f'cast	2018-2020 average	2021 estim.	2022 f'cast	17/18-19/20 average	2020/21 estim.	2021/22 f'cast
	million tonnes						Kg/year		
ASIA	**11.7**	**18.3**	**18.5**	**1.2**	**1.4**	**1.4**	**1.1**	**1.2**	**1.2**
China	5.8	12.2	12.2	0.6	1.0	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.5
India	4.2	4.6	4.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.1	3.0	3.1
Japan	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.0	0.0
AFRICA	**29.7**	**30.1**	**30.9**	**4.2**	**3.7**	**3.6**	**18.7**	**18.4**	**18.7**
Burkina Faso	1.7	1.8	2.2	0.1	0.1	-	82.7	85.2	99.7
Ethiopia	4.6	4.4	4.6	0.8	0.4	0.4	31.8	30.2	30.5
Nigeria	7.2	6.7	6.7	0.6	0.2	0.1	33.4	30.5	30.9
Sudan	4.8	5.2	5.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	93.8	97.0	95.2
CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	**5.2**	**4.9**	**5.3**	**0.4**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.4**
Mexico	4.9	4.7	5.1	0.3	0.5	0.5	-	0.0	0.0
SOUTH AMERICA	**5.0**	**5.3**	**5.5**	**0.7**	**0.5**	**0.7**	**-**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Argentina	1.8	1.4	2.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	-	0.0	0.0
Brazil	2.0	2.5	2.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	0.0	0.0
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
NORTHERN AMERICA	**4.9**	**2.5**	**3.4**	**1.1**	**0.5**	**0.9**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**
United States of America	4.9	2.5	3.4	1.1	0.5	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1
EUROPE	**1.1**	**1.8**	**1.6**	**0.7**	**0.9**	**0.9**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.2**
European Union	1.0	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3
OCEANIA	**0.9**	**0.3**	**0.5**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**0.6**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.2**
Australia	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.6	-	0.0	0.0
WORLD	**58.5**	**63.1**	**65.7**	**9.0**	**8.4**	**8.7**	**3.9**	**3.9**	**4.0**
LIFDC	21.8	22.7	23.4	3.7	3.5	3.4	15.2	15.4	15.6
LDC	19.8	20.8	21.3	3.4	3.2	3.1	15.3	15.6	15.8

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

	Total Utilization			Stocks ending in			Per caput food use		
	19/20 average	2020/21 estim.	2021/22 f'cast	2018-2020 average	2021 estim.	2022 f'cast	17/18-19/20 average	2020/21 estim.	2021/22 f'cast
	million tonnes						Kg/year		
ASIA	20.1	21.6	21.0	1.8	2.3	1.0	3.4	3.4	3.2
AFRICA	20.5	21.7	21.8	9.0	10.7	11.0	12.2	12.7	12.4
CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	0.3	0.3	0.3	-	-	-	0.2	0.2	0.2
SOUTH AMERICA	2.6	2.5	2.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.3	1.3	1.2
NORTHERN AMERICA	5.7	6.2	5.0	1.2	1.3	0.7	2.6	2.6	2.6
EUROPE	43.6	46.3	44.1	7.9	9.5	11.4	10.9	11.3	11.4
OCEANIA	1.3	1.6	1.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	5.5	5.6	5.5
WORLD	**94.0**	**100.2**	**96.2**	**20.2**	**24.3**	**24.6**	**5.3**	**5.6**	**5.4**

APPENDIX TABLE 8(A): **RICE STATISTICS**

	Production			Imports			Exports		
	2017-2019 average	2020 estim.	2021 f'cast	2018-2020 average	2021 estim.	2022 f'cast	2018-2020 average	2021 estim.	2022 f'cast
	million tonnes, milled equivalent								
ASIA	**452.8**	**459.5**	**464.8**	**20.4**	**22.0**	**21.0**	**38.1**	**41.5**	**43.1**
Bangladesh	35.9	37.4	37.8	0.6	2.0	0.2	-	-	-
China	146.2	146.4	147.8	4.3	4.5	4.3	2.5	2.5	2.6
China (mainland)	144.9	145.1	146.8	3.8	4.0	3.8	2.4	2.4	2.6
Taiwan Province of China	1.3	1.3	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	-
India	116.1	122.3	124.0	-	-	-	12.1	19.0	18.2
Indonesia	36.7	35.0	35.4	1.1	0.4	0.4	-	-	-
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2.3	2.5	2.0	1.3	0.8	1.4	-	-	-
Iraq	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.1	1.1	1.2	-	-	-
Japan	7.4	7.4	7.2	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.1	-	0.1
Malaysia	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.2	-	0.1	-
Myanmar	15.8	15.2	14.9	-	-	-	2.4	1.7	2.0
Pakistan	7.4	8.4	8.2	-	-	-	4.1	3.9	4.6
Philippines	12.4	12.9	13.0	2.6	2.5	2.6	-	-	-
Republic of Korea	3.9	3.5	3.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	-	0.1
Saudi Arabia	-	-	-	1.4	1.3	1.5	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	2.5	3.5	3.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	-	-	-
Thailand	20.7	19.8	20.9	0.4	0.2	0.2	8.2	6.0	7.8
Viet Nam	28.2	27.8	28.2	0.5	1.5	0.8	6.9	6.4	5.9
AFRICA	**23.2**	**25.7**	**25.5**	**16.2**	**17.2**	**19.8**	**0.6**	**0.5**	**0.5**
Cote d'Ivoire	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.8	1.9	-	-	-
Egypt	3.9	4.5	4.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	-	-	-
Madagascar	2.3	2.8	2.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	-	-	-
Nigeria	4.9	4.9	5.3	2.2	2.4	2.6	-	-	-
Senegal	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.7	-	-	-
South Africa	-	-	-	0.9	0.9	1.0	-	-	-
United Republic of Tanzania	1.9	2.9	2.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4
CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	**1.9**	**1.8**	**1.8**	**2.5**	**2.3**	**2.6**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**
Cuba	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	-	-	-
Mexico	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.8	-	-	-
SOUTH AMERICA	**16.8**	**16.9**	**17.3**	**2.0**	**2.0**	**2.2**	**3.8**	**3.3**	**3.8**
Argentina	0.9	0.8	1.0	-	-	-	0.4	0.4	0.3
Brazil	7.9	7.6	8.0	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.7	1.1
Peru	2.2	2.3	2.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	-	0.1
Uruguay	0.9	0.8	0.9	-	-	-	0.9	0.8	0.9
NORTHERN AMERICA	**6.2**	**7.2**	**6.0**	**1.5**	**1.6**	**1.6**	**2.9**	**3.0**	**2.9**
Canada	-	-	-	0.4	0.4	0.4	-	-	-
United States of America	6.2	7.2	6.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	2.9	3.0	2.9
EUROPE	**2.5**	**2.5**	**2.4**	**2.8**	**3.0**	**3.3**	**0.5**	**0.6**	**0.7**
European Union	1.7	1.7	1.6	2.0	1.8	2.1	0.4	0.5	0.5
Russian Federation	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	-	-	-	0.2	0.6	0.6	-	-	-
OCEANIA	**0.4**	**-**	**0.3**	**0.7**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.3**
Australia	0.5	-	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
WORLD	**503.7**	**513.7**	**518.2**	**46.2**	**49.0**	**51.3**	**46.2**	**49.0**	**51.3**
LIFDC	56.4	59.8	59.9	14.6	17.5	17.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
LDC	76.8	80.1	80.3	11.5	13.6	13.3	4.5	3.9	4.3

APPENDIX TABLE 8(B): **RICE STATISTICS**

	Total Utilization			Stocks ending in			Per caput food use		
	17/18-19/20 average	2020/21 estim.	2021/22 f'cast	2018-2020 average	2021 estim.	2022 f'cast	17/18-19/20 average	2020/21 estim.	2021/22 f'cast
	million tonnes, milled equivalent						Kg/year		
ASIA	**430.6**	**438.2**	**444.0**	**172.1**	**176.8**	**176.7**	**76.4**	**76.6**	**76.9**
Bangladesh	36.9	38.4	38.6	6.7	5.9	6.5	180.5	184.2	185.9
China	147.1	150.8	151.9	105.4	102.8	100.6	75.9	76.0	76.0
China (mainland)	145.5	149.2	150.3	104.9	102.2	100.1	76.6	76.7	76.7
Taiwan Province of China	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.5	47.2	46.9	47.2
India	99.3	101.7	105.1	28.3	35.6	36.7	68.3	69.1	70.3
Indonesia	38.1	36.5	36.1	6.9	4.9	4.6	126.8	123.9	122.1
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	3.5	3.6	3.4	0.7	0.5	0.6	36.9	37.4	36.0
Iraq	1.3	1.4	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	33.8	33.5	34.4
Japan	8.0	7.8	7.7	3.1	3.4	3.5	49.1	46.6	46.0
Malaysia	2.7	2.6	2.7	0.3	0.3	0.2	80.3	76.8	77.4
Myanmar	13.5	13.5	13.1	3.2	3.0	2.8	182.0	185.7	186.3
Pakistan	3.2	4.0	4.0	0.5	1.1	0.8	12.5	14.8	15.1
Philippines	14.9	14.9	15.6	2.2	2.2	2.4	118.1	120.3	121.7
Republic of Korea	4.6	3.9	3.9	1.2	0.9	1.2	73.7	70.2	68.3
Saudi Arabia	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	37.7	36.2	36.2
Sri Lanka	2.8	3.3	3.4	0.3	0.6	0.7	121.7	127.1	131.4
Thailand	12.7	13.1	13.1	5.5	8.0	8.2	99.2	102.8	102.9
Viet Nam	22.1	22.0	22.6	3.6	3.1	3.8	152.3	147.3	147.4
AFRICA	**39.7**	**42.0**	**43.8**	**5.7**	**5.3**	**6.0**	**26.9**	**27.1**	**27.8**
Cote d'Ivoire	2.7	2.7	2.9	0.6	0.4	0.5	91.0	92.3	94.8
Egypt	4.5	4.7	4.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	41.1	40.6	41.5
Madagascar	2.8	3.2	3.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	97.6	101.0	102.0
Nigeria	7.3	7.2	7.8	0.8	0.4	0.8	32.5	30.0	31.7
Senegal	2.1	2.3	2.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	119.9	121.5	125.7
South Africa	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	15.6	15.4	15.5
United Republic of Tanzania	2.0	2.7	2.6	0.3	0.4	0.5	30.3	33.7	34.2
CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	**4.3**	**4.3**	**4.3**	**0.6**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**18.4**	**18.2**	**18.1**
Cuba	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.1	-	-	66.8	56.4	50.3
Mexico	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	6.8	6.9	7.1
SOUTH AMERICA	**15.3**	**15.2**	**15.7**	**2.3**	**2.1**	**2.3**	**32.0**	**31.7**	**32.4**
Argentina	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.1	-	10.6	11.3	11.6
Brazil	7.6	7.3	7.5	0.4	0.4	0.8	33.2	31.3	32.2
Peru	2.5	2.5	2.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	67.6	68.3	68.9
Uruguay	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	9.0	6.7	7.9
NORTHERN AMERICA	**4.9**	**5.3**	**5.1**	**1.2**	**1.5**	**1.1**	**9.7**	**10.1**	**9.5**
Canada	0.4	0.4	0.4	-	0.1	-	10.4	11.2	11.3
United States of America	4.5	4.8	4.6	1.1	1.4	1.1	9.6	10.0	9.3
EUROPE	**4.8**	**4.8**	**5.0**	**0.7**	**0.7**	**0.7**	**5.5**	**5.6**	**5.7**
European Union	3.7	3.0	3.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	5.9	6.0	6.1
Russian Federation	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	5.0	5.0	5.0
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	-	0.6	0.6	-	0.1	0.1	-	6.6	6.7
OCEANIA	**0.8**	**0.9**	**1.0**	**0.4**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**18.7**	**20.4**	**21.1**
Australia	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	10.8	12.5	13.3
WORLD	**500.3**	**510.7**	**518.8**	**182.9**	**187.1**	**187.6**	**53.5**	**53.6**	**54.0**
LIFDC	71.1	75.4	77.1	11.6	11.0	11.9	51.9	52.7	53.2
LDC	84.1	88.6	89.6	15.9	15.2	15.9	65.5	66.2	66.5

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)		
	2019/20	2020/21 *estim.*	2021/22 *f'cast*	2019/20	2020/21 *estim.*	2021/22 *f'cast*	2019/20	2020/21 *estim.*	2021/22 *f'cast*
	UNITED STATES of AMERICA (Jun/May)			**UNITED STATES of AMERICA**			**UNITED STATES of AMERICA** (Aug/Jul)		
Opening Stocks	29.4	28.0	23.0	60.5	51.8	34.1	1.4	0.9	1.4
Production	52.6	49.8	44.8	359.9	373.3	397.2	5.9	7.2	6.0
Imports	2.9	2.7	3.4	3.1	2.5	2.1	1.2	1.1	1.1
Total Supply	**84.9**	**80.5**	**71.2**	**423.5**	**427.6**	**433.4**	**8.5**	**9.2**	**8.5**
Domestic use	30.6	30.5	31.6	321.0	316.0	320.7	4.6	4.8	4.6
Exports	26.3	27.0	23.8	50.7	77.6	72.0	3.0	3.0	2.9
Closing stocks	28.0	23.0	15.8	51.8	34.1	40.7	0.9	1.4	1.1
	CANADA (August/July)			**CANADA**			**THAILAND** (Aug/July)		
Opening Stocks	6.0	5.5	5.7	3.3	4.0	3.6	5.0	6.1	8.0
Production	32.7	35.2	21.7	28.7	29.8	24.8	18.9	19.8	20.9
Imports	0.3	0.1	0.2	2.2	2.0	3.1	0.4	0.2	0.2
Total Supply	**39.0**	**40.8**	**27.6**	**34.2**	**35.8**	**31.5**	**24.3**	**26.1**	**29.1**
Domestic use	9.0	8.7	8.1	25.2	24.7	25.1	12.3	13.1	13.1
Exports	24.5	26.4	15.6	5.0	7.5	3.6	6.0	5.0	7.8
Closing stocks	5.5	5.7	4.0	4.0	3.6	2.8	6.1	8.0	8.2
	ARGENTINA (Dec./Nov.)			**ARGENTINA**			**INDIA** (Oct./Sept.)		
Opening Stocks	2.6	3.0	3.2	9.7	9.6	8.1	28.8	34.4	35.6
Production	19.8	17.6	19.2	63.3	65.5	69.4	118.9	122.3	124.0
Imports	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Supply	**22.4**	**20.6**	**22.4**	**73.1**	**75.2**	**77.6**	**147.7**	**156.7**	**159.6**
Domestic use	6.6	6.4	6.8	23.6	27.3	28.4	100.8	101.7	105.1
Exports	12.8	11.0	13.0	39.9	39.7	41.4	12.5	19.4	17.7
Closing stocks	3.0	3.2	2.6	9.6	8.1	7.8	34.4	35.6	36.7
	AUSTRALIA (Oct./Sept.)			**AUSTRALIA**			**PAKISTAN** (Sept./Aug.)		
Opening Stocks	4.3	1.7	3.1	2.4	3.8	3.5	0.4	0.4	1.1
Production	14.5	33.3	32.6	13.0	15.7	16.2	7.4	8.4	8.2
Imports	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Supply	**19.5**	**35.0**	**35.8**	**15.4**	**19.5**	**19.7**	**7.8**	**8.8**	**9.3**
Domestic use	8.7	8.3	8.2	7.9	7.0	7.6	3.4	4.0	4.0
Exports	9.1	23.7	23.0	3.7	9.0	8.6	4.0	3.7	4.5
Closing stocks	1.7	3.1	4.6	3.8	3.5	3.4	0.4	1.1	0.8
	EUROPEAN UNION (July/June)			**EUROPEAN UNION**			**VIET NAM** (Jan./Dec.)		
Opening Stocks	13.9	11.2	9.6	27.4	28.7	24.3	3.9	3.4	3.1
Production	155.7	125.3	138.8	166.6	155.2	153.8	28.3	27.8	28.2
Imports	4.3	4.6	3.8	20.4	15.6	15.4	0.5	0.6	1.5
Total Supply	**173.9**	**141.1**	**152.2**	**214.4**	**199.5**	**193.5**	**32.7**	**31.8**	**32.8**
Domestic use	122.6	103.8	108.0	171.6	163.2	159.6	22.0	22.0	22.6
Exports	37.5	27.8	33.7	13.5	10.8	10.3	7.2	6.6	6.4
Closing stocks	13.7	9.6	10.5	29.3	24.3	23.6	3.4	3.1	3.8
	TOTAL OF ABOVE			**TOTAL OF ABOVE**			**TOTAL OF ABOVE**		
Opening Stocks	56.2	49.4	44.6	103.3	97.9	73.6	39.5	45.2	49.2
Production	275.3	261.2	257.1	631.5	639.5	661.4	179.4	185.5	187.3
Imports	8.2	7.4	7.5	25.8	20.2	20.7	2.1	1.9	2.8
Total Supply	**339.7**	**318.0**	**309.2**	**760.6**	**757.6**	**755.7**	**221.0**	**232.6**	**239.3**
Domestic use	177.5	157.7	162.7	549.3	538.2	541.4	143.1	145.6	149.4
Exports	110.2	115.9	109.1	112.8	144.6	135.9	32.7	37.7	39.3
Closing stocks	51.9	44.6	37.5	98.5	73.6	78.3	45.2	49.2	50.6

[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		
	17/18-19/20 average	2020/21 *estim.*	2021/22 *f'cast*	17/18-19/20 average	2020/21 *estim.*	2021/22 *f'cast*	17/18-19/20 average	2020/21 *estim.*	2021/22 *f'cast*
ASIA	**144.2**	**151.4**	**152.5**	**133.0**	**141.9**	**145.1**	**3.8**	**4.1**	**3.6**
China	62.3	66.9	66.4	99.5	107.3	108.7	1.0	1.2	1.0
China (mainland)	62.2	66.8	66.3	96.9	104.5	106.0	-	-	-
Taiwan Province of China	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.7	2.8	2.7	-	-	-
India	41.7	45.3	45.2	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.2	1.5	1.2
Indonesia	12.9	13.4	13.9	2.9	2.9	3.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.9	0.9	0.9	2.4	2.2	2.6	0.1	-	-
Japan	0.2	0.2	0.2	6.0	5.9	5.9	-	-	-
Malaysia	5.0	4.7	5.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	-	-	-
Pakistan	4.1	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.9	-	-	-
Republic of Korea	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.6	1.5	1.6	-	-	-
Thailand	1.2	1.2	1.2	3.3	3.9	4.1	-	-	-
Turkey	3.6	3.1	3.6	3.9	3.8	4.2	0.2	-	0.2
AFRICA	**21.4**	**21.2**	**22.3**	**5.7**	**5.9**	**6.5**	**1.0**	**1.2**	**1.2**
Nigeria	4.7	4.8	4.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	**2.1**	**2.0**	**2.1**	**8.3**	**8.6**	**8.8**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.2**
Mexico	1.4	1.2	1.4	7.5	7.9	8.0	-	-	-
SOUTH AMERICA	**196.8**	**207.6**	**218.6**	**7.3**	**7.2**	**7.1**	**97.5**	**97.2**	**108.5**
Argentina	52.6	49.3	53.1	5.3	5.0	5.0	7.7	6.1	7.0
Brazil	127.8	142.2	147.4	0.4	0.9	0.5	81.5	82.1	92.5
Paraguay	9.9	9.6	10.7	-	-	-	5.9	6.4	6.2
Uruguay	2.5	2.4	2.9	-	-	-	2.2	2.2	2.5
NORTHERN AMERICA	**152.5**	**152.2**	**151.8**	**2.4**	**2.2**	**2.0**	**68.8**	**77.1**	**69.6**
Canada	28.9	27.1	19.8	1.0	0.9	0.8	15.7	15.7	11.5
United States of America	123.6	125.1	131.9	1.4	1.4	1.2	53.1	61.4	58.1
EUROPE	**77.7**	**72.4**	**81.1**	**25.7**	**28.1**	**26.9**	**9.2**	**9.0**	**8.9**
European Union	33.4	28.4	31.2	22.1	23.5	22.2	1.0	1.1	1.1
Russian Federation	19.4	20.5	22.8	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.9	2.2
Ukraine	22.0	19.5	23.2	0.1	-	-	5.2	4.1	4.7
OCEANIA	**4.2**	**6.0**	**7.1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2.1**	**3.9**	**4.3**
Australia	3.8	5.5	6.7	-	-	-	2.0	3.8	4.2
WORLD	**598.9**	**612.8**	**635.5**	**182.3**	**194.0**	**196.4**	**182.7**	**192.6**	**196.4**
LIFDC	16.6	16.3	16.6	3.0	2.6	2.7	1.0	1.1	1.1
LDC	14.5	14.4	14.8	1.8	2.1	2.3	0.8	1.0	0.9

[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 STATISTICS**[1] (*million tonnes*)

	Imports			Exports			Utilization		
	17/18-19/20 average	2020/21 *estim.*	2021/22 *f'cast*	17/18-19/20 average	2020/21 *estim.*	2021/22 *f'cast*	17/18-19/20 average	2020/21 *estim.*	2021/22 *f'cast*
ASIA	**52.2**	**53.1**	**55.1**	**55.1**	**54.0**	**55.8**	**128.8**	**132.3**	**135.9**
Bangladesh	2.4	2.1	2.3	-	-	-	2.9	2.6	2.8
China	12.7	14.5	14.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	44.1	45.7	46.7
China (mainland)	12.2	14.0	14.2	0.6	0.5	0.6	43.1	44.7	45.7
Taiwan Province of China	0.5	0.5	0.5	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0
India	15.1	13.7	14.9	0.3	0.4	0.2	26.2	25.4	26.1
Indonesia	0.1	0.1	0.1	31.2	31.0	32.4	17.1	19.7	20.6
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1.3	2.1	1.6	-	0.2	0.1	2.2	2.5	2.5
Japan	1.4	1.3	1.3	-	-	-	3.3	3.2	3.3
Malaysia	1.6	2.2	2.2	18.8	17.7	18.2	5.3	5.0	5.2
Pakistan	3.5	3.3	3.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	5.3	5.3	5.7
Philippines	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.0	0.9	1.0	2.2	2.3	2.5
Republic of Korea	1.4	1.4	1.5	-	-	-	1.7	1.8	1.8
Singapore	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.7
Turkey	1.8	1.9	1.9	0.6	0.6	0.7	3.4	3.5	3.6
AFRICA	**12.0**	**11.2**	**12.0**	**2.1**	**2.1**	**2.2**	**19.7**	**19.5**	**20.0**
Algeria	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.1	1.1
Egypt	2.1	1.7	2.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.7	2.5	2.8
Nigeria	1.5	1.3	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.4	3.5	3.5
South Africa	0.9	0.8	0.9	-	-	-	1.6	1.4	1.6
CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	**2.6**	**2.5**	**2.7**	**1.7**	**1.7**	**1.8**	**5.7**	**5.8**	**5.9**
Mexico	1.5	1.4	1.6	-	-	-	3.8	3.9	4.0
SOUTH AMERICA	**3.2**	**3.3**	**3.3**	**10.2**	**11.0**	**11.4**	**19.0**	**19.5**	**19.9**
Argentina	0.1	0.1	0.1	6.1	7.2	7.4	3.8	3.6	3.7
Brazil	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	10.1	10.9	11.1
Paraguay	-	-	-	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
Uruguay	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.2
NORTHERN AMERICA	**5.6**	**5.4**	**5.6**	**7.7**	**7.3**	**6.6**	**22.7**	**23.9**	**24.0**
Canada	0.4	0.5	0.5	4.1	4.1	3.6	1.6	2.4	2.0
United States of America	5.2	4.9	5.2	3.6	3.2	2.9	21.1	21.5	22.1
EUROPE	**16.9**	**16.3**	**17.5**	**14.6**	**14.5**	**17.1**	**41.6**	**41.6**	**41.4**
European Union	13.8	12.8	13.8	3.5	3.9	4.0	34.5	33.2	33.3
Russian Federation	1.6	1.6	1.7	4.1	4.4	5.2	4.5	4.6	4.5
Ukraine	0.3	0.3	0.3	6.4	5.5	7.2	0.9	0.9	0.7
OCEANIA	**0.8**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**2.0**	**2.1**	**2.1**	**1.4**	**1.4**	**1.4**
Australia	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0
WORLD	**93.2**	**92.6**	**97.0**	**93.3**	**92.6**	**97.0**	**238.8**	**243.9**	**248.7**
LIFDC	9.4	9.0	9.1	1.4	1.4	1.3	14.4	14.2	14.2
LDC	8.5	8.1	8.2	0.8	0.8	0.8	12.3	12.0	11.9

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

APPENDIX TABLE 12: **TOTAL MEALS AND CAKES STATISTICS**[1] (*million tonnes*)

	Imports			Exports			Utilization		
	17/18-19/20 average	2020/21 *estim.*	2021/22 *f'cast*	17/18-19/20 average	2020/21 *estim.*	2021/22 *f'cast*	17/18-19/20 average	2020/21 *estim.*	2021/22 *f'cast*
ASIA	**42.4**	**45.4**	**47.2**	**14.6**	**15.4**	**15.4**	**181.6**	**190.6**	**196.3**
China	5.5	7.0	7.2	1.5	1.5	1.5	99.7	104.8	108.3
China (mainland)	5.0	6.5	6.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	97.1	102.1	105.6
Taiwan Province of China	0.5	0.5	0.5	-	-	-	2.6	2.7	2.7
India	0.6	0.6	1.7	3.0	3.6	3.4	17.1	18.3	19.0
Indonesia	4.9	5.7	5.8	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.4	6.2	6.5
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1.9	2.5	2.4	0.1	-	-	4.2	4.5	4.7
Japan	2.3	2.5	2.6	-	-	-	6.5	6.7	6.8
Malaysia	1.6	1.5	1.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.5
Pakistan	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.5	4.3	4.7
Philippines	3.0	3.0	3.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	3.8	3.8	3.9
Republic of Korea	3.6	3.5	3.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.7	4.7	4.8
Saudi Arabia	1.7	1.6	1.7	0.1	-	-	2.3	2.4	2.4
Thailand	3.7	3.4	3.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	6.9	7.3	7.5
Turkey	2.4	2.5	2.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	6.6	6.8	6.8
Viet Nam	6.2	6.2	6.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	8.0	8.0	8.1
AFRICA	**4.8**	**3.9**	**4.1**	**1.2**	**1.2**	**1.2**	**14.6**	**14.6**	**15.0**
Egypt	0.6	0.4	0.5	-	-	-	3.7	4.0	4.1
South Africa	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.1	2.1	2.3
CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	**4.0**	**4.0**	**4.0**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**10.8**	**11.3**	**11.3**
Mexico	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	8.2	8.7	8.6
SOUTH AMERICA	**5.7**	**5.8**	**5.8**	**50.9**	**52.0**	**53.6**	**34.6**	**35.1**	**36.2**
Argentina	-	-	-	28.6	29.1	30.4	7.2	7.7	7.9
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	-	-	-	1.7	1.8	1.8	0.4	0.3	0.4
Brazil	-	-	-	16.7	17.4	17.6	19.1	18.8	19.6
Chile	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.5	1.5	1.5
Paraguay	-	-	-	2.4	2.2	2.2	0.5	0.6	0.6
Peru	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.9	1.9	1.8
Uruguay	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	-	-	0.3	0.3	0.2
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0.7	0.6	0.6	-	-	-	0.9	0.8	0.8
NORTHERN AMERICA	**5.3**	**5.8**	**5.4**	**18.8**	**19.6**	**18.8**	**42.4**	**44.1**	**44.1**
Canada	1.1	1.3	1.4	5.6	6.2	5.2	3.1	3.8	2.8
United States of America	4.1	4.5	4.1	13.2	13.5	13.5	39.3	40.3	41.2
EUROPE	**29.9**	**29.8**	**30.6**	**9.8**	**10.0**	**11.5**	**72.4**	**72.7**	**72.8**
European Union	27.7	25.4	26.2	1.6	1.9	1.8	59.7	56.3	56.4
Russian Federation	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.4	2.7	3.1	7.3	7.5	7.6
Ukraine	-	-	-	5.1	4.9	6.0	2.0	2.2	2.0
OCEANIA	**3.6**	**3.8**	**3.8**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.3**	**4.4**	**4.5**	**4.7**
Australia	1.3	1.5	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.1	2.1	2.3
WORLD	**95.7**	**98.6**	**101.0**	**95.7**	**98.6**	**101.0**	**360.8**	**372.9**	**380.4**
LIFDC	9.0	2.7	2.6	3.2	0.8	0.8	8.2	8.9	9.0
LDC	1.1	1.4	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	6.2	6.9	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	
	2020/21 *estim.*	2021/22 *f'cast*	2020/21 *estim.*	2021/22 *f'cast*	2020/21 *estim.*	2021/22 *f'cast*	2020/21 *estim.*	2021/22 *f'cast*
ASIA	**65.7**	**67.6**	**35.5**	**34.2**	**13.8**	**15.8**	**87.0**	**89.0**
China	10.7	10.3	6.3	5.9	0.1	0.1	17.3	17.8
India	31.0	30.5	1.2	1.0	7.0	6.0	26.4	26.9
Indonesia	2.1	2.2	5.8	6.0	-	-	7.5	7.7
Japan	0.7	0.8	1.3	1.3	-	-	2.0	2.0
Malaysia	-	-	2.1	2.1	0.2	0.1	1.9	2.0
Pakistan	5.8	6.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.4	5.6	5.7
Philippines	2.1	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.2	2.2
Republic of Korea	-	-	2.1	2.1	0.3	0.3	1.7	1.7
Thailand	7.1	9.0	-	-	3.5	6.2	2.9	2.9
Turkey	3.1	3.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	3.0	3.1
Viet Nam	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.5	-	0.1	1.6	1.6
AFRICA	**11.7**	**11.8**	**15.4**	**15.7**	**5.1**	**5.1**	**20.8**	**21.5**
Algeria	-	-	2.5	2.5	0.6	0.6	1.8	1.9
Egypt	2.8	2.9	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.3	3.2	3.3
Eswatini	0.7	0.7	-	-	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.1
Ethiopia	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	-	-	0.7	0.7
Kenya	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	-	-	1.0	1.1
Morocco	0.7	0.7	1.3	1.3	0.6	0.6	1.2	1.2
Mozambique	0.4	0.4	-	-	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Nigeria	-	-	1.9	1.9	-	-	1.7	1.7
South Africa	2.1	2.2	0.5	0.4	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.5
Sudan	0.5	0.5	1.6	1.8	0.1	0.1	2.1	2.2
United Republic of Tanzania	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	-	-	0.6	0.6
Zambia	0.4	0.4	-	-	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	**12.5**	**13.0**	**0.6**	**0.5**	**5.3**	**5.8**	**7.9**	**7.9**
Cuba	0.8	1.0	0.1	-	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Dominican Republic	0.6	0.6	-	-	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4
Guatemala	2.6	2.8	-	-	1.7	1.9	0.9	1.0
Mexico	5.7	5.8	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.7	4.3	4.3
SOUTH AMERICA	**45.3**	**44.4**	**1.6**	**1.7**	**31.5**	**28.2**	**17.1**	**17.5**
Argentina	1.8	1.8	-	-	0.3	0.3	1.4	1.4
Brazil	38.5	37.5	-	-	30.1	26.9	10.0	10.3
Colombia	2.2	2.2	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.7	1.7	1.8
Peru	1.1	1.2	0.3	0.4	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	**7.8**	**7.7**	**3.8**	**3.8**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**11.9**	**11.9**
Canada	0.1	0.1	1.2	1.2	0.1	0.1	1.3	1.3
United States of America	7.7	7.6	2.6	2.6	-	-	10.7	10.7
EUROPE	**22.3**	**24.6**	**3.4**	**4.0**	**1.6**	**1.8**	**25.3**	**25.4**
European Union	14.2	15.3	1.6	2.1	0.8	1.0	14.6	14.6
Russian Federation	5.1	5.8	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	5.8	5.9
Ukraine	1.0	1.4	0.1	0.1	-	-	1.4	1.4
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.1	0.1	2.0	2.1
OCEANIA	**4.6**	**4.6**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**3.5**	**3.6**	**1.3**	**1.3**
Australia	4.4	4.5	-	-	3.3	3.5	1.0	1.0
Fiji	0.2	0.2	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	-
WORLD	**169.9**	**173.7**	**60.6**	**60.3**	**60.8**	**60.5**	**171.3**	**174.5**
LIFDC	5.6	5.6	12.2	12.7	1.8	1.8	15.6	16.3
LDC	4.4	4.4	11.0	11.5	1.9	1.8	13.0	13.5

APPENDIX TABLE 14: **TOTAL MEAT STATISTICS**[1]
(*thousand tonnes - carcass weight equivalent*)

	Production		Imports		Exports		Utilization	
	2020 *estim.*	2021 *f'cast*	2020 *estim.*	2021 *f'cast*	2020 *estim.*	2021 *f'cast*	2020 *estim.*	2021 *f'cast*
ASIA	**134 720**	**147 746**	**22 777**	**22 721**	**4 771**	**5 137**	**152 745**	**165 345**
China	77 896	90 201	11 719	10 886	715	750	88 900	100 337
India	7 496	7 872	1	1	1 239	1 478	6 257	6 396
Indonesia	4 237	4 151	218	291	5	5	4 450	4 437
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2 948	2 914	37	65	73	52	2 912	2 927
Japan	4 142	4 166	3 516	3 514	21	25	7 659	7 684
Malaysia	1 925	1 933	330	386	65	72	2 190	2 247
Pakistan	4 732	4 980	1	1	85	92	4 649	4 889
Philippines	2 966	2 857	579	1 016	6	8	3 539	3 865
Republic of Korea	2 658	2 625	1 336	1 394	69	51	3 934	3 954
Saudi Arabia	1 176	1 197	859	772	72	80	1 962	1 888
Singapore	129	125	412	397	52	59	488	463
Thailand	2 838	2 853	38	42	1 342	1 365	1 523	1 529
Turkey	3 750	3 798	54	47	617	673	3 187	3 173
Viet Nam	5 111	5 357	602	675	42	44	5 671	5 989
AFRICA	**21 004**	**21 213**	**2 661**	**2 741**	**274**	**284**	**23 391**	**23 671**
Algeria	810	820	43	7	2	2	852	826
Angola	322	328	321	353	-	-	643	681
Egypt	2 366	2 392	240	281	5	4	2 600	2 669
Nigeria	1 456	1 447	6	10	-	-	1 462	1 457
South Africa	3 449	3 485	514	481	149	148	3 814	3 819
CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	**10 689**	**10 734**	**3 506**	**3 929**	**995**	**1 006**	**13 200**	**13 658**
Cuba	251	250	377	442	-	-	628	691
Mexico	7 532	7 702	2 174	2 447	708	720	8 998	9 429
SOUTH AMERICA	**45 837**	**46 198**	**1 221**	**1 480**	**10 452**	**10 932**	**36 605**	**36 745**
Argentina	6 282	6 166	45	61	1 102	993	5 225	5 234
Brazil	28 737	28 956	57	84	7 991	8 373	20 803	20 667
Chile	1 600	1 565	594	707	510	478	1 684	1 793
Colombia	2 824	2 880	203	233	42	70	2 985	3 043
Uruguay	588	687	106	95	413	507	281	274
NORTHERN AMERICA	**53 789**	**54 097**	**3 065**	**3 087**	**10 692**	**11 027**	**46 265**	**46 215**
Canada	5 092	5 324	815	781	2 241	2 337	3 673	3 757
United States of America	48 696	48 772	2 250	2 306	8 451	8 690	42 591	42 457
EUROPE	**65 924**	**66 188**	**5 242**	**4 936**	**11 549**	**10 979**	**59 611**	**60 149**
Belarus	1 223	1 209	63	78	458	445	828	841
European Union	45 026	45 288	1 478	1 284	8 823	8 406	37 680	38 167
Russian Federation	11 252	11 318	660	619	589	646	11 318	11 297
Ukraine	2 508	2 463	161	199	474	477	2 195	2 185
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	4 192	4 160	2 355	2 208	1 104	903	5 443	5 465
OCEANIA	**6 613**	**6 498**	**474**	**502**	**3 001**	**2 848**	**4 086**	**4 151**
Australia	4 564	4 424	224	237	1 947	1 788	2 841	2 874
New Zealand	1 460	1 482	76	83	1 051	1 057	484	508
WORLD	**338 576**	**352 675**	**38 946**	**39 396**	**41 734**	**42 211**	**335 903**	**349 935**
LIFDC	14 389	14 492	1 622	1 752	220	229	15 792	16 015
LDC	14 564	14 620	1 515	1 682	54	60	16 026	16 242

[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	
	2020 *estim.*	2021 *f'cast*	2020 *estim.*	2021 *f'cast*	2020 *estim.*	2021 *f'cast*	2020 *estim.*	2021 *f'cast*
ASIA	**18 643**	**19 163**	**6 677**	**7 132**	**1 614**	**1 856**	**23 693**	**24 438**
China	6 734	6 897	3 361	3 509	52	53	10 043	10 353
India	2 219	2 412	-	-	1 227	1 464	992	948
Indonesia	541	552	213	286	-	1	753	838
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	354	365	32	30	5	9	382	386
Japan	477	480	830	814	7	13	1 293	1 284
Malaysia	45	47	200	233	9	13	237	267
Pakistan	2 297	2 372	-	1	70	77	2 227	2 295
Philippines	272	282	151	180	3	4	420	458
Republic of Korea	287	305	560	609	5	6	837	903
AFRICA	**6 933**	**7 017**	**428**	**443**	**89**	**83**	**7 273**	**7 377**
Algeria	150	158	42	6	-	-	192	164
Angola	95	94	18	15	-	-	113	109
Egypt	735	751	203	256	2	2	935	1 005
South Africa	963	971	4	5	62	58	905	918
CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	**2 945**	**2 879**	**351**	**405**	**570**	**556**	**2 726**	**2 728**
Mexico	2 081	2 131	192	238	341	327	1 932	2 042
SOUTH AMERICA	**16 085**	**15 532**	**522**	**586**	**4 164**	**4 267**	**12 443**	**11 851**
Argentina	3 168	3 017	13	8	829	728	2 352	2 297
Brazil	9 710	9 125	46	73	2 500	2 487	7 257	6 711
Chile	223	220	328	367	27	21	524	566
Colombia	751	771	7	8	41	69	717	710
Uruguay	519	612	46	33	391	474	174	171
NORTHERN AMERICA	**13 640**	**14 069**	**1 727**	**1 631**	**1 899**	**2 202**	**13 427**	**13 531**
Canada	1 279	1 411	271	244	504	588	1 040	1 065
United States of America	12 361	12 658	1 456	1 388	1 395	1 614	12 387	12 467
EUROPE	**10 518**	**10 440**	**1 386**	**1 313**	**1 435**	**1 405**	**10 469**	**10 348**
European Union	6 908	6 874	344	321	923	894	6 330	6 301
Russian Federation	1 634	1 641	374	334	74	98	1 934	1 877
Ukraine	346	323	8	11	32	29	322	305
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	932	894	508	481	161	133	1 279	1 243
OCEANIA	**2 841**	**2 655**	**57**	**66**	**2 027**	**1 874**	**872**	**847**
Australia	2 131	1 933	17	25	1 414	1 249	734	709
New Zealand	696	708	13	12	611	623	98	96
WORLD	**71 605**	**71 754**	**11 149**	**11 577**	**11 798**	**12 243**	**70 903**	**71 119**
LIFDC	5 952	5 984	151	167	172	177	5 931	5 975
LDC	4 828	4 851	109	130	15	16	4 922	4 965

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

	Production		Imports		Exports		Utilization	
	2020 *estim.*	2021 *f'cast*	2020 *estim.*	2021 *f'cast*	2020 *estim.*	2021 *f'cast*	2020 *estim.*	2021 *f'cast*
ASIA	**9 760**	**9 928**	**644**	**655**	**24**	**23**	**10 380**	**10 561**
Bangladesh	234	235	-	-	-	-	234	235
China	4 922	5 016	391	426	-	-	5 312	5 442
India	826	829	-	-	8	9	818	821
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	250	254	5	-	-	-	255	254
Pakistan	748	765	-	-	7	5	741	760
Saudi Arabia	124	126	20	17	-	-	144	143
Turkey	466	489	-	-	-	-	466	489
AFRICA	**3 595**	**3 656**	**13**	**12**	**28**	**33**	**3 580**	**3 635**
Algeria	352	353	-	-	-	-	352	353
Nigeria	417	414	-	-	-	-	417	414
South Africa	174	173	2	2	1	2	175	173
CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	**135**	**137**	**10**	**7**	**1**	**1**	**144**	**142**
Mexico	105	107	3	1	1	1	107	107
SOUTH AMERICA	**333**	**339**	**4**	**3**	**24**	**37**	**312**	**305**
Brazil	136	137	3	2	-	-	139	139
NORTHERN AMERICA	**91**	**88**	**156**	**165**	**2**	**3**	**245**	**251**
United States of America	74	71	133	141	2	2	204	210
EUROPE	**1 244**	**1 238**	**202**	**174**	**141**	**116**	**1 304**	**1 296**
European Union	604	612	135	113	47	41	691	685
Russian Federation	215	215	2	1	-	-	216	216
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	296	276	59	52	88	68	267	260
OCEANIA	**1 116**	**1 120**	**28**	**31**	**849**	**848**	**296**	**303**
Australia	654	657	1	2	447	453	207	206
New Zealand	462	462	3	3	402	395	64	70
WORLD	**16 274**	**16 506**	**1 058**	**1 048**	**1 070**	**1 060**	**16 261**	**16 493**
LIFDC	3 216	3 266	5	5	27	32	3 194	3 239
LDC	2 689	2 744	3	3	15	18	2 678	2 729

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

	Production		Imports		Exports		Utilization	
	2020 *estim.*	2021 *f'cast*	2020 *estim.*	2021 *f'cast*	2020 *estim.*	2021 *f'cast*	2020 *estim.*	2021 *f'cast*
ASIA	**52 897**	**64 419**	**8 368**	**7 993**	**193**	**199**	**61 113**	**72 229**
China	42 066	53 614	5 735	4 974	69	68	47 732	58 520
India	355	349	1	1	1	2	355	348
Indonesia	241	237	3	3	-	-	244	239
Japan	1 306	1 320	1 418	1 407	4	5	2 738	2 737
Malaysia	219	215	21	25	4	4	235	237
Philippines	1 294	1 152	95	368	2	3	1 386	1 518
Republic of Korea	1 403	1 375	562	558	6	9	1 984	1 925
Thailand	956	954	2	1	57	51	901	904
Viet Nam	3 379	3 564	225	322	12	11	3 592	3 875
AFRICA	**1 657**	**1 664**	**284**	**315**	**28**	**33**	**1 913**	**1 946**
Madagascar	42	41	-	-	-	-	42	41
Nigeria	269	255	4	6	-	-	273	261
South Africa	284	293	23	30	25	29	281	294
Uganda	134	133	-	1	-	-	134	134
CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	**2 142**	**2 172**	**1 241**	**1 454**	**378**	**405**	**3 005**	**3 221**
Cuba	148	146	13	16	-	-	161	162
Mexico	1 652	1 700	977	1 138	352	380	2 276	2 458
SOUTH AMERICA	**6 877**	**7 185**	**339**	**462**	**1 604**	**1 729**	**5 612**	**5 919**
Argentina	655	682	26	42	28	34	652	690
Brazil	4 475	4 721	2	3	1 274	1 405	3 203	3 319
Chile	574	584	136	181	294	282	416	483
Colombia	440	454	90	116	-	-	530	570
NORTHERN AMERICA	**15 144**	**14 899**	**802**	**901**	**4 689**	**4 662**	**11 353**	**11 132**
Canada	2 299	2 337	307	296	1 554	1 562	1 066	1 062
United States of America	12 845	12 562	495	605	3 134	3 100	10 287	10 070
EUROPE	**30 419**	**31 020**	**1 379**	**1 294**	**5 996**	**5 878**	**25 802**	**26 436**
Belarus	410	405	30	48	36	42	404	411
European Union	23 281	23 682	168	122	5 372	5 258	18 077	18 546
Russian Federation	4 282	4 382	37	37	194	228	4 124	4 191
Serbia	299	304	49	47	21	20	327	332
Ukraine	697	728	39	51	5	8	731	772
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	984	1 043	936	862	353	306	1 568	1 600
OCEANIA	**581**	**604**	**282**	**296**	**37**	**42**	**826**	**859**
Australia	436	459	203	207	36	40	603	626
Papua New Guinea	80	80	7	7	-	-	87	87
WORLD	**109 718**	**121 964**	**12 695**	**12 716**	**12 925**	**12 947**	**109 625**	**121 742**
LIFDC	1 100	1 099	179	185	2	3	1 277	1 281
LDC	2 394	2 367	194	225	1	1	2 588	2 591

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

	Production		Imports		Exports		Utilization	
	2020 *estim.*	2021 *f'cast*	2020 *estim.*	2021 *f'cast*	2020 *estim.*	2021 *f'cast*	2020 *estim.*	2021 *f'cast*
ASIA	**50 573**	**51 373**	**6 989**	**6 821**	**2 795**	**2 887**	**54 756**	**55 307**
China	22 286	22 783	2 189	1 914	583	616	23 892	24 081
India	3 893	4 077	-	-	4	3	3 889	4 074
Indonesia	3 316	3 225	-	-	2	2	3 314	3 223
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2 336	2 285	-	34	67	42	2 268	2 277
Japan	2 353	2 359	1 239	1 266	10	7	3 592	3 629
Kuwait	50	53	145	129	3	3	192	178
Malaysia	1 657	1 667	71	95	52	55	1 676	1 707
Republic of Korea	962	938	192	202	58	36	1 086	1 094
Saudi Arabia	900	920	640	547	37	45	1 503	1 422
Singapore	106	102	207	192	30	34	283	260
Thailand	1 748	1 764	2	2	1 174	1 206	565	559
Turkey	2 197	2 214	45	42	572	617	1 670	1 639
AFRICA	**6 768**	**6 800**	**1 920**	**1 956**	**121**	**127**	**8 567**	**8 629**
Angola	52	53	221	243	-	-	273	296
South Africa	1 965	1 983	486	444	57	56	2 394	2 371
CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	**5 375**	**5 453**	**1 804**	**1 981**	**43**	**41**	**7 136**	**7 394**
Cuba	22	22	268	346	-	-	290	368
Mexico	3 617	3 688	1 001	1 068	12	10	4 606	4 746
SOUTH AMERICA	**22 392**	**22 989**	**355**	**428**	**4 497**	**4 722**	**18 250**	**18 695**
Argentina	2 316	2 326	7	11	227	212	2 096	2 125
Brazil	14 391	14 947	5	5	4 080	4 332	10 316	10 620
Chile	782	740	130	158	181	168	730	730
NORTHERN AMERICA	**24 603**	**24 727**	**370**	**380**	**4 084**	**4 141**	**20 935**	**20 997**
Canada	1 472	1 534	211	214	173	177	1 509	1 571
United States of America	23 130	23 193	159	166	3 911	3 964	19 426	19 426
EUROPE	**22 639**	**22 374**	**2 007**	**1 905**	**3 882**	**3 538**	**20 759**	**20 746**
European Union	13 679	13 556	629	544	2 397	2 177	11 911	11 923
Russian Federation	4 620	4 577	238	240	319	317	4 535	4 505
Ukraine	1 431	1 378	114	136	436	438	1 109	1 076
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1 969	1 936	804	762	497	394	2 276	2 304
OCEANIA	**1 598**	**1 642**	**103**	**104**	**70**	**69**	**1 632**	**1 677**
Australia	1 320	1 353	3	2	45	43	1 278	1 312
New Zealand	231	242	1	1	25	25	207	218
WORLD	**133 947**	**135 357**	**13 550**	**13 576**	**15 492**	**15 524**	**132 036**	**133 445**
LIFDC	2 363	2 371	1 276	1 385	13	13	3 626	3 742
LDC	3 658	3 650	1 203	1 318	21	23	4 839	4 945

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

	Production			Imports			Exports		
	2017-2019 average	2020 estim.	2021 f'cast	2017-2019 average	2020 estim.	2021 f'cast	2017-2019 average	2020 estim.	2021 f'cast
ASIA	**360 890**	**386 848**	**397 521**	**46 016**	**48 318**	**52 823**	**8 009**	**8 182**	**8 749**
China	32 503	35 883	38 562	14 774	16 931	21 797	103	88	92
India [1]	187 555	202 368	206 820	106	121	106	438	234	407
Indonesia	1 571	1 644	1 649	2 974	3 062	3 296	45	59	66
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	7 583	7 597	7 749	259	115	118	587	813	1 248
Japan	7 293	7 438	7 517	2 226	2 131	1 937	11	18	23
Malaysia	46	49	51	2 350	2 332	2 397	649	594	534
Pakistan	54 210	57 722	59 570	542	318	316	31	15	7
Philippines	17	15	14	2 606	2 589	2 595	86	88	101
Republic of Korea	2 061	2 115	2 055	1 252	1 332	1 414	31	39	40
Saudi Arabia	2 497	2 680	2 675	2 634	2 856	2 681	1 556	1 617	1 429
Singapore	-	-	-	1 548	1 449	1 414	445	405	378
Thailand	1 257	1 371	1 399	1 610	1 623	1 636	278	286	294
Turkey	21 927	23 763	24 566	222	160	106	1 014	957	1 293
AFRICA	**48 521**	**49 055**	**49 122**	**9 934**	**9 846**	**9 590**	**1 461**	**1 250**	**1 259**
Algeria	3 283	3 312	3 403	3 313	3 270	3 098	5	-	-
Egypt	5 089	4 654	4 677	1 144	1 145	1 132	627	527	472
Kenya	5 084	5 476	5 422	206	164	166	3	1	2
South Africa	3 725	3 771	3 707	349	362	363	371	380	410
Tunisia	1 445	1 452	1 467	128	114	90	57	30	24
CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	**17 942**	**18 343**	**18 491**	**6 595**	**5 960**	**6 126**	**1 373**	**885**	**847**
Costa Rica	1 165	1 197	1 207	59	68	59	136	141	131
Mexico	12 236	12 782	12 923	4 292	3 669	3 926	871	338	295
SOUTH AMERICA	**79 319**	**82 338**	**82 106**	**2 882**	**3 111**	**3 187**	**3 740**	**4 290**	**4 486**
Argentina	10 632	11 446	11 772	36	11	16	1 675	2 172	2 312
Brazil	35 319	36 934	37 298	1 033	1 172	1 230	87	87	149
Colombia	22 138	22 592	21 512	366	541	428	26	23	44
Uruguay	2 046	2 153	2 263	32	53	56	1 434	1 517	1 545
NORTHERN AMERICA	**107 935**	**110 877**	**112 751**	**2 591**	**2 732**	**2 817**	**12 296**	**13 050**	**14 540**
Canada	9 424	9 626	9 779	678	814	862	1 059	1 003	758
United States of America	98 511	101 251	102 972	1 913	1 918	1 955	11 238	12 047	13 782
EUROPE	**230 479**	**235 882**	**236 622**	**6 212**	**13 224**	**12 260**	**27 086**	**35 763**	**35 707**
Belarus	7 353	7 766	7 859	53	60	77	3 865	4 361	4 542
European Union	172 308	160 893	161 859	1 107	3 644	3 128	21 008	25 839	26 182
Russian Federation	30 719	32 226	32 323	3 916	3 865	3 789	262	342	431
Ukraine	10 000	9 252	8 743	111	354	343	744	531	535
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	-	15 825	15 873	-	4 118	3 720	-	3 624	2 952
OCEANIA	**31 006**	**30 980**	**31 443**	**1 692**	**1 822**	**1 706**	**22 243**	**22 567**	**24 014**
Australia	9 253	9 087	9 151	1 164	1 276	1 187	2 958	2 693	3 134
New Zealand	21 731	21 871	22 271	306	302	297	19 281	19 869	20 875
WORLD	**876 091**	**914 322**	**928 057**	**75 922**	**85 013**	**88 510**	**76 208**	**85 987**	**89 603**
LIFDC	54 421	56 260	56 709	4 804	4 732	4 663	660	660	684
LDC	36 433	37 341	37 436	4 405	4 390	4 279	313	257	308

[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 STATISTICS**[1]

	Capture fisheries production		Aquaculture fisheries production		Exports			Imports		
	2018	2019	2018	2019	2019	2020 estim.	2021 f'cast	2019	2020 estim.	2021 f'cast
	Million tonnes (live weight equivalent)				*USD billion*			*USD billion*		
ASIA[2]	**49.6**	**49.3**	**73.0**	**75.4**	**59.4**	**55.1**	**60.3**	**57.6**	**51.1**	**55.4**
China	15.6	14.9	47.8	48.5	22.7	20.3	23.1	23.2	19.7	21.6
China, Hong Kong SAR	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.7	0.4	0.5	3.5	2.9	3.6
Taiwan Province of China	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.3	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8
India	5.3	5.5	7.2	7.8	6.8	5.8	7.6	0.2	0.2	0.2
Indonesia	7.2	7.5	5.4	6.0	4.5	4.8	5.0	0.4	0.4	0.5
Japan	3.3	3.2	0.6	0.6	2.2	1.7	2.1	15.1	13.1	13.6
Philippines	2.0	2.1	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.6
Republic of Korea	1.4	1.4	0.6	0.6	1.8	1.6	1.9	5.6	5.4	5.7
Thailand	1.5	1.5	0.9	1.0	5.8	5.6	5.1	3.7	3.6	4.1
Viet Nam	3.3	3.4	4.1	4.4	8.6	8.0	8.2	1.8	1.7	1.7
AFRICA	**10.1**	**10.1**	**2.2**	**2.3**	**7.6**	**7.1**	**7.8**	**5.6**	**4.8**	**5.4**
Egypt	0.4	0.4	1.6	1.6	-	-	0.1	1.1	0.8	0.6
Morocco	1.4	1.5	-	-	2.2	2.3	2.8	0.2	0.2	0.3
Namibia	0.5	0.5	-	-	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1
Nigeria	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.3	-	-	-	0.8	0.7	0.8
Senegal	0.5	0.5	-	-	0.6	0.5	0.5	-	0.1	0.1
South Africa	0.6	0.4	-	-	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.4
CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	**2.4**	**2.3**	**0.4**	**0.5**	**2.7**	**2.5**	**2.9**	**1.8**	**1.7**	**2.4**
Mexico	1.7	1.6	0.2	0.3	1.4	1.2	1.6	0.8	0.7	1.1
Panama	0.2	0.2	-	-	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
SOUTH AMERICA	**12.1**	**9.6**	**2.7**	**3.0**	**18.5**	**16.7**	**19.8**	**2.9**	**2.5**	**3.0**
Argentina	0.8	0.8	-	-	1.8	1.6	1.9	0.2	0.2	0.2
Brazil	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.3	0.9	1.2
Chile	2.1	2.0	1.3	1.4	6.6	5.9	6.2	0.4	0.4	0.5
Ecuador	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	5.5	5.4	6.0	0.2	0.1	0.2
Peru	7.2	4.8	0.1	0.2	3.5	2.7	4.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
NORTHERN AMERICA	**5.9**	**5.8**	**0.7**	**0.7**	**12.1**	**10.3**	**12.0**	**26.5**	**25.7**	**33.0**
Canada	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.2	5.7	4.9	6.1	3.2	2.9	3.4
United States of America	4.7	4.8	0.5	0.5	5.6	4.7	5.2	23.3	21.5	26.1
EUROPE	**15.0**	**13.7**	**3.1**	**3.2**	**58.1**	**56.7**	**63.9**	**63.5**	**60.6**	**65.5**
European Union[2]	4.7	4.2	1.2	1.1	33.5	32.6	36.2	53.0	50.6	55.1
of which extra-EU	-	-	-	-	7.7	7.4	7.1	29.3	27.3	28.2
Iceland	1.3	0.9	-	-	2.4	2.2	2.8	0.1	0.1	0.1
Norway	2.5	2.3	1.4	1.5	12.0	11.1	13.0	1.3	1.3	1.3
Russian Federation	5.1	5.0	0.2	0.2	5.5	5.5	5.9	2.2	2.1	2.7
OCEANIA	**1.5**	**1.6**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**3.4**	**3.4**	**3.4**	**1.9**	**1.4**	**1.6**
Australia	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.5	1.4	1.6
New Zealand	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.3	1.1	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
WORLD[3]	**96.6**	**92.5**	**82.3**	**85.3**	**161.9**	**151.9**	**170.1**	**159.8**	**147.8**	**166.2**
Excl. intra-EU	-	-	-	-	136.1	126.7	141.1	136.0	124.5	139.3
LIFDC	16.5	16.9	14.3	15.3	3.7	3.5	3.9	2.0	1.9	2.1
LDC	10.1	10.1	4.2	4.3	4.1	3.9	4.4	1.1	0.9	1.2

[1] Production and trade data exclude whales, seals, other aquatic mammals and aquatic plants. Trade data include fishmeal and fish oil

[2] EU27. Including intra-trade. Cyprus is included in Asia as well as in the European Union

[3] For capture fisheries production, the aggregate includes also 14 263 tonnes in 2018 and 14 410 tonnes in 2019 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)								
2011/12	300	259	264	281	269	264	249	248
2012/13	348	310	336	311	277	281	298	264
2013/14	318	265	335	216	219	218	241	281
2014/15	266	221	246	173	177	210	243	281
2015/16	211	194	208	166	170	174	185	210
2016/17	197	170	190	156	172	151	162	174
2017/18	230	188	203	159	165	174	222	151
2018/19	232	210	233	166	166	163	265	174
2019/20	220	219	231	163	163	163	215	163
2020/21	269	254	263	220	225	264	218	163
2020 – October	273	245	257	187	217	227	209	164
2020 – November	275	250	259	193	226	241	213	164
2020 – December	267	249	269	199	232	248	205	158
2021 – January	291	280	282	233	257	267	224	147
2021 – February	291	278	272	246	248	268	238	149
2021 – March	274	274	267	246	236	258	234	164
2021 – April	281	278	267	266	253	256	227	162
2021 – May	298	294	280	304	272	278	239	165
2021 – June	285	263	274	295	251	261	249	167
2021 – July	291	251	276	279	235	241	239	165
2021 – August	324	272	285	254	237	276	245	165
2021 – September	337	270	291	235	240	277	254	165
2021 – October	353	302	302	238	246	295	267	176

[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 2020	Dec 2019	Mar 2020	Mar 2019	May 2020	May 2019	July 2021	July 2020
	(USD/tonne)							
Wheat								
September 25	200	175	203	178	204	180	204	181
October 2	211	180	213	182	214	184	213	186
October 9	219	184	220	186	220	188	218	190
October 16	230	189	229	190	228	192	224	193
October 23	232	191	232	193	232	195	227	196
October 30	220	187	220	189	221	191	218	193
Maize								
September 25	144	147	147	152	149	155	151	157
October 2	149	153	153	157	155	159	157	160
October 9	156	155	158	160	160	162	161	163
October 16	158	154	160	159	161	161	161	163
October 23	165	153	165	157	166	160	165	162
October 30	157	154	159	157	160	160	160	162

Source: Chicago Board of Trade (CBOT)

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

	International prices				FAO indices				
Period	**Thai 100% B[1]**	**Thai broken[2]**	**US long grain[3]**	**Pakisan Basmati[4]**	**FAO All Rice Price Index**	**Indica**	**Japonica**	**Aromatic**	**Glutinous**
Annual (Jan/Dec)	*.....(USD per tonne).....*				*..... (2014-2016=100) .....*				
2014	435	322	571	1324	112	108	119	129	102
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
Monthly									
2020 – October	492	431	580	971	109	114	86	96	101
2020 – November	505	447	563	934	109	115	88	94	99
2020 – December	537	466	559	895	111	118	89	93	102
2021 – January	563	471	559	877	114	122	94	92	101
2021 – February	575	494	562	840	116	125	97	92	101
2021 – March	546	484	554	806	114	122	98	90	97
2021 – April	514	450	561	759	111	119	97	88	93
2021 – May	509	447	605	774	111	119	99	88	91
2021 – June	490	421	598	842	108	115	101	88	88
2021 - July	434	387	557	792	101	107	104	84	82
2021 - August	418	357	560	735	98	103	103	82	76
2021 – September	416	361	566	698	99	104	103	83	78
2021 – October	415	370	571	738	100	105	105	85	79

[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% brokens 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 brokens. 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)								
2008/09	437	849	682	409	206	97	90	89
2009/10	429	924	806	388	220	100	109	92
2010/11	549	1308	1147	418	279	133	159	102
2011/12	562	1235	1051	461	295	133	143	111
2012/13	563	1099	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	1272	1075	464	347	133	149	115
Monthly								
2020 - January	391	872	840	332	240	94	109	82
2020 - February	376	801	741	334	245	90	98	83
2020 - March	367	722	621	364	255	87	85	89
2020 - April	363	675	573	363	280	87	81	90
2020 - May	361	675	531	328	262	86	78	83
2020 - June	369	741	594	325	229	88	87	81
2020 - July	383	815	659	329	227	91	93	81
2020 - August	387	865	707	345	245	92	99	85
2020 - September	418	893	740	378	270	99	105	93
2020 - October	454	900	763	430	294	107	106	105
2020 - November	502	978	875	470	319	117	122	115
2020 - December	516	1036	963	468	328	121	131	115
2021 - January	576	1074	1026	535	382	134	139	131
2021 - February	580	1136	1086	526	380	136	147	130
2021 - March	568	1296	1135	472	364	137	159	117
2021 - April	594	1388	1155	442	352	142	162	111
2021 - May	639	1590	1229	454	409	152	175	116
2021 - June	619	1563	1061	436	400	146	158	112
2021 - July	571	1448	1119	447	308	136	155	110
2021 - August	561	1443	1229	439	312	134	166	109
2021 - September	554	1411	1256	444	319	135	169	109
2021 - October[7]	547	1497	1363	450	337	138	185	112

[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**

	I.S.A. daily price average[1]	FAO Sugar Price Index (2014/16 = 100)
	Raw sugar	
Annual (Jan/Dec)	*(US Cents/lb)*	*(2014/16=100)*
2009	18.1	112.2
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	12.8	79.5
Monthly		
2019 - October	12.6	77.8
2019 - November	12.8	79.2
2019 - December	13.4	83.0
2020 - January	14.1	87.5
2020 - February	14.8	91.4
2020 - March	11.8	73.9
2020 - April	10.2	63.2
2020 - May	11.0	67.8
2020 - June	12.1	74.9
2020 - July	12.3	76.0
2020 - August	13.1	81.1
2020 - September	12.8	79.0
2020 - October	13.7	84.7
2020 - November	14.1	87.5
2020 - December	14.1	87.1
2021 - January	15.2	94.2
2021 - February	16.2	100.2
2021 - March	15.5	96.2
2021 - April	16.1	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

[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**

	International prices				FAO dairy price index
Period	**Butter[1]**	**Skim milk powder[2]**	**Whole milk powder[3]**	**Cheddar cheese[4]**	
Annual (Jan/Dec)	..... *(USD per tonne)*				... *(2014-2016=100)* ...
2010	4 268	2 971	3 499	3 739	112
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
Monthly					
2020 – October	3 920	2 682	3 097	3 609	104
2020 – November	4 021	2 635	3 091	3 664	105
2020 – December	4 098	2 744	3 219	3 801	109
2021 – January	4 316	2 900	3 353	3 771	111
2021 – February	4 542	2 957	3 497	3 758	113
2021 – March	4 952	3 045	3 979	3 720	117
2021 – April	5 106	3 123	3 971	3 765	119
2021 – May	5 003	3 240	4 061	3 840	121
2021 – June	4 848	3 228	3 993	3 829	120
2021 – July	4 624	3 048	3 868	3 792	117
2021 – August	4 651	2 985	3 687	3 846	116
2021 – September	4 834	3 124	3 731	3 861	118
2021 – October	5 123	3 279	3 863	3 849	121

[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**

	Bovine meat prices			Ovine meat price		Pig meat prices			Poultry meat prices	
Period	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)*									
2010	3 272	4 585	4 093	3 673	4 352	2 851	2 647	1 913	1 032	1 671
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
Monthly										
2020 – October	4 387	6 672	4 244	4 713	4 946	2 635	2 395	1 549	921	1 347
2020 – November	4 599	6 890	4 403	4 843	5 075	2 656	2 475	1 507	957	1 324
2020 – December	4 691	7 011	4 506	4 895	5 255	2 609	2 415	1 505	961	1 410
2021 – January	4 751	7 127	4 511	4 711	5 663	2 573	2 459	1 512	977	1 456
2021 – February	4 920	7 223	4 539	4 683	5 912	2 634	2 424	1 527	1 049	1 461
2021 – March	4 859	7 242	4 612	4 553	5 851	2 695	2 523	1 806	1 117	1 497
2021 – April	5 205	7 667	4 766	4 741	5 876	2 785	2 490	1 831	1 189	1 508
2021 – May	5 605	7 735	4 934	5 209	5 934	2 863	2 605	1 884	1 143	1 554
2021 – June	5 772	8 167	5 181	5 596	5 804	2 907	2 612	1 898	1 172	1 609
2021 – July	5 698	8 663	5 443	5 922	5 815	3 019	2 498	1 783	1 272	1 717
2021 – August	5 782	8 802	5 680	6 334	5 988	2 822	2 403	1 651	1 214	1 750
2021 – September	5 784	8 928	5 790	6 576	6 172	2 760	2 378	1 559	1 202	1 715
2021 – October	5 900	9 144	5 233	6 678	6 172	2 705	2 307	1 486	1 178	1 771

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: Lamb 17.5kg NZ$/kg
Australia: Medium trade lamb 18-20kg A¢/kg

Pig meat prices:
United States of America: Meat of Swine (Fresh, Chilled or Frozen), export unit value
Brazil: Meat of Swine (Fresh, Chilled or Frozen), export unit value
Germany: Monthly market price for pig carcase grade E

Poultry meat prices:
United States of America: Chicken Cuts and Edible Offal (Fresh, Chilled or Frozen), export unit value
Brazil: Meat and Edible Offal of Poultry (Fresh, Chilled or Frozen), 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)*				
2010	91	100	102	74	98
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
Monthly					
2020 – October	92	83	90	96	118
2020 – November	93	83	90	99	121
2020 – December	95	87	89	101	124
2021 – January	96	89	88	103	126
2021 – February	98	91	90	105	129
2021 – March	101	95	97	105	127
2021 – April	104	97	99	111	129
2021 – May	107	98	102	115	136
2021 – June	111	101	103	120	139
2021 – July	114	108	102	124	143
2021 – August	113	108	95	127	150
2021 – September	113	107	92	128	155
2021 – October	112	108	90	127	156

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	Aquaculture	Capture	Whitefish	Salmon	Shrimp	Pelagic excl. tuna	Tuna
Annual (Jan/Dec)				*(2014-2016=100)*				
2010	93	103	97	84	85	87	82	86
2011	104	114	100	97	104	105	85	87
2012	97	111	78	87	115	119	104	105
2013	104	104	99	99	107	119	115	119
2014	107	105	102	113	100	108	107	119
2015	92	97	84	92	99	91	100	108
2016	102	97	114	94	101	101	99	91
2017	106	108	117	96	92	112	101	101
2018	106	118	119	88	96	105	92	112
2019	102	121	108	86	92	100	96	105
2020	95	107	97	86	92	93	92	100
Monthly								
2019 - January	106	132	113	84	89	109	97	110
2019 - February	107	134	111	84	91	110	98	105
2019 - March	109	137	120	84	87	106	107	102
2019 - April	110	130	129	85	94	105	99	108
2019 - May	104	125	111	85	92	104	101	106
2019 - June	103	122	110	85	91	99	93	107
2019 - July	103	119	103	87	118	100	114	103
2019 - August	98	114	97	88	86	100	98	104
2019 - September	94	111	88	87	85	96	83	98
2019 - October	92	98	90	86	91	96	86	107
2019 - November	99	115	103	86	87	96	86	109
2019 - December	103	119	123	86	88	82	87	105
2020 - January	106	122	134	86	92	80	89	109
2020 - February	101	119	116	86	82	89	91	110
2020 - March	95	103	97	85	90	97	87	106
2020 - April	90	97	86	85	80	101	94	105
2020 - May	91	94	96	82	93	97	92	104
2020 - June	97	96	108	88	108	90	91	99
2020 - July	94	103	93	90	96	91	118	100
2020 - August	94	103	89	90	95	99	86	100
2020 - September	92	103	86	88	92	93	85	96
2020 - October	92	108	83	87	95	92	91	96
2020 - November	91	112	83	83	93	88	87	96
2020 - December	94	120	88	81	89	95	88	82
2021 - January	96	117	90	84	93	94	92	80
2021 - February	96	115	96	84	94	89	82	89
2021 - March	101	111	115	84	94	92	90	97
2021 - April	102	112	120	86	90	90	80	101
2021 - May	107	119	128	90	104	84	93	97
2021 - June	105	122	112	90	117	80	108	90
2021 - July	103	113	112	94	110	81	96	91
2021 - August	100	111	102	95	107	83	95	99
2021 - September	99	112	97	96	99	86	92	93

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

APPENDIX TABLE 30: **SELECTED INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY PRICES**

	Currency and unit	Effective date	Latest quotation	One month ago	One year ago	Average 2016-2020
Sugar (ISA daily price)	US cents per lb	07-10-21	19.39	19.74	13.69	14.42
Coffee (ICO daily price)	US cents per lb	07-10-21	178.91	170.11	105.85	114.30
Cocoa (ICCO daily price)	US cents per lb	07-10-21	119.90	118.67	103.97	108.19
Tea (FAO Tea Composite Price)	USD per kg	29-09-21	2.61	2.49	2.82	2.67
Cotton (COTLOOK A index)	US cents per lb	29-09-21	103.78	101.30	70.81	79.80
Jute "BTD" (Fob Bangladesh Port)	USD per tonne	29-09-21	1250.00	1350.00	880.00	782.67

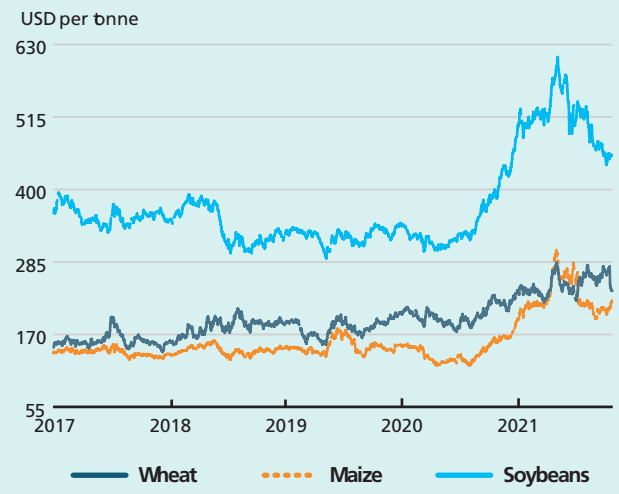
MARKET INIDCATORS

Futures markets

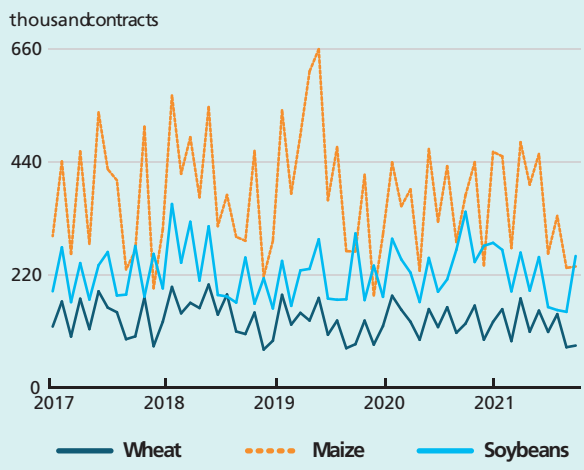
Contributed by Ann Berg

Futures prices for wheat, maize and soybeans remained at relatively high historical levels, although maize and soybean prices declined from the multiyear highs attained in May. A steady rise in production and quarterly stocks estimates weighed on prices throughout the growing season, as did a sharp year-on-year drop in soybean exports, particularly to China. Conversely, wheat futures prices, bolstered by tightening stocks, notably in the major exporting countries, realized their highest level in eight years in October 2021, based on monthly averages. Wheat values also staged a dramatic resurgence relative to maize prices since June, rising from a discount to a USD 60 per tonne premium in October. Price trends in exogenous markets, such as foreign exchange and energy, saw reversals from a year ago. A slight uptrend in the US dollar index superseded the downward momentum occurring throughout most of 2020. Crude oil prices saw a significant turnaround, doubling in price y/y from around USD 40 to above USD 80 per barrel, as tracked by the West Texas Intermediate contract. Other commodities, such as edible oil and some industrial metals, including copper and aluminum, reached ten-year highs, causing continued concern about inflationary pressures. Supply chain issues, however, which severely hampered transport of containerized goods, were

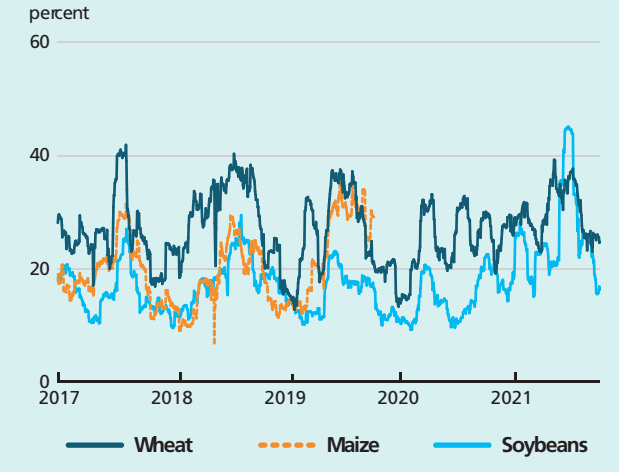
CME futures prices



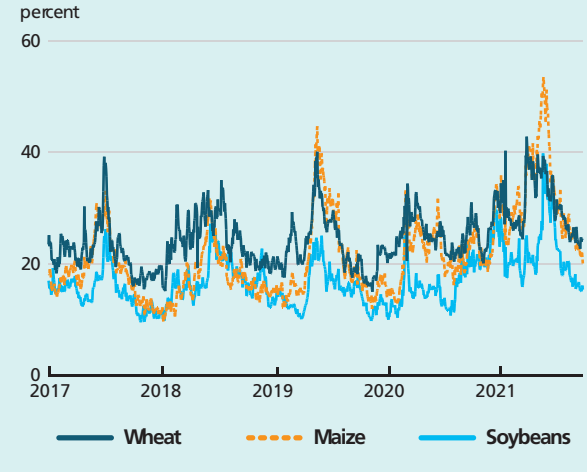
CME futures volumes



Historical volatility (30 days)



Implied volatility



far less disruptive to the bulk cargo transport sector of grains and oilseeds.

VOLUMES AND OPEN INTEREST

Trade volumes for all three commodities remained below previous record years of 2018 for wheat and soybeans and 2019 for maize, failing to attract the speculative fervour marked by other high-priced years. Open interest – the number of outstanding matched purchases and sales for each commodity contract – also reflected muted interest in grain and oilseed positioning, falling y/y by about 25 percent. Options trading, which had grown steadily over the past several years, also registered y/y declines for all three commodities. .

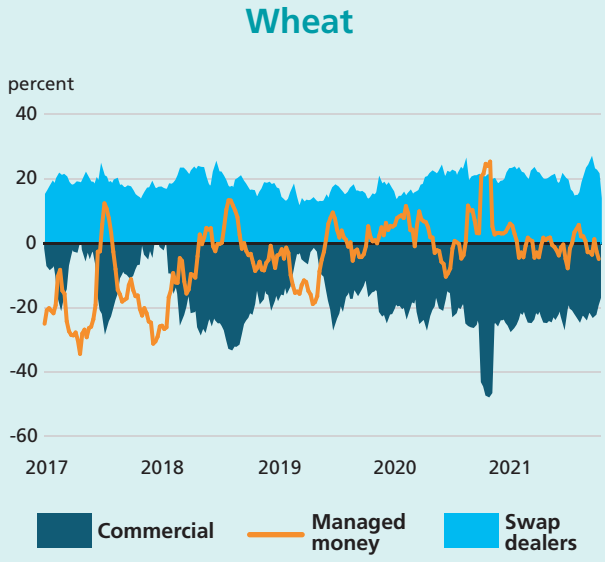
VOLATILITY

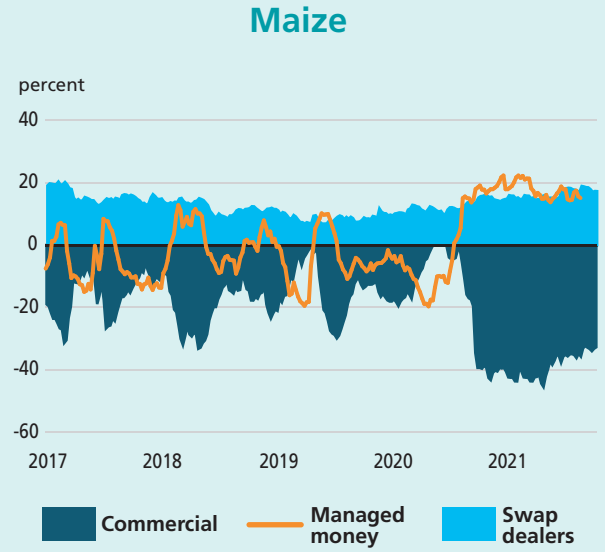
Both implied and historical volatility levels for wheat, maize and soybeans reached considerable peaks in June and July, the months after prices attained multiyear highs. Both implied (calculated by the level of option premiums on underlying futures contracts) and historical volatility (based on 30 days of futures prices) declined thereafter, reflecting more normal levels by October. The volatility surge in maize and soybean prices seemed particularly acute following the near record low levels exhibited in 2019 and the start of 2020, a period characterized by trade tensions and the start of the COVID-19 pandemic. Maize historical volatility, for example, rose from 20 to 62, and subsequently retreated to 26 within the 2021 calendar year. In the energy sector, the Crude Oil Volatility Index, which saw a record spike during the 2020 COVID-19 pandemic to 325, has remained at relatively stable levels of 40 to 50 since the beginning of 2021, despite the near doubling of West Texas Intermediate oil prices. .

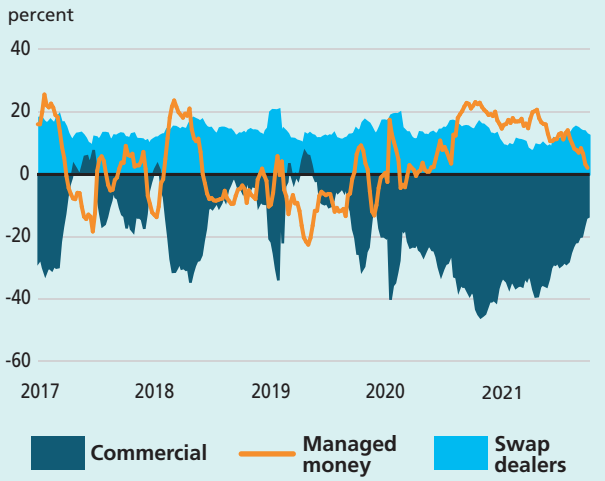
FORWARD CURVES

Forward curves for maize and soybeans, and to a lesser extent wheat, exhibited a front-end relaxation from July onwards as nearby prices mostly declined. All three commodities exhibited forward curves very similar to the relatively flat configurations registered a year ago, except at considerably higher price levels. Soybeans, however, showed a slight y/y divergence: the mostly downward sloping (backwardation) soybean curve 2020 tipped towards an upward sloping (contango) curve as projections of larger ending 2021/22 stocks gained credence. The numerous uncertainties arising from the 2020 COVID-19 pandemic seemed largely resolved, although concerns about transport

CME net-length as % of open interests (Jan 2017 – Oct 2021)







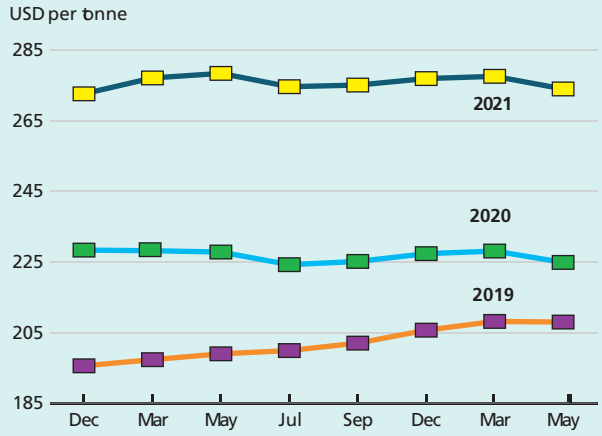
and rising fuel costs still lingered, embedded in the flat market forward outlook.

INVESTMENT FLOWS

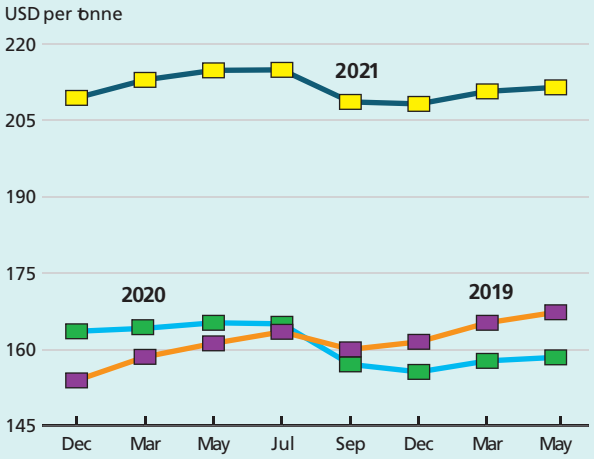
Managed money, known for switching frequently between long and short positions since the first publication of the Commitment of Traders Report [2008], largely maintained its positions across wheat and maize y/y, while trimming its net long in soybeans. In the wheat market, which enjoys the highest level of speculative trading relative to domestic crop size, money managers have remained uncharacteristically neutral since late 2020, even as prices realized new highs in October 2021. In maize, managers scored large profits by betting on rising prices, but largely overstayed long positioning as maize prices tumbled. Similarly in soybeans, they remained in long positions after the considerable price drop from June onwards, only recently retreating towards a neutral stance. Nonetheless, agricultural money managers (as tracked by Barclay Hedge) showed, as of October, a positive year-to-date return of 5.4 percent, which follows on a 2020 banner year of a 14.5 percent return. Commercials held standard short positions in all three commodities throughout the calendar year. Swaps dealers (dealers in passive fund investments) showed mixed levels of activity, but continued to maintain a low profile relative to ten years ago, when their large positioning provoked considerable discussion over their effects on price discovery. The Deutsche Bank Agricultural Index Fund, the largest passive agricultural fund tracking ten futures markets, including wheat, maize and soybeans, rose from an all-time low in June 2020 of USD 13.50 to USD 19.26 in October 2021.

Forward curves snapshots as of Oct 2019, 2020 and 2021

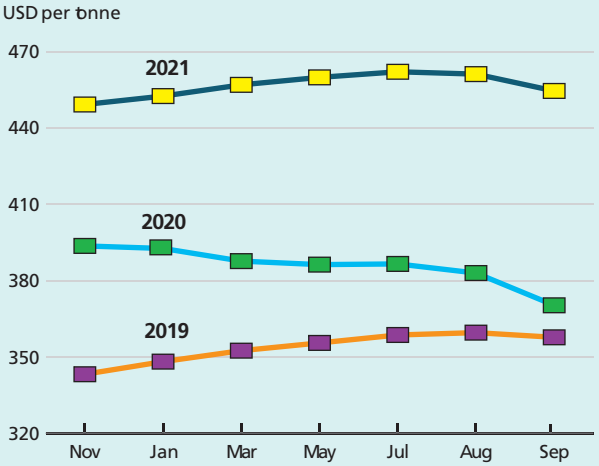
Wheat



Maize



Soybeans



Ocean freight rates

International Grains Council (IGC)

OCEAN FREIGHT MARKET (MAY 2021 – OCTOBER 2021)

The dry bulk freight complex exhibited strength in the past six months, building on steep gains seen in the first quarter of the calendar year. Aside from buoyant grains and oilseeds trade, markets witnessed a broad-based upturn in coal import demand against the backdrop of soaring natural gas prices. Logistical and weather-related challenges also featured, notably in China, where stricter COVID-19-related rules increased vessel turnaround times and worsened congestion at local ports. According to data from Lloyd's List Intelligence, as of late October, around 7 percent of the global bulk fleet was waiting at Chinese ports to either load or discharge cargo.

Supply-side prospects were also supportive, as annual dry bulk fleet growth in 2022 was increasingly expected to fall short of this year's envisaged 3.5 percent expansion due to potentially reduced new-build deliveries and heavier vessel scrapping. Still, freight markets lacked clear direction at times, as new waves of coronavirus infections in some countries contributed to supply and demand uncertainties, while there were ideas that inflated transport costs were capping fresh enquiries.

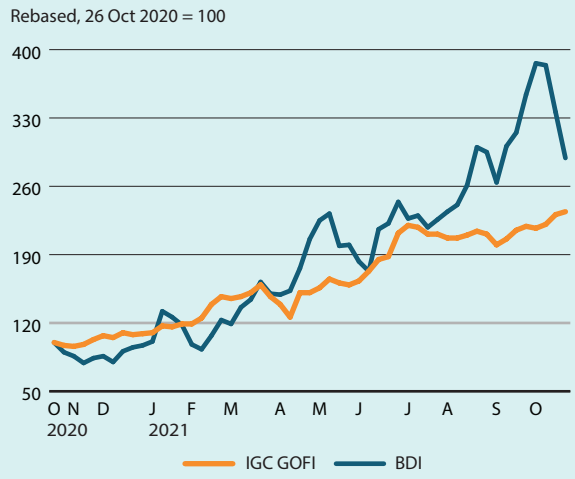
Despite the recent sharp correction in Capesize earnings and occasional setbacks in other constituent segments, the Baltic Dry Index (BDI) – which measures movements in timecharter rates across main carrier sizes – has advanced by a net 44 percent since late April.

Summary of dry bulk freight markets

	26 Oct 2021	Changes	
		6 months	y/y
		%	
Baltic Dry Index (BDI)*	**4 056**	+ 44	+ 189
Sub-indices:			
Capesize	**5 304**	+ 24	+ 140
Panamax	**4 231**	+ 64	+ 228
Supramax	**3 497**	+ 66	+ 260
*Baltic Handysize Index (BHSI)***	**2 056**	**+ 86**	**+ 245**
IGC Grains and Oilseeds Freight Index (GOFI)***	***267***	***+ 53***	***+ 134***

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

BDI and IGC GOFI
26 October 2020 – 26 October 2021



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

Delivery costs on the main grains and oilseeds routes (which comprise marine fuel and other associated charges) have also surged over the period, as evidenced by movements in the IGC Grains and Oilseeds Freight Index (GOFI), a trade-weighted measure of nominal voyage rates. Reflecting rallying vessel hire prices and climbing bunker costs, the GOFI firmed by 53 percent since late April, led by subindices for northern hemisphere grains and oilseeds origins. The Index was at its highest point on record as of late October (since its introduction in January 2013), also posting a more than twofold rise y/y.

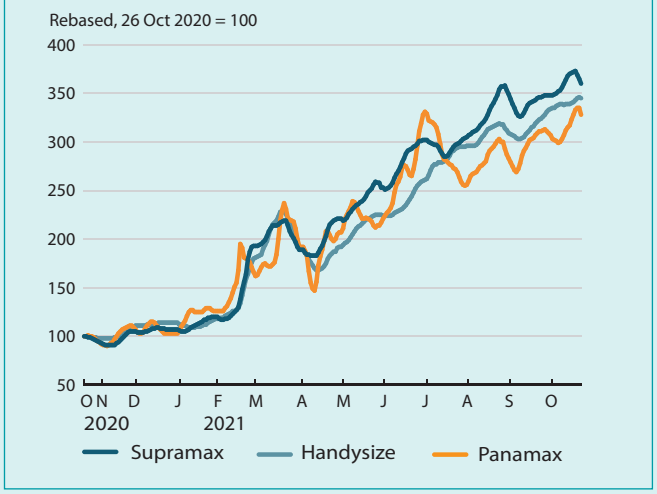
Average earnings in the **Capesize** segment, which mainly moves heavy raw materials, have strengthened by around one-quarter since April, although trends have been two-sided. With exporters trying to boost sales amid record-high iron ore prices, sector earnings climbed to a more-than-decade high in early May, but retreated thereafter, in part tied to a disruption to coal shipments from Colombia and talk of China's plans to strengthen commodity price controls.

Although news of export delays in South Africa due to rail infrastructure problems and civil unrest weighed on market sentiment in July, Capesize earnings strengthened markedly during the third quarter of the year, bolstered by accelerating iron ore shipments from Australia and Brazil. Also backed by a protracted vessel backlog off

Baltic Capesize Index
26 October 2020 – 26 October 2021

Source: Baltic Exchange

Grains and oilseeds carrying sectors: Panamax and Supramax sub-Indices and Handysize Index
26 October 2020 – 26 October 2021



Source: Baltic Exchange

China and robust demand for coal, especially in Asia, the corresponding Baltic sub-Index peaked at a more than 13-year high in early October. However, values subsequently slid amid mounting fears of a potential significant slowdown in Chinese imports of construction-related commodities due to domestic power shortages and issues in the property sector.

Despite occasional pressure from Capesize losses, average rates in the **Panamax** sector reached a decade high in early July. The upside was primarily driven by Asia, where coal cargoes out of Indonesia and iron ore inquiries in Western Australia were remarkable features, while demand was also good for minerals and grains from the Atlantic.

A subsequent reversal was linked to softening fundamentals in both Basins, albeit with the market showing renewed growth in August on robust fixing in the Black Sea area and Europe, including from France and the Baltics. Alongside that, improved activity was noted in the northern Pacific, where traders fixed vessels to Far East Asia. However, exporters in that region reportedly struggled to complete maize loadings due to dwindling late-season availabilities.

The start of autumn was marked by export disruption at the US Gulf due to Hurricane Ida. With many facilities closed due to damage and power outages, some shipments were diverted to other Gulf terminals and PNW ports, leading to stiffer competition for elevation capacity. Nonetheless, a steady recovery in Gulf operations spurred market sentiment more recently, as did increased bookings of spot soybean dispatches from Brazil.

Also underpinned by firm Black Sea rates and sustained coal business at key loading areas, the Panamax Baltic sub-Index reached a fresh decade high recently and was up by 64 percent compared with six months earlier.

Supramax and **Handysize** segments generally outperformed the wider bulk freight complex, as split cargoes from larger carriers boosted demand for smaller vessels. Reflecting near-constant increases, corresponding Baltic Indices rose by 66 percent and 86 percent, respectively during the past six months, to multiyear highs. In a similar vein to the Panamax market, brisk coal trading provided overall support, while growing interest from the exceptionally strong container sector was a notable trend. Strong enquiries for grains, fertilizer and minerals were the drivers in the Mediterranean/Black Sea region and parts of Europe, while persistent logistical constraints on the Parana River buoyed rates in South America. Additionally, the US Gulf witnessed solid advances in freight prices, especially in recent weeks, as activity gathered pace after the earlier weather-related downturn.

Summary of freight rates on selected routes

USD/t	Cargo / Discharge	26 Oct 2021	Changes 6 months	Changes y/y %
US (Gulf) to:				
China (Dalian)	**66,000 / 8,000**	**87**	41	106
European Union (Rotterdam)	**66,000 / 10,000**	**47**	55	133
Japan (Yokohama)	**66,000 / 8,000**	**83**	40	103
Canada (St. Lawrence) to:				
China (Dalian)	**66,000 / 8,000**	**85**	43	114
European Union (Rotterdam)	**66,000 / 10,000**	**35**	60	147
Japan (Yokohama)	**66,000 / 8,000**	**82**	42	110
Argentina (Up river) to:				
Algeria (Belaja)	**25,500 / 2,500**	**69**	55	152
Egypt (Alexandria)	**49,000 / 6,000**	**62**	53	146
European Union (Rotterdam)	**66,000 / 10,000**	**59**	56	139
Brazil (Santos) to:				
China (Dalian)	**66,000 / 8,000**	**84**	47	127
European Union (Rotterdam)	**66,000 / 10,000**	**50**	60	155
Republic of Korea (Inchon)	**66,000 / 7,250**	**83**	47	131
EU (France, Rouen) to:				
Algeria (Belaja)	**25,500 / 2,500**	**44**	88	120
Egypt (Alexandria)	**49,000 / 6,000**	**46**	119	181
Morocco (Casablanca)	**25,500 / 3,000**	**38**	84	113
Russian Federation (Novorossiysk) to:				
Egypt (Alexandria)	**49,000 / 6,000**	**43**	105	171
Morocco (Casablanca)	**25,500 / 3,000**	**48**	97	136
Tunisia (Bizerte)	**25,500 / 2,500**	**45**	104	143
Australia (Kwinana) to:				
China (Dalian)	**66,000 / 8,000**	**41**	45	158
Indonesia (Jakarta)	**49,000 / 8,000**	**36**	28	180
Republic of Korea (Inchon)	**66,000 / 7,250**	**41**	46	168

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

Global food import bill set for an all-time high in 2021

Higher international prices and freight rates combine to propel the cost of importing food to USD 1.75 trillion in 2021

The world food import bill is forecast to reach a record high in 2021, surpassing USD 1.75 trillion, which would represent a 14 percent increase (USD 218 billion) over 2020, and up 12 percent (USD 185 billion) on the June 2021 report. The upward revision since June reflects stronger than anticipated imports by developed countries in the second and third quarter of 2021. The bulk of the foreseen growth in the global food import bill over last year is set to be cost-driven, reflecting higher price levels of internationally traded food, as well as a threefold increase in freight costs, as indicated by the Baltic Dry Index (BDI).

Developed regions are foreseen to account for nearly 60 percent of the global food import bill in 2021, recording a growth of 11 percent. Developing regions, while accounting for the remaining 40 percent of the bill, are forecast to see even higher growth in 2021, with their aggregate food import bill expanding by nearly 20 percent from 2020, marking the fastest growth on record. Record year-on-year growth is also anticipated for the most vulnerable country groups. The Least Developed Countries (LDCs) could see their food import bill rise by 16 percent, while sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) and Low-Income Food-Deficit Countries (LIFDCs) are expected to experience even faster growth, with rates in excess of 20 percent compared with 2020.

Higher import bills do not necessarily translate into more food inflows for vulnerable countries

However, the higher import bills are mainly on account of higher unit costs, rather than higher import volumes (quantities)[1]. For instance, of the additional imports of USD 25 billion by LIFDCs, more than USD 14 billion are due to higher prices and freights, whereas only USD 11 billion reflect higher volumes. Similarly, for LDCs, higher costs account for almost USD 5 billion of the total expansion of USD 7.5 billion. Meanwhile for SSA, the increase of USD 10 billion over 2020 reflects in equal parts higher prices and higher volumes.

Imports of staple foodstuffs set to drive record bills for developing regions, while international purchases of high-value products are fueling the increase in the bills of developed regions

From a food group perspective, cereals, animal fats, vegetable oils and oilseeds are forecast to see the fastest expansion, both in absolute and percentage terms, with import bills predicted to rise by USD 40.1 billion, USD 37.2 billion and USD 31.1 billion, respectively. More than 70 percent of these increases are on account of additional purchases by developing regions, which bears testimony to the need to maintain basic staple availabilities. By contrast, developed regions account for nearly 70 percent of the growth in high-value foods, notably fruits and vegetables, fishery products, and beverages. This reflects the swift economic recovery in these economies and the low-income responsiveness of consumers, even for these high-value food items.

Overall, however, the global food system has demonstrated a remarkable resilience to disruptions throughout the COVID-19 pandemic. Food trade has not only continued to expand in value and volume, but growth has even accelerated.

[1] Factor decomposition of changes of the food import bill:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta FIB_{usd} = & \Delta Q \cdot P_{usd,o} && \text{(volume effect)} \\ & + Q_o \cdot \Delta P_{usd} && \text{(price effect)} \\ & + [\, \Delta Q \cdot \Delta P_{usd} \,] && \text{(mixed effects)} \end{aligned}$$

Figure 1. Changes in the global food import bill: June forecasts vs November estimates

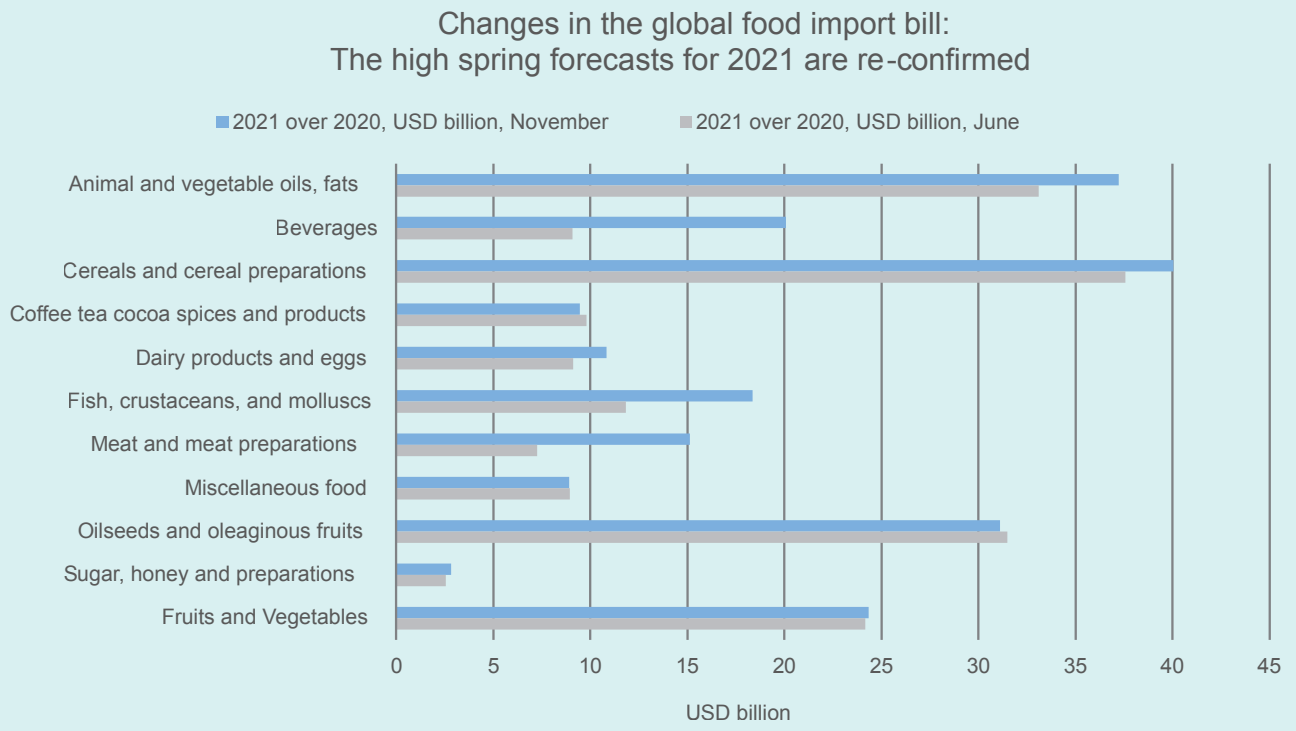


Table 1. Import bills for total food and food products by region (USD billion)

	World			Developed			Developing		
	2019	2020	2021*	2019	2020	2021*	2019	2020	2021*
Animal and vegetable oils, fats	91.4	103.9	141.1	42.7	47.4	61.4	48.7	56.5	79.7
Beverages	122.1	115.6	135.6	93.7	91.2	105.5	28.5	24.3	30.1
Cereals and cereal preparations	194.2	208.5	248.5	90.4	93.1	103.3	103.8	115.3	145.2
Coffee tea cocoa spices and products	111.0	114.1	123.5	82.3	84.5	90.7	28.7	29.6	32.8
Dairy products and eggs	97.2	98.7	109.5	62.3	61.7	67.5	34.9	37.0	42.0
Fish, crustaceans, and molluscs	177.1	162.5	180.9	123.3	116.1	131.2	53.8	46.5	49.7
Meat and meat preparations	162.5	170.6	185.7	105.9	101.4	107.1	56.6	69.2	78.6
Miscellaneous food	98.6	103.9	112.8	58.3	60.9	67.2	40.3	43.0	45.6
Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits	92.8	103.0	134.1	29.1	32.1	37.9	63.6	70.9	96.2
Sugar, honey and preparations	46.7	50.8	53.7	24.5	25.1	27.0	22.2	25.7	26.7
Fruits and Vegetables	290.3	301.9	326.3	206.9	214.6	227.3	83.4	87.3	99.0
Total	**1 483.9**	**1 533.5**	**1 751.9**	**919.3**	**928.1**	**1 026.2**	**564.6**	**605.4**	**725.7**
	LDCs			LIFDCs			SSA		
	2019	2020	2021*	2019	2020	2021*	2019	2020	2021*
Animal and vegetable oils, fats	6.5	9.2	11.6	17.2	19.5	27.4	5.5	7.2	9.1
Beverages	1.7	1.5	1.7	4.6	3.7	5.3	3.0	2.1	2.8
Cereals and cereal preparations	13.4	14.1	18.8	17.8	17.1	22.8	13.6	13.3	17.1
Coffee tea cocoa spices and products	1.4	1.4	1.7	4.2	4.3	4.8	1.4	1.4	1.5
Dairy products and eggs	1.7	2.4	2.5	3.3	3.3	4.0	2.2	2.1	2.4
Fish, crustaceans, and molluscs	1.2	1.0	1.3	10.3	10.0	13.8	3.7	3.1	4.2
Meat and meat preparations	2.8	3.7	4.1	5.7	5.8	9.0	2.6	2.2	3.3
Miscellaneous food	3.4	3.6	3.7	5.7	5.7	6.6	4.0	4.0	4.7
Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits	1.0	0.9	1.2	5.5	7.1	7.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Sugar, honey and preparations	4.4	5.4	4.3	4.6	5.6	4.6	3.4	3.2	3.2
Fruits and Vegetables	3.6	4.0	4.0	14.0	14.2	15.5	2.8	2.8	3.1
Total	**41.0**	**47.4**	**54.8**	**92.9**	**96.2**	**121.1**	**42.3**	**41.8**	**51.6**

Table 2. Decomposition of changes in food import bills, global aggregates, 2021 over 2020, USD billion

Food group	World				Developed				Developing			
	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	35.3	1.5	0.5	**37.2**	15.2	-0.9	-0.3	**14.0**	19.9	2.4	0.9	**23.2**
Beverages	13.6	5.5	1.0	**20.1**	11.3	2.5	0.5	**14.3**	2.4	3.0	0.4	**5.8**
Cereals and cereal preparations	27.7	10.8	1.5	**40.1**	10.5	-0.4	0.0	**10.2**	17.1	11.1	1.7	**29.9**
Coffee tea cocoa spices and products	7.0	2.3	0.1	**9.4**	5.7	0.5	0.0	**6.2**	1.4	1.8	0.1	**3.2**
Dairy products and eggs	6.6	4.0	0.3	**10.8**	4.4	1.3	0.1	**5.8**	2.3	2.6	0.1	**5.0**
Fish, crustaceans, and molluscs	9.2	8.6	0.6	**18.4**	7.3	7.2	0.5	**15.1**	1.8	1.5	0.0	**3.3**
Meat and meat preparations	10.7	4.2	0.3	**15.1**	6.8	-1.1	0.1	**5.8**	4.0	5.3	0.1	**9.4**
Miscellaneous food	9.6	-0.5	-0.2	**8.9**	6.0	0.4	-0.1	**6.3**	3.6	-0.9	-0.1	**2.6**
Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits	28.6	2.2	0.3	**31.1**	7.3	-1.2	-0.3	**5.8**	21.2	3.4	0.6	**25.3**
Sugar, honey and preparations	3.2	-0.3	0.0	**2.8**	1.7	0.1	0.0	**1.9**	1.4	-0.4	0.0	**1.0**
Fruits and Vegetables	15.1	8.8	0.4	**24.4**	9.3	3.3	0.1	**12.7**	5.9	5.6	0.2	**11.6**
Total	**166.6**	**47.0**	**4.8**	**218.4**	**85.5**	**11.9**	**0.7**	**98.1**	**80.9**	**35.2**	**4.2**	**120.3**

Food group	LDCs				LIFDCs				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
	<---------- USD million ---------->											
Animal and vegetable oils, fats	3 171	-655	-169	**2 348**	8 238	-271	16	**7 983**	2 640	-588	-202	**1 849**
Beverages	90	32	0	**123**	246	1 216	95	**1 557**	125	491	54	**671**
Cereals and cereal preparations	617	3 906	175	**4 697**	1 141	4 259	301	**5 701**	732	2 873	152	**3 757**
Coffee tea cocoa spices and products	77	154	11	**243**	66	484	20	**570**	84	-1	3	**86**
Dairy products and eggs	90	-39	3	**54**	209	406	26	**642**	106	199	11	**316**
Fish, crustaceans, and molluscs	76	177	12	**264**	486	3 161	163	**3 811**	198	826	50	**1 074**
Meat and meat preparations	149	309	-4	**453**	276	2 821	160	**3 257**	139	891	75	**1 106**
Miscellaneous food	238	-94	-3	**141**	471	377	18	**867**	362	279	17	**658**
Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits	78	148	24	**251**	1 915	-1 402	-310	**203**	27	3	-4	**26**
Sugar, honey and preparations	125	-1 205	-23	**-1 102**	290	-1 216	-45	**-971**	212	-209	-19	**-16**
Fruits and Vegetables	144	-164	13	**-8**	187	1 075	9	**1 270**	125	155	11	**291**
Total	**4 856**	**2 569**	**40**	**7 464**	**13 526**	**10 910**	**453**	**24 889**	**4 751**	**4 919**	**148**	**9 818**

Food Price Indices

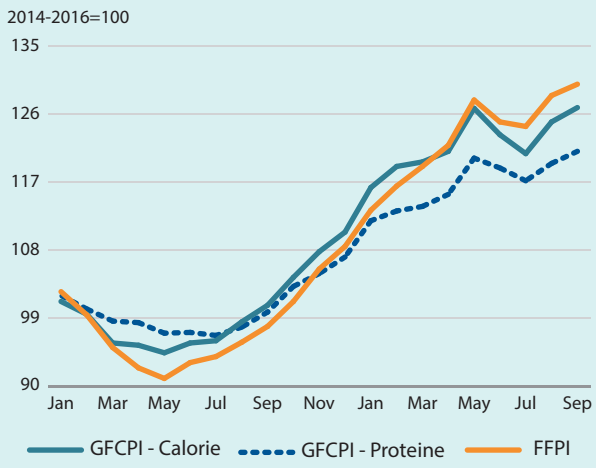
The FAO Global Food Consumption Price Indices remain at multiyear highs[1]

The **FAO Global Food Consumption Price Indices (FGFCPIs)**[2] track monthly changes in international prices of a basket of food commodities. The FGFCPIs encompass the five food commodity groups that comprise the FAO Food Price Index (FFPI), in addition to including oilseeds and fish among their components. In addition to 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 (FGFCPI calorie-base), or to average protein uptake (FGFCPI protein-base) during the 2014–2016 base period. These weights are derived from the FAO food balance sheets (http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/FBS).

Since reaching multiyear highs in May 2021, the FGFCPIs have followed a mixed trajectory, subsiding through July to then resume their upward trend. In the case of the **Calorie-base FGFCPI**, these tendencies placed the September 2021 value of the index at 126.9 points, essentially on par with its May 2021 level, but still 26.0 percent above its year-earlier value. The relative stability of the Calorie-base FGFCPI compared with the May 2021 level is explained by the offsetting movements of its subcomponents. Since May 2021, declines in international prices of rice and, to a lesser extent, coarse grains and vegetable oils, have tended to counterbalance increases in wheat and sugar quotations. However, contrary to tendencies prevailing in the first quarter of the year, the Calorie-base FGFCPI has tended to depart from the export value weighed FFPI in recent months, by September undershooting the FFPI value by close to 3.1 points. This is largely a reflection of the comparatively lower contribution to global energy intake of meat products, whose prices have been behind much of the recent rises captured by the FFPI.

The strength exhibited by wheat, poultry, bovine and ovine meat quotations since May 2021 has been more evident when viewing international food price developments through a global protein perspective. However, these increases have been partly mitigated by declines in export prices of other important sources of protein, such as fish, coarse grains and oilseeds. September prices of these products stood between 8 and 11 percent lower than their May 2021 values, while, for dairy products, price declines over the same period were in the order of 2.7 percent. Reflective of these trends, the **Protein-base**

The FAO Global Food Consumption and Food Price Indices (Jan 2021 – Sep 2021)



FGFCPI averaged 121.1 points in September 2021, up 0.8 percent from May 2021 and 21.4 percent above its September 2020 value.

The FAO Food Price Index at its highest since July 2011[3]

The **FAO Food Price Index**[1](FFPI) averaged 133.2 points in October 2021, up 3.9 points (3.0 percent) from September and 31.8 points (31.3 percent) from October 2020. After rising for three consecutive months, the FFPI in October stood at its highest level since July 2011. The latest month-on-month increase was primarily led by continued strength in the world prices of vegetable oils and cereals.

The **FAO Cereal Price Index** averaged 137.1 points in October, up 4.3 points (3.2 percent) from September and 25.1 points (22.4 percent) above its level one year ago. International prices of all major cereals increased month-on-month. World wheat prices continued to surge for a fifth consecutive month, rising by a further 5 percent in October, to stand 38.3 percent higher year-on-year, and reaching their highest level since November 2012. Tighter availability in global markets due to reduced harvests in major exporters, especially Canada, the Russian Federation and the United States of America, continued to put upward pressure on prices. Reduced global

[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

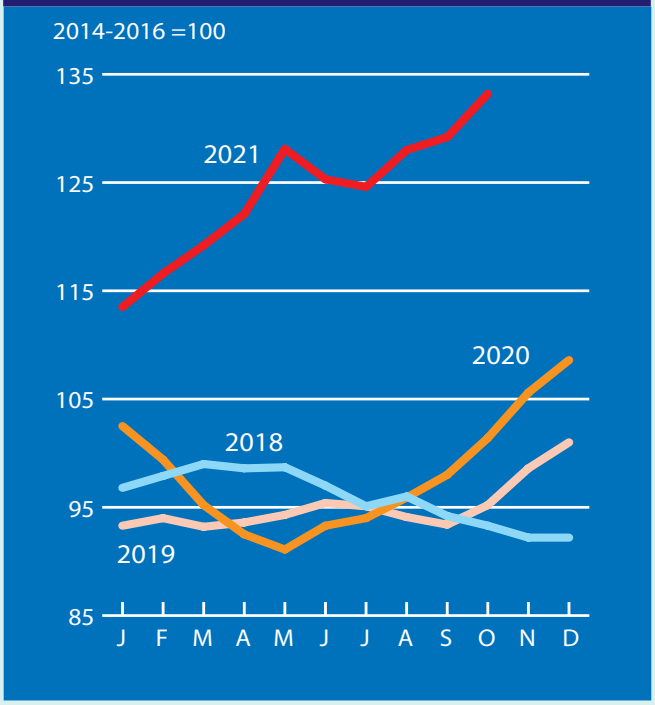
supplies of higher quality wheat, in particular, exacerbated the pressure, with premium grades leading the price rise. Among coarse grains, international barley prices increased the most in October, underpinned by strong demand, reduced production prospects and price increases in other markets. World maize prices also firmed, supported by gains in energy markets. However, increased seasonal supplies and easing of port disruptions in the United States of America limited the increase in maize values. International rice prices also edged up further in October, although the onset of main crop harvests in various Asian suppliers capped the increases.

The **FAO Vegetable Oil Price Index** averaged 184.8 points in October, up 16.3 points (or 9.6 percent) month-on-month and marking an all-time high. The increase was driven by firmer price quotations for palm, soy, sunflower and rapeseed oils. International palm oil prices increased for a fourth consecutive month in October, largely underpinned by persisting concerns over subdued output in Malaysia due to ongoing migrant labour shortages. In the meantime, world prices of palm, soy and sunflower oils received support from reviving global import demand, particularly from India that lowered import tariffs further on edible oils. As for rapeseed oil, the continued strength in international values chiefly stemmed from protracted global supply-demand tightness. Noticeably, rising crude oil prices also lent support to vegetable oil values.

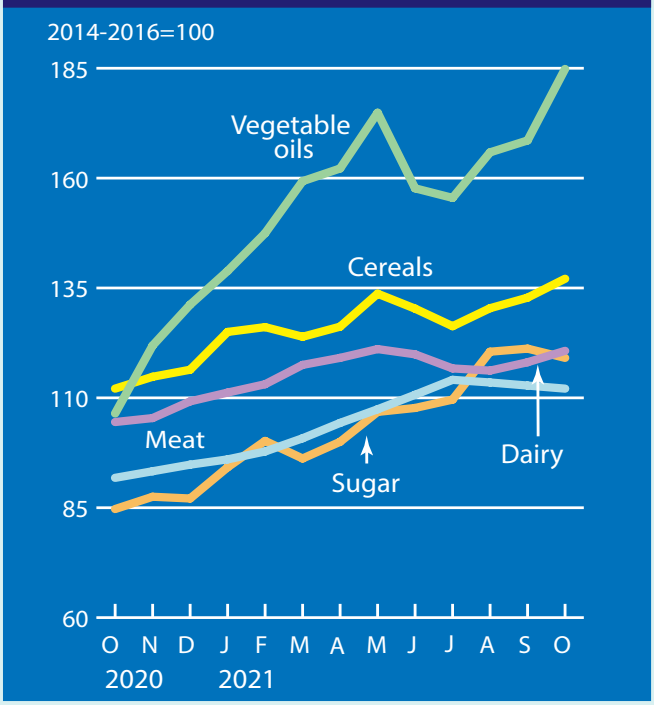
The **FAO Dairy Price Index** averaged 120.7 points in October, up 2.6 points (2.2 percent) from September and 16.2 points (15.5 percent) above its level in the corresponding month a year ago. In October, international price quotations for butter, skim milk powder and whole milk powder rose steeply for the second consecutive month, underpinned by firm global import demand amid buyers' efforts to secure supplies to build stocks. Seasonally low milk supplies and tight inventories in Europe and a slower start than earlier anticipated to the new milk production season in Oceania also lent support to world milk prices. By contrast, cheese prices remained largely stable, as supplies from major producers were adequate to meet global import demand.

The **FAO Meat Price Index**[4] averaged 112.1 points in October, down 0.8 points (0.7 percent) from its revised value in September, marking the third monthly decline, though still 20.3 points (22.1 percent) above its value in the corresponding month last year. In October, international quotations for pig meat fell, principally underpinned by reduced purchases from China. Bovine meat prices also fell, reflecting a sharp decline in quotations for supplies from Brazil amid market uncertainty surrounding import suspensions by its leading trading partners over mad-cow disease concerns. By contrast, poultry meat quotations rose, boosted by high global demand, while production expansions remained weak due to high feed costs

FAO Food Price Index



FAO Food Commodity Price Indices



[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.

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 119.1 points in October, down 2.1 points (1.8 percent) from September, marking the first decline after six consecutive monthly increases. International sugar quotations remained, however, more than 40 percent above their levels in the same month of last year, mainly underpinned by concerns over reduced output prospects in Brazil. The recent monthly decline in international sugar prices was triggered by limited global import demand and prospects of large export supplies from India and Thailand. The weakening of the Brazilian Real against the US dollar also contributed to lowering world sugar prices in October. Higher ethanol prices in Brazil, however, prevented more substantial sugar price declines.

FAO Food Price Indices

		Food Price Index[1]	Meat[2]	Dairy[3]	Cereals[4]	Vegetable Oils[5]	Sugar[6]
2003		57.8	58.3	54.5	59.4	62.6	43.9
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
2020	October	101.4	91.8	104.5	112.1	106.5	84.7
	November	105.6	93.3	105.4	114.8	121.9	87.5
	December	108.6	94.8	109.2	116.4	131.2	87.1
2021	January	113.5	96.0	111.2	125.0	138.9	94.2
	February	116.6	97.8	113.1	126.1	147.5	100.2
	March	119.2	100.8	117.5	123.9	159.3	96.2
	April	122.1	104.3	119.1	126.2	162.2	100.0
	May	128.1	107.4	121.1	133.7	174.9	106.8
	June	125.3	110.7	119.9	130.3	157.7	107.7
	July	124.6	114.1	116.7	126.3	155.5	109.6
	August	128.0	113.5	116.2	130.4	165.9	120.5
	September	129.2	112.8	118.1	132.8	168.6	121.2
	October	133.2	112.1	120.7	137.1	184.8	119.1

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..

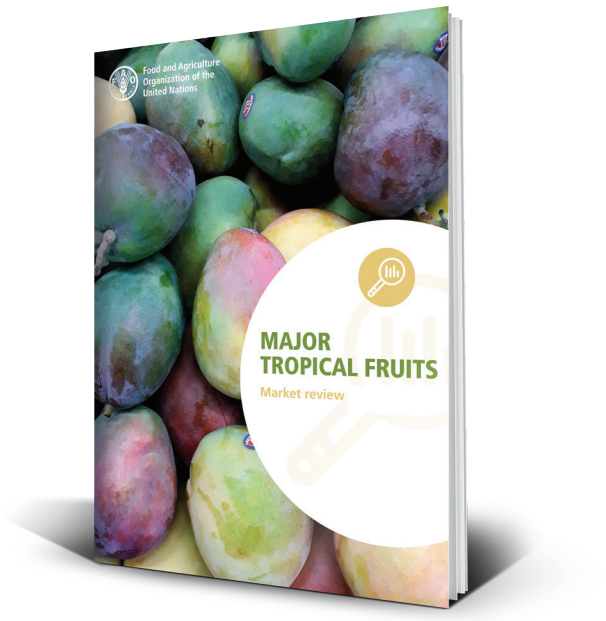
3 **Dairy Price Index:** Computed using 8 price quotations of four dairy products (butter, cheese, SMP and WMP) from two representative markets. Within each dairy product, prices are weighted by the trade shares of their respective markets, while the dairy products are weighted by their average export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

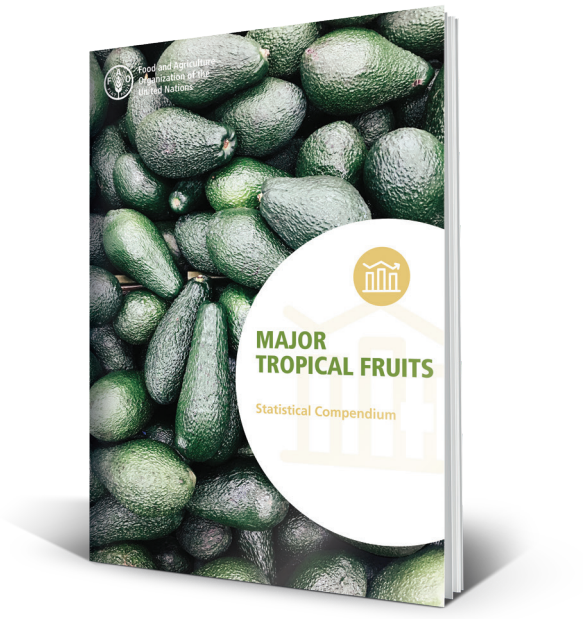


The **Major Tropical Fruits Market Review** is issued on an annual basis to Members and Observers of the Sub-Group on Tropical Fruits of the Intergovernmental Group on Bananas and Tropical Fruits and offers an overview of recent developments in international trade in mangoes, pineapples, avocados, and papayas.

Published: October 2021

The report is available at:

https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb6897en



The **Major Tropical Fruits Statistical Compendium**, 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.

Published: October 2021

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.

Food Outlook and other GIEWS reports are available on the internet as part of the FAO world wide web (http://www.fao.org/) at the following URL address: http://www.fao.org/giews/. Other relevant studies on markets and the global food situation can be found at http://www.fao.org/worldfoodsituation.

This report is based on information available up to late October 2021. **The next Food Outlook report is scheduled for publication in June 2022.**

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