



Five-year global supply and demand projections

Executive Summary

World total grains output is expected to retreat from the exceptional results of the past two seasons, but is then expected to resume growth, surpassing 2 billion tons, and the previous record, by 2017/18. Although some increase in harvested areas is projected, particularly in the CIS and South America, most of the gain in output is expected to come from better average yields. Increases in consumption are seen mainly being driven by food and feed sectors. Some tightening of world stocks is envisaged, but from a fairly high starting point. World trade is seen reaching fresh records towards the end of the period.

World rice production is projected to rise during the next five years, but at a slower rate than in the past. With higher incomes in Asia boosting demand for protein at the expense of traditional staples, consumption is also seen increasing at a less pronounced rate. Global inventories are expected to fall, linked to declines in major exporters.

Following the robust expansion of recent years, world oilseeds (soyabeans and rapeseed/canola) production is set to fall in 2015/16, before trending higher thereafter, mostly due to larger soyabean crops in the US and Brazil. Underpinned by demand for animal feed, especially in Asia, global consumption is anticipated to increase. After reaching a peak in 2014/15, inventories are projected to contract. World traded volumes are anticipated to expand on bigger deliveries to Asian markets.

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Note:
Data up to 2014/15 are based on the forecasts made in GMR 449, issued on 30 October 2014.

Five-year global supply and demand projections

Overview

The following projections present a possible supply and demand scenario for global grains, rice and oilseeds markets in the next five-year period to 2019/20, taking into account a number of broad assumptions. These include assumed trends in population growth, prices, agriculture and trade policies, as well as prospects for the global economy.

Total grains

World grains production to retreat initially, but projected to reach a new record of over 2bn t by 2017/18

After the exceptional results of the past two seasons, world total grains (wheat and coarse grains) production is expected to retreat slightly in the early part of the projection period, but then resume growth, surpassing the previous record by 2017/18 and exceeding 2bn t for the first time. Only modest gains in area are anticipated, contained by competition from other crops, especially oilseeds, with much of the expansion in output coming from steadily rising average yields.

Medium term supply and demand summary

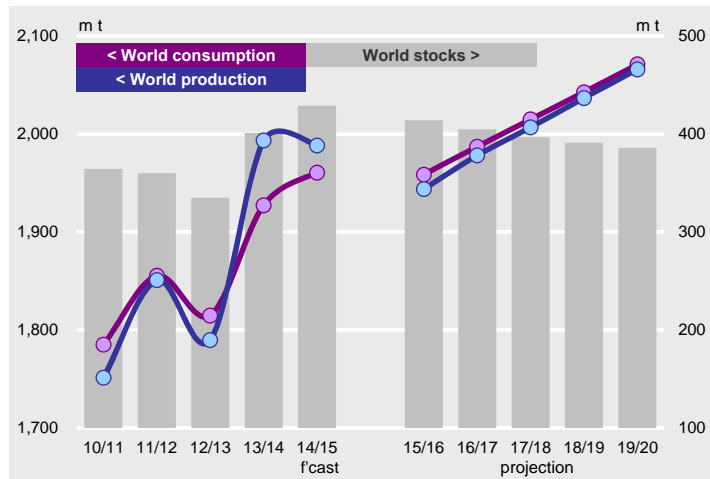
	13/14 est.	14/15 f'cast	15/16 proj.	16/17 proj.	17/18 proj.	18/19 proj.	19/20 proj.	y/y change		
								previous five-year average*	15/16	16/17- 19/20
TOTAL GRAINS**										
Production (m t)	1,993	1,988	1,944	1,978	2,007	2,037	2,066	2.2%	-2.2%	1.5%
Consumption (m t)	1,927	1,960	1,959	1,987	2,015	2,043	2,071	2.1%	-0.1%	1.4%
Trade (Jul/Jun, m t)	308	295	291	297	303	309	316	4.4%	-1.4%	2.1%
Stocks (m t)	401	429	414	405	397	391	386	..	..	..
y/y change	+ 66	+ 28	- 15	- 9	- 8	- 6	- 5	..	..	..
stock-to-use	21%	22%	21%	20%	20%	19%	19%	..	..	..
RICE										
Production (m t)	476	476	482	487	492	497	501	1.6%	1.3%	1.0%
Consumption (m t)	477	481	486	490	494	497	500	1.9%	0.9%	0.7%
Trade (Jan/Dec, m t)	40	41	41	42	43	43	44	5.5%	0.6%	2.0%
Stocks (m t)	109	103	100	97	95	94	95	..	..	..
y/y change	- 1	- 5	- 3	- 3	- 2	- 1	+ 1	..	..	..
stock-to-use	23%	21%	21%	20%	19%	19%	19%	..	..	..
OILSEEDS***										
Production (m t)	356	378	368	376	383	390	396	3.6%	-2.7%	1.9%
Consumption (m t)	352	368	371	377	385	391	398	3.7%	0.8%	1.8%
Trade (Oct/Sep, m t)	127	128	133	137	141	145	149	4.5%	3.8%	2.9%
Stocks (m t)	35	45	43	41	39	38	35	..	..	..
y/y change	+ 3	+ 11	- 3	- 2	- 2	- 2	- 2	..	..	..
stock-to-use	10%	12%	12%	11%	10%	10%	9%	..	..	..

Notes: *2010/11 – 2014/15, ** Wheat and coarse grains, ***soyabeans and rapeseed/canola

Food and feed uses drive projected consumption growth, mainly linked to population increase and rising meat demand

World total grains (wheat and coarse grains) consumption is projected to grow by around 1% per annum (p.a.), driven mainly by expanding feed and food uses. Per capita food demand shows little overall change, but population increase maintains an upward trend in total consumption. Demand for meat and livestock products is assumed to grow at a comparatively faster rate, as consumers in some developing countries continue to diversify diets away from grains-based staples. Feed needs are therefore set to expand strongly relative to other uses, accounting for almost half of the overall rise. Industrial use of grains is projected to increase, but at a fairly modest pace as grains-based ethanol sectors mature.

Total grains: World supply and demand



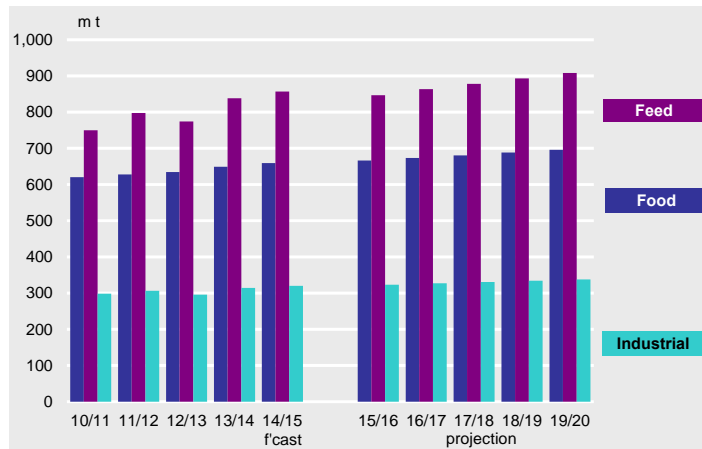
Some tightening of world grains stocks is expected from the relatively abundant levels recently

Increases for maize account for most of the projected rise in global grains trade

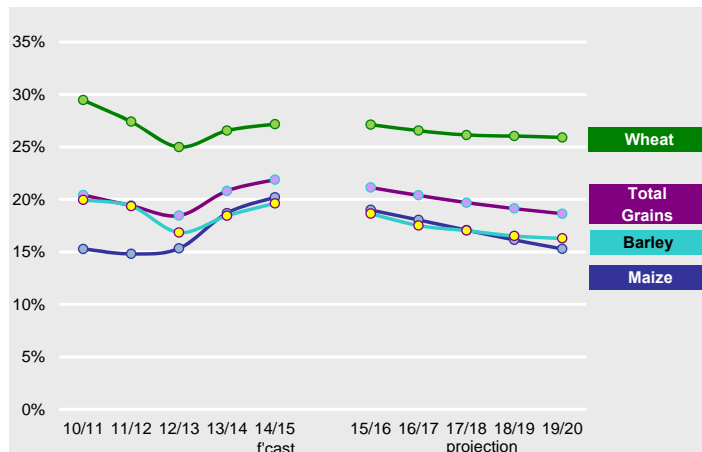
After being built up to relatively high levels in the past few seasons, some tightening of global total grains inventories is possible, particularly for maize. The ratio of stocks to use is seen at a five-year peak of 22% at the end of 2014/15, but is expected to tighten to around 19%.

Projected growth in world grains trade is centred on heavier buying of maize, particularly by China, but with solid rises for that grain elsewhere in Asia, Latin America and Africa as well. Trade in wheat is expected to stay below the record in 2013/14, but nevertheless maintain an upward trend.

Total grains: Projected world use



Total grains: Stock-to-use ratios



Global rice reserves are projected to fall due to declines in key exporters. As world trade grows, Thailand is set to be the world's biggest exporter.

After a dip in 2015/16, production of oilseeds is projected to expand, while increased feed requirements are seen underpinning global use

Inventories are expected to decline, led by falls in soyabean exporters.

World trade is projected to rise to new highs on demand from Asian buyers

Grains and oilseeds prices are expected to be underpinned by growth in animal feed demand in particular

Rice

Global rice output is projected to trend higher in the five years to 2019/20, but the rate of increase will be slower than in the past amid likely limited growth in China. In that country, higher incomes are expected to see a rise in protein demand at the expense of traditional staples, as the expansion of world rice uptake slows. Much of the forecast increase in consumption in sub-Saharan Africa will be due to stronger demand for high quality white and parboiled varieties.

Global carryovers are seen falling owing to declines in major exporters. In India, expected growth in domestic use and continued solid exports is set to result in a marked tightening of inventories, while Thailand's reserves are projected to contract following the end of state intervention buying and rising shipments. World trade is forecast to trend upward on larger deliveries to markets in sub-Saharan Africa and Asia. However, growth will moderate significantly owing to an expected steep drop in China's purchases of white rice. Thailand is likely to remain the world's top exporter throughout the medium term.

Oilseeds

Following the strong growth of recent years, production of oilseeds (soyabeans and rapeseed/canola) in 2015/16 is expected to fall for the first time in four seasons, before resuming an upward trend, to reach 396m t in 2019/20 – a net increase of 18m on five years earlier. World consumption is projected to grow throughout the medium term, by 1.6% p.a., underpinned by expanding demand from animal feed sectors, especially in Asia, as rising populations and higher incomes boost protein uptake.

After an expected 30% y/y increase in 2014/15, oilseed inventories are expected to decline in the period to 2019/20, reflecting a fall in soyabean stocks, led by major exporters. Nevertheless, supplies would still be comfortable compared to the prior five years. Global trade is seen reaching new peaks, mostly driven by expanding feed demand, especially in Asia.

Background assumptions

The outlook assumes growing conditions are conducive for yields to reach average levels and does not take account of any variability that might stem from particularly favourable or unfavourable weather in an individual season.

Prevailing government policies and any approved amendments are assumed to remain in place for the entire projection period. In the US, the 2014 Farm Act will stay in force until 2018, with some elements continuing beyond that date. In the EU, CAP reform 2014-2020 will be implemented.

The latest edition of the IMF's World Economic Outlook, published in October 2014, showed a continued uneven recovery in the global economy, with growth accelerating, but at a slower pace than previously expected. High debt levels are impeding the recovery in many advanced economies, while emerging markets are expanding at slower than pre-crisis rates, partly due to structural factors as well as more sluggish external demand from advanced economies. Geopolitical tensions have dampened growth in some regions and have increased the risks to a sustained recovery. World GDP is forecast to grow by 3.3% in 2014, unchanged from the year before, accelerating to 3.8% in 2015. In the period up to 2019, developing economies are expected to lead an only modest rise in global GDP growth, to 4.0%.

Despite continued uncertainties about global economic prospects and recent pressure on agricultural markets from heavier supplies, grains and oilseeds prices are assumed to remain favourable for sustained investment, underpinned by growth in demand for animal feed in particular.

Wheat

Summary

Consecutive record harvests have rebuilt world stocks in the last two seasons

Despite strong demand, record consecutive world harvests kept the global wheat market well supplied in the past two years, allowing stocks to be rebuilt from the five-year low at the end of 2012/13. The ratio of world stocks-to-use has seen some recovery but, given strong consumption growth, is still slightly below the recent peak in 2009/10 and significantly lags average levels during the 1990s.

Production growth not expected to be as strong in the next five years

While world wheat production is expected to increase over the five years to 2019/20, annual gains are seen lagging those of recently. Yields in some countries may not match the exceptional levels of the 2013/14 and 2014/15 seasons, although the global average is expected to edge higher. Furthermore, given continued competition from other crops, any increase in planted areas will likely be marginal.

World stocks to retreat but stay fairly comfortable, including in the major exporters

Consumption growth is also expected to be somewhat slower than recently. Projected increases in demand almost entirely come from higher use for human food, seen broadly matching recent rates of growth. With a comfortable outlook for global maize supply and demand, feed use of wheat is expected to stabilise at a slightly lower level than of late. Use for industrial purposes will probably stay small, with other grains, particularly maize, continuing to be favoured.

Having increased strongly in the past two seasons, world stocks of wheat are forecast to retreat slightly, including in the major exporters. Those in China may continue to creep higher, while India's inventories are placed broadly stable. The world stocks-to-use ratio tightens a little, but stays comfortable.

Growing demand in Asia and Africa to drive an increase in trade

Further growth in world trade is expected, mainly due to rising demand in Asia and Africa. India is assumed to be a net importer by the end of the period, albeit only small volumes.

Wheat: Medium term supply and demand summary

	13/14 est.	14/15 f'cast	15/16 proj.	16/17 proj.	17/18 proj.	18/19 proj.	19/20 proj.	y/y change		
								previous five-year average*	15/16	16/17- 19/20
Yield (t/ha)	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	1.2%	-2.9%	0.9%
Area (m ha)	220	223	224	225	225	225	226	0.0%	0.6%	0.2%
Production (m t)	713	718	700	708	715	724	732	1.3%	-2.4%	1.1%
Consumption (m t)	697	710	703	710	716	723	731	1.7%	-1.1%	1.0%
of which:										
<i>food</i>	476	484	489	494	499	504	509	1.3%	1.1%	1.1%
<i>feed</i>	132	139	130	132	132	133	134	4.1%	-6.5%	0.8%
<i>industrial</i>	19	19	19	19	19	20	20	0.5%	-1.3%	0.8%
<i>of which ethanol</i>	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	1.5%	0.6%	0.6%
Trade (Jul/Jun, m t)	155	149	145	147	149	151	153	3.4%	-2.6%	1.3%
Stocks (m t)	185	193	191	189	187	188	189	..	..	..
y/y change	+ 16	+ 8	- 2	- 2	- 1	+ 1	+ 1	..	..	..
<i>major exporters**</i>	52	60	59	56	53	54	55	..	..	..

Notes: *2010/11 – 2014/15, ** Argentina, Australia, Canada, EU, Kazakhstan, Russia, Ukraine, US

After a fall in 2015/16, world production to move higher, but gains limited by competition for land from other crops

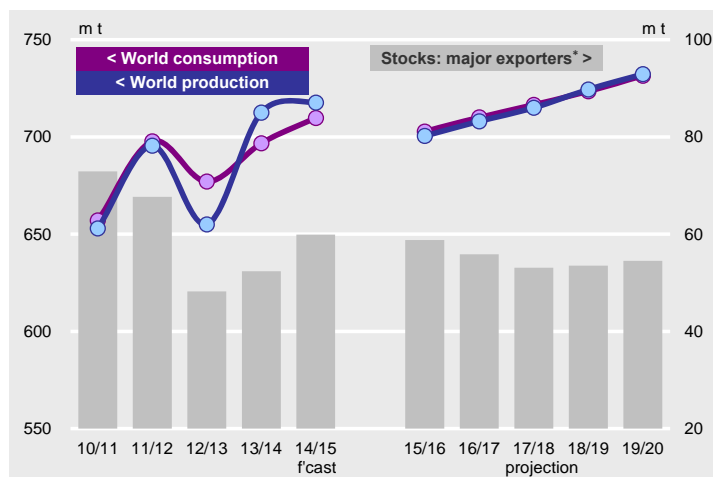
Production

Although autumn planting conditions have been largely favourable, the 2015/16 world wheat crop is projected to drop below the record levels of the past two seasons. A small increase in harvested areas is assumed, mainly in the US and Argentina, but average yields may not be as good, trimming overall output.

Thereafter, only a modest gain in world planted area is anticipated, constrained by competition from other crops, especially maize and oilseeds. Area expansion in the CIS moderately exceeds the pace of other major growing regions, bolstered by rising local feed needs as well as export demand. Argentina is also projected to lift plantings at a comparatively faster rate than elsewhere, recouping some of the decline of recent years.

After falling by about 3% in 2015/16 from the high level in the previous season, average world yields resume an upward trend in the remainder of the period, increasing by roughly 1% annually. Together with a small rise in area, production is expected to surpass the current year's record by 2018/19 and reach 732m t in the following season, a 2% net gain compared with 2014/15.

Wheat: World supply and demand



Note: * Argentina, Australia, Canada, EU, Kazakhstan, Russia, Ukraine, US

Most of the projected increase in consumption to come from higher food use, with slower growth in feed demand expected than recently

Consumption

After a small decline next season, world wheat consumption is forecast to grow by about 1% annually up to 2019/20. The rate of growth lags the prior five-year average of 1.7%, mainly due to lower anticipated feeding.

Compared to last November's report, projected feed wheat demand has been scaled back. This reflects more comfortable supplies of maize than envisaged last time. Following a fall in 2015/16, a modest increase in feed wheat use is still expected, mostly in the EU and CIS, which normally account for around 60% of the total. Demand elsewhere, especially in net feed importing countries in Asia, is seen being contained by attractively priced alternatives, especially maize.

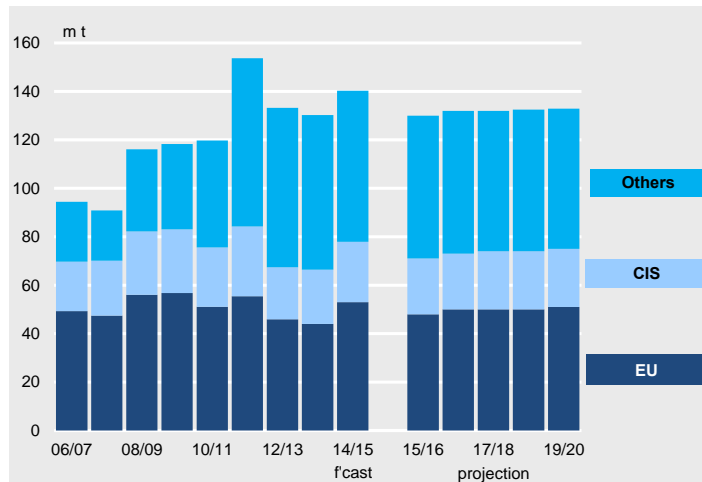
Much of the projected increase in world wheat consumption is linked to growth in direct use for human food. This is seen expanding at close to the long-term trend of 1% p.a., mainly in developing countries in Asia and Africa. Global per capita food demand is expected to be steady, at around 66kg, with an overall increase in consumption linked to rising populations.

World per capita food consumption stable, with gains in some countries, especially in Asia and Africa, offset by declines elsewhere

Gains in per capita use are still anticipated in some developing countries, particularly in Asia and Africa, as wheat-based foods become more popular in place of traditional staples, such as maize and rice. The implementation of India's National Food Security Act extends the proportion of the population covered under the food distribution programme and is assumed to lift per capita wheat demand. However, in many countries where use is already high, per capita consumption is projected to be broadly steady or falling, including in most industrialised countries as well as in North Africa, Latin America and China.

Industrial use of wheat is projected to remain a small proportion of total consumption, rising only marginally over the next five years. Use for ethanol is expected to expand only slowly, with maize likely to continue to account for most of any increase in biofuels production from grains.

Wheat: World feed use



World stocks projected to show a net decline, with a modest tightening of the global stocks-to-use ratio

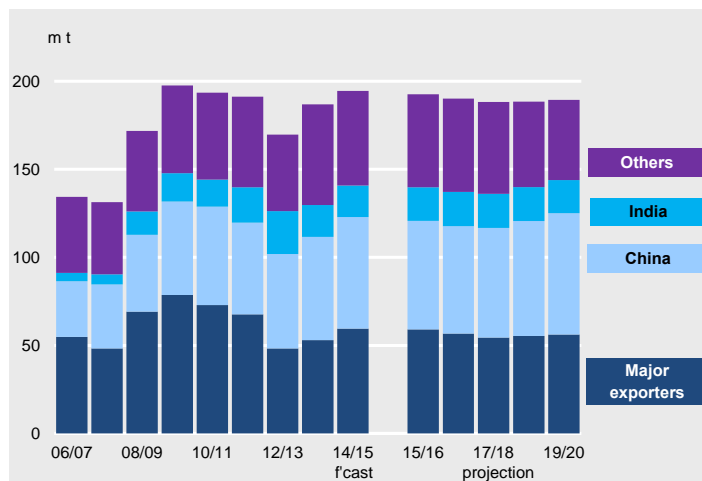
Stocks

World stocks (aggregate of respective local marketing years) are expected to show a small net decline over the next five seasons, retreating from the four-year high anticipated at the end of 2014/15. Given a rise in consumption, the global stocks-to-use ratio tightens marginally, to 26%, comfortably above the recent low of 22% in 2007/08.

After an expected solid increase following large harvests in 2014/15, combined inventories in the eight major exporters are seen modestly lower, with those in the EU and Black Sea region returning to more normal levels.

Carryover stocks elsewhere are projected to remain adequate to meet pipeline requirements, including in the main importers. China's inventories maintain an upward trend, although they are still placed below the peaks in the late 1990s. Those in India are projected to show little change, staying above the government's minimum desired level.

Wheat: World stocks



World trade to be boosted by rising milling wheat needs in Asia and Africa

Trade

Although annual volumes are projected to be under the 2013/14 record, world wheat trade is nevertheless expected to increase over the next five years. A modest decline is projected in 2015/16, mainly because of lower assumed needs in Turkey after the higher than normal purchases in the current season. Thereafter, global trade is expected to grow by about 1.3% p.a., mostly on higher demand for milling wheat in Asia and Africa. Trade in feed wheat may also increase, but volumes are likely to be contained by ample availabilities of alternatives.

Egypt is expected to remain the world's largest importer, but quantities are projected to fall as government reforms of food subsidies take effect. Purchases by Indonesia maintain a solid rate of growth to keep pace with domestic demand. Higher local production and a slower food consumption increase will restrict Brazil's imports. With local wheat production expected to be completely phased out by 2016, purchases by Saudi Arabia are projected to continue to move higher on population growth. While production in India is forecast to maintain an increase, gains may not keep pace with accelerating demand and imports are projected to edge higher, albeit staying fairly low.

Black Sea exporters to further increase their share of global trade

The share of world trade taken by Black Sea exporters is projected to increase further in the medium term, especially to Africa and Near East Asia, aided by competitive prices. The proportion of trade filled by Kazakhstan, Russia and Ukraine averages 25%, compared with 21% in the preceding five years. EU shipments are expected to remain large, but may not match the very high levels of the past couple of seasons, which followed above-average harvests. The US is projected to be the single largest exporter for most of the period, but its overall share of global trade is likely to be eroded by competition from other origins.

Maize (corn)

Summary

Despite strong growth in demand, world stocks have risen to multi-decade highs

After some earlier tightening, world maize supplies have recently become much more comfortable, with global harvests at, or very close to record highs in the past two years. Owing to high plantings and excellent yields, crops in the US, China, the EU and Ukraine have been particularly large.

Gains in world consumption have mainly stemmed from rising demand from the livestock sector, with growth in industrial processing gradually slowing from the 2007/08 peak. While demand has risen, cumulative carryover stocks are forecast to reach a 27-year high by the end of 2014/15, led by strong gains in the major exporters.

Advances in production are unlikely to keep pace with demand in the next five years

Although increases in area and yields are projected to be somewhat slower compared to the recent average, world harvests are forecast to remain large, topping 1.0bn t for the first time in 2018/19. Consumption is expected to trend higher, buoyed mainly by demand for animal feed, with use for fuel ethanol projected to rise quite slowly. World stocks are forecast to remain above average, but declining from current levels, with the ratio of world stocks to use projected to tighten.

Owing to an unexpectedly sharp build-up in 2014/15 inventories, the medium term forecasts include some key differences compared to last November's report, including larger stocks and smaller imports by China.

Maize: Medium term supply and demand summary

	13/14 est.	14/15 f'cast	15/16 proj.	16/17 proj.	17/18 proj.	18/19 proj.	19/20 proj.	y/y change		
								previous five-year average*	15/16	average 16/17- 19/20
Yield (t/ha)	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.8	1.8%	-2.5%	1.2%
Area (m ha)	177	173	173	175	175	176	177	2.0%	-0.2%	0.6%
Production (m t)	983	980	954	976	993	1,008	1,025	3.7%	-2.6%	1.8%
Consumption (m t)	939	961	965	982	999	1,015	1,031	3.2%	0.4%	1.7%
of which:										
<i>food</i>	103	106	107	108	109	111	112	2.6%	1.2%	1.2%
<i>feed</i>	544	558	557	570	582	593	604	3.5%	-0.1%	2.0%
<i>industrial</i>	257	262	264	267	270	273	276	3.1%	1.0%	1.1%
<i>of which ethanol</i>	157	158	158	159	160	161	161	2.9%	0.3%	0.5%
Trade (Jul/Jun, m t)	120	113	115	118	122	125	130	5.9%	1.3%	3.1%
Stocks (m t)	176	194	183	177	171	164	158	..	..	..
<i>y/y change</i>	+ 44	+ 18	- 11	- 6	- 6	- 7	- 6	..	..	..
<i>major exporters**</i>	52	72	63	59	56	55	55	..	..	..

Notes: *2010/11 – 2014/15, ** Argentina, Brazil, Ukraine, US

Production

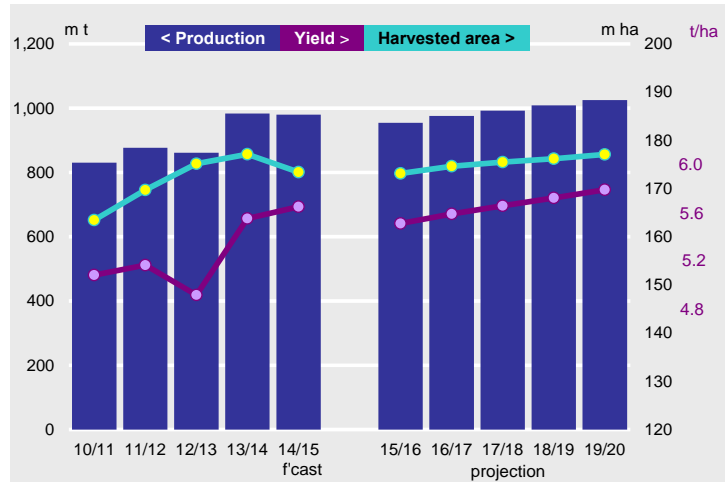
Output is likely to drop in 2015/16, before rising in subsequent years

World maize crops are predicted to be larger than average during the next five years and, while output in both the next two seasons may dip below the 2014/15 total, harvests are projected at record levels after 2017/18. Owing to constraints on arable land availabilities in some countries, area expansion is likely to be much slower, with production growth instead mainly linked to productivity gains. By 2019/20, total production is projected to reach 1,025m t, up from 980m in the current season.

With low prices and high input costs generating potentially smaller returns, 2015/16 plantings are expected to decline in a number of countries, including in the US and Ukraine. While the cumulative drop in global area is projected to be comparatively small, yields are also seen lower, reverting back to average levels

in most cases and world production is projected to decline by almost 3% y/y. After this year's exceptional yields, US production may fall by as much as 9% in 2015/16.

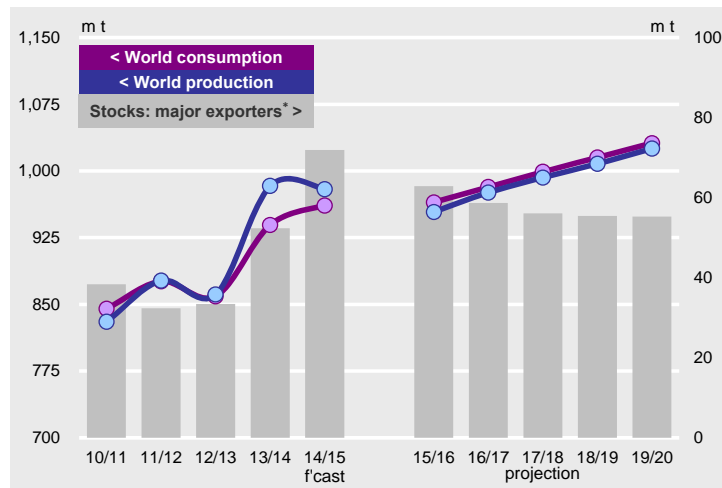
Maize: World production, area and yields



Despite some area limitations in China, world plantings are forecast to increase

In the following four years, world plantings are projected to trend higher, with robust demand and tightening stocks likely to provide some price support. Final seeding decisions will rest on the underlying price relationships with competing crops. Soyabeans are likely to provide stiff competition for land, especially in Brazil, Argentina and the US. Medium term growth in area is forecast to fall some way short of the 2.0% average in the five years to 2014/15, with the slowdown mainly tied to agricultural land constraints in China. Maize is now an important export crop in Ukraine and Russia and with domestic demand in both countries also rising, plantings are forecast to increase to new highs.

Maize: World supply and demand



Note: * Argentina, Brazil, Ukraine, US

Average yields are also forecast to trend higher after 2015/16

Improvements in seed technology, more vigorous weed and pest control, better soil management, mechanisation and more intensive use of inputs have contributed to a long-term upswing in world maize yields. Against a backdrop of near-ideal growing conditions across much of the northern hemisphere during 2014/15, average yields are estimated to have reached new peaks. Assuming productivity levels are much closer to trend in 2015/16, yields are projected to fall by 2.5% y/y. Thereafter, there is some scope for productivity gains in most countries, with yields in the following four years projected to rise by an average 1.2% annually.

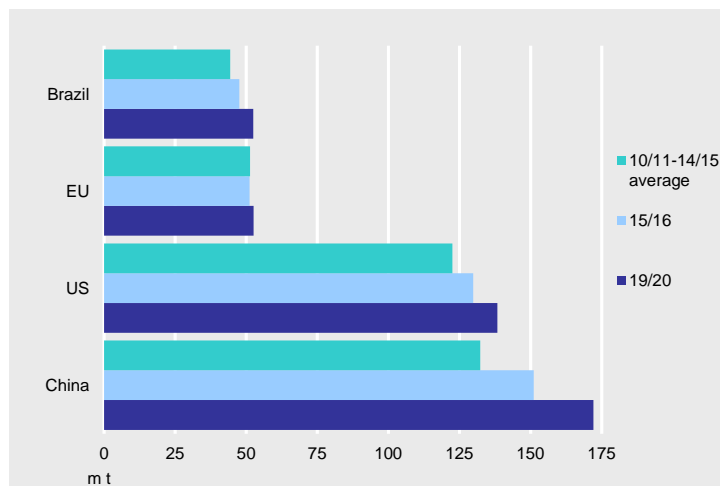
Consumption growth is projected to be driven by increased demand for feed

Consumption

World consumption is projected to increase to new highs in the medium term, with gains in use for feed, food and industrial processing. Consumption is projected 0.4% higher in 2015/16, with average growth in the next four years pegged at 1.7%, lifting total use to 1,031m t by 2019/20. Compared to last November's medium term outlook, overall consumption is placed at slightly higher levels. Overall feed and food use projections are higher than before, but almost offset by scaled-back forecasts for industrial consumption, mainly reflecting revised estimates for starch production in China.

Maize is an economical energy ingredient for livestock and poultry feeds, with high levels of carbohydrates and fat contributing to rapid animal weight gain. It is by far the most widely used feed grain crop, with consumption averaging more than 500m t annually during the past five years, with feed wheat use in comparison averaging around 135m. Feed demand accounted for an average 57% of overall maize use over this period and is expected to be the main driver of growth in the medium term.

Maize: Feed use (selected countries)



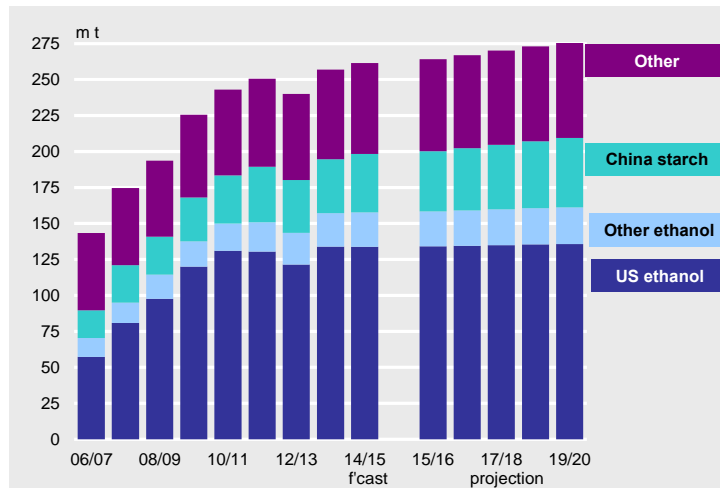
Demand for meat, particularly poultry and pigmeat, will continue to expand

With an underlying, long-term upswing in global meat demand projected to remain in place during the next five years and beyond, feed grain consumption will increase to new highs. Projected gains in meat consumption will be tied to income growth, rising populations, urbanisation and shifting dietary preferences. After a projected slight drop in 2015/16, feed maize demand is forecast to build thereafter, with average growth between 2016/17 and 2019/20 seen at 2.0% annually. Feed use is expected to increase particularly quickly in developing countries, especially where livestock production is switching to larger, commercialised operations, which typically utilise more compound feed ingredients.

Industrial demand to rise, albeit at a much slower pace

Industrial use will continue to expand, if at a slower pace than recently, with consumption growth forecast to average 1.1% annually, compared to 3.1% in the five preceding years and the 15.9% average between 2005 and 2010. Consumption constraints in the US ethanol market should limit further industry expansion and, unless adoption of high ethanol fuel blends exceeds current expectations or exports increase particularly strongly, production of maize-based biofuels is seen rising only slightly from current levels. Among other countries, use for ethanol is projected to increase in Canada, the EU and South America. Given projections for mild economic growth, use for starch is forecast to increase, led by gains in China. However, owing to recent downgrades for starch production estimates back to 2012/13, overall levels of industrial processing in that country are forecast much lower compared to last year's outlook.

Maize: World industrial use



Maize is an important food staple in parts of Africa, Asia and Latin America, where it is widely consumed as porridges, breads or tortillas. Direct human consumption of maize typically accounts for just 11% of overall use. Due to changing tastes and incorporation of more wheat-based foods and meat in diets, food consumption between 2015/16 and 2019/20 is projected to increase at a slightly slower pace than in recent years.

Stocks

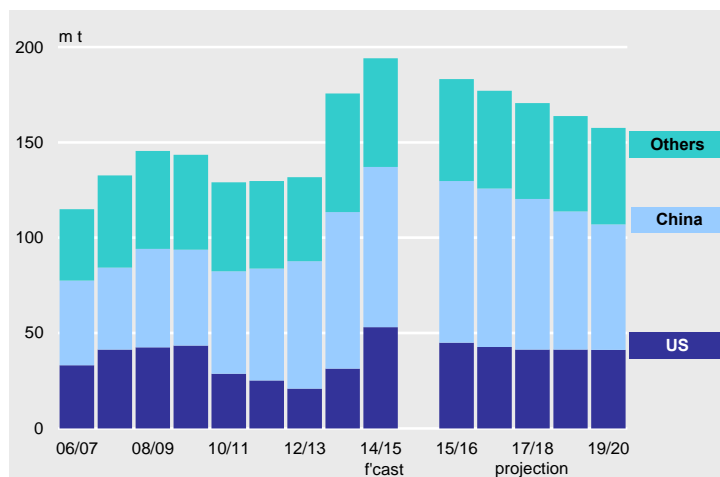
World stocks to decline from current highs, with the stocks-to-use ration also falling

Global stocks (aggregate of respective local marketing years) are forecast to tighten over the next five seasons. While consumption gains are likely to outpace any accompanying increase in output, very large carryovers from the current 2014/15 season should provide some cushioning and world inventories are expected to remain at higher than average levels across the forecast period. By 2019/20, end-season stocks are projected at 158m t, compared to an estimated 194m in 2014/15. After recent increases, the global stocks-to-use ratio is expected to tighten and is seen falling to 15% by the end of the five-year period, down from 20% at the end of the current season and similar to the lows seen in 2011/12.

Some drawdown of stocks is projected in the major exporters

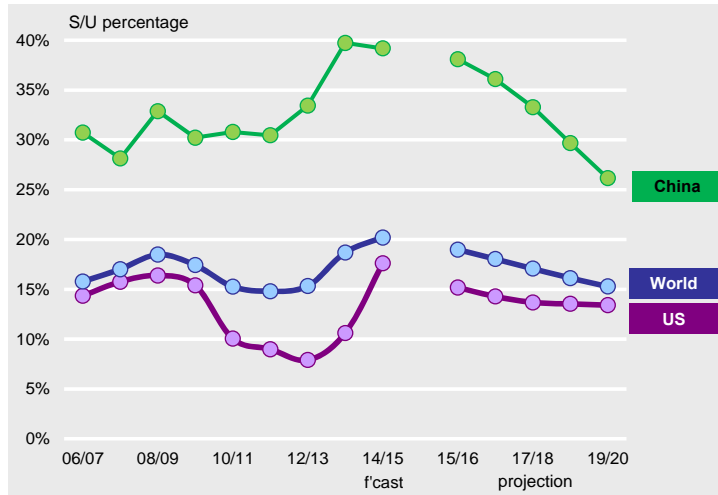
Cumulative carryovers in the four major exporters (Argentina, Brazil, Ukraine, US) are forecast to fall to 55m t by the end of 2019/20, down by 17m t compared to the current season. While some drawdown in US stocks can be expected in the coming years, carryovers are forecast to remain higher than the recent averages, at above 41m t. Owing to strengthening domestic and export demand, stocks in Brazil are forecast to fall to 10.5m t by the end of the five-year period, compared to 15.3m forecast in the current season.

Maize: World stocks



Closing stocks outside of the main exporting countries are forecast to show similar tightening. Although figures remain highly tentative, China's inventories are thought to have risen to unusually high levels, swelled by a series of bumper crops, larger imports and slower consumption growth. Amid signs of some storage constraints and with average annual demand growth seen at around 3%, carryovers are projected to fall from around 84m t in 2014/15 to around 66m by the end of 2019/20.

Maize: Stocks-to-use ratios

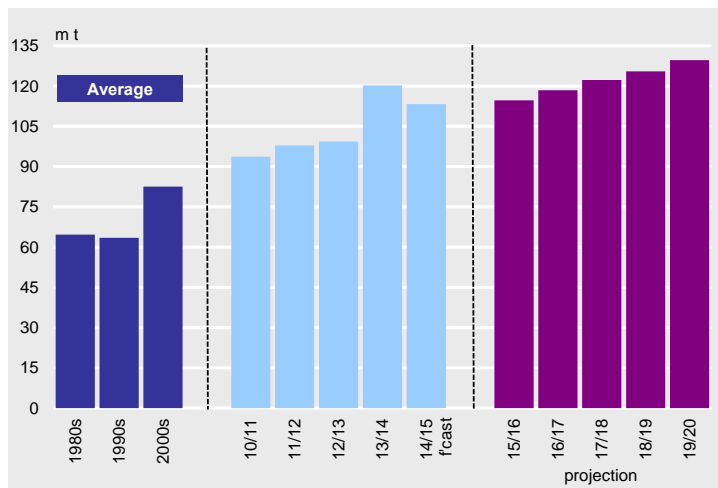


Trade

World trade to increase to new highs

Amid strengthening demand for meat and industrial products and, with exportable maize availabilities expected to remain in fairly good supply, world trade is projected to rise in each of the next five years. While forecast imports for 2015/16 (July/June) are placed only 1.3% above the current season, growth is expected to strengthen in the subsequent four years, averaging some 3.1% annually. By 2019/20, global trade is forecast at 130m t, broadly similar to levels projected last November. China's imports are forecast to increase but are placed at much lower levels compared to last year's figures.

Maize: World trade (Jul/Jun)

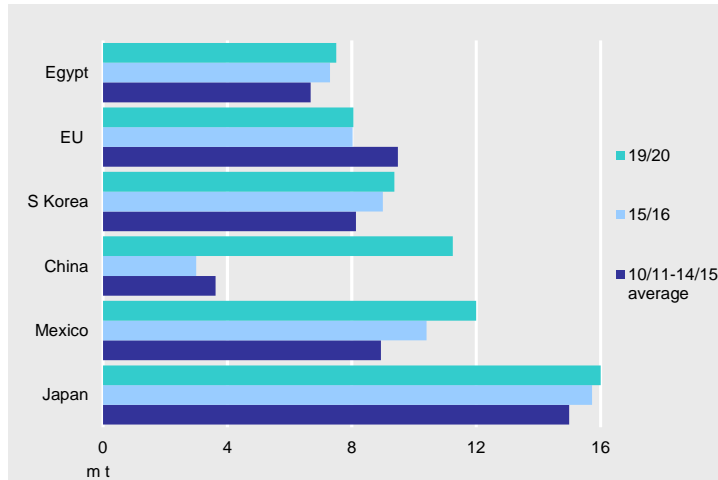


China is projected to become a larger importer over the course of the next five years

With demand from China's livestock and industrial sectors weaker than was anticipated a year ago, inventories have risen to unexpectedly high levels, contributing to a recent slowdown in imports. While consumption growth is thought to soon outpace the increase in production, any drawdown of the country's large inventories may take some time and, while cost and quality considerations should result in larger shipments, imports are unlikely to reach levels projected a year ago. On a July/June basis, imports are projected at around

11.3m t by 2019/20, compared to 3.0m estimated for 2014/15. Such imports would still be equivalent to less than 5% of projected consumption.

Maize: Selected importers (Jul/Jun)



Japan is projected to be the world's biggest importer, with shipments slowly rising to around 15.8m t in five years. Strengthening demand for animal feed ingredients is forecast to boost imports by Mexico to around 12.0m t by 2019/20, up from around 10.0m in the current year. The EU is sometimes a very large buyer, supplementing domestic harvests with competitively priced maize from abroad, including from Ukraine, Brazil and Russia. Assuming larger than average crops in the next five years, EU imports are unlikely to reach recent highs and are seen at 8.1m t by the end of the outlook period.

While export competition will remain strong, the US market share may increase slightly

The four major exporters (Argentina, Brazil, Ukraine, US) are projected to account for an average 85% of trade over the next five years. The US will remain the dominant exporter and should be well placed to meet rising demand from China and Mexico, with July/June shipments forecast at 53.5m t in 2019/20, up by around 10.2m from 2014/15 levels. Due to expanding domestic demand, exports by Brazil are forecast to be fairly steady, averaging some 20.7m t, up slightly compared to the current season's estimate. Similarly, rising feed and industrial consumption in Argentina may limit average exports to around 15.5m t. Projected large surpluses should enable Ukraine to increase shipments, bolstering its position as the world's third largest exporter.

Barley

Summary

Supply and demand to tighten, but stay comfortable

The global barley market is amply supplied following a good 2014/15 harvest, but the outlook for the next five years is moderately tighter as increases in demand outpace production. Global stocks are expected to fall, but remain comfortable. After a drop in 2015/16, production is seen trending higher, led by the EU and Russia.

Growth in livestock production and rising beer demand to lift use

Rising incomes, particularly in developing countries, are expected to boost demand for livestock products, lifting feed grain needs, while the growing popularity of beer in some regions will contribute to higher industrial use. A projected increase in global trade is mainly driven by larger imports in Asia and South America.

Production

Production is forecast to rise by a net 8%, reaching 149m t by 2019/20, with an assumed increase in area together with better average yields. After an initial dip in 2015/16 from the unusually high levels of the previous year, global yields are expected to grow by around 0.8% p.a., broadly matching the recent trend.

Solid feed demand and crop rotation practices underpin plantings

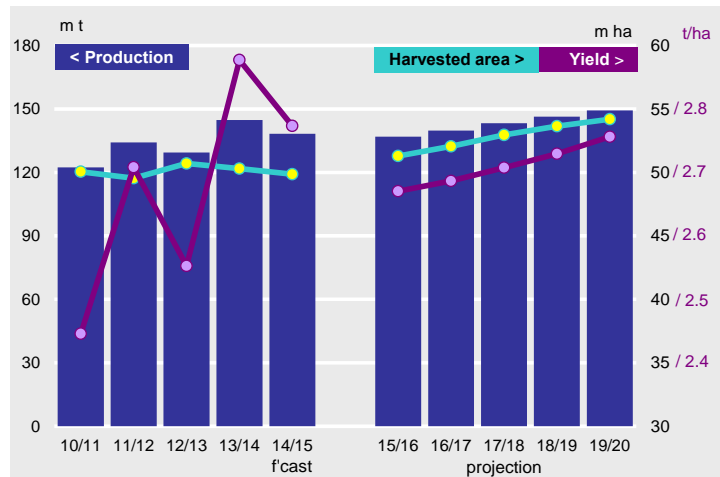
A moderate increase in area is expected, mostly in response to firm underlying demand for feed grains. Inclusion in crop rotation cycles in wheat growing regions will also help to underpin barley plantings. In the EU, crop diversification measures, to be implemented under CAP reform, could contribute to some increase in barley sowing.

Barley: Medium term supply and demand summary

	13/14 est.	14/15 f'cast	15/16 proj.	16/17 proj.	17/18 proj.	18/19 proj.	19/20 proj.	y/y change		
								previous five-year average*	15/16	16/17- 19/20
Yield (t/ha)	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	1.0%	-3.8%	0.8%
Area (m ha)	50	50	51	52	53	54	54	-2.1%	3.1%	1.4%
Production (m t)	145	138	137	139	143	146	149	-1.0%	-0.9%	2.2%
Consumption (m t)	141	137	138	141	143	146	149	-1.0%	0.6%	1.9%
of which:										
<i>food</i>	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	-0.3%	0.0%	0.0%
<i>feed</i>	94	90	90	92	94	96	98	-1.7%	-0.1%	2.2%
<i>industrial</i>	30	30	30	31	32	32	33	1.3%	0.5%	1.8%
Trade (Jul/Jun, m t)	23	22	21	22	22	23	23	6.6%	-2.5%	2.5%
Stocks (m t)	26	27	26	25	24	24	24	..	..	..
y/y change	+ 3.6	+ 0.9	- 1.2	- 1.1	- 0.2	- 0.2	+ 0.1	..	..	..
<i>major exporters**</i>	13	16	14	14	14	14	14	..	..	..

Notes: * 2010/11-2014/15, ** Argentina, Australia, Canada, EU, Kazakhstan, Russia, Ukraine, US

Barley: World area, yield and production



Consumption

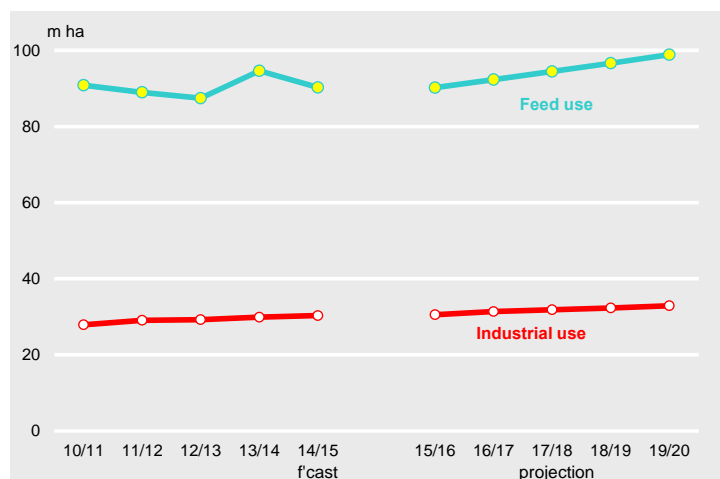
Consumption is projected to be boosted by growing livestock feed requirements. Expansion in the brewing sector, particularly in Pacific Asia and South America, is also expected to contribute to higher use.

Demand for meat and dairy to underpin feed use

Global feeding of barley is projected to climb by 2% p.a., reaching 98m t in 2019/20. In the EU, the largest consumer, accounting for around 35% of the world total, feed use is seen increasing by 2% annually, to 38.7m t, although ample supplies of alternatives, including wheat, will likely restrict gains. In Russia, increased investment in livestock production will raise feed use by around 4% p.a., to 11.2m t in 2019/20.

In Near East Asia, population growth is expected to drive demand for livestock products and increase feed barley needs, particularly in Saudi Arabia. Here, barley is customarily preferred by livestock producers, mainly for sheep, goats and camels. Use has been expanding by around 4% p.a. in recent years, but is expected to slow slightly owing to government measures to diversify feed ingredients. Consumption is projected to continue to rise elsewhere in the region, including in Iran and Turkey.

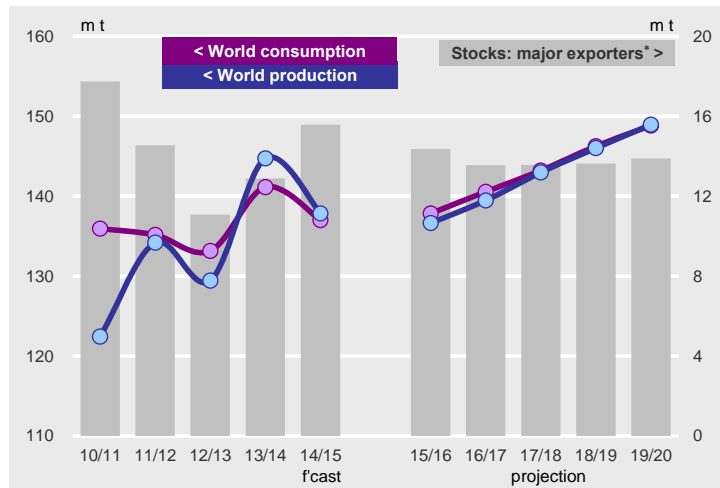
Barley: Feed and industrial use



Higher beer demand in developing countries to lift industrial use

Industrial use is projected to expand by 2% p.a., to 33m t in 2019/20. Higher incomes in developing countries are expected to lift demand for malt-based beverages, especially beer. The strongest gains will likely be in China, averaging 4% annually, but robust increases are also seen elsewhere in Pacific Asia as well as in South America.

Barley: World supply and demand



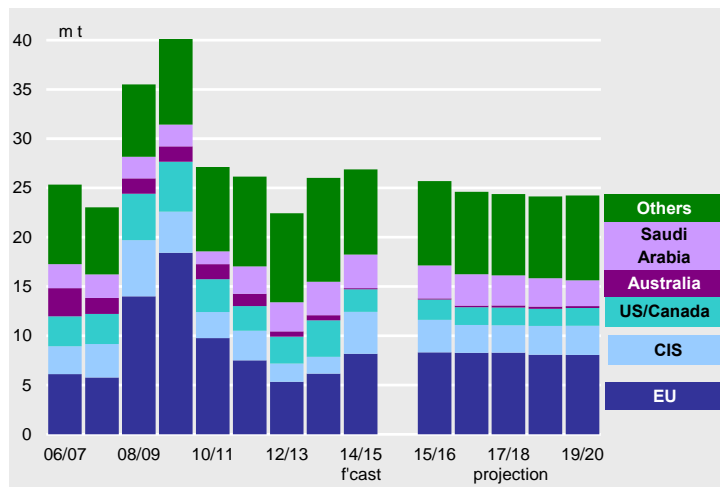
Note: *Argentina, Australia, Canada, EU, Kazakhstan, Russia, Ukraine, US

Global stocks to recede due to solid consumption growth

Stocks

Carryover stocks (aggregate of respective local marketing years) are projected to edge slightly lower, to around 24m t in 2019/20, compared with 27m at the end of the current season. Because of higher consumption, the world stocks-to-use ratio is seen dropping to around 16%, below the average of 19% in the five years to 2014/15. Stocks in the major exporters are projected to decline by about 10%, to 14m t in 2019/20, mostly due to a retreat in Russia from higher than normal levels at the start of the period.

Barley: World stocks



Inventories in Saudi Arabia are expected to remain near those of recent years. Those in China are projected to stay low as the close proximity of many malt processors to ports helps to minimise pipeline requirements.

Trade

Total trade in barley (excluding malt) is projected to rise by an average of 1.5% p.a., with an initial decline offset by growth in subsequent years, reaching 23m t in 2019/20 (Jul/Jun). Imports are seen being boosted by higher demand for feed, particularly in Near East Asia, and by expanding malting barley requirements, especially in Pacific Asia.

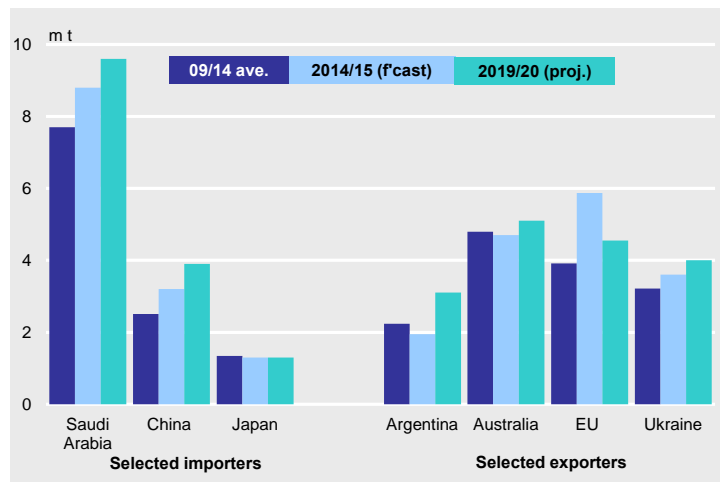
Saudi Arabia's feed purchases to dominate trade

Purchases for feed will continue to account for most trade, representing about 80% of the world total. Saudi Arabia is expected to remain the single largest buyer, maintaining a 41% share, although further increases in purchases could be dampened by efforts to encourage the use of alternatives.

Stronger demand for malt processing will help to underpin shipments to Pacific Asia and South America. Higher barley imports by China are expected to be partly linked to the re-export as malt to other countries in the region which have insufficient processing capacity of their own.

While barley grain purchases will likely maintain a solid rate of increase in sub-Saharan Africa, growth will be restricted by limited local processing facilities, with higher industrial demand mainly fuelled by imports of processed malt, mostly from the EU.

Barley: Imports and exports (Jul/Jun)



The major export origins are projected to stay broadly similar to the last five years. EU exports are expected to fall in 2015/16, but then move upward again as domestic output recovers, to reach 4.6m t in 2019/20. Firm underlying demand for both feed and malting barley will underpin Australia's shipments, particularly to Pacific Asia. Argentina is seen remaining among the top exporters, supported by growing requirements for feed and industrial processing in South America and Near East Asia. Exports by Russia and Ukraine could be restricted by expanding domestic livestock needs, but annual shipments are still expected to be slightly higher on average than in the preceding five years.

Sorghum

Summary

Sorghum supply and demand in broad balance over the medium term

Sorghum supply and demand is expected to be roughly in balance over the medium term, with modest increases in output matched by use, leaving stocks steady. Population growth will help to sustain a rise in human food use. Feed demand is seen growing too, but at a slower pace than recently, which was mostly linked to unusually strong gains in China.

Higher demand in China has been fuelled through sharply increased imports, partly at the expense of some traditional buyers. China is tentatively seen sustaining strong purchases, although growth may not be as rapid as recently due to less favourable prices. The US and Argentina should remain the main exporters.

Production

Sorghum's suitability to marginal regions to underpin area

The global area planted to sorghum is projected to decline in 2015/16, but is then expected to increase modestly, reaching 40m ha in 2019/20. Area expansion is expected to be constrained by farmers' preference for other crops, particularly maize in the US due to its higher average productivity. Nevertheless, because of low input and water requirements relative to alternatives, it will remain an attractive option in marginal areas, including in parts of Argentina, Australia and Africa.

Low investment in seed variety improvement could limit growth in yields

Average yields are expected to increase, although gains will likely be constrained by low commercial investment in new varieties. Improvements are possible in some regions, especially in Africa, where better farming practices are being introduced. However, cultivation in marginal agricultural regions will limit yield potential. After a modest retreat in 2015/16, world production is projected to expand by about 1% annually, to 65m t in 2019/20.

Sorghum: Medium term supply and demand summary

	13/14 est.	14/15 f'cast	15/16 proj.	16/17 proj.	17/18 proj.	18/19 proj.	19/20 proj.	y/y change		
								previous five-year average*	15/16	16/17- 19/20
Yield (t/ha)	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6%	-0.5%	0.7%
Area (m ha)	39	39	39	40	40	40	40	-0.2%	-0.6%	0.7%
Production (m t)	60	62	61	62	63	64	65	2.3%	-1.1%	1.3%
Consumption (m t)	59	61	62	62	63	64	65	0.6%	1.1%	1.2%
of which:										
<i>food</i>	26	26	27	27	27	27	28	0.3%	0.9%	0.9%
<i>feed</i>	26	27	27	27	28	28	28	2.0%	0.6%	1.0%
<i>industrial</i>	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	0.9%	2.0%	2.4%
<i>of which ethanol</i>	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	-0.4%	4.6%	6.3%
Trade (Jul/Jun, m t)	6	8	7	7	7	7	7	7.8%	-14.8%	1.3%
Stocks (m t)	3	5	4	4	4	5	5	..	..	..
<i>y/y change</i>	+ 0.9	+ 1.1	- 0.2	- 0.1	- 0.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.1	..	..	..
Major exporters**	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	..	..	..

Notes: *2010/11-2014/15, ** US, Australia, Argentina

Consumption

Global consumption is expected to increase gradually, at around 1% p.a., reaching 65m t in 2019/20. Human food use is projected to rise steadily, mainly in developing countries, although diversification of diets away from traditional staples will restrict gains. Demand for feed and industrial uses will be influenced by costs relative to maize. Trade policy in some countries could also affect uptake.

Food use gains mostly linked to population growth in Africa

Human food consumption is projected to grow by around 1% p.a., to 28m t in 2019/20. Africa accounts for over 40% of global food demand, mostly in the form of bread or porridges, with relatively high population growth underpinning increases in use. This is expected to outweigh declines in other areas, particularly in South Asia, where meat and dairy products are becoming more popular.

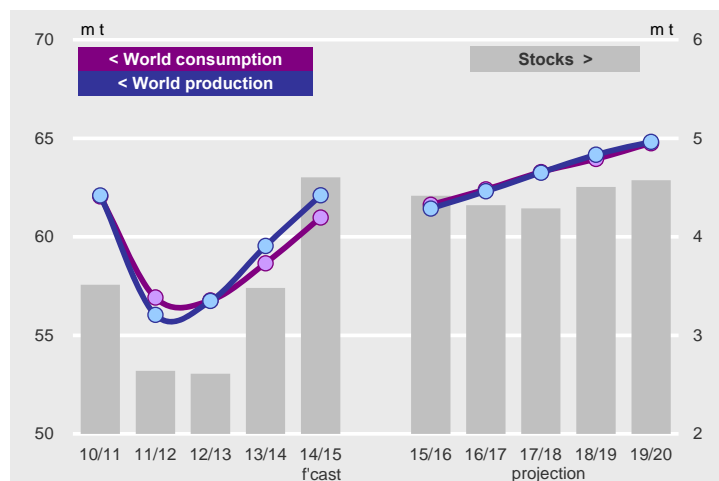
Ethanol use to rise, but at a slower pace than recently

Industrial demand is also seen rising at a relatively fast pace, growing by 2% annually, to nearly 7m t, albeit a reduced rate of increase than in recent seasons. This was mostly led by strong gains for ethanol in the US, but use is expected to grow less quickly in the medium term as ethanol blending is already close to the maximum level for the most common E10 fuel. Ethanol production in South Africa is set to increase on government mandates for fuel blending. In addition, higher anticipated demand for brewing in Africa helps to maintain the fairly strong upward trend in industrial use.

Further feed use increase in China will partly depend on import policy

Feeding of sorghum is projected to rise slightly over the five years, to 28m t, although much will depend on prices relative to alternatives. China has significantly increased use in recent seasons, as feed manufacturers have boosted incorporation amid cheaper prices relative to domestic maize. Future demand in China will depend on price relationships with other grains as well as possible changes to import protocols. While staying at historically high levels, it is assumed that feed use in China rises more slowly in the coming five years.

Sorghum: World supply and demand



Stocks

After retreating from an anticipated six-year high at the end of 2014/15, carryover stocks (aggregate of respective local marketing years) are expected to show little overall change in the remainder of the period, averaging slightly over 4m t.

Trade

The dynamics of trade has changed significantly over the past two seasons. From previously importing negligible quantities, China has become by far the largest buyer, accounting for 60% of all trade during 2014/15. Due to tariff rate quotas and worries about unapproved GM maize, China's feed millers have turned to greater purchases of sorghum, mostly from the US. Imports of sorghum are not subject to similar restrictions and are attractively priced relative to domestic maize. Recent heavy buying by China has contributed to increased import costs elsewhere, curbing demand from some traditional users, including Mexico and Japan.

China's purchases to remain high, but could be affected by tighter import controls

World trade in 2015/16 is projected to fall back from the previous season's seven-year high, mainly on a drop in China's purchases, but then grows by 1.3% annually. After 2015/16, China's imports are expected to edge higher, but less quickly than recently on the assumption of less favourable price relationships. In

addition, purchases could potentially be affected by changes to import policies; this follows reports that sorghum imports could be subject to tighter controls.

High prices could curb buying in some traditional markets

With China's purchases projected to stay historically high, demand from traditional importers, such as Mexico and Japan, could continue to be constrained by elevated prices.

The US will likely fill the majority of China's demand, although Argentina could lift shipments to that country once import approval is gained. Argentina has recently increased sales to other markets, including Mexico, Chile and Colombia, and could build on this further. Australia may also benefit from increased demand from China, particularly for industrial use, but shipments are seen being capped by limited prospects for production expansion. Ukraine is projected to export slightly more, particularly to the EU.

Oats

Oats supply and demand seen in balance

Growth in food demand to be matched by a fall in feed use

Global oats supply and demand are expected to stay broadly balanced over the next five years, with little overall change in production or use. The area devoted to oats will likely continue its long-term downward trend, albeit only modestly lower over the projection period. Only slow growth in yields is anticipated due to little investment in new varieties. Perceived health benefits are expected to sustain an increase in food demand, especially for breakfast cereals. However, this is matched by a further contraction in animal feeding, in favour of more attractively priced alternatives. World stocks are seen staying close to their current level. Trade is placed marginally higher, mainly linked to rising import needs in the US as local output contracts.

Oats: Supply and demand summary

	13/14 est.	14/15 f'cast	15/16 proj.	16/17 proj.	17/18 proj.	18/19 proj.	19/20 proj.	y/y change		
								previous five-year average*	15/16	16/17- 19/20
Yield (t/ha)	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.1%	0.3%	0.6%
Area (m ha)	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	-2.4%	-0.6%	-0.2%
Production (m t)	24.1	22.6	22.5	22.6	22.5	22.8	23.0	-0.1%	-0.3%	0.4%
Consumption (m t)	23.4	22.9	22.6	22.6	22.5	22.7	22.9	-0.7%	-1.2%	0.0%
Trade (Jul/Jun, m t)	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	-0.3%	2.3%	1.2%
Stocks (m t)	3.4	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.1	..	..	..
<i>y/y change</i>	0.7	-0.4	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	..	..	..
<i>major exporters**</i>	2.3	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.8	..	..	..

Notes: * 2010/11-2014/15, ** Canada, EU, Australia

Rye

Marginal gains in production and use are projected, mostly in the EU and CIS.

Rye production and consumption are initially expected to retreat from relatively high levels of the past couple of seasons, but are then expected to show a modest rate of growth, mainly in the CIS and EU. A projected rise in food use is led by the CIS, especially Russia, where an expanding livestock sector will also lift feed needs. Elsewhere, though, feed demand will likely be curbed by ample supplies of alternatives, including in the EU. However, a steady increase in EU use for fuel ethanol and alcohol contributes to a projected rise in world industrial demand. Global carryover stocks are expected to be steady. A small net gain in trade is projected, mainly due to higher shipments from the EU to the US.

Rye: Supply and demand summary

	13/14 est.	14/15 f'cast	15/16 proj.	16/17 proj.	17/18 proj.	18/19 proj.	19/20 proj.	y/y change		
								previous five-year average*	15/16	16/17- 19/20
Yield (t/ha)	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.8%	-3.4%	1.0%
Area (m ha)	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.1	-2.5%	0.3%	0.2%
Production (m t)	17.4	16.2	15.7	16.0	16.1	16.2	16.5	-1.1%	-3.1%	1.2%
Consumption (m t)	16.5	16.5	15.8	15.9	16.1	16.4	16.5	-0.2%	-4.0%	1.6%
Trade (Jul/Jun, m t)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	7.1%	-0.5%	2.1%
Stocks (m t)	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.3	..	..	..
<i>y/y change</i>	+ 0.3	- 0.3	- 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	- 0.2	- 0.1	..	..	..
<i>major exporters**</i>	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.1	..	..	..

Notes: * 2010/11-2014/15, ** Canada, EU, Russia

Rice

Summary

World rice production is expected to expand more slowly

Global rice output is expected to trend higher in the five years to 2019/20, underpinned by increases in Asia, together with marginal rises in other regions. However, the rate of growth will be slower than in the past amid expectations for a less pronounced expansion in China, the world's biggest producer. With rice plantings seen rising only fractionally, higher production will mainly be driven by yield improvements.

World consumption growth is set to moderate significantly as rising incomes in Asia, notably China, prompt a shift to expanded protein demand at the expense of traditional staples, such as rice. Elsewhere, total use in sub-Saharan Africa is set to increase at a quicker pace than in any other region, with demand for high quality white and parboiled grades expected to grow.

The global rice carryover is projected to fall, led by declines in India and Thailand

Global rice stocks are projected to recede slightly during the next two years after reaching an 11-year high in 2012/13. Inventories are expected to contract further during the medium term, reflecting declines in Thailand and India, mainly owing to rising exports and domestic use.

Trade is expected to rise more slowly as China imports decline

Traded volumes are projected to rise further, but at a much reduced rate as China's imports contract during the next five years. Thailand is set to be the world's largest exporter throughout the period as India's shipments fall due to increasing domestic needs.

Rice: Medium term supply and demand summary

	13/14 est.	14/15 f'cast	15/16 proj.	16/17 proj.	17/18 proj.	18/19 proj.	19/20 proj.	y/y change		
								previous five year average*	15/16	16/17- 19/20
Yield (t/ha)	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	1.0%	1.0%	0.8%
Area (m ha)	160	161	161	162	162	162	162	0.6%	0.3%	0.2%
Production (m t)	476	476	482	487	492	497	501	1.6%	1.3%	1.0%
Consumption (m t)	477	481	486	490	494	497	500	1.9%	0.9%	0.7%
Trade (Jan/Dec, m t)	40	41	41	42	43	43	44	5.5%	0.6%	2.0%
Stocks (m t)	109	103	100	97	95	94	95	..	..	..
y/y change	- 1	- 5	- 3	- 3	- 2	- 1	+ 1	..	..	..
major exporters**	39	34	30	28	26	25	24	..	..	..

Notes: *2009/10-2014/15, ** India, Pakistan, Thailand, US, Vietnam. Figures for production, consumption, trade and stocks are milled basis.

Production

World rice output is seen rising more moderately, with the overall increase mainly driven by yield gains

After the solid increases of the recent past, world rice output in 2014/15 is seen broadly matching the previous year's record of 476m t, as an expected decline in production in India – owing to a poor summer monsoon – is offset by larger outturns elsewhere. In 2015/16, output is expected to trend higher, assuming beneficial growing conditions in key producers, but the expansion will likely moderate in the period beyond, with output projected to reach 501m t in 2019/20.

The global paddy area is projected to increase only fractionally, albeit to a record of 162.4m ha, by 2019/20. Sowings are set to expand moderately in India and other parts of Asia, with the slower rate of growth due to an expected contraction in China; after peaking in 2016/17, seeding there is projected to fall back to around 30m ha by 2019/20.

Consequently, yield gains will be more important. Continuing efforts to boost production and reduce import dependence is likely to contribute to productivity improvements in Asia and Africa. The latter region appears to hold the greatest potential for productivity enhancements, but this rests on the adoption of improved farming practices and investments.

Consumption growth is projected to decelerate as demand for protein in Asia rises at the expense of traditional staples

Total use in India is set to be underpinned by the NFSA, while consumption will rise relatively quickly in sub-Saharan Africa

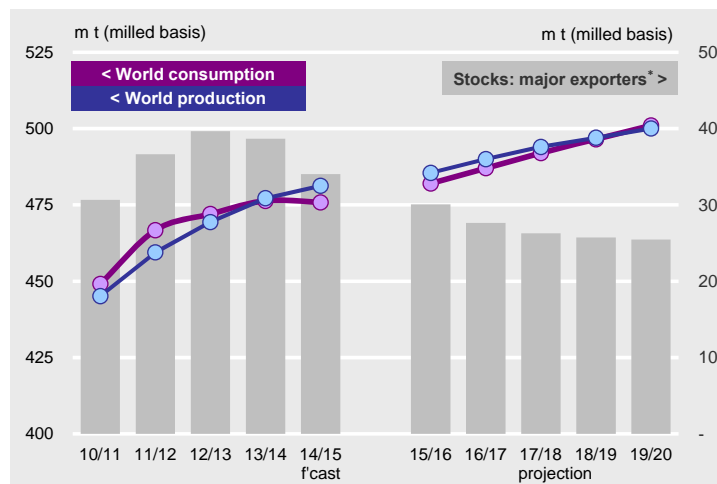
Consumption

Food use represents an estimated 90% of global rice consumption, with demand for seed, feeding and a range of other applications accounting for the balance. World rice uptake is projected to expand at a decelerating rate over the medium term, reaching 500m t by 2019/20, reflecting slower growth in Asia. At 0.8% per year, the projected annual average increase in global demand during the medium term compares to 1.9% during the prior five-year period.

Consumption growth in China is expected to slow markedly as higher incomes prompt a shift to greater protein uptake at the expense of traditional staples. In India, the National Food Security Act (NFSA) was signed into law in September 2013, but is still to be ratified by many states. Nevertheless, it is assumed that the policy – which seeks to widen access to subsidised food grains – will underpin rising consumption in coming years.

Rice uptake in sub-Saharan Africa is seen expanding by slightly more than 2% p.a. over the medium term, with Nigeria remaining the largest market. While higher domestic production is expected to contribute to the overall increase, growth in rice use will also be met by larger imports of high quality white and parboiled rice – varieties which are not cultivated or processed locally.

Rice: World supply and demand



Note: * India, Pakistan, Thailand, the US and Vietnam

Stocks

World rice stocks (aggregate of respective local marketing years) are forecast to total 103.4m t in 2014/15 and, while this would represent the second consecutive annual decline from the 11-year peak of 2012/13, inventories would still be historically comfortable. Over much the medium term, however, the global rice carryover is projected to fall markedly, to 95.4m t in 2019/20.

Much of the expected fall in rice stocks is explained by declines in major exporters

The contraction is due to an expected drawdown in reserves held by major exporters, mainly Thailand and India. In the latter, increasing domestic use and high export volumes are likely to result in a drawdown of inventories, projected at 11.9m t in 2019/20. Nevertheless, this would still be comfortably above the official minimum desired level.

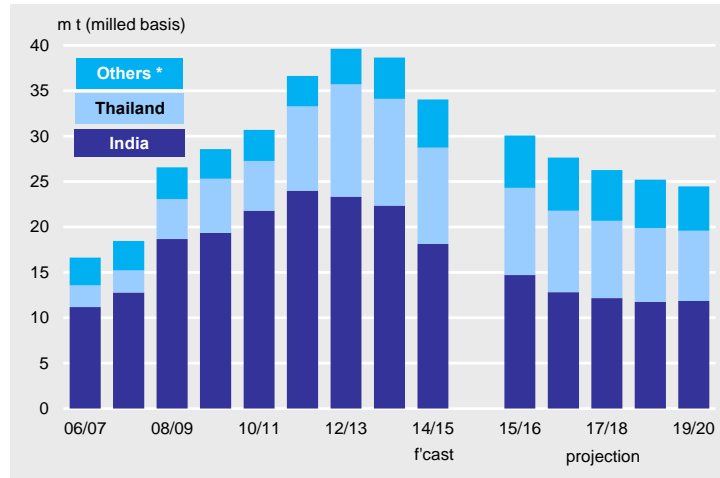
Thailand's return as the world's top rice exporter is seen resulting in a heavy fall in reserves

The government of Thailand implemented a paddy mortgage scheme in October 2011. With intervention prices set well in excess of world market values, stock levels ballooned as farmers sold the bulk of their production into the scheme.

Following the disbanding of the support program in February 2014, efforts were stepped up to sell reserves through a series of auctions and diplomatic channels. With such actions likely to continue, especially as exports move higher, Thailand's carryovers are likely to fall during the next five years, to 7.7m t by 2019/20, the lowest in nine seasons. Concerning other suppliers, namely Pakistan, the US and

Vietnam, stock levels are typically much smaller, with only modest changes seen during the medium term.

Rice: Major exporters' stocks



Note: * Pakistan, US and Vietnam

Official data on China's inventories are not publically reported and, as such, estimates and forecasts are potentially subject to a significant margin of error. While a marginal downward trend is expected amid limited prospects for production growth and declining imports, stocks are set to remain substantial – broadly equivalent to half of the world total. Among Asia's traditional buyers, efforts to promote self-sufficiency are expected to continue, but governments are still likely to rely on imports to ensure adequate reserves; this includes Indonesia and the Philippines, where inventories are projected to edge higher.

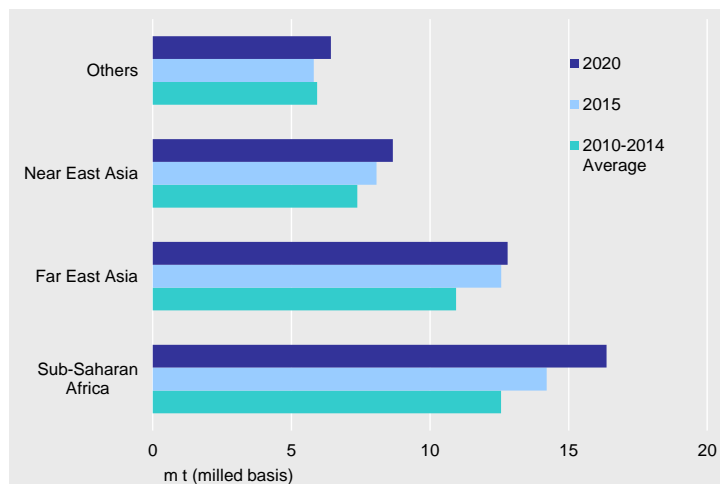
Trade

Global trade is projected to rise further on shipments to key markets in Africa and Asia

Global rice trade is seen reaching a record of 40.6m t in calendar 2015. Not only would this be a new high, volumes would be 30% larger than five years earlier, driven by expanding shipments of white and parboiled varieties to markets in Far East Asia and sub-Saharan Africa. Over the medium term, rising deliveries to those same regions are expected to underpin growth, but at a less pronounced rate than in the past. Traded volumes are projected to reach 44.3m t in 2020, representing an annual average increase of 1.7% during the next five years (compared to 5.5% between 2010 and 2015).

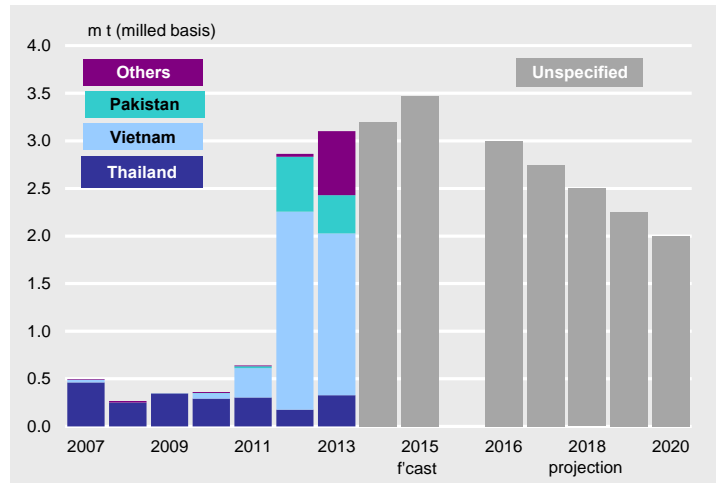
While shipments to markets in Far East Asia, such as Bangladesh, Indonesia and the Philippines, are expected to rise to meet domestic market needs, China's imports are forecast to contract significantly.

Rice: Shipments to key regions



Historically, China has been a small rice importer, mostly of fragrant varieties from Thailand. However, imports surged in 2012, encouraged by an unusual and widening spread between domestic and international (export) values for white rice – mainly reflecting the impact of higher domestic support prices.

Rice: China's imports by origin



Deliveries to China are expected to drop, but would still be well above the long-term average

China's food security strategy is formulated with the long-term aim of ensuring a balance between supply and demand for staple food grains. Although domestic supplies will remain central in satisfying local needs, the approach makes an allowance for an appropriate volume of imports. With the large rice purchases of recent years reflecting wide price spreads, future needs are uncertain. Although imports are expected to remain important, they are tentatively seen declining against the backdrop of ample supplies. From a peak of 3.5m t in 2015, deliveries to China are projected to fall to 2.0m t by 2020. Nevertheless, this would still be well above average.

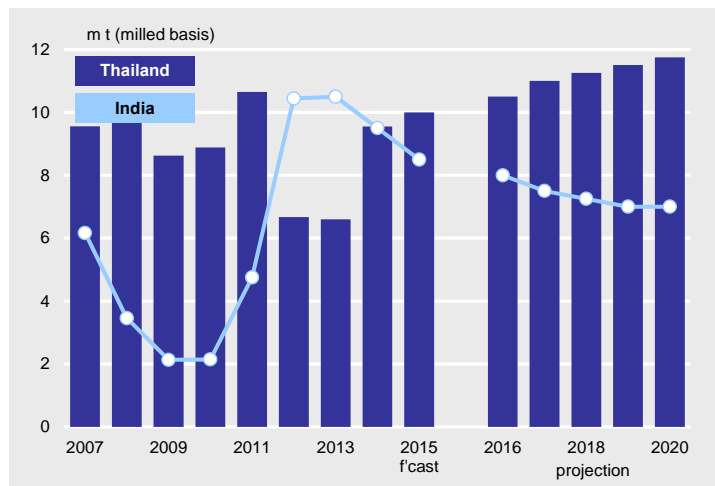
After a projected decline in 2016, shipments to the Far East Asian region are seen expanding to 12.8m t in 2020. Together with rising imports by countries in the Near East – almost exclusively driven by growing demand for basmati rice – deliveries to Asia as a whole are projected to total 21.5m t, equivalent to nearly half of world trade.

With expectations for only a modest expansion of area and marginal yield gains, rice imports will almost certainly remain the key to satisfying growing domestic use in sub-Saharan Africa. Deliveries are projected to expand by nearly 3% per year over the medium term, to 16.4m t, more quickly than any other region. Throughout the period, Nigeria will remain the most important buyer, its purchases moving above 4m t, comprising high quality white and parboiled types to meet the demands of an expanding middle class population.

Thailand is projected to be the world's largest exporter over the next five years, as India's shipments decline

As already noted, the government of Thailand disbanded the country's paddy mortgage scheme in early 2014. Exports have since surged on heightened efforts to release stocks and boost sales. The heavy increase has been underpinned by larger shipments to sub-Saharan Africa, with sales to markets in Far East Asia also larger. After rising by 45% y/y, to a forecast 9.5m t in 2014, Thailand's deliveries are projected to expand continuously over the medium term, albeit at a more sedentary pace, to 11.8m t in 2020.

Rice: Exports by India and Thailand



By contrast, India's exports are projected to fall. With demand for basmati rice expected to increase further, the fall will be channelled through reduced sales of lower-quality varieties. By 2020, India's exports are projected at 7.0m t – one-third below the 2013 record. Among other leading suppliers, sales by Vietnam, Pakistan and the US are expected to rise modestly.

The five main exporters account for around 80% of global shipments. Outside of this grouping are a number of small to medium volume suppliers, mainly in South America and Far East Asia, especially Cambodia and Myanmar.

Myanmar was the world's largest exporter in the early 1960s. However, underinvestment in the agricultural sector and limited access to foreign markets saw production and export volumes dwindle over much of the period since. As with Cambodia, the country's potential will hinge on the ability to tap into non-traditional markets, which will ultimately depend on improvements in quality and consistency.

Exports by emerging players, such as Cambodia and Myanmar, are seen rising during the medium term

A recent World Bank-led study¹ indicated that Myanmar had the potential to significantly increase its rice exports via the diversification of production, the attraction of foreign investment and improvements to infrastructure and logistics. In early September 2014, it was announced that rice would be among six key commodities and products to be prioritised in a new national export strategy. A key feature of the strategy for rice exports was the targeting of increased sales to the EU. To achieve this and other goals, farmers and traders will be educated about the importance of quality improvements in order to break the current cycle of exporting mainly low quality varieties to markets in Asia and Africa.

Shipments by Myanmar are projected to increase over the medium term, to reach 2.1m t by 2020, although this would be just half of the government's target. For Cambodia, too, exports are also expected to trend higher and will reach 2.0m t by the end of the projection period.

¹ "Myanmar: Capitalizing on Rice Export Volumes", by World Bank and the Food Security Trust Fund of Myanmar, 2014.

Soyabeans

Summary

A series of good harvests in major producers has boosted global inventories

After falling heavily in 2011/12, a series of bumper soyabean harvests in the world's major producers has enabled significant inventory accumulation, despite strengthening demand. In the current season, global carryovers are seen rising by around 40% y/y, with much of the increase in the major exporters, led by the US.

World production is projected to increase steadily during the medium term, although growth is unlikely to match the prior five years owing to more modest area increases and limited yield gains. Among the major exporters, Brazil appears to hold the greatest potential to boost plantings owing to its vast land resources.

Expanding feed demand is seen underpinning growth in consumption and trade, while stocks are set to fall from recent highs

Global consumption is expected to rise throughout the next five years, underpinned by stronger demand for soyameal from feed sectors, as uptake in livestock, poultry and aquaculture sectors expands, especially in Asia. After recent increases, world ending stocks are anticipated to decline, driven by reductions in key exporters.

Shipments to China have almost entirely shaped the pattern of world trade over the past decade. While that country's requirements are expected to remain central to the projected rise in volumes during the next five years, growth is likely to be somewhat slower. The share of the three major exporters in global trade is set to remain close to 90%.

Soyabeans: Medium term supply and demand summary

	13/14 est.	14/15 f'cast	15/16 proj.	16/17 proj.	17/18 proj.	18/19 proj.	19/20 proj.	y/y change		
								previous five-year average*	15/16	16/17- 19/20
Yield (t/ha)	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	0.5%	-3.0%	1.0%
Area (m ha)	115	121	122	123	124	125	125	3.2%	0.9%	0.6%
Production (m t)	284	307	301	306	311	317	321	3.8%	-2.2%	1.6%
Consumption (m t)	283	297	302	308	313	318	324	3.7%	1.9%	1.7%
of which:										
Crush	252	264	271	276	281	286	291	3.9%	2.6%	1.8%
Food	16	17	16	16	16	17	17	3.2%	-4.6%	0.9%
Feed	14	15	15	15	15	15	15	1.3%	-2.8%	0.9%
Trade (Oct/Sep, m t)	111	115	119	122	126	129	133	4.5%	3.9%	2.8%
Stocks (m t)	29	40	38	36	34	32	30	..	..	..
y/y change	+ 1	+ 11	- 2	- 2	- 2	- 2	- 2	..	..	..
major exporters**	10	22	22	20	19	18	16	..	..	..

Notes: *2010/11-2014/15, ** Argentina, Brazil, US.

Production

Boosted by increasing demand, the world soyabean area is seen increasing further during the medium term

Encouraged by attractive prices relative to competing crops and prospects for continued growth in demand, the 2014/15 global soyabean area is forecast to rise by 5% y/y. Led by gains in the major exporters, further increases are expected during the medium term, but at a slower rate than in the past – reflecting a less pronounced expansion of total use and likely competition for acreage at times. World plantings are projected at 125m ha in 2019/20, with combined area in Argentina, Brazil and the US at around 90m.

Stimulated by expected favourable returns, and with Midwest growing conditions mostly beneficial, US soyabean plantings in 2014/15 are estimated to have increased by around 10% y/y, to a new record. Although the forecast enormous outturn is set to significantly boost availabilities, current relative market values suggest a further increase in sowings is likely in 2015/16. Prospects for continued growth in consumption and trade are anticipated to boost sowings during the remainder of the medium term.

Brazil's land resources are huge and unrivalled among major exporters

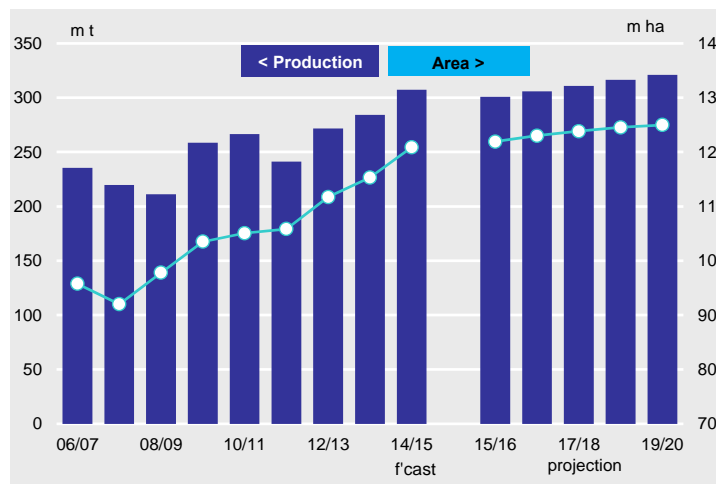
Brazil's soyabean area has risen strongly over many years in response to expanding domestic use and world trade. Larger plantings have coincided with reductions in the full-season maize area – especially in south, southeast and northeast regions – with farmers instead boosting second crop (safrinha) sowings after the harvest of early-maturing soyabeans.

With this trend likely to continue, and with the conversion of pastureland expected, the soyabean area is seen rising by 1.8% p.a. during next five years. The country's land resources are huge and unrivalled among the world's leading exporters. Accordingly, the projected rate of expansion could be somewhat conservative should high prices encourage the switching of a greater amount of pasture to row crop cultivation.

Soyabeans are expected to remain attractive for Argentina's farmers during the medium term

Argentina's area has grown robustly over the past decade. Prospects for 2014/15 carry a degree of uncertainty owing to economic concerns and the previous season's sluggish farmer sales which resulted in a heavy build-up of stocks. Nevertheless, owing to lower production costs compared to maize, and with global import demand for soyabean products – especially soyameal – expected to grow, plantings are projected to rise by 2% y/y, to an all-time peak, with further mild increases seen thereafter.

Soyabeans: World area and production



Against the backdrop of growth in global demand, plantings in the Black Sea region have expanded sharply in recent years. Being entirely spring-sown and less exposed to harsh weather, further area increases are likely, with the average level of sowings set to be significantly larger than in the prior five-year period.

Average world yields are set to trend higher

In addition to the projected increase in global plantings, improvements in seed technology and enhanced farming practices, such as soil management and better control of weed growth and pest infestation, are expected to underpin marginal gains in average world yields during the next five years.

Consumption

Expanding feed demand from livestock, poultry and aquaculture sectors is expected to underpin growth in world use

Global consumption of soyabeans is projected to expand further during the next five years, increasing by 27m t, or an average of 1.7% per year, to 324m in 2019/20. With only nominal volumes of the unprocessed oilseed being channelled directly to end-use sectors, the expected expansion is almost entirely due to an increasing soyabean crush, seen accounting for 90% of total use during the entire period. Within this component of demand, much of the anticipated rise reflects demand for soyameal from livestock and poultry sectors.

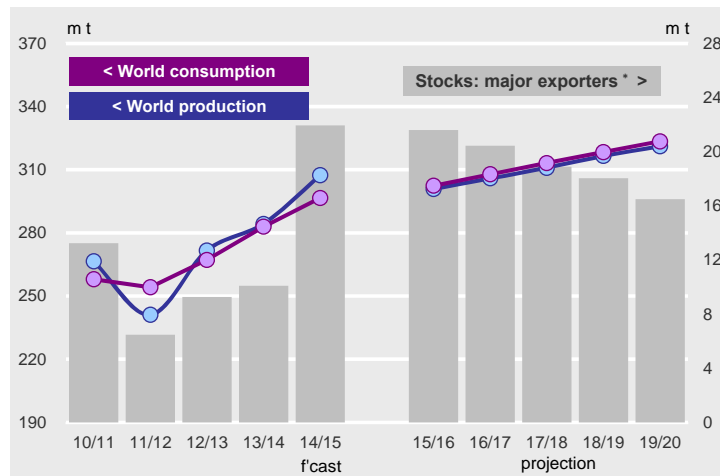
In addition to being the most abundantly produced of all oilseed meals, the attractiveness of soyameal as a feed ingredient stems from its high protein quality and nutritional value compared to alternatives. In recent years too, the growing use of soyameal in aquaculture feeds has been particularly notable, with uptake

expected to rise further in the coming years, especially in quick growing Asian markets.

Projected world growth will be led by China, by far the biggest consumer. Although the expansion of total use is likely to slow, an increasing population, urbanisation and changing dietary habits are seen boosting consumption of animal protein, leading to stronger demand for soyameal in large scale industrialised compound feed production. In addition, the country's fast expanding aquaculture sector is anticipated to be an important contributor to growth in future years. Consumption is projected to reach 101m t by 2019/20, up from 85.5m in 2014/15, an annual average rise of 3.4%.

Elsewhere, further increases in the use of soyameal for feeding are expected in South America assuming larger outturns and availabilities, while consumption in the US is also likely to edge slightly higher.

Soyabeans: World supply and demand



Note: *Argentina, Brazil, US

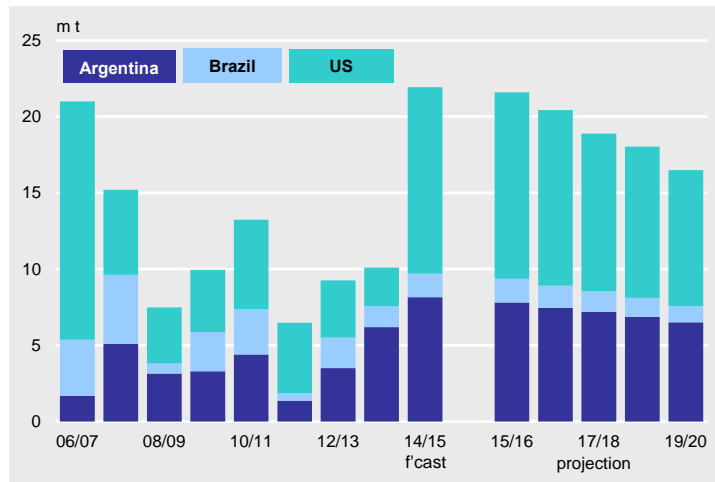
The expected expansion of the global soyabean crush through to 2019/20 also reflects anticipated growth in demand – for soyabean oil – from food and industrial sectors. As in earlier years, rising food use is expected to be underpinned by increased consumption in Asian markets, primarily China and India, where higher incomes and changing diets are boosting demand for vegetable oils. Industrial uses, while representing a relatively small component of overall use, are seen growing further, led by US and South America. Applications are wide-ranging and include the use of soyabean oil as a feedstock in biodiesel production, together with an array of other smaller volume applications, such as the manufacture of adhesives, coatings, lubricants and plastics.

Stocks

World ending stocks (aggregate of respective local marketing years) are seen rising sharply in 2014/15, by nearly 40% y/y, to around 40m t. The expansion is centred on expected increases in the major exporters, led by the US, where a huge outturn will substantially swell availabilities. Based on projections for production and consumption, global end-season carryovers are set to fall during the next five years, to around 30m t in 2019/20. However, average stock levels would still be around 10% larger than in the prior five years.

World soyabean stocks are projected to fall, led by major exporters, but would still be comfortable

Soyabeans: Major exporters' stocks



Much of the projected fall is linked to reductions in the major exporters, mainly Argentina and the US. The former's inventory levels have been built up by good harvests and sluggish farmer selling, but are expected to decline slightly in future years, while US carryovers are seen steadily contracting, to 8.9m t 2019/20 (from 12.2m in 2014/15). In Brazil, by contrast, where end-season reserves are typically small, little change is seen during the next five years.

Trade

World trade is projected to rise continuously during the medium term

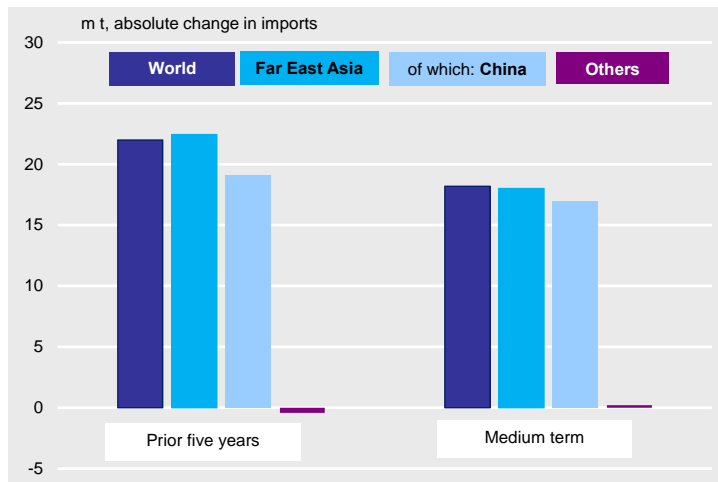
World trade in soyabeans (October/September) is projected to expand continuously during the medium term as increasing demand for animal protein and rising food use boosts global import needs. Nevertheless, growth will be less pronounced than in the prior five years owing to an expected slowdown in the rate of increase of China's purchases. By 2019/20, global shipments are projected to reach about 133m t, some 16% higher than in 2014/15.

China is expected to remain central to growth in global traded volumes

China is by far the largest importer, its annual purchases, which are largely channelled to the country's huge feed sector, almost exclusively shaping the pattern of world trade. Imports are set to rise only modestly in 2014/15 after the heavy volume secured in the previous year boosted inventories and resulted in a marked erosion of processing margins. After averaging growth of around 6% during 2010/11-2014/15, deliveries are projected to expand by around 4.3% p.a. over the next five years. With production projected to dwindle further, China's purchases are set to account for an increasing proportion of domestic requirements; at 90m t in 2019/20, they would be equivalent to 90% of consumption.

Shipments to other, relatively small markets in Asia are expected to rise further, tied to higher incomes and strengthening demand, especially for feeding. Although crush facilities have been erected in recent years, many of the region's buyers continue to rely on soyameal imports, and this is expected to remain a feature of regional trade flows. Outside of Asia, growth prospects appear slim. Deliveries to the EU are set to post only fractional increases, constrained by likely ample availabilities of alternatives – including domestic rapeseed supplies and continued large soyameal imports.

**Soyabeans: Absolute change in imports
Medium term vs. prior five years**



The three major exporters' share of trade is seen steady, at about 90%

The share of the three major exporters in world trade is projected to be maintained at around 90% during the next five years. With a huge outturn leading to a marked expansion of availabilities, US exports are seen rising to a new record in the current season. Amid expectations for generally comfortable supplies, the country's exporters should be well positioned to capture a sizeable share of the forecast increase in world trade in subsequent years. Brazil is expected to provide sustained strong competition to their US counterparts, with volumes set to move well above 50m t by the end of the projection period. However, with the country's key ports being a considerable distance from the main growing areas, the outlook for rising exports rests on anticipated continued improvements in transportation infrastructure and the expansion of storage facilities to aid stock management and logistics.

Rapeseed/canola

Summary

After an expected decline in 2015/16, tied to reduced plantings and a retreat to normal yields, world rapeseed/canola output is projected to rise, albeit moderately, boosted by an expanded area and yield gains.

Production, use and stocks are expected to recover following a dip in 2015/16

Tighter supplies are seen resulting in a drop in use in 2015/16, but consumption is forecast to grow modestly thereafter, driven in particular by rising demand for rapeseed oil from the EU biofuel sector and China's growing food and feed use.

Following an expected marked contraction in 2015/16, global end-season carryovers are set to move higher in subsequent years, including a recovery in major exporters' inventories, led by Canada.

World trade is projected to rise steadily on growing demand from buyers in Far East Asia, while deliveries to the EU are likely to recover to more normal levels. Much of the expected expansion in import demand will be met by Canada, whose shipments are set to account for nearly 60% of trade throughout the medium term.

Rapeseed/canola: Medium term supply and demand summary

	13/14 est.	14/15 f'cast						y/y change		
			15/16 proj.	16/17 proj.	17/18 proj.	18/19 proj.	19/20 proj.	previous five-year average*	15/16	16/17- 19/20
Yield (t/ha)	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.3%	-3.8%	1.2%
Area (m ha)	36.4	36.6	36.1	37.0	37.7	38.2	38.5	3.0%	-1.3%	1.6%
Production (m t)	71.5	70.7	67.1	69.6	71.6	73.4	74.9	3.0%	-5.1%	2.8%
Consumption (m t)	69.4	70.9	68.2	69.4	71.3	73.1	74.6	3.6%	-3.7%	2.3%
of which:										
<i>food</i>	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	3.2%	3.2%	3.0%
<i>feed</i>	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.2%	-1.9%	1.1%
<i>crush</i>	66.4	67.9	65.3	66.4	68.3	70.0	71.5	3.7%	-3.8%	2.3%
Trade (Oct/Sep, m t)	16.2	13.6	14.0	14.7	15.3	15.8	16.3	5.4%	2.7%	3.9%
Stocks (m t)	6.0	5.8	4.6	4.8	5.1	5.4	5.7	..	..	..
y/y change	+2.1	-0.2	-1.2	+0.2	+0.3	+0.3	+0.3	..	..	..
Major exporters**	2.6	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.9	..	..	..

Notes: *2010/11-2014/15 **Australia, Canada, Ukraine

Production

World output is seen increasing on bigger plantings and improved yields

Owing to comfortable supplies and low prices, the global harvested area is projected to decrease by 1.3% in 2015/16, before recovering in subsequent years. After two years of exceptionally high yields, productivity levels are tentatively seen returning to normal in 2015/16, and then trending higher.

After reaching a record in 2014/15, EU production is projected to decline sharply in 2015/16 due to reduced plantings and a return to average yields. While output is seen recovering in the following years as plantings expand, yield potential could be compromised by the ban of a controversial but effective insecticide.²

In Canada, production is forecast to increase robustly during the next five years, reaching 17.5 m t in 2019/20, albeit still short of the 2013/14 record. Growth will be underpinned by larger plantings as farmers respond to rising domestic and international demand, while yields are assumed to gently trend higher.

Plantings in Ukraine for the 2015/16 harvest are estimated to have fallen. Together with the likelihood of lower yields, as farmers cut back on essential

² EC Regulation No 485/2013: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2013:139:0012:0026:EN:PDF>

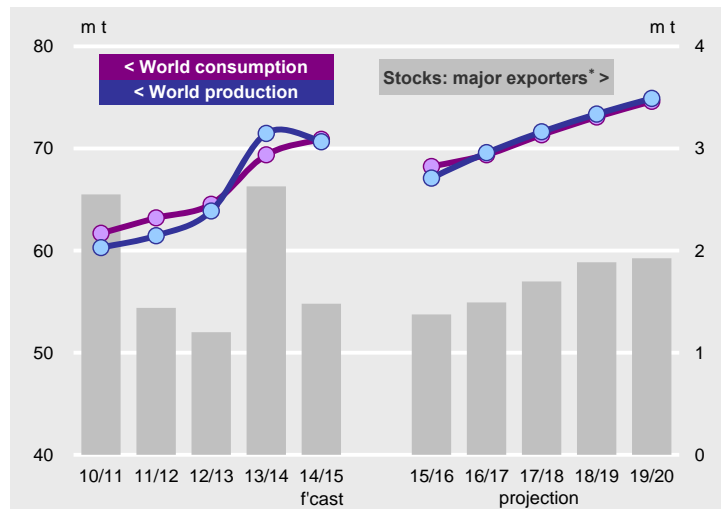
inputs owing to difficult economic conditions, production is seen falling markedly. Total area and average productivity are projected to rise in subsequent years, but would still be below earlier peaks. In Russia, where most of the crop is sown during spring, and thus subject to more benign climatic conditions, output is expected to grow further, underpinned by larger plantings – averaging 40% more than in the prior five-year period.

Consumption

Against the backdrop of growing demand for rapeseed products, especially in Far East Asia, global consumption is expected to continue expanding. Although tighter availabilities in 2015/16 will likely result in the first annual contraction in nine years, total use is projected to increase over the remainder of the medium term. In the EU, the crush is projected to dip in 2015/16, owing to tighter supplies, but should register moderate growth thereafter, underpinned by uptake in the biofuel sector. Processing in China is likely to expand further due to rising demand from feed and food sectors. However, growth is expected to be slower than in earlier years, contained by ample supplies of alternatives, including soyameal.

Global demand growth is projected to be more modest than in recent years

Rapeseed/canola: World supply and demand



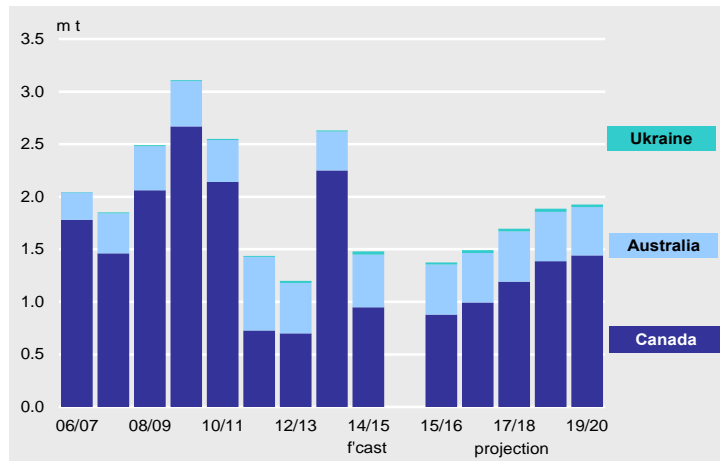
Note: * Australia, Canada, Ukraine

Stocks

Due to expectations for a significant drop in output in 2015/16, global end-season stocks (aggregate of respective local marketing years) are projected to decline to 4.6m t, before steadily recovering to 5.7m t in 2019/20, broadly matching their level in 2014/15. This would be an increase of 8% on the average of the past five years (2010/11-2014/15). Within the total, inventories in the major exporters are projected to rise to 1.9m t (1.5m in 2014/15), almost entirely due to Canada.

World ending stocks are seen retreating initially, before edging higher, with major exporters' inventories set to increase

Rapeseed/canola: Major exporters' stocks

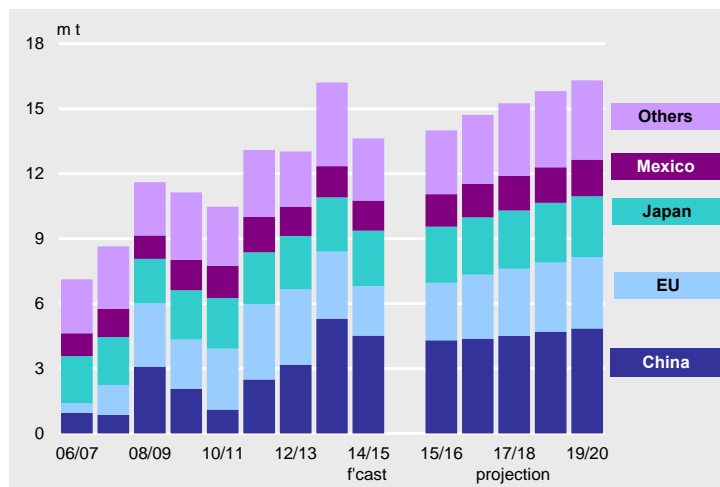


Global trade is expected to rise by one-fifth over the five-year period

Trade

After an expected dip in 2014/15, world rapeseed/canola trade is seen steadily expanding to 16.3m t in 2019/20 (October/September), marginally higher than the 2013/14 record. Shipments to Far East Asia are likely to continue growing – centred on China’s increasing needs – albeit at a more modest pace, with arrivals reaching 8.9m t. Deliveries to the EU are projected to fall steeply in the current year as a record outturn reduces the need for purchases. However, imports are then forecast to ascend during the next five years, by around 40%, to 3.3m t in 2019/20. Elsewhere, shipments to markets in North and Central America are likely to grow further.

Rapeseed/canola: Imports by country



Canada will remain the dominant supplier to world markets over the medium term, its share of world trade seen at about 60% throughout. By 2019/20, the country’s exports are projected at 9.6m t, more than one-fifth larger than in 2014/15. Linked to expectations of smaller crops and tighter availabilities, sales by Australia and Ukraine are likely to decline in 2015/16, before trending up in future years.

APPENDIX – Statistical tables

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Table 1 Total grains: Supply and demand

m t

	Opening stocks	Production	Imports	Total supply	Use				Exports	Closing stocks
					Food	Feed	Industrial	Total a)		
TOTAL GRAINS										
WORLD TOTAL										
2012/13	360.1	1789.8	268.9	2149.9	634.1	774.3	296.1	1814.9	268.9	335.1
2013/14 <i>est.</i>	335.1	1993.3	307.6	2328.3	649.4	838.5	314.2	1927.2	307.6	401.1
2014/15 <i>f'cast</i>	401.1	1988.2	294.8	2389.3	659.5	856.9	320.4	1960.5	294.8	428.9
2015/16 <i>proj.</i>	428.9	1943.8	290.7	2372.6	666.5	846.9	323.0	1958.6	290.7	414.1
2016/17 <i>proj.</i>	414.1	1978.1	296.6	2392.2	673.7	863.1	327.1	1987.2	296.6	405.0
2017/18 <i>proj.</i>	405.0	2006.8	302.9	2411.8	680.8	878.1	331.0	2015.0	302.9	396.8
2018/19 <i>proj.</i>	396.8	2036.8	308.7	2433.6	688.0	892.8	334.6	2042.6	308.7	391.0
2019/20 <i>proj.</i>	391.0	2066.1	316.0	2457.1	695.7	908.1	338.1	2071.1	316.0	386.0
WHEAT										
WORLD TOTAL										
2012/13	191.2	655.0	140.6	846.2	465.4	135.2	18.5	677.0	140.6	169.2
2013/14 <i>est.</i>	169.2	712.5	155.2	881.7	476.4	131.7	18.6	696.7	155.2	185.0
2014/15 <i>f'cast</i>	185.0	717.6	149.1	902.6	483.5	139.1	19.5	709.8	149.1	192.9
2015/16 <i>proj.</i>	192.9	700.5	145.3	893.4	488.6	130.0	19.2	702.8	145.3	190.6
2016/17 <i>proj.</i>	190.6	708.1	146.7	898.6	493.7	132.0	19.3	710.1	146.7	188.6
2017/18 <i>proj.</i>	188.6	715.0	148.5	903.6	498.9	132.0	19.5	716.4	148.5	187.2
2018/19 <i>proj.</i>	187.2	724.4	150.5	911.6	504.1	132.5	19.6	723.3	150.5	188.4
2019/20 <i>proj.</i>	188.4	732.3	152.8	920.7	509.4	134.0	19.8	731.2	152.8	189.4
TOTAL COARSE GRAINS										
WORLD TOTAL										
2012/13	168.9	1134.8	128.4	1303.7	168.7	639.1	277.7	1137.9	128.4	165.9
2013/14 <i>est.</i>	165.9	1280.7	152.4	1446.6	173.0	706.7	295.6	1230.5	152.4	216.1
2014/15 <i>f'cast</i>	216.1	1270.6	145.7	1486.7	176.0	717.8	301.0	1250.7	145.7	236.0
2015/16 <i>proj.</i>	236.0	1243.3	145.4	1479.3	178.0	716.9	303.8	1255.8	145.4	223.5
2016/17 <i>proj.</i>	223.5	1270.1	149.9	1493.5	180.0	731.1	307.8	1277.1	149.9	216.4
2017/18 <i>proj.</i>	216.4	1291.8	154.4	1508.2	181.9	746.1	311.5	1298.7	154.4	209.5
2018/19 <i>proj.</i>	209.5	1312.4	158.2	1521.9	183.9	760.3	315.0	1319.4	158.2	202.6
2019/20 <i>proj.</i>	202.6	1333.8	163.2	1536.4	186.2	774.1	318.3	1339.9	163.2	196.6
MAIZE										
WORLD TOTAL										
2012/13	129.8	861.1	99.4	990.9	100.1	485.3	240.0	859.1	99.4	131.8
2013/14 <i>est.</i>	131.8	983.3	120.3	1115.0	103.4	543.6	256.9	939.3	120.3	175.7
2014/15 <i>f'cast</i>	175.7	979.7	113.2	1155.3	105.5	558.2	261.5	961.2	113.2	194.1
2015/16 <i>proj.</i>	194.1	953.9	114.7	1148.1	106.8	557.4	264.2	964.8	114.7	183.3
2016/17 <i>proj.</i>	183.3	975.9	118.4	1159.1	108.1	569.8	266.9	982.0	118.4	177.2
2017/18 <i>proj.</i>	177.2	992.6	122.3	1169.8	109.3	581.8	270.1	999.0	122.3	170.7
2018/19 <i>proj.</i>	170.7	1008.3	125.5	1179.0	110.5	593.2	273.0	1015.1	125.5	163.8
2019/20 <i>proj.</i>	163.8	1025.2	129.7	1189.0	112.0	604.4	275.8	1031.3	129.7	157.7
BARLEY										
WORLD TOTAL										
2012/13	26.2	129.4	19.5	155.6	6.6	87.5	29.2	133.2	19.5	22.4
2013/14 <i>est.</i>	22.4	144.8	22.9	167.2	6.8	94.5	29.8	141.2	22.9	26.0
2014/15 <i>f'cast</i>	26.0	137.9	21.7	163.9	6.8	90.2	30.3	137.0	21.7	26.9
2015/16 <i>proj.</i>	26.9	136.6	21.1	163.5	6.8	90.1	30.5	137.8	21.1	25.7
2016/17 <i>proj.</i>	25.7	139.5	21.7	165.2	6.8	91.9	31.2	140.6	21.7	24.6
2017/18 <i>proj.</i>	24.6	143.0	22.2	167.6	6.8	94.0	31.7	143.2	22.2	24.4
2018/19 <i>proj.</i>	24.4	146.0	22.7	170.4	6.8	96.4	32.2	146.3	22.7	24.2
2019/20 <i>proj.</i>	24.2	149.0	23.3	173.1	6.9	98.4	32.7	148.9	23.3	24.2

Table 1 Total grains: Supply and demand (cont.)

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	Opening stocks	Production	Imports	Total supply	Use				Exports	Closing stocks
					Food	Feed	Industrial	Total a)		
SORGHUM										
WORLD TOTAL										
2012/13	2.6	56.7	6.9	59.4	25.7	25.2	6.0	56.8	6.9	2.6
2013/14 <i>est.</i>	2.6	59.5	6.3	62.2	26.0	26.1	5.8	58.7	6.3	3.5
2014/15 <i>f'cast</i>	3.5	62.1	7.9	65.6	26.4	26.8	6.0	61.0	7.9	4.6
2015/16 <i>proj.</i>	4.6	61.4	6.7	66.1	26.7	27.0	6.2	61.6	6.7	4.4
2016/17 <i>proj.</i>	4.4	62.3	6.8	66.7	26.9	27.0	6.7	62.4	6.8	4.3
2017/18 <i>proj.</i>	4.3	63.3	7.0	67.6	27.2	27.6	6.7	63.3	7.0	4.3
2018/19 <i>proj.</i>	4.3	64.2	7.0	68.5	27.4	27.8	6.7	64.0	7.0	4.5
2019/20 <i>proj.</i>	4.5	64.8	7.1	69.3	27.7	28.1	6.8	64.8	7.1	4.6
OATS										
WORLD TOTAL										
2012/13	3.9	21.3	1.9	25.2	4.4	15.3	0.1	22.5	1.9	2.7
2013/14 <i>est.</i>	2.7	24.1	2.1	26.7	4.6	16.0	0.1	23.4	2.1	3.4
2014/15 <i>f'cast</i>	3.4	22.6	2.0	25.9	4.8	15.7	0.1	22.9	2.0	3.0
2015/16 <i>proj.</i>	3.0	22.5	2.1	25.5	4.9	15.5	0.1	22.6	2.1	2.9
2016/17 <i>proj.</i>	2.9	22.6	2.1	25.5	5.0	15.2	0.1	22.6	2.1	2.9
2017/18 <i>proj.</i>	2.9	22.5	2.1	25.4	5.1	15.0	0.1	22.5	2.1	2.8
2018/19 <i>proj.</i>	2.8	22.8	2.1	25.6	5.3	15.0	0.1	22.7	2.1	2.9
2019/20 <i>proj.</i>	2.9	23.0	2.2	25.9	5.5	15.0	0.1	22.9	2.2	3.1
RYE										
WORLD TOTAL										
2012/13	0.8	15.0	0.3	15.8	6.8	6.1	1.6	14.9	0.3	1.0
2013/14 <i>est.</i>	1.0	17.4	0.3	18.4	7.2	6.7	2.2	16.5	0.3	1.8
2014/15 <i>f'cast</i>	1.8	16.2	0.3	18.1	7.5	6.3	2.2	16.5	0.3	1.6
2015/16 <i>proj.</i>	1.6	15.7	0.3	17.3	7.6	5.7	2.1	15.8	0.3	1.4
2016/17 <i>proj.</i>	1.4	16.0	0.3	17.4	7.7	5.7	2.1	15.9	0.3	1.5
2017/18 <i>proj.</i>	1.5	16.1	0.4	17.6	7.8	5.7	2.1	16.1	0.4	1.6
2018/19 <i>proj.</i>	1.6	16.2	0.4	17.8	7.9	5.8	2.1	16.4	0.4	1.4
2019/20 <i>proj.</i>	1.4	16.5	0.4	17.9	8.0	5.8	2.2	16.5	0.4	1.3
OTHER GRAINS										
WORLD TOTAL										
2012/13	5.6	51.3	0.4	56.9	25.2	19.6	0.8	51.5	0.4	5.4
2013/14 <i>est.</i>	5.4	51.7	0.5	57.1	25.1	19.8	0.8	51.4	0.5	5.7
2014/15 <i>f'cast</i>	5.7	52.2	0.5	57.9	24.9	20.6	0.8	52.1	0.5	5.8
2015/16 <i>proj.</i>	5.8	53.1	0.5	58.9	25.2	21.3	0.8	53.1	0.5	5.8
2016/17 <i>proj.</i>	5.8	53.8	0.5	59.6	25.4	21.5	0.8	53.6	0.5	5.9
2017/18 <i>proj.</i>	5.9	54.4	0.5	60.3	25.7	22.0	0.8	54.5	0.5	5.8
2018/19 <i>proj.</i>	5.8	54.9	0.5	60.7	26.0	22.1	0.8	54.9	0.5	5.8
2019/20 <i>proj.</i>	5.8	55.4	0.6	61.2	26.2	22.4	0.8	55.5	0.6	5.7

Totals may not add due to rounding

a) including seed and waste

Table 2: All wheat: Area, yield and production

AREA (m ha)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Argentina	4.5	4.6	3.2	3.7	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3
Australia	13.5	13.9	12.8	13.5	13.8	13.8	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.7
Canada	8.3	8.6	9.5	10.4	9.4	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.6
EU ^{a)}	25.9	26.0	25.3	25.7	26.5	26.3	26.3	26.3	26.3	26.3
Kazakhstan	14.3	13.8	12.4	13.0	13.5	13.5	13.7	13.9	14.0	14.0
Russia	21.8	24.9	21.3	23.7	24.7	24.7	25.0	25.2	25.4	25.4
Ukraine	6.3	6.7	5.6	6.6	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.0
USA	19.3	18.5	19.8	18.3	18.8	19.3	18.6	17.9	17.9	17.9
Eight major exporters	113.8	117.0	109.9	114.8	117.2	117.7	117.6	117.5	118.0	118.2
China	24.3	24.3	24.3	24.1	23.8	24.0	24.1	24.2	24.3	24.3
India	28.5	29.4	29.7	29.6	31.5	31.5	31.5	31.5	31.5	31.5
North Africa	6.8	6.8	7.4	7.0	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.5
Others	44.6	43.2	43.4	44.2	43.1	43.7	43.9	44.1	44.2	44.2
World	217.9	220.6	214.6	219.7	222.9	224.2	224.5	224.7	225.5	225.7
YIELD (t/ha)										
Argentina	3.5	3.1	2.5	2.5	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1
Australia	2.0	2.2	1.8	2.0	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Canada	2.8	3.0	2.9	3.6	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1
EU ^{a)}	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.6	5.8	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5
Kazakhstan	0.7	1.6	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Russia	1.9	2.3	1.8	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Ukraine	2.7	3.4	2.8	3.4	3.8	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3
USA	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.2	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2
Eight major exporters	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1
China	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2
India	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2
North Africa	2.4	2.7	2.3	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7
Others	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6
World	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
PRODUCTION (m t)										
Argentina	15.9	14.5	8.0	9.2	12.0	12.3	12.5	12.8	12.9	13.2
Australia	27.4	29.9	22.5	27.0	24.0	27.6	27.5	27.7	27.8	28.0
Canada	23.3	25.3	27.2	37.5	27.5	27.6	28.2	28.5	29.1	29.7
EU ^{a)}	136.8	137.4	131.6	143.1	154.1	142.0	142.7	143.4	144.2	144.9
Kazakhstan	9.6	22.7	9.8	13.9	13.5	14.0	14.4	14.7	15.0	15.2
Russia	41.5	56.2	37.7	52.1	60.0	52.9	54.1	55.1	56.1	56.7
Ukraine	16.8	22.3	15.8	22.3	24.0	20.9	21.4	21.9	22.5	23.0
USA	60.1	54.4	61.8	58.0	55.4	58.9	57.7	56.5	57.4	58.1
Eight major exporters	331.4	362.7	314.3	363.1	370.5	356.1	358.6	360.6	364.9	368.6
China	115.2	117.4	120.8	121.9	125.3	120.0	121.7	123.4	125.2	126.4
India	80.8	86.9	94.9	93.5	95.9	96.2	97.2	98.2	99.1	100.1
North Africa	16.5	18.4	17.2	20.1	19.7	19.0	19.4	19.6	20.1	20.3
Others	109.0	110.0	107.7	113.9	106.2	109.1	111.2	113.2	115.1	116.8
World	652.9	695.4	655.0	712.5	717.6	700.5	708.1	715.0	724.4	732.3

a) EU-27 up to 2012/13; EU-28 from 2013/14

Table 3: All wheat: Supply and demand

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	Opening stocks	Production	Imports	Total supply	Use				Exports	Closing stocks
					Food	Feed	Industrial	Total a)		
Argentina (Dec/Nov)										
2012/13	0.7	8.0	0.0	8.7	4.1	0.3	0.1	4.9	3.7	0.2
2013/14 <i>est.</i>	0.2	9.2	0.0	9.4	4.2	0.4	0.1	5.2	2.5	1.7
2014/15 <i>f'cast</i>	1.7	12.0	0.0	13.7	4.5	0.4	0.1	5.5	7.0	1.2
2015/16 <i>proj.</i>	1.2	12.3	0.0	13.5	4.5	0.3	0.1	5.5	6.5	1.5
2016/17 <i>proj.</i>	1.5	12.5	0.0	14.0	4.5	0.3	0.1	5.5	7.0	1.5
2017/18 <i>proj.</i>	1.5	12.8	0.0	14.3	4.5	0.3	0.1	5.5	7.0	1.7
2018/19 <i>proj.</i>	1.7	12.9	0.0	14.7	4.5	0.3	0.1	5.5	7.3	1.9
2019/20 <i>proj.</i>	1.9	13.2	0.0	15.1	4.5	0.3	0.1	5.5	7.5	2.0
Australia (Oct/Sep)										
2012/13	7.3	22.5	0.0	29.7	2.0	3.6	0.5	6.8	18.7	4.3
2013/14 <i>est.</i>	4.3	27.0	0.0	31.3	1.9	4.0	0.5	7.1	19.3	5.0
2014/15 <i>f'cast</i>	5.0	24.0	0.0	29.0	1.9	3.2	0.5	6.3	18.5	4.3
2015/16 <i>proj.</i>	4.3	27.6	0.0	31.9	2.0	4.0	0.6	7.3	20.0	4.5
2016/17 <i>proj.</i>	4.5	27.5	0.0	32.1	2.0	4.0	0.6	7.3	20.0	4.7
2017/18 <i>proj.</i>	4.7	27.7	0.0	32.4	2.0	3.5	0.6	6.8	21.0	4.6
2018/19 <i>proj.</i>	4.6	27.8	0.0	32.5	2.0	3.5	0.7	6.9	21.5	4.1
2019/20 <i>proj.</i>	4.1	28.0	0.0	32.0	2.0	3.0	0.7	6.3	22.0	3.7
Canada (Aug/Jul)										
2012/13	5.9	27.2	0.1	33.2	2.8	4.2	0.8	8.7	19.4	5.1
2013/14 <i>est.</i>	5.1	37.5	0.1	42.7	2.9	4.8	0.8	9.4	23.5	9.8
2014/15 <i>f'cast</i>	9.8	27.5	0.1	37.3	2.9	4.5	0.8	9.1	23.2	5.0
2015/16 <i>proj.</i>	5.0	27.6	0.1	32.8	2.9	4.0	1.0	9.0	19.3	4.5
2016/17 <i>proj.</i>	4.5	28.2	0.1	32.8	2.9	4.0	1.1	9.1	19.5	4.2
2017/18 <i>proj.</i>	4.2	28.5	0.1	32.8	2.9	4.0	1.2	9.2	19.6	4.0
2018/19 <i>proj.</i>	4.0	29.1	0.1	33.2	2.9	4.0	1.3	9.3	19.8	4.1
2019/20 <i>proj.</i>	4.1	29.7	0.1	33.9	2.9	4.0	1.3	9.3	20.0	4.6
EU ^{o)}: All wheat (incl. durum) (Jul/Jun)										
2012/13	10.9	131.6	5.3	147.8	54.4	45.9	9.4	115.8	23.5	8.5
2013/14 <i>est.</i>	8.8	143.1	4.1	156.0	54.2	44.0	9.7	114.4	32.8	8.8
2014/15 <i>f'cast</i>	8.8	154.1	5.5	168.4	54.5	51.0	10.5	123.3	28.1	17.0
2015/16 <i>proj.</i>	17.0	142.0	5.0	164.0	54.7	48.0	10.2	120.1	27.9	16.0
2016/17 <i>proj.</i>	16.0	142.7	5.0	163.7	54.9	50.0	10.4	122.7	27.1	13.9
2017/18 <i>proj.</i>	13.9	143.4	5.0	162.3	55.2	50.0	10.4	122.9	26.6	12.8
2018/19 <i>proj.</i>	12.8	144.2	5.0	162.0	55.4	50.0	10.4	123.2	26.1	12.7
2019/20 <i>proj.</i>	12.7	144.9	5.0	162.6	55.6	51.0	10.5	124.6	25.6	12.4
of which: EU ^{o)} common wheat (Jul/Jun)										
2012/13	10.6	123.6	3.9	138.1	48.2	45.9	9.4	109.2	20.5	8.4
2013/14 <i>est.</i>	8.7	135.1	2.2	146.1	47.4	44.0	9.7	107.2	30.2	8.7
2014/15 <i>f'cast</i>	8.7	145.6	3.7	157.9	47.7	50.8	10.4	115.7	25.4	16.9
2015/16 <i>proj.</i>	16.9	133.5	3.2	153.6	47.9	47.8	10.1	112.5	25.3	15.8
2016/17 <i>proj.</i>	15.8	134.2	3.2	153.2	47.9	49.8	10.3	114.8	24.6	13.8
2017/18 <i>proj.</i>	13.8	134.9	3.2	151.9	48.2	49.8	10.3	115.1	24.2	12.6
2018/19 <i>proj.</i>	12.6	135.7	3.2	151.5	48.4	49.8	10.3	115.3	23.7	12.5
2019/20 <i>proj.</i>	12.5	136.4	3.2	152.1	48.6	50.8	10.4	116.7	23.2	12.1

Table 3 All wheat: Supply and demand (cont.)

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	Opening stocks	Production	Imports	Total supply	Use				Exports	Closing stocks
					Food	Feed	Industrial	Total a)		
Kazakhstan (Jul/Jun)										
2012/13	6.0	9.8	0.0	15.8	2.3	1.8	0.0	6.5	7.2	2.1
2013/14 <i>est.</i>	2.1	13.9	0.0	16.1	2.2	1.7	0.0	6.0	8.4	1.7
2014/15 <i>f'cast</i>	1.7	13.5	0.1	15.2	2.3	2.0	0.0	6.9	6.3	2.0
2015/16 <i>proj.</i>	2.0	14.0	0.0	16.1	2.3	2.0	0.0	6.7	7.6	1.7
2016/17 <i>proj.</i>	1.7	14.4	0.0	16.1	2.3	2.0	0.0	6.7	7.7	1.7
2017/18 <i>proj.</i>	1.7	14.7	0.0	16.4	2.3	2.0	0.0	6.7	7.8	1.9
2018/19 <i>proj.</i>	1.9	15.0	0.0	16.9	2.3	2.0	0.0	6.7	8.0	2.2
2019/20 <i>proj.</i>	2.2	15.2	0.0	17.4	2.3	2.0	0.0	6.7	8.5	2.1
Russia (Jul/Jun)										
2012/13	11.0	37.7	1.4	50.1	16.0	11.7	0.2	33.4	11.2	5.5
2013/14 <i>est.</i>	5.5	52.1	1.0	58.5	16.5	12.4	0.2	34.6	18.5	5.5
2014/15 <i>f'cast</i>	5.5	60.0	0.5	66.0	16.6	13.5	0.2	36.0	22.7	7.2
2015/16 <i>proj.</i>	7.2	52.9	0.5	60.6	16.5	13.0	0.2	35.8	18.8	6.0
2016/17 <i>proj.</i>	6.0	54.1	0.5	60.5	16.5	13.1	0.2	35.9	19.0	5.6
2017/18 <i>proj.</i>	5.6	55.1	0.5	61.2	16.5	13.3	0.2	36.1	19.5	5.6
2018/19 <i>proj.</i>	5.6	56.1	0.5	62.2	16.5	13.5	0.2	36.4	19.8	6.0
2019/20 <i>proj.</i>	6.0	56.7	0.5	63.1	16.5	13.6	0.2	36.5	20.5	6.1
Ukraine (Jul/Jun)										
2012/13	5.7	15.8	0.0	21.4	5.8	3.5	0.2	11.4	7.1	3.0
2013/14 <i>est.</i>	3.0	22.3	0.0	25.3	5.8	3.5	0.2	11.9	9.5	3.9
2014/15 <i>f'cast</i>	3.9	24.0	0.0	27.9	5.7	4.0	0.2	12.3	10.3	5.3
2015/16 <i>proj.</i>	5.3	20.9	0.0	26.2	5.9	3.8	0.2	12.5	9.0	4.6
2016/17 <i>proj.</i>	4.6	21.4	0.0	26.0	5.9	3.8	0.2	12.5	9.2	4.3
2017/18 <i>proj.</i>	4.3	21.9	0.0	26.2	5.9	3.9	0.2	12.7	9.5	4.1
2018/19 <i>proj.</i>	4.1	22.5	0.0	26.5	5.9	3.9	0.2	12.7	10.0	3.9
2019/20 <i>proj.</i>	3.9	23.0	0.0	26.9	5.9	4.0	0.2	12.8	10.2	3.9
USA (Jun/May)										
2012/13	20.2	61.8	3.3	85.3	25.0	10.6	0.7	38.3	27.4	19.5
2013/14 <i>est.</i>	19.5	58.0	4.6	82.1	25.5	6.2	0.6	34.1	32.0	16.1
2014/15 <i>f'cast</i>	16.1	55.4	4.6	76.1	25.5	5.0	0.6	33.1	25.0	17.9
2015/16 <i>proj.</i>	17.9	58.9	3.8	80.6	25.7	5.5	0.6	34.1	26.5	19.9
2016/17 <i>proj.</i>	19.9	57.7	4.0	81.7	25.8	5.5	0.6	34.3	27.5	19.8
2017/18 <i>proj.</i>	19.8	56.5	4.0	80.3	26.0	5.0	0.6	33.9	28.0	18.4
2018/19 <i>proj.</i>	18.4	57.4	4.5	80.3	26.1	4.0	0.6	33.0	28.5	18.7
2019/20 <i>proj.</i>	18.7	58.1	5.0	81.8	26.3	4.0	0.6	33.2	29.0	19.6
China (Jul/Jun)										
2012/13	52.1	120.8	3.3	176.2	87.5	23.0	3.2	122.0	0.4	53.7
2013/14 <i>est.</i>	53.7	121.9	6.7	182.4	88.0	23.0	3.2	123.3	0.3	58.7
2014/15 <i>f'cast</i>	58.7	125.3	2.7	186.7	87.5	23.0	3.2	122.9	0.5	63.3
2015/16 <i>proj.</i>	63.3	120.0	3.1	186.4	87.3	25.0	3.2	124.2	0.5	61.7
2016/17 <i>proj.</i>	61.7	121.7	3.2	186.6	87.2	26.0	3.2	125.1	0.5	61.0
2017/18 <i>proj.</i>	61.0	123.4	3.2	187.6	87.0	26.0	3.2	124.9	0.5	62.2
2018/19 <i>proj.</i>	62.2	125.2	3.2	190.6	86.8	26.0	3.2	124.7	0.5	65.3
2019/20 <i>proj.</i>	65.3	126.4	3.3	195.1	86.6	27.0	3.2	125.6	0.5	68.9

Table 3 All wheat: Supply and demand (cont.)

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	Opening stocks	Production	Imports	Total supply	Use			Exports	Closing stocks	
					Food	Feed	Industrial			Total a)
India (Apr/Mar)										
2012/13	20.0	94.9	0.1	114.9	73.9	3.5	0.2	83.9	6.8	24.2
2013/14 <i>est.</i>	24.2	93.5	0.0	117.7	78.5	5.0	0.2	93.8	6.0	18.0
2014/15 <i>f'cast</i>	18.0	95.9	0.0	114.0	80.6	5.0	0.2	93.5	2.8	17.7
2015/16 <i>proj.</i>	17.7	96.2	0.0	113.9	82.4	4.5	0.2	94.6	0.5	18.8
2016/17 <i>proj.</i>	18.8	97.2	0.3	116.3	84.2	4.5	0.2	96.7	0.5	19.1
2017/18 <i>proj.</i>	19.1	98.2	0.5	117.7	86.1	4.5	0.2	98.7	0.0	19.0
2018/19 <i>proj.</i>	19.0	99.1	1.0	119.2	88.0	4.0	0.2	100.2	0.0	19.0
2019/20 <i>proj.</i>	19.0	100.1	1.0	120.1	89.9	3.5	0.2	101.7	0.0	18.4
WORLD TOTAL										
			b)					a)	b)	
2012/13	191.2	655.0	140.6	846.2	465.4	135.2	18.5	677.0	140.6	169.2
2013/14 <i>est.</i>	169.2	712.5	155.2	881.7	476.4	131.7	18.6	696.7	155.2	185.0
2014/15 <i>f'cast</i>	185.0	717.6	149.1	902.6	483.5	139.1	19.5	709.8	149.1	192.9
2015/16 <i>proj.</i>	192.9	700.5	145.3	893.4	488.6	130.0	19.2	702.8	145.3	190.6
2016/17 <i>proj.</i>	190.6	708.1	146.7	898.6	493.7	132.0	19.3	710.1	146.7	188.6
2017/18 <i>proj.</i>	188.6	715.0	148.5	903.6	498.9	132.0	19.5	716.4	148.5	187.2
2018/19 <i>proj.</i>	187.2	724.4	150.5	911.6	504.1	132.5	19.6	723.3	150.5	188.4
2019/20 <i>proj.</i>	188.4	732.3	152.8	920.7	509.4	134.0	19.8	731.2	152.8	189.4

Totals may not add due to rounding

a) Including seed and waste

b) IGC Jul/Jun trade, including CIS intra-trade

c) EU-27 up to 2012/13; EU-28 from 2013/14

Table 4 All wheat: Trade (Jul/Jun)

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IMPORTS	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20
EUROPE	6.1	8.7	6.6	5.7	6.8	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
EU ^{a)}	4.7	7.2	5.3	4.1	5.5	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Others	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
CIS	5.4	7.9	7.3	7.3	6.8	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
N & C AMERICA	9.3	11.7	10.7	13.1	12.1	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.3	10.3
S AMERICA	12.7	13.6	14.3	14.4	12.9	13.6	13.9	14.0	14.1	14.5
Brazil	6.6	6.8	7.7	7.0	6.2	7.0	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5
Others	6.0	6.7	6.6	7.4	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.8	7.0
NEAR EAST ASIA	16.1	23.1	24.2	28.2	28.3	26.9	27.5	28.2	28.7	29.3
Iran	0.1	2.5	5.4	6.5	5.0	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Iraq	3.5	3.9	3.9	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9
Saudi Arabia	1.7	2.9	2.1	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1
Others	10.8	13.9	12.8	15.0	16.5	14.3	14.6	15.1	15.4	15.8
FAR EAST ASIA	36.8	38.2	38.0	41.5	39.2	39.0	39.8	40.7	41.7	42.4
<i>Pacific Asia</i>	30.1	33.7	33.0	35.3	32.4	32.6	33.1	33.6	34.1	34.7
China	1.0	3.0	3.3	6.7	2.7	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3
Indonesia	6.6	6.5	7.2	7.5	7.6	7.4	7.6	7.8	8.0	8.2
Japan	6.0	5.8	6.3	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Korea (S)	4.9	5.1	5.2	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Philippines	3.2	4.0	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9
Others	8.4	9.3	7.3	7.8	8.2	8.1	8.2	8.4	8.6	8.8
<i>South Asia</i>	6.7	4.5	5.1	6.2	6.8	6.4	6.7	7.1	7.6	7.7
Bangladesh	3.4	1.9	2.7	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4
India	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.0
Pakistan	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Others	3.2	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0
AFRICA	38.2	42.1	40.0	44.8	43.0	42.5	42.3	42.5	42.8	43.3
<i>North Africa</i>	23.8	23.8	22.2	25.2	23.1	22.8	22.5	22.6	22.7	22.9
Algeria	6.4	6.3	6.4	7.5	6.8	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.6
Egypt	10.4	11.6	8.2	10.0	9.9	9.5	9.0	8.8	8.7	8.6
Morocco	1.4	1.6	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Others	5.6	4.3	5.5	5.7	4.4	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.6
<i>sub-Saharan</i>	14.4	18.2	17.8	19.6	19.9	19.7	19.8	20.0	20.1	20.4
Ethiopia	0.3	1.4	1.2	0.6	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Nigeria	4.0	3.9	4.2	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7
South Africa	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9
Sudan	1.6	2.4	1.8	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3
Others	6.8	8.9	9.1	9.9	9.9	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.9
OCEANIA	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
OTHERS	2.8	2.3	1.0	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
SUB-TOTAL	128.2	148.5	143.0	157.7	151.7	147.9	149.4	151.2	153.3	155.7
Less PST	2.5	3.2	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9
WORLD TOTAL	125.8	145.3	140.6	155.2	149.1	145.3	146.7	148.5	150.5	152.8

EXPORTS	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20
Argentina	7.6	11.3	7.1	1.5	6.5	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.5	7.5
Australia	18.5	23.1	21.3	18.4	18.5	20.0	20.0	21.0	21.5	22.0
Canada	16.3	18.2	18.7	22.9	22.6	19.3	19.5	19.6	19.8	20.0
EU ^{a)}	22.1	15.6	21.7	31.0	26.3	26.3	25.5	25.0	24.5	24.0
Kazakhstan	5.6	11.1	7.2	8.4	6.3	7.6	7.7	7.8	8.0	8.5
Russia	4.0	21.6	11.2	18.5	22.7	18.8	19.0	19.5	19.8	20.5
Ukraine	4.3	5.4	7.1	9.5	10.3	9.0	9.2	9.5	10.0	10.2
USA	35.7	27.9	27.5	31.3	24.5	26.5	27.5	28.0	28.5	29.0
8 major exporters	114.1	134.1	121.8	141.7	137.9	134.5	135.4	137.4	139.6	141.7
India	0.1	1.7	8.6	5.3	2.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Turkey	2.4	3.1	2.8	3.4	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5
Others	9.3	6.3	7.3	4.8	6.6	7.3	7.5	7.7	7.5	7.6
WORLD TOTAL	125.8	145.3	140.6	155.2	149.1	145.3	146.7	148.5	150.5	152.8

Totals may not add due to rounding

a) EU-27 up to 2012/13; EU-28 from 2013/14

Table 5 Maize (corn): Area, yield and production

AREA (m ha)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Argentina	3.7	5.0	4.7	4.0	3.7	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2
Brazil	13.8	15.2	15.8	15.7	15.0	15.1	15.2	15.4	15.6	15.8
Ukraine	2.6	3.5	4.4	4.8	5.0	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3
USA	33.0	34.0	35.4	35.5	33.7	32.7	33.3	33.5	33.6	33.7
Four major exporters	53.2	57.7	60.2	60.0	57.4	56.6	57.6	58.1	58.6	59.0
Canada	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
China	32.5	33.5	35.0	36.3	36.7	36.5	36.7	36.7	36.8	37.0
EU ^{a)}	8.0	9.0	9.3	9.8	9.6	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.6
India	8.6	8.8	8.7	9.5	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.3
South Africa	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Others	57.1	56.7	57.7	57.2	56.9	57.6	57.8	57.9	57.9	58.0
World	163.5	169.7	175.2	177.1	173.4	173.1	174.6	175.5	176.2	177.1
YIELD (t/ha)										
Argentina	6.4	4.2	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2
Brazil	4.2	4.8	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2
Ukraine	4.5	6.4	4.8	6.4	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7
USA	9.6	9.2	7.7	10.0	10.8	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.6	10.7
Four major exporters	7.7	7.5	6.7	8.1	8.5	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5
Canada	9.8	8.9	9.2	9.6	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.7
China	5.5	5.7	5.9	6.0	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.3
EU ^{a)}	7.0	7.4	6.0	6.5	7.6	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.3
India	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6
South Africa	3.8	4.4	4.2	5.4	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7
Others	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0
World	5.1	5.2	4.9	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.8
PRODUCTION (m t)										
Argentina	23.8	21.2	28.0	24.0	23.0	24.0	24.8	25.1	26.0	26.2
Brazil	57.4	73.0	81.3	79.9	75.0	75.5	76.8	78.5	80.4	82.2
Ukraine	11.9	22.8	20.9	30.9	27.0	26.4	27.8	28.6	29.5	30.3
USA	316.2	313.9	273.8	353.7	365.0	333.5	343.7	350.0	355.2	360.5
Four major exporters	409.3	431.0	404.1	488.5	490.0	459.4	473.1	482.2	491.0	499.3
Canada	12.0	11.4	13.1	14.2	11.5	12.4	12.7	13.3	13.5	13.6
China	177.2	192.8	205.6	218.5	213.8	220.5	223.9	226.1	229.0	232.6
EU ^{a)}	55.8	66.0	56.3	64.0	72.9	65.8	66.5	67.8	68.5	69.9
India	21.7	21.8	22.2	24.2	21.0	22.2	22.7	23.2	23.7	24.2
South Africa	10.9	12.0	11.8	14.5	13.0	12.6	12.7	12.9	13.0	13.1
Others	143.6	141.7	148.1	159.4	157.5	161.0	164.2	167.0	169.6	172.5
World	830.6	876.6	861.1	983.3	979.7	953.9	975.9	992.6	1008.3	1025.2

a) EU-27 up to 2012/13; EU-28 from 2013/14

Table 6 Maize: Supply and demand

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	Opening stocks	Production	Imports	Total supply	Use				Exports	Closing stocks
					Food	Feed	Industrial	Total a)		
Argentina (Mar/Feb)										
2012/13	2.0	21.2	0.0	23.2	0.3	3.4	1.6	5.6	17.1	0.5
2013/14 <i>est.</i>	0.5	28.0	0.0	28.5	0.3	5.5	1.8	8.0	18.6	1.9
2014/15 <i>f'cast</i>	1.9	24.0	0.0	25.9	0.3	5.6	2.0	8.2	15.0	2.6
2015/16 <i>proj.</i>	2.6	23.0	0.0	25.6	0.3	6.0	2.2	8.8	15.5	1.3
2016/17 <i>proj.</i>	1.3	24.0	0.0	25.3	0.3	6.1	2.3	9.1	14.7	1.5
2017/18 <i>proj.</i>	1.5	24.8	0.0	26.3	0.3	6.3	2.4	9.4	15.4	1.5
2018/19 <i>proj.</i>	1.5	25.1	0.0	26.6	0.3	6.4	2.5	9.6	15.5	1.5
2019/20 <i>proj.</i>	1.5	26.0	0.0	27.4	0.3	6.7	2.6	10.1	15.9	1.5
2020/21 <i>proj.</i>	1.5	26.2	0.0	27.7	0.3	6.8	2.7	10.3	15.9	1.5
Brazil (Mar/Feb)										
2012/13	6.6	73.0	0.8	80.4	3.9	42.9	1.3	50.5	24.3	5.6
2013/14 <i>est.</i>	5.6	81.3	0.6	87.5	4.0	44.5	1.7	53.1	24.9	9.4
2014/15 <i>f'cast</i>	9.4	79.9	0.5	89.8	4.0	45.5	1.9	54.4	19.5	15.9
2015/16 <i>proj.</i>	15.9	75.0	0.5	91.4	4.1	47.0	2.2	56.1	20.0	15.3
2016/17 <i>proj.</i>	15.3	75.5	0.8	91.6	4.1	47.6	2.2	56.8	20.5	14.3
2017/18 <i>proj.</i>	14.3	76.8	0.8	91.9	4.1	49.1	2.3	58.5	21.0	12.4
2018/19 <i>proj.</i>	12.4	78.5	0.9	91.8	4.1	50.2	2.3	59.7	21.0	11.1
2019/20 <i>proj.</i>	11.1	80.4	0.9	92.4	4.1	51.2	2.4	60.8	21.0	10.6
2020/21 <i>proj.</i>	10.6	82.2	0.9	93.7	4.1	52.5	2.4	62.2	21.0	10.5
China (Oct/Sep)										
2012/13	58.8	205.6	2.7	267.1	7.2	135.0	48.0	200.1	0.1	66.9
2013/14 <i>est.</i>	66.9	218.5	3.5	288.9	7.3	140.0	49.0	206.6	0.2	82.1
2014/15 <i>f'cast</i>	82.1	213.8	3.0	298.9	7.6	145.0	52.0	214.6	0.2	84.1
2015/16 <i>proj.</i>	84.1	220.5	3.0	307.6	7.6	151.1	53.4	222.6	0.2	84.8
2016/17 <i>proj.</i>	84.8	223.9	5.0	313.7	7.6	157.0	54.9	230.3	0.2	83.1
2017/18 <i>proj.</i>	83.1	226.1	7.5	316.8	7.6	162.3	56.4	237.5	0.2	79.1
2018/19 <i>proj.</i>	79.1	229.0	9.0	317.1	7.7	167.2	58.0	244.3	0.2	72.6
2019/20 <i>proj.</i>	72.6	232.6	12.0	317.1	7.7	172.1	59.6	251.2	0.2	65.7
EU ^(c) (Oct/Sep)										
2012/13	6.7	56.3	11.4	74.4	4.2	47.9	13.0	67.3	2.1	5.0
2013/14 <i>est.</i>	5.0	64.0	16.1	85.1	4.2	56.1	13.8	76.3	2.2	6.7
2014/15 <i>f'cast</i>	6.7	72.9	6.0	85.6	4.2	56.0	14.0	76.6	2.2	6.8
2015/16 <i>proj.</i>	6.8	65.8	8.7	81.3	4.2	51.2	14.3	72.3	2.2	6.8
2016/17 <i>proj.</i>	6.8	66.5	8.7	82.0	4.2	51.4	14.7	72.9	2.3	6.8
2017/18 <i>proj.</i>	6.8	67.8	8.2	82.9	4.2	51.8	15.0	73.7	2.3	6.9
2018/19 <i>proj.</i>	6.9	68.5	8.2	83.6	4.2	52.1	15.4	74.3	2.3	7.0
2019/20 <i>proj.</i>	7.0	69.9	8.0	84.9	4.2	52.6	15.8	75.3	2.3	7.3
Japan (Oct/Sep)										
2012/13	0.6	0.0	14.4	15.0	1.1	9.8	3.4	14.5	0.0	0.5
2013/14 <i>est.</i>	0.5	0.0	15.2	15.7	1.1	10.4	3.4	15.2	0.0	0.5
2014/15 <i>f'cast</i>	0.5	0.0	15.5	16.0	1.1	10.7	3.4	15.5	0.0	0.5
2015/16 <i>proj.</i>	0.5	0.0	15.8	16.3	1.1	11.0	3.4	15.8	0.0	0.5
2016/17 <i>proj.</i>	0.5	0.0	15.9	16.4	1.1	11.1	3.4	15.9	0.0	0.5
2017/18 <i>proj.</i>	0.5	0.0	16.0	16.5	1.1	11.1	3.5	16.0	0.0	0.5
2018/19 <i>proj.</i>	0.5	0.0	16.1	16.6	1.1	11.2	3.5	16.1	0.0	0.5
2019/20 <i>proj.</i>	0.5	0.0	16.1	16.6	1.1	11.2	3.5	16.1	0.0	0.5

Table 6 Maize: Supply and demand (cont.)

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	Opening stocks	Production	Imports	Total supply	Use				Exports	Closing stocks
					Food	Feed	Industrial	Total a)		
South Africa (May/Apr)										
2012/13	3.2	12.0	0.0	15.2	4.5	5.1	0.1	10.3	1.8	3.2
2013/14 <i>est.</i>	3.2	11.8	0.0	15.0	4.6	5.2	0.1	10.4	2.1	2.6
2014/15 <i>f'cast</i>	2.6	14.5	0.0	17.1	4.7	5.3	0.1	10.7	3.0	3.4
2015/16 <i>proj.</i>	3.4	13.0	0.0	16.4	4.7	5.4	0.1	10.8	2.3	3.3
2016/17 <i>proj.</i>	3.3	12.6	0.0	15.9	4.7	5.5	0.1	11.0	2.5	2.4
2017/18 <i>proj.</i>	2.4	12.7	0.0	15.1	4.8	5.6	0.1	11.2	2.0	2.0
2018/19 <i>proj.</i>	2.0	12.9	0.0	14.8	4.8	5.7	0.1	11.3	1.5	2.0
2019/20 <i>proj.</i>	2.0	13.0	0.0	15.0	4.9	5.8	0.1	11.5	1.5	2.0
2020/21 <i>proj.</i>	2.0	13.1	0.0	15.1	4.9	6.0	0.1	11.7	1.5	2.0
Ukraine (Oct/Sep)										
2012/13	1.1	20.9	0.0	22.0	0.5	6.3	0.3	8.2	12.6	1.3
2013/14 <i>est.</i>	1.3	30.9	0.0	32.2	0.5	7.7	0.3	9.8	20.0	2.4
2014/15 <i>f'cast</i>	2.4	27.0	0.0	29.4	0.5	7.8	0.3	9.7	17.5	2.2
2015/16 <i>proj.</i>	2.2	26.4	0.0	28.6	0.5	7.6	0.3	9.5	17.0	2.1
2016/17 <i>proj.</i>	2.1	27.8	0.0	29.9	0.5	7.9	0.3	9.8	18.0	2.1
2017/18 <i>proj.</i>	2.1	28.6	0.0	30.7	0.5	8.1	0.4	10.1	18.5	2.1
2018/19 <i>proj.</i>	2.1	29.5	0.0	31.6	0.5	8.3	0.4	10.3	19.2	2.1
2019/20 <i>proj.</i>	2.1	30.3	0.0	32.4	0.5	8.4	0.4	10.4	19.9	2.1
USA (Sep/Aug)										
2012/13	25.1	273.8	4.1	303.1	5.3	110.1	147.5	263.6	18.6	20.9
2013/14 <i>est.</i>	20.9	353.7	0.9	375.5	5.1	130.2	159.5	295.4	48.7	31.4
2014/15 <i>f'cast</i>	31.4	365.0	0.8	397.2	5.2	135.0	160.2	301.1	43.0	53.1
2015/16 <i>proj.</i>	53.1	333.5	0.6	387.2	5.2	129.8	160.5	296.2	46.0	45.0
2016/17 <i>proj.</i>	45.0	343.7	0.6	389.3	5.2	131.7	161.1	298.6	48.0	42.7
2017/18 <i>proj.</i>	42.7	350.0	0.6	393.2	5.3	134.2	161.9	301.9	50.0	41.3
2018/19 <i>proj.</i>	41.3	355.2	0.6	397.1	5.3	136.4	162.6	304.8	51.0	41.3
2019/20 <i>proj.</i>	41.3	360.5	0.6	402.4	5.3	138.3	163.0	307.2	54.0	41.2
WORLD TOTAL										
			b)					a)	b)	
2012/13	129.8	861.1	99.4	990.9	100.1	485.3	240.0	859.1	99.4	131.8
2013/14 <i>est.</i>	131.8	983.3	120.3	1115.0	103.4	543.6	256.9	939.3	120.3	175.7
2014/15 <i>f'cast</i>	175.7	979.7	113.2	1155.3	105.5	558.2	261.5	961.2	113.2	194.1
2015/16 <i>proj.</i>	194.1	953.9	114.7	1148.1	106.8	557.4	264.2	964.8	114.7	183.3
2016/17 <i>proj.</i>	183.3	975.9	118.4	1159.1	108.1	569.8	266.9	982.0	118.4	177.2
2017/18 <i>proj.</i>	177.2	992.6	122.3	1169.8	109.3	581.8	270.1	999.0	122.3	170.7
2018/19 <i>proj.</i>	170.7	1008.3	125.5	1179.0	110.5	593.2	273.0	1015.1	125.5	163.8
2019/20 <i>proj.</i>	163.8	1025.2	129.7	1189.0	112.0	604.4	275.8	1031.3	129.7	157.7

Totals may not add due to rounding

a) Including seed and waste

b) IGC Jul/Jun trade, including CIS intra trade

c) EU-27 up to 2012/13; EU-28 from 2013/14

Table 7 Maize: Trade (Jul/Jun)

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IMPORTS	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20
EUROPE	8.2	6.4	11.3	16.2	8.0	8.5	9.2	8.8	8.8	8.6
EU ^{a)}	7.7	5.8	10.8	15.6	7.5	8.0	8.7	8.3	8.2	8.1
Others	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
CIS	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
N & C AMERICA	14.4	18.4	14.4	16.6	17.1	17.3	17.7	18.2	18.6	19.1
Mexico	7.8	11.6	5.6	9.8	10.0	10.4	10.8	11.2	11.5	12.0
Canada	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Others	5.7	5.8	8.3	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.6
S AMERICA	8.4	9.7	9.2	12.0	12.0	12.3	12.3	12.5	12.6	12.8
Colombia	3.6	3.2	3.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6
Peru	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5
Others	3.0	4.7	4.0	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.7
NEAR EAST ASIA	10.9	10.7	11.6	13.0	14.5	14.5	14.9	15.2	15.6	16.0
Iran	3.8	3.7	4.0	4.8	5.3	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4
Syria	1.8	1.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Others	5.3	5.6	7.0	7.8	8.7	9.0	9.3	9.5	9.8	10.1
FAR EAST ASIA	37.9	37.7	38.4	44.5	44.1	44.4	46.5	49.4	51.5	54.7
China	1.7	4.7	3.7	5.0	3.0	3.0	4.5	6.9	8.6	11.3
Japan	15.7	14.5	14.5	14.8	15.4	15.7	15.9	16.0	16.0	16.0
Korea (S)	7.5	7.2	8.2	8.5	9.3	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4
Malaysia	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7
Taipei, Chinese	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5
Others	5.4	3.9	4.9	8.8	8.7	8.9	9.2	9.4	9.6	9.9
AFRICA	13.1	14.6	14.1	17.3	16.9	17.0	17.1	17.4	17.7	17.7
<i>North Africa</i>	11.8	12.6	12.1	15.1	14.8	14.9	15.0	15.2	15.5	15.5
Egypt	5.8	6.7	5.8	7.7	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.5
Morocco	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4
Others	4.1	4.2	4.4	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.6
<i>sub-Saharan</i>	1.3	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2
OTHERS	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
WORLD TOTAL	93.3	97.8	99.4	120.3	113.2	114.7	118.4	122.3	125.5	129.7

EXPORTS	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20
Argentina	15.4	16.1	21.6	12.0	17.0	15.1	15.0	15.4	15.7	15.9
Brazil	11.5	8.5	26.4	23.5	20.0	20.1	20.6	21.0	21.0	21.0
Canada	1.8	0.5	1.6	2.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0
EU ^{a)}	1.0	3.0	1.5	2.8	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
India	0.0	4.1	4.9	4.1	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.0
Paraguay	0.3	1.9	2.5	2.9	3.0	2.1	2.3	2.5	3.0	3.0
South Africa	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.8	2.4	2.3	2.4	1.9	1.5	1.5
Ukraine	5.1	13.6	13.6	19.9	16.0	17.0	17.9	18.5	19.1	19.8
USA	48.0	42.7	20.0	42.8	43.3	45.5	47.7	49.7	50.8	53.5
Others	7.9	5.3	5.3	8.5	5.9	6.5	6.4	6.5	7.0	7.6
WORLD TOTAL	93.3	97.8	99.4	120.3	113.2	114.7	118.4	122.3	125.5	129.7

Totals may not add due to rounding

a) EU-27 up to 2012/13; EU-28 from 2013/14

Table 8 Barley: Area, yield and production

AREA (m ha)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Argentina	0.8	1.2	1.8	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5
Australia	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0
Canada	2.4	2.4	2.8	2.7	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8
EU ^{a)}	12.4	11.9	12.4	12.3	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.6
Kazakhstan	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0
Russia	7.2	7.7	7.7	8.1	8.5	8.5	8.7	8.9	9.0	9.0
Ukraine	4.3	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0
USA	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0
Eight major exporters	33.3	33.1	34.4	34.5	34.1	34.9	35.4	36.1	36.5	36.9
China	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
India	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
North Africa	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0
Others	11.7	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.2	11.5	11.7	11.8	12.0	12.0
World	50.1	49.5	50.7	50.3	49.8	51.3	52.1	53.0	53.7	54.2
YIELD (t/ha)										
Argentina	4.0	3.5	2.8	3.7	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4
Australia	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.4	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3
Canada	3.2	3.3	2.9	3.9	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6
EU ^{a)}	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.8	4.8	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7
Kazakhstan	0.8	1.7	0.9	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4
Russia	1.2	2.2	1.8	1.9	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1
Ukraine	2.0	2.5	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5
USA	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0
Eight major exporters	2.8	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2
China	3.4	3.8	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8
India	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
North Africa	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Others	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8
World	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
PRODUCTION (m t)										
Argentina	3.0	4.1	5.2	4.7	3.2	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.7	5.0
Australia	8.0	8.2	7.5	9.5	7.4	8.4	8.7	9.0	9.1	9.2
Canada	7.6	7.9	8.0	10.2	7.1	8.5	8.6	9.1	9.5	9.9
EU ^{a)}	53.1	51.8	54.5	59.5	59.6	56.3	56.9	57.9	58.5	59.5
Kazakhstan	1.3	2.6	1.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.7
Russia	8.4	16.9	13.9	15.4	19.2	17.0	17.6	18.2	18.5	18.7
Ukraine	8.5	9.1	6.9	7.6	9.0	8.6	9.0	9.3	9.6	10.0
USA	3.9	3.4	4.8	4.7	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0
Eight major exporters	93.8	104.0	102.3	114.2	111.9	109.2	111.3	114.3	116.5	119.1
China	2.0	2.5	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9
India	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
North Africa	4.6	4.4	3.4	4.9	3.9	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.9
Others	20.7	21.6	20.5	22.3	18.7	19.4	20.0	20.4	20.9	21.1
World	122.4	134.2	129.4	144.8	137.9	136.6	139.5	143.0	146.0	149.0

a) EU-27 up to 2012/13; EU-28 from 2013/14

Table 9 Barley: Supply and demand

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	Opening stocks	Production	Imports	Total supply	Use				Exports	Closing stocks
					Food	Feed	Industrial	Total a)		
Argentina (Dec/Nov)			b)						b)	
2012/13	0.3	5.2	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.9	4.0	0.6
2013/14 <i>est.</i>	0.6	4.7	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.6	3.9	0.8
2014/15 <i>f'cast</i>	0.8	3.2	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	2.8	0.8
2015/16 <i>proj.</i>	0.8	3.9	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.6	3.5	0.6
2016/17 <i>proj.</i>	0.6	4.2	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.7	3.6	0.5
2017/18 <i>proj.</i>	0.5	4.3	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.7	3.7	0.4
2018/19 <i>proj.</i>	0.4	4.7	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.8	3.7	0.6
2019/20 <i>proj.</i>	0.6	5.0	0.0	5.7	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.9	3.9	0.8
Australia (Nov/Oct)			b)						b)	
2012/13	1.3	7.5	0.0	8.7	0.0	2.3	0.3	2.9	5.3	0.6
2013/14 <i>est.</i>	0.6	9.5	0.0	10.1	0.0	2.2	0.3	2.8	6.8	0.5
2014/15 <i>f'cast</i>	0.5	7.4	0.0	7.9	0.0	1.9	0.3	2.5	5.4	0.1
2015/16 <i>proj.</i>	0.1	8.4	0.0	8.5	0.0	2.2	0.3	2.8	5.5	0.1
2016/17 <i>proj.</i>	0.1	8.7	0.0	8.8	0.0	2.4	0.3	3.1	5.6	0.1
2017/18 <i>proj.</i>	0.1	9.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	2.5	0.3	3.2	5.7	0.2
2018/19 <i>proj.</i>	0.2	9.1	0.0	9.3	0.0	2.5	0.4	3.2	5.9	0.2
2019/20 <i>proj.</i>	0.2	9.2	0.0	9.4	0.0	2.5	0.4	3.2	6.0	0.2
Canada (Aug/Jul)			b)						b)	
2012/13	1.2	8.0	0.2	9.4	0.1	5.8	0.2	6.2	2.2	1.0
2013/14 <i>est.</i>	1.0	10.2	0.1	11.4	0.1	6.7	0.2	7.1	2.4	1.9
2014/15 <i>f'cast</i>	1.9	7.1	0.2	9.2	0.0	6.2	0.2	6.5	1.8	0.8
2015/16 <i>proj.</i>	0.8	8.5	0.1	9.5	0.1	6.2	0.2	6.7	2.2	0.6
2016/17 <i>proj.</i>	0.6	8.6	0.1	9.4	0.1	6.3	0.2	6.7	2.2	0.5
2017/18 <i>proj.</i>	0.5	9.1	0.1	9.7	0.1	6.3	0.2	6.8	2.4	0.5
2018/19 <i>proj.</i>	0.5	9.5	0.1	10.2	0.1	6.5	0.2	7.0	2.7	0.5
2019/20 <i>proj.</i>	0.5	9.9	0.1	10.6	0.1	6.6	0.2	7.1	2.8	0.7
EU ^{e)} (Jul/Jun)			b)						b)	
2012/13	7.5	54.5	0.2	62.2	0.4	36.6	9.0	49.0	7.9	5.3
2013/14 <i>est.</i>	5.3	59.5	0.2	65.0	0.4	37.4	9.2	50.0	8.9	6.2
2014/15 <i>f'cast</i>	6.2	59.6	0.1	65.9	0.4	35.9	9.3	48.6	9.2	8.2
2015/16 <i>proj.</i>	8.2	56.3	0.3	64.8	0.4	36.1	9.3	48.9	7.6	8.3
2016/17 <i>proj.</i>	8.3	56.9	0.3	65.5	0.4	36.5	9.3	49.3	7.9	8.3
2017/18 <i>proj.</i>	8.3	57.9	0.3	66.4	0.4	37.2	9.3	50.1	8.0	8.3
2018/19 <i>proj.</i>	8.3	58.5	0.4	67.2	0.4	38.0	9.3	50.9	8.1	8.1
2019/20 <i>proj.</i>	8.1	59.5	0.4	68.0	0.4	38.7	9.3	51.8	8.2	8.1
Kazakhstan (Jul/Jun)			b)						b)	
2012/13	0.4	1.5	0.0	1.9	0.1	1.1	0.1	1.4	0.2	0.3
2013/14 <i>est.</i>	0.3	2.5	0.0	2.9	0.1	1.7	0.1	2.0	0.4	0.5
2014/15 <i>f'cast</i>	0.5	2.4	0.0	2.9	0.1	1.6	0.1	2.0	0.4	0.5
2015/16 <i>proj.</i>	0.5	2.3	0.0	2.9	0.1	1.6	0.1	2.0	0.4	0.6
2016/17 <i>proj.</i>	0.6	2.4	0.0	3.0	0.1	1.6	0.1	2.0	0.5	0.5
2017/18 <i>proj.</i>	0.5	2.5	0.0	3.1	0.1	1.5	0.1	1.9	0.6	0.6
2018/19 <i>proj.</i>	0.6	2.5	0.0	3.2	0.1	1.5	0.2	2.0	0.6	0.5
2019/20 <i>proj.</i>	0.5	2.7	0.0	3.3	0.1	1.6	0.2	2.1	0.6	0.6

Table 9 Barley: Supply and demand (cont.)

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	Opening stocks	Production	Imports	Total supply	Use				Exports	Closing stocks
					Food	Feed	Industrial	Total a)		
Russia (Jul/Jun)			b)						b)	
2012/13	1.3	13.9	0.4	15.6	0.2	8.2	1.6	12.8	2.2	0.6
2013/14 <i>est.</i>	0.6	15.4	0.2	16.2	0.2	8.4	1.6	13.0	2.7	0.5
2014/15 <i>f'cast</i>	0.5	19.2	0.3	20.0	0.2	9.2	1.6	13.7	3.3	3.1
2015/16 <i>proj.</i>	3.1	17.0	0.2	20.3	0.2	10.0	1.6	14.6	3.4	2.3
2016/17 <i>proj.</i>	2.3	17.6	0.2	20.1	0.2	10.1	1.6	14.7	3.5	1.9
2017/18 <i>proj.</i>	1.9	18.2	0.2	20.3	0.2	10.5	1.6	15.1	3.4	1.8
2018/19 <i>proj.</i>	1.8	18.5	0.2	20.5	0.2	10.9	1.6	15.5	3.2	1.8
2019/20 <i>proj.</i>	1.8	18.7	0.2	20.8	0.2	11.2	1.6	15.8	3.2	1.8
Saudi Arabia (Jul/Jun)			b)						b)	
2012/13	2.8	0.0	8.2	11.0	0.0	8.0	0.0	8.1	0.0	3.0
2013/14 <i>est.</i>	3.0	0.0	8.8	11.8	0.0	8.3	0.0	8.4	0.0	3.4
2014/15 <i>f'cast</i>	3.4	0.0	8.8	12.2	0.1	8.7	0.0	8.8	0.0	3.4
2015/16 <i>proj.</i>	3.4	0.0	8.8	12.2	0.1	8.8	0.0	8.9	0.0	3.3
2016/17 <i>proj.</i>	3.3	0.0	9.0	12.4	0.1	9.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	3.2
2017/18 <i>proj.</i>	3.2	0.0	9.2	12.4	0.1	9.3	0.0	9.4	0.0	3.1
2018/19 <i>proj.</i>	3.1	0.0	9.4	12.5	0.1	9.5	0.0	9.6	0.0	2.9
2019/20 <i>proj.</i>	2.9	0.0	9.6	12.5	0.1	9.8	0.0	9.9	0.0	2.6
Ukraine (Jul/Jun)			b)						b)	
2012/13	1.3	6.9	0.0	8.3	0.2	3.9	0.3	5.2	2.1	0.9
2013/14 <i>est.</i>	0.9	7.6	0.0	8.5	0.2	3.9	0.4	5.3	2.5	0.8
2014/15 <i>f'cast</i>	0.8	9.0	0.0	9.8	0.2	4.0	0.4	5.5	3.6	0.7
2015/16 <i>proj.</i>	0.7	8.6	0.0	9.4	0.2	4.0	0.4	5.6	3.3	0.4
2016/17 <i>proj.</i>	0.4	9.0	0.0	9.4	0.2	4.0	0.4	5.6	3.4	0.4
2017/18 <i>proj.</i>	0.4	9.3	0.0	9.8	0.2	4.1	0.5	5.7	3.6	0.5
2018/19 <i>proj.</i>	0.5	9.6	0.0	10.1	0.2	4.1	0.5	5.8	3.8	0.6
2019/20 <i>proj.</i>	0.6	10.0	0.0	10.6	0.2	4.2	0.5	5.9	4.0	0.7
USA (Jun/May)			b)						b)	
2012/13	1.3	4.8	0.9	7.0	0.1	1.3	3.2	4.6	0.7	1.7
2013/14 <i>est.</i>	1.7	4.7	0.9	7.3	0.1	1.4	3.2	4.7	0.8	1.8
2014/15 <i>f'cast</i>	1.8	4.0	0.9	6.6	0.0	1.3	3.2	4.6	0.6	1.5
2015/16 <i>proj.</i>	1.5	4.2	0.8	6.5	0.1	1.1	3.1	4.4	0.7	1.5
2016/17 <i>proj.</i>	1.5	4.0	0.8	6.3	0.1	1.1	3.1	4.3	0.7	1.3
2017/18 <i>proj.</i>	1.3	4.1	0.8	6.2	0.1	1.1	3.0	4.3	0.7	1.3
2018/19 <i>proj.</i>	1.3	4.1	0.8	6.2	0.1	1.1	3.0	4.3	0.7	1.2
2019/20 <i>proj.</i>	1.2	4.0	0.8	6.0	0.1	1.1	3.0	4.2	0.7	1.1
WORLD TOTAL			d)					a)	d)	
2012/13	26.2	129.4	19.5	155.6	6.6	87.5	29.2	133.2	19.5	22.4
2013/14 <i>est.</i>	22.4	144.8	22.9	167.2	6.8	94.5	29.8	141.2	22.9	26.0
2014/15 <i>f'cast</i>	26.0	137.9	21.7	163.9	6.8	90.2	30.3	137.0	21.7	26.9
2015/16 <i>proj.</i>	26.9	136.6	21.1	163.5	6.8	90.1	30.5	137.8	21.1	25.7
2016/17 <i>proj.</i>	25.7	139.5	21.7	165.2	6.8	91.9	31.2	140.6	21.7	24.6
2017/18 <i>proj.</i>	24.6	143.0	22.2	167.6	6.8	94.0	31.7	143.2	22.2	24.4
2018/19 <i>proj.</i>	24.4	146.0	22.7	170.4	6.8	96.4	32.2	146.3	22.7	24.2
2019/20 <i>proj.</i>	24.2	149.0	23.3	173.1	6.9	98.4	32.7	148.9	23.3	24.2

Totals may not add due to rounding

a) Includes seed and waste

b) Includes trade in malt

c) EU-27 up to 2012/13; EU-28 from 2013/14

d) Excludes trade in malt. IGC Jul/Jun trade, including CIS intra trade

Table 10 Barley: Trade (Jul/Jun)

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IMPORTS	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20
EUROPE	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
EU ^{a)}	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Others	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
CIS	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Russia	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Others	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
N & C AMERICA	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
USA	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Others	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
S AMERICA	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
Brazil	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Colombia	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Others	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
NEAR EAST ASIA	7.7	12.0	12.2	12.6	13.1	11.8	12.2	12.3	12.6	13.0
Iran	0.3	1.1	1.6	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9
Jordan	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
Saudi Arabia	5.4	8.6	8.2	8.8	8.8	8.8	9.0	9.2	9.4	9.6
Others	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.8
FAR EAST ASIA	3.7	3.8	3.7	5.6	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.2	5.4	5.6
China	2.0	2.3	2.1	4.0	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.8	3.9
Japan	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Others	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
AFRICA	1.3	1.8	1.3	2.5	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
<i>North Africa</i>	1.2	1.6	1.3	2.3	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Algeria	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Libya	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Morocco	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Others	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
WORLD TOTAL	14.7	20.3	19.5	22.9	21.7	21.1	21.7	22.2	22.7	23.3
MALT TRADE	6.2	6.2	6.5	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.3	7.4	7.6	7.8

EXPORTS	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20
Argentina	1.2	3.2	3.3	2.8	2.0	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1
Australia	3.9	5.8	4.4	6.4	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1
<i>Feed</i>	2.9	4.4	2.9	3.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1
<i>Malting</i>	1.0	1.4	1.5	2.5	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1
Canada	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.9
<i>Feed</i>	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.7
<i>Malting</i>	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2
EU ^{a)}	4.7	3.1	5.0	5.7	5.9	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6
<i>Feed</i>	3.6	2.6	4.3	5.1	5.1	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6
<i>Malting</i>	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.0
Kazakhstan	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
USA	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
<i>Feed</i>	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
<i>Malting</i>	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Russia	0.3	3.5	2.2	2.7	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.2
Ukraine	2.8	2.5	2.1	2.5	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.0
Others	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
WORLD TOTAL	14.7	20.3	19.5	22.9	21.7	21.1	21.7	22.2	22.7	23.3
<i>Of which:</i>										
<i>Feed</i>	11.1	16.1	15.7	18.5	17.6	16.5	16.9	17.2	17.5	17.9
<i>Malting</i>	3.7	4.2	3.8	4.3	4.1	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.4

Totals may not add due to rounding

a) EU-27 up to 2012/13; EU-28 from 2013/14

Table 11 Rice: Area, yield and production

AREA (m ha)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
India	42.7	44.5	43.0	44.0	43.5	43.8	44.1	44.4	44.7	45.0
Pakistan	2.3	2.7	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Thailand	10.7	11.0	10.9	10.8	10.8	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9
USA	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Vietnam	7.6	7.7	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.0
Five major exporters	64.7	66.9	65.3	66.3	66.0	66.4	66.8	67.2	67.6	67.9
Bangladesh	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.9	11.9	11.9	12.0
China	29.9	30.1	30.1	30.3	30.6	30.6	30.7	30.5	30.3	30.1
Indonesia	12.1	12.1	12.2	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2
Philippines	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6
sub-Saharan Africa	9.7	9.7	9.1	9.7	9.6	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.2
Others	25.4	25.4	25.7	25.6	25.7	25.7	25.5	25.4	25.4	25.4
World	158.0	160.4	158.7	160.5	160.5	161.0	161.5	161.8	162.1	162.4
YIELD (t/ha)										
India	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6
Pakistan	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Thailand	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1
USA	5.2	5.5	5.8	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.9
Vietnam	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7
Five major exporters	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7
Bangladesh	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
China	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9
Indonesia	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Philippines	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
sub-Saharan Africa	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5
Others	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7
World	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1
PRODUCTION (m t, milled basis)										
India	96.0	105.3	105.2	106.0	103.0	106.0	109.0	112.0	114.0	116.0
Pakistan	4.8	6.6	6.0	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1
Thailand	20.3	20.5	20.3	20.2	20.1	20.7	21.5	22.0	22.3	22.6
USA	7.6	5.9	6.3	6.1	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.3
Vietnam	26.3	27.0	27.5	27.8	28.1	28.2	28.4	28.6	29.1	29.4
Five major exporters	154.9	165.3	165.3	166.6	164.7	168.6	172.8	176.7	179.6	182.4
Bangladesh	31.7	33.7	33.8	34.4	34.6	34.9	35.2	35.5	35.8	36.1
China	137.0	140.7	143.0	142.5	143.5	145.0	146.0	147.0	148.0	148.0
Indonesia	35.5	36.4	36.8	37.5	37.8	38.2	38.5	38.8	39.1	39.3
Philippines	10.5	10.7	11.4	11.8	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.4	12.5
sub-Saharan Africa	13.1	12.7	12.6	13.0	12.9	13.4	13.9	14.3	14.7	15.1
Others	66.3	67.3	69.1	70.6	70.3	69.9	68.4	67.5	66.9	67.6
World	449.1	466.7	472.0	476.3	475.8	482.0	487.0	492.0	496.5	501.0

Table 12 Rice: Supply and demand

m t (milled basis)

	Opening stocks	Production	Imports	Total supply	Total Use	Exports	Closing stocks
Bangladesh (Jul/Jun)							
2012/13	0.8	33.8	0.3	35.0	34.4	0.0	0.6
2013/14 <i>est.</i>	0.6	34.4	0.5	35.4	34.7	0.0	0.7
2014/15 <i>fcast</i>	0.7	34.6	0.6	35.9	35.0	0.0	0.9
2015/16 <i>proj</i>	0.9	34.9	0.7	36.5	35.5	0.0	1.0
2016/17 <i>proj</i>	1.0	35.2	0.8	37.0	36.0	0.0	1.0
2017/18 <i>proj</i>	1.0	35.5	0.9	37.4	36.5	0.0	0.9
2018/19 <i>proj</i>	0.9	35.8	1.0	37.6	36.8	0.0	0.8
2019/20 <i>proj</i>	0.8	36.1	1.0	37.9	37.1	0.0	0.8
China (Jan/Dec)							
2012/13	45.5	143.0	3.1	191.5	142.2	0.4	48.9
2013/14 <i>est.</i>	48.9	142.5	3.2	194.6	144.4	0.3	49.9
2014/15 <i>fcast</i>	49.9	143.5	3.5	196.9	146.0	0.4	50.5
2015/16 <i>proj</i>	50.5	145.0	3.0	198.5	148.0	0.3	50.2
2016/17 <i>proj</i>	50.2	146.0	2.8	199.0	149.0	0.3	49.7
2017/18 <i>proj</i>	49.7	147.0	2.5	199.2	149.5	0.3	49.4
2018/19 <i>proj</i>	49.4	148.0	2.3	199.6	150.0	0.3	49.3
2019/20 <i>proj</i>	49.3	148.0	2.0	199.3	150.0	0.3	49.0
India (Oct/Sep)							
2012/13	24.0	105.2	0.0	129.2	95.0	10.8	23.4
2013/14 <i>est.</i>	23.4	106.0	0.0	129.4	97.3	9.7	22.4
2014/15 <i>fcast</i>	22.4	103.0	0.3	125.6	99.0	8.5	18.1
2015/16 <i>proj</i>	18.1	106.0	0.1	124.2	101.5	8.0	14.7
2016/17 <i>proj</i>	14.7	109.0	0.1	123.8	103.5	7.5	12.8
2017/18 <i>proj</i>	12.8	112.0	0.1	124.9	105.5	7.3	12.2
2018/19 <i>proj</i>	12.2	114.0	0.1	126.3	107.5	7.0	11.8
2019/20 <i>proj</i>	11.8	116.0	0.1	127.9	109.0	7.0	11.9
Indonesia (Jan/Dec)							
2012/13	4.7	36.8	0.6	42.2	39.2	0.0	3.0
2013/14 <i>est.</i>	3.0	37.5	1.4	41.8	39.4	0.0	2.4
2014/15 <i>fcast</i>	2.4	37.8	1.3	41.5	39.6	0.0	1.9
2015/16 <i>proj</i>	1.9	38.2	1.4	41.5	39.9	0.0	1.6
2016/17 <i>proj</i>	1.6	38.5	1.5	41.6	40.2	0.0	1.4
2017/18 <i>proj</i>	1.4	38.8	1.6	41.8	40.5	0.0	1.3
2018/19 <i>proj</i>	1.3	39.1	1.7	42.1	40.7	0.0	1.4
2019/20 <i>proj</i>	1.4	39.3	1.8	42.5	40.9	0.0	1.6
Pakistan (Nov/Oct)							
2012/13	1.0	6.0	0.1	7.1	2.7	3.3	1.1
2013/14 <i>est.</i>	1.1	6.5	0.1	7.7	2.8	3.7	1.2
2014/15 <i>fcast</i>	1.2	6.5	0.1	7.8	2.8	3.8	1.2
2015/16 <i>proj</i>	1.2	6.7	0.0	7.8	2.9	3.8	1.2
2016/17 <i>proj</i>	1.2	6.8	0.0	8.0	2.9	3.9	1.2
2017/18 <i>proj</i>	1.2	6.9	0.0	8.1	3.0	3.9	1.3
2018/19 <i>proj</i>	1.3	7.0	0.0	8.3	3.0	4.0	1.3
2019/20 <i>proj</i>	1.3	7.1	0.0	8.4	3.1	4.0	1.4

Table 12 Rice: Supply and demand (cont.)

m t (milled basis)

	Opening stocks	Production	Imports	Total supply	Total Use	Exports	Closing stocks
Philippines (Jul/Jun)							
2012/13	1.7	11.4	0.9	14.0	12.8	0.0	1.2
2013/14 <i>est.</i>	1.2	11.8	2.0	15.0	13.1	0.0	1.9
2014/15 <i>fcast</i>	1.9	12.0	1.8	15.7	13.3	0.0	2.5
2015/16 <i>proj</i>	2.5	12.1	1.6	16.2	13.6	0.0	2.6
2016/17 <i>proj</i>	2.6	12.2	1.7	16.5	13.8	0.0	2.7
2017/18 <i>proj</i>	2.7	12.3	1.8	16.7	14.0	0.0	2.7
2018/19 <i>proj</i>	2.7	12.4	1.8	16.9	14.1	0.0	2.8
2019/20 <i>proj</i>	2.8	12.5	1.9	17.2	14.2	0.0	3.0
Thailand (Jan/Dec)							
2012/13	9.3	20.3	0.8	30.3	11.4	6.6	12.4
2013/14 <i>est.</i>	12.4	20.2	0.3	32.8	11.5	9.5	11.8
2014/15 <i>fcast</i>	11.8	20.1	0.3	32.1	11.5	10.0	10.6
2015/16 <i>proj</i>	10.6	20.7	0.3	31.6	11.5	10.5	9.6
2016/17 <i>proj</i>	9.6	21.5	0.4	31.5	11.6	11.0	9.0
2017/18 <i>proj</i>	9.0	22.0	0.4	31.4	11.6	11.3	8.5
2018/19 <i>proj</i>	8.5	22.3	0.4	31.2	11.6	11.5	8.1
2019/20 <i>proj</i>	8.1	22.6	0.4	31.1	11.7	11.8	7.7
USA (Aug/Jul)							
2012/13	1.3	6.3	0.7	8.3	3.8	3.4	1.2
2013/14 <i>est.</i>	1.2	6.1	0.7	8.0	3.9	3.0	1.1
2014/15 <i>fcast</i>	1.1	7.1	0.7	8.8	4.2	3.3	1.3
2015/16 <i>proj</i>	1.3	7.0	0.7	9.0	4.1	3.3	1.6
2016/17 <i>proj</i>	1.6	7.1	0.7	9.3	4.2	3.4	1.7
2017/18 <i>proj</i>	1.7	7.2	0.7	9.6	4.3	3.5	1.8
2018/19 <i>proj</i>	1.8	7.2	0.7	9.7	4.3	3.6	1.8
2019/20 <i>proj</i>	1.8	7.3	0.7	9.8	4.4	3.7	1.7
Vietnam (Jan/Dec)							
2012/13	1.1	27.5	0.3	28.9	20.5	6.7	1.7
2013/14 <i>est.</i>	1.7	27.8	0.4	29.8	21.1	6.4	2.3
2014/15 <i>fcast</i>	2.3	28.1	0.4	30.8	21.2	6.7	2.8
2015/16 <i>proj</i>	2.8	28.2	0.4	31.4	21.4	7.0	3.0
2016/17 <i>proj</i>	3.0	28.4	0.4	31.8	21.7	7.2	2.9
2017/18 <i>proj</i>	2.9	28.6	0.4	31.9	22.0	7.4	2.5
2018/19 <i>proj</i>	2.5	29.1	0.4	32.0	22.2	7.6	2.2
2019/20 <i>proj</i>	2.2	29.4	0.4	32.0	22.4	7.8	1.8
WORLD TOTAL							
			a)			a)	
2012/13	106.9	472.0	37.9	578.9	469.4	37.9	109.5
2013/14 <i>est.</i>	109.5	476.3	40.2	585.9	477.2	40.2	108.7
2014/15 <i>fcast</i>	108.7	475.8	40.6	584.5	481.2	40.6	103.4
2015/16 <i>proj</i>	103.4	482.0	40.9	585.4	485.5	40.9	99.9
2016/17 <i>proj</i>	99.9	487.0	41.7	586.9	490.0	41.7	96.9
2017/18 <i>proj</i>	96.9	492.0	42.6	588.9	494.0	42.6	94.9
2018/19 <i>proj</i>	94.9	496.5	43.3	591.4	497.0	43.3	94.4
2019/20 <i>proj</i>	94.4	501.0	44.3	595.4	500.0	44.3	95.4

Totals may not add due to rounding

a) IGC Jan/Dec trade year

Table 13 Rice: Trade (Jan/Dec)

m t (milled basis)

IMPORTS	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
EUROPE	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
EU ^{a)}	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
CIS	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Russia	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
N & C AMERICA	3.2	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7
Cuba	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Mexico	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
USA	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Others	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
S AMERICA	1.2	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8
Brazil	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Others	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
NEAR EAST ASIA	6.8	7.2	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.4	8.5	8.7
Iran	1.4	1.6	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0
Iraq	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8
Saudi Arabia	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Others	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5
FAR EAST ASIA	11.2	11.1	10.5	12.8	12.6	12.4	12.5	12.7	12.7	12.8
Bangladesh	1.3	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0
China	0.6	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.5	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.0
Indonesia	2.8	1.8	0.6	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8
Japan	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Malaysia	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2
Philippines	1.2	1.3	0.8	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9
Others	3.4	3.5	4.1	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3
AFRICA	11.5	14.5	14.5	14.6	14.6	15.1	15.5	16.0	16.4	16.8
<i>sub-Sahara</i>	11.1	13.9	14.1	14.2	14.2	14.6	15.1	15.5	15.9	16.4
Benin	0.4	1.0	2.5	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0
Côte d'Ivoire	1.2	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7
Nigeria	2.5	3.3	2.7	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.2
Senegal	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
South Africa	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Others	5.0	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0
OCEANIA	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
OTHERS	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
WORLD TOTAL	35.7	38.8	37.9	40.2	40.6	40.9	41.7	42.6	43.3	44.3

EXPORTS	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
India	4.8	10.4	10.5	9.5	8.5	8.0	7.5	7.3	7.0	7.0
Pakistan	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0
Thailand	10.6	6.7	6.6	9.5	10.0	10.5	11.0	11.3	11.5	11.8
USA	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7
Vietnam	7.1	8.0	6.7	6.4	6.7	7.0	7.2	7.4	7.6	7.8
5 major exporters	29.1	31.9	30.5	32.4	32.5	32.6	33.0	33.3	33.7	34.3
Argentina	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Brazil	1.3	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0
Cambodia	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.0
China	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Egypt	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Myanmar	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.1
Uguguay	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Others	1.6	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4
WORLD TOTAL	35.7	38.8	37.9	40.2	40.6	40.9	41.7	42.6	43.3	44.3

Totals may not add due to rounding

a) EU-27 up to 2012/13; EU-28 from 2013/14

Table 14 Soyabeans: Area, yield and production

AREA (m ha)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Argentina	18.9	18.7	20.0	19.8	20.3	20.2	20.4	20.5	20.6	20.7
Brazil	24.2	25.0	27.7	30.2	31.5	32.3	33.0	33.7	34.3	34.5
USA	31.0	29.9	30.8	30.9	33.8	34.5	34.7	34.8	34.9	34.9
Three major exporters	74.1	73.6	78.6	80.8	85.5	87.0	88.1	89.0	89.7	90.1
Canada	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0
China	8.5	7.9	7.2	6.8	6.4	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.6	5.4
EU ^{a)}	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
India	9.3	10.3	10.8	12.2	11.8	11.8	11.9	11.9	12.0	12.1
Paraguay	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4
Others	8.5	9.2	10.0	10.0	11.2	11.2	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.4
World	105.1	105.8	111.7	115.3	120.9	121.9	123.0	123.8	124.6	125.0
YIELD (t/ha)										
Argentina	2.6	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8
Brazil	3.1	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
USA	2.9	2.8	2.7	3.0	3.2	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0
Three major exporters	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9
Canada	2.9	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0
China	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8
EU ^{a)}	3.1	3.4	2.4	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6
India	1.4	1.2	1.4	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Paraguay	2.5	1.5	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8
Others	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6
World	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6
PRODUCTION (m t)										
Argentina	48.9	40.1	49.3	53.4	54.0	53.0	54.0	55.0	56.0	57.0
Brazil	75.3	66.4	81.5	86.1	91.0	93.5	95.0	97.0	99.0	101.0
USA	90.6	84.2	82.6	91.4	106.9	99.5	101.5	103.0	105.0	106.0
Three major exporters	214.8	190.7	213.4	230.9	251.9	246.0	250.5	255.0	260.0	264.0
Canada	4.3	4.3	5.1	5.4	6.0	5.3	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.9
China	15.1	14.5	13.1	12.0	11.5	11.0	10.5	10.0	9.8	9.6
EU ^{a)}	1.0	1.3	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
India	12.7	12.2	14.7	11.5	11.7	11.8	12.1	12.3	12.5	12.7
Paraguay	7.1	4.4	9.3	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.6	8.9	9.2	9.5
Others	11.4	13.7	15.2	15.3	16.7	16.9	17.2	17.5	17.7	17.9
World	266.5	241.1	271.7	284.3	307.4	300.8	305.9	310.9	316.5	321.1

a) EU-27 up to 2012/13; EU-28 from 2013/14

Table 15 Soyabeans: Supply and demand

m t

	Opening stocks	Production	Imports	Total supply	Use			Exports	Closing stocks	
					Food	Feed	Crush Total a)			
Argentina (Apr/Mar)										
2012/13	4.4	40.1	0.0	44.5	0.0	1.3	35.7	37.0	6.1	1.4
2013/14 <i>est.</i>	1.4	49.3	0.5	51.2	0.0	1.6	38.3	39.9	7.8	3.5
2014/15 <i>f'cast</i>	3.5	53.4	0.0	56.9	0.0	1.9	39.8	41.7	9.0	6.2
2015/16 <i>proj.</i>	6.2	54.0	0.0	60.2	0.0	1.5	41.0	42.6	9.5	8.2
2016/17 <i>proj.</i>	8.2	53.0	0.1	61.3	0.0	1.4	42.0	43.5	10.0	7.8
2017/18 <i>proj.</i>	7.8	54.0	0.1	61.9	0.0	1.4	42.5	44.0	10.5	7.5
2018/19 <i>proj.</i>	7.5	55.0	0.2	62.7	0.0	1.4	43.0	44.5	11.0	7.2
2019/20 <i>proj.</i>	7.2	56.0	0.2	63.4	0.0	1.5	43.5	45.1	11.5	6.9
2020/21 <i>proj.</i>	6.9	57.0	0.2	64.1	0.0	1.5	44.0	45.6	12.0	6.5
Brazil (Feb/Jan)										
2012/13	3.0	66.4	0.2	69.5	0.0	2.4	34.7	37.1	31.9	0.5
2013/14 <i>est.</i>	0.5	81.5	0.4	82.4	0.0	3.0	34.5	37.5	42.8	2.0
2014/15 <i>f'cast</i>	2.0	86.1	0.1	88.2	0.0	2.5	37.6	40.2	46.6	1.4
2015/16 <i>proj.</i>	1.4	91.0	0.1	92.4	0.0	2.9	39.4	42.4	48.5	1.6
2016/17 <i>proj.</i>	1.6	93.5	0.0	95.1	0.0	3.0	41.5	44.5	49.0	1.6
2017/18 <i>proj.</i>	1.6	95.0	0.0	96.6	0.0	3.1	42.5	45.6	49.5	1.5
2018/19 <i>proj.</i>	1.5	97.0	0.0	98.5	0.0	3.1	43.0	46.1	51.0	1.3
2019/20 <i>proj.</i>	1.3	99.0	0.0	100.4	0.0	3.1	43.5	46.6	52.5	1.2
2020/21 <i>proj.</i>	1.2	101.0	0.0	102.3	0.0	3.2	44.0	47.2	54.0	1.1
USA (Sep/Aug)										
2012/13	4.6	82.6	1.0	88.2	0.0	2.7	45.6	48.3	36.1	3.8
2013/14 <i>est.</i>	3.8	91.4	2.0	97.1	0.0	2.2	47.8	50.0	44.6	2.5
2014/15 <i>f'cast</i>	2.5	106.9	0.3	109.7	0.0	2.7	48.5	51.2	46.3	12.2
2015/16 <i>proj.</i>	12.2	99.5	0.2	111.9	0.0	2.7	49.5	52.2	47.5	12.2
2016/17 <i>proj.</i>	12.2	101.5	0.1	113.8	0.0	2.8	50.5	53.3	49.0	11.5
2017/18 <i>proj.</i>	11.5	103.0	0.1	114.6	0.0	2.8	51.0	53.8	50.5	10.3
2018/19 <i>proj.</i>	10.3	105.0	0.0	115.3	0.0	2.9	51.5	54.4	51.0	9.9
2019/20 <i>proj.</i>	9.9	106.0	0.0	115.9	0.0	3.0	52.0	55.0	52.0	8.9
China (Oct/Sep)										
2012/13	15.2	13.1	61.3	89.5	9.6	1.0	65.9	77.0	0.3	12.2
2013/14 <i>est.</i>	12.2	12.0	70.0	94.2	10.5	1.5	69.3	81.8	0.2	12.2
2014/15 <i>f'cast</i>	12.2	11.5	73.0	96.7	10.8	2.0	72.2	85.5	0.3	11.0
2015/16 <i>proj.</i>	11.0	11.0	76.5	98.5	10.8	1.5	75.0	87.3	0.3	10.9
2016/17 <i>proj.</i>	11.0	10.5	80.5	102.0	10.9	1.5	78.5	90.9	0.3	10.8
2017/18 <i>proj.</i>	10.9	10.0	84.0	104.9	11.0	1.5	81.6	94.1	0.3	10.5
2018/19 <i>proj.</i>	10.5	9.8	87.0	107.3	11.1	1.6	84.4	97.1	0.3	9.9
2019/20 <i>proj.</i>	9.9	9.6	90.0	109.5	11.2	1.6	88.2	101.0	0.3	8.2
EU ^{c)} (Oct/Sep)										
2012/13	0.5	0.9	12.6	14.0	0.1	0.7	12.6	13.5	0.1	0.5
2013/14 <i>est.</i>	0.5	1.3	12.7	14.4	0.1	0.7	13.1	13.9	0.1	0.4
2014/15 <i>f'cast</i>	0.4	1.5	12.9	14.8	0.1	0.7	13.4	14.3	0.1	0.4
2015/16 <i>proj.</i>	0.4	1.5	13.1	15.0	0.1	0.7	13.3	14.1	0.1	0.9
2016/17 <i>proj.</i>	0.9	1.5	13.0	15.4	0.1	0.8	13.4	14.3	0.1	1.0
2017/18 <i>proj.</i>	1.0	1.5	13.1	15.6	0.1	0.8	13.5	14.4	0.1	1.2
2018/19 <i>proj.</i>	1.2	1.5	13.1	15.8	0.1	0.8	13.6	14.5	0.1	1.2
2019/20 <i>proj.</i>	1.2	1.5	13.2	15.9	0.1	0.9	13.7	14.7	0.1	1.1
WORLD TOTAL										
			b)					a)	b)	
2012/13	23.0	271.7	99.4	294.6	15.6	13.9	236.8	267.2	99.4	27.5
2013/14 <i>est.</i>	27.5	284.3	111.1	311.8	16.5	13.5	252.1	283.0	111.1	28.8
2014/15 <i>f'cast</i>	28.8	307.4	114.6	336.3	16.8	14.9	264.1	296.6	114.6	39.7
2015/16 <i>proj.</i>	39.7	300.8	119.1	340.5	16.0	14.5	271.0	302.4	119.1	38.1
2016/17 <i>proj.</i>	38.1	305.9	122.4	344.0	16.2	14.7	276.0	307.8	122.4	36.2
2017/18 <i>proj.</i>	36.2	310.9	125.8	347.1	16.4	14.9	281.0	313.2	125.8	33.9
2018/19 <i>proj.</i>	33.9	316.5	129.4	350.5	16.5	15.0	286.0	318.4	129.4	32.1
2019/20 <i>proj.</i>	32.1	321.1	132.8	353.2	16.6	15.0	291.0	323.5	132.8	29.7

Totals may not add due to rounding

a) Including seed and waste

b) IGC Oct/Sep trade year

c) EU-27 up to 2012/13; EU-28 from 2013/14

Table 16 Soyabeans: Trade (Oct/Sep)

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IMPORTS	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20
EUROPE	12.6	12.4	13.3	13.3	13.5	13.6	13.5	13.6	13.7	13.7
EU ^{a)}	12.1	11.8	12.6	12.7	12.9	13.1	13.0	13.1	13.1	13.2
Others	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
N & C AMERICA	4.8	4.6	4.7	6.7	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.3
Mexico	3.6	3.4	3.0	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9
Canada	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Others	1.0	1.0	1.5	2.8	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.2
S AMERICA	0.8	0.9	1.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
Argentina	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Brazil	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Others	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
NEAR EAST ASIA	3.1	2.3	2.2	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0
Iran	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Israel	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Turkey	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5
Others	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
FAR EAST ASIA	64.5	69.5	73.4	83.5	87.8	91.1	95.3	99.1	102.3	105.8
China	52.5	57.4	61.3	70.0	73.0	76.5	80.5	84.0	87.0	90.0
Taipei, Chinese	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7
Indonesia	2.1	1.8	1.7	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7
Japan	3.0	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
Korea (S)	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6
Vietnam	0.7	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8
Thailand	1.8	1.9	1.6	2.0	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5
Others	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4
AFRICA	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Egypt	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Others	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
OTHER	2.7	1.6	1.9	1.8	2.3	3.3	2.3	1.6	1.6	1.5
WORLD TOTAL	90.6	93.6	99.4	111.1	114.6	119.1	122.4	125.8	129.4	132.8

EXPORTS	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20
Argentina	9.2	7.4	7.7	8.3	9.0	10.0	10.5	11.0	11.5	12.0
Brazil	30.0	36.3	41.9	46.8	47.7	49.0	49.5	50.8	52.3	53.8
Canada	2.8	2.7	3.3	3.2	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0
China	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Paraguay	5.5	4.0	5.2	4.3	4.4	4.7	5.0	5.2	5.5	5.7
Ukraine	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2
USA	40.2	38.4	35.2	44.8	46.3	47.5	49.0	50.0	51.0	52.0
Others	1.8	3.2	4.5	2.2	1.5	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.8
WORLD TOTAL	90.6	93.6	99.4	111.1	114.6	119.1	122.4	125.8	129.4	132.8

Totals may not add due to rounding

a) EU-27 up to 2012/13; EU-28 from 2013/14

Table 17 Rapeseed/canola: Area, yield and production

AREA (m ha)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Australia	2.1	2.5	3.3	2.7	2.7	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.9
Canada	6.9	7.6	8.8	8.0	7.8	8.1	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.7
Ukraine	0.9	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
Three major exporters	9.8	10.9	12.7	11.7	11.4	11.2	11.7	12.1	12.4	12.5
Belarus	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
China	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	7.9
EU ^{a)}	6.9	6.7	6.3	6.8	6.8	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.8
India	7.3	6.6	6.8	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.4
Kazakhstan	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Pakistan	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Russia	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4
USA	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
Others	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
World	34.0	34.2	36.6	36.4	36.6	36.1	37.0	37.7	38.2	38.5
YIELD (t/ha)										
Australia	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4
Canada	1.9	1.9	1.6	2.2	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0
Ukraine	1.7	1.7	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3
Three major exporters	1.7	1.8	1.5	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9
Belarus	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.7	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
China	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0
EU ^{a)}	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2
India	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Kazakhstan	0.4	1.0	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Pakistan	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Russia	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
USA	1.9	1.7	1.6	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9
Others	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5
World	1.8	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
PRODUCTION (m t)										
Australia	2.4	3.4	4.1	3.8	3.4	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.9
Canada	12.8	14.6	13.9	18.0	14.1	15.4	16.0	16.6	17.1	17.5
Ukraine	1.5	1.4	1.3	2.3	2.2	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3
Three major exporters	16.6	19.5	19.3	24.1	19.7	20.2	21.3	22.3	23.1	23.6
Belarus	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
China	13.1	13.4	14.0	14.5	14.5	14.7	15.0	15.3	15.7	16.1
EU ^{a)}	20.3	19.0	19.5	21.1	23.8	20.2	20.9	21.2	21.6	22.0
India	7.1	6.2	6.8	7.3	7.5	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6
Kazakhstan	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Pakistan	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Russia	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7
USA	1.1	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3
Others	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2
World	60.3	61.5	63.9	71.5	70.7	67.1	69.6	71.6	73.4	74.9

a) EU-27 up to 2012/13; EU-28 from 2013/14

Table 18 Rapeseed/canola: Supply and demand

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	Opening stocks	Production	Imports	Total supply	Use			Exports	Closing stocks	
					Food	Feed	Crush Total a)			
Australia (Nov/Oct)										
2012/13	0.7	4.1	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.9	3.5	0.5
2013/14 <i>est.</i>	0.5	3.8	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.0	2.9	0.4
2014/15 <i>f'cast</i>	0.4	3.4	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.8	2.5	0.5
2015/16 <i>proj</i>	0.5	3.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	2.2	0.5
2016/17 <i>proj</i>	0.5	3.3	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	2.5	0.5
2017/18 <i>proj</i>	0.5	3.5	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	2.7	0.5
2018/19 <i>proj</i>	0.5	3.7	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	2.9	0.5
2019/20 <i>proj</i>	0.5	3.9	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.9	3.0	0.5
Canada (Aug/Jul)										
2012/13	0.7	13.9	0.2	14.8	0.0	0.3	6.7	7.0	7.0	0.7
2013/14 <i>est.</i>	0.7	18.0	0.1	18.8	0.0	0.3	6.9	7.3	9.2	2.3
2014/15 <i>f'cast</i>	2.3	14.1	0.1	16.5	0.0	0.3	7.1	7.4	8.1	1.0
2015/16 <i>proj</i>	1.0	15.4	0.1	16.5	0.0	0.3	6.8	7.0	8.6	0.9
2016/17 <i>proj</i>	0.9	16.0	0.1	17.0	0.0	0.3	6.8	7.1	9.0	1.0
2017/18 <i>proj</i>	1.0	16.6	0.1	17.8	0.0	0.3	7.2	7.5	9.1	1.2
2018/19 <i>proj</i>	1.2	17.1	0.1	18.4	0.0	0.3	7.5	7.8	9.3	1.4
2019/20 <i>proj</i>	1.4	17.5	0.1	19.0	0.0	0.3	7.7	8.0	9.6	1.4
Ukraine (Jul/Jun)										
2012/13	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0
2013/14 <i>est.</i>	0.0	2.3	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.2	0.0
2014/15 <i>f'cast</i>	0.0	2.2	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	2.0	0.0
2015/16 <i>proj</i>	0.0	1.8	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.7	0.0
2016/17 <i>proj</i>	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.9	0.0
2017/18 <i>proj</i>	0.0	2.1	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.0	0.0
2018/19 <i>proj</i>	0.0	2.2	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	2.1	0.0
2019/20 <i>proj</i>	0.0	2.3	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	2.1	0.0
China (Jun/May)										
2012/13	0.6	14.0	3.4	18.0	0.0	0.7	16.4	17.2	0.0	0.8
2013/14 <i>est.</i>	0.8	14.5	4.4	19.6	0.0	0.7	18.0	18.7	0.0	0.9
2014/15 <i>f'cast</i>	0.9	14.5	4.5	19.9	0.0	0.7	18.4	19.1	0.0	0.8
2015/16 <i>proj</i>	0.8	14.7	4.3	19.8	0.0	0.7	18.5	19.2	0.0	0.6
2016/17 <i>proj</i>	0.6	15.0	4.4	20.0	0.0	0.7	18.7	19.3	0.0	0.7
2017/18 <i>proj</i>	0.7	15.3	4.5	20.5	0.0	0.7	19.1	19.8	0.0	0.7
2018/19 <i>proj</i>	0.7	15.7	4.7	21.1	0.0	0.7	19.6	20.3	0.0	0.8
2019/20 <i>proj</i>	0.8	16.1	4.9	21.7	0.0	0.7	20.2	20.9	0.0	0.8
EU ^{c)} (Jul/Jun)										
2012/13	1.7	19.5	3.4	24.5	0.0	0.9	22.5	23.4	0.1	1.0
2013/14 <i>est.</i>	1.0	21.1	3.4	25.5	0.0	0.9	23.0	23.9	0.3	1.3
2014/15 <i>f'cast</i>	1.3	23.8	2.6	27.7	0.0	0.9	23.9	24.8	0.5	2.3
2015/16 <i>proj</i>	2.3	20.2	2.7	25.1	0.0	0.9	22.5	23.4	0.4	1.4
2016/17 <i>proj</i>	1.4	20.9	3.0	25.2	0.0	0.9	22.7	23.6	0.3	1.4
2017/18 <i>proj</i>	1.4	21.2	3.1	25.7	0.0	1.0	23.0	23.9	0.3	1.5
2018/19 <i>proj</i>	1.5	21.6	3.2	26.3	0.0	1.0	23.4	24.4	0.3	1.6
2019/20 <i>proj</i>	1.6	22.0	3.3	26.8	0.0	1.0	23.8	24.8	0.3	1.7
WORLD TOTAL										
			b)					a)	b)	
2012/13	4.6	63.9	13.0	68.4	0.6	2.3	61.6	64.5	13.0	3.9
2013/14 <i>est.</i>	3.9	71.5	16.2	75.4	0.6	2.4	66.4	69.4	16.2	6.0
2014/15 <i>f'cast</i>	6.0	70.7	13.6	76.7	0.6	2.3	67.9	70.9	13.6	5.8
2015/16 <i>proj</i>	5.8	67.1	14.0	72.9	0.6	2.3	65.3	68.2	14.0	4.6
2016/17 <i>proj</i>	4.6	69.6	14.7	74.2	0.7	2.3	66.4	69.4	14.7	4.8
2017/18 <i>proj</i>	4.8	71.6	15.3	76.5	0.7	2.4	68.3	71.3	15.3	5.1
2018/19 <i>proj</i>	5.1	73.4	15.8	78.5	0.7	2.4	70.0	73.1	15.8	5.4
2019/20 <i>proj</i>	5.4	74.9	16.3	80.3	0.7	2.4	71.5	74.6	16.3	5.7

Totals may not add due to rounding

a) Including seed and waste

b) IGC Oct/Sep trade, including CIS intra trade

c) EU-27 up to 2012/13; EU-28 from 2013/14

Table 19 Rapeseed/canola: Trade (Oct/Sep)

m t

IMPORTS	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20
EUROPE	2.9	3.5	3.5	3.2	2.3	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.4
EU ^{a)}	2.8	3.5	3.5	3.1	2.3	2.7	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3
Others	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
CIS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
N & C AMERICA	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8
Mexico	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7
USA	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
Others	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
S AMERICA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
NEAR EAST ASIA	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1
Turkey	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Others	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9
FAR EAST ASIA	4.3	6.2	6.4	9.1	7.9	8.0	8.2	8.4	8.7	8.9
Bangladesh	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
China	1.1	2.5	3.2	5.3	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.9
Japan	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8
Pakistan	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Others	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
AFRICA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OCEANIA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OTHERS	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
WORLD TOTAL	10.5	13.1	13.0	16.2	13.6	14.0	14.7	15.3	15.8	16.3

EXPORTS	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20
Argentina	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Australia	1.5	2.5	3.5	2.9	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.0
Canada	7.2	8.7	6.7	10.0	7.9	8.6	9.0	9.1	9.3	9.6
EU ^{a)}	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Russia	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Ukraine	1.1	1.4	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1
USA	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Others	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
WORLD TOTAL	10.5	13.1	13.0	16.2	13.6	14.0	14.7	15.3	15.8	16.3

Totals may not add due to rounding

a) EU-27 up to 2012/13; EU-28 from 2013/14

Table 20 Argentina: Area, yield and production

AREA (m ha)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Wheat	4.5	4.6	3.2	3.7	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3
Maize	3.7	5.0	4.7	4.0	3.7	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2
Barley	0.8	1.2	1.8	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5
Sorghum	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Oats	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Rye	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
Other Coarse Grains	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
Soyabeans	18.9	18.7	20.0	19.8	20.3	20.2	20.4	20.5	20.6	20.7
Rapeseed/Canola	T	T	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Rice	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
TOTAL	29.5	30.9	31.4	30.3	30.7	31.1	31.6	31.8	32.1	32.4
YIELD (t/ha)										
Wheat	3.5	3.1	2.5	2.5	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1
Maize	6.4	4.2	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2
Barley	4.0	3.5	2.8	3.7	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4
Sorghum	4.4	4.3	3.2	3.8	4.3	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2
Oats	2.3	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1
Rye	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6
Other Coarse Grains	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Soyabeans	2.6	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8
Rapeseed/Canola	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Rice	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.7	4.7
TOTAL	3.3	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3
PRODUCTION (m t)										
Wheat	15.9	14.5	8.0	9.2	12.0	12.3	12.5	12.8	12.9	13.2
Maize	23.8	21.2	28.0	24.0	23.0	24.0	24.8	25.1	26.0	26.2
Barley	3.0	4.1	5.2	4.7	3.2	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.7	5.0
Sorghum	4.5	4.3	4.0	4.2	4.7	4.0	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6
Oats	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Rye	T	0.1	T	0.1	T	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other Coarse Grains	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
Soyabeans	48.9	40.1	49.3	53.4	54.0	53.0	54.0	55.0	56.0	57.0
Rapeseed/Canola	T	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Rice	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
TOTAL	97.8	85.6	96.0	97.1	98.5	98.8	101.7	103.3	105.8	107.8

Table 21 Australia: Area, yield and production

AREA (m ha)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Wheat	13.5	13.9	12.8	13.5	13.8	13.8	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.7
Maize	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Barley	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0
Sorghum	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
Oats	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Rye	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
Other Coarse Grains	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Soyabeans	T	T	T	T	T	T	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Rapeseed/Canola	2.1	2.5	3.3	2.7	2.7	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.9
Rice	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
TOTAL	21.1	21.8	21.5	21.7	22.0	21.7	21.9	22.3	22.4	22.5
YIELD (t/ha)										
Wheat	2.0	2.2	1.8	2.0	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Maize	5.8	6.4	6.1	5.8	4.8	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0
Barley	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.4	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3
Sorghum	3.1	3.4	3.4	2.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1
Oats	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7
Rye	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1
Other Coarse Grains	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Soyabeans	3.3	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.3	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7
Rapeseed/Canola	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4
Rice	6.8	6.4	7.3	7.0	6.4	6.7	6.9	7.1	7.3	7.6
TOTAL	2.0	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
PRODUCTION (m t)										
Wheat	27.4	29.9	22.5	27.0	24.0	27.6	27.5	27.7	27.8	28.0
Maize	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Barley	8.0	8.2	7.5	9.5	7.4	8.4	8.7	9.0	9.1	9.2
Sorghum	1.9	2.2	2.0	1.1	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0
Oats	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Rye	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
Other Coarse Grains	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Soyabeans	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Rapeseed/Canola	2.4	3.4	4.1	3.8	3.4	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.9
Rice	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
TOTAL	42.3	46.8	39.2	44.3	39.4	43.7	44.3	45.1	45.6	46.1

Table 22 Brazil: Area, yield and production

AREA (m ha)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Wheat	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3
Maize	13.8	15.2	15.8	15.7	15.0	15.0	15.2	15.4	15.6	15.8
Barley	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Sorghum	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Oats	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Rye	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Coarse Grains	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soyabeans	24.2	25.0	27.7	30.2	31.5	32.0	32.8	33.5	34.3	34.8
Rapeseed/Canola	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3
TOTAL	44.0	45.9	49.1	51.6	52.6	52.7	53.6	54.5	55.5	56.2
YIELD (t/ha)										
Wheat	2.7	2.7	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6
Maize	4.2	4.8	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2
Barley	3.2	2.9	2.8	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3
Sorghum	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7
Oats	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Rye	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Coarse Grains	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soyabeans	3.1	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Rapeseed/Canola	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8
TOTAL	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6
PRODUCTION (m t)										
Wheat	5.9	5.8	4.4	5.5	7.0	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.9	6.0
Maize	57.4	73.0	81.3	79.9	75.0	75.0	76.8	78.5	80.4	82.2
Barley	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Sorghum	2.0	2.2	2.8	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2
Oats	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Rye	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Coarse Grains	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soyabeans	75.3	66.4	81.5	86.1	91.0	93.5	95.0	97.0	99.0	101.0
Rapeseed/Canola	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	9.3	7.9	8.0	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.7
TOTAL	150.5	155.9	178.7	182.7	184.6	185.6	188.9	192.7	196.8	200.8

Table 23 Canada: Area, yield and production

AREA (m ha)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Wheat	8.3	8.6	9.5	10.4	9.4	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.6
Maize	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Barley	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Sorghum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oats	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
Rye	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other Coarse Grains	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Soyabeans	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0
Rapeseed/Canola	6.9	7.6	8.8	8.0	7.8	8.1	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.7
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	19.0	20.3	22.7	23.1	21.8	21.9	22.2	22.5	22.7	22.9
YIELD (t/ha)										
Wheat	2.8	3.0	2.9	3.6	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1
Maize	9.8	8.9	9.2	9.6	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.7
Barley	3.2	2.9	2.8	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3
Sorghum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oats	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1
Rye	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6
Other Coarse Grains	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0
Soyabeans	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0
Rapeseed/Canola	1.9	1.9	1.6	2.2	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.4	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1
PRODUCTION (m t)										
Wheat	23.3	25.3	27.2	37.5	27.5	27.6	28.2	28.5	29.1	29.7
Maize	12.0	11.4	13.1	14.2	11.5	12.4	12.7	13.3	13.5	13.6
Barley	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Sorghum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oats	2.5	3.2	2.8	3.9	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Rye	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other Coarse Grains	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Soyabeans	4.3	4.3	5.1	5.4	6.0	5.3	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.9
Rapeseed/Canola	12.8	14.6	13.9	18.0	14.1	15.4	16.0	16.6	17.1	17.5
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	55.7	59.4	62.9	79.7	62.5	64.4	66.1	67.8	69.1	70.3

Table 24 China: Area, yield and production

AREA (m ha)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Wheat	24.3	24.3	24.3	24.1	23.8	24.0	24.1	24.2	24.3	24.3
Maize	32.5	33.5	35.0	36.3	36.7	36.5	36.7	36.7	36.8	37.0
Barley	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Sorghum	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Oats	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Rye	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Other Coarse Grains	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Soyabeans	8.5	7.9	7.2	6.8	6.4	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.6	5.4
Rapeseed/Canola	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	7.9
Rice	29.9	30.1	30.1	30.3	30.6	30.6	30.7	30.5	30.3	30.1
TOTAL	105.6	106.1	107.1	108.0	107.9	108.1	108.4	108.1	108.0	107.9
YIELD (t/ha)										
Wheat	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2
Maize	5.5	5.7	5.9	6.0	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.3
Barley	3.4	3.8	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8
Sorghum	3.1	4.5	4.1	5.0	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.0
Oats	1.8	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Rye	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Other Coarse Grains	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7
Soyabeans	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8
Rapeseed/Canola	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0
Rice	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9
TOTAL	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.0
PRODUCTION (m t)										
Wheat	115.2	117.4	120.8	121.9	125.3	120.0	121.7	123.4	125.2	126.4
Maize	177.2	192.8	205.6	218.5	213.8	220.5	223.9	226.1	229.0	232.6
Barley	2.0	2.5	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9
Sorghum	1.8	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0
Oats	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Rye	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Other Coarse Grains	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Soyabeans	15.1	14.5	13.1	12.0	11.5	11.0	10.5	10.0	9.8	9.6
Rapeseed/Canola	13.1	13.4	14.0	14.5	14.5	14.7	15.0	15.3	15.7	16.1
Rice	137.0	140.7	143.0	142.5	143.5	145.0	146.0	147.0	148.0	148.0
TOTAL	464.1	486.8	503.5	516.8	515.8	518.7	524.7	529.6	535.4	540.5

Table 25 EU^{a)}: Area, yield and production

AREA (m ha)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Wheat	25.9	26.0	25.3	25.7	26.5	26.3	26.3	26.3	26.3	26.3
Maize	8.0	9.0	9.3	9.8	9.6	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.6
Barley	12.4	11.9	12.4	12.3	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.6
Sorghum	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Oats	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5
Rye	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Other Coarse Grains	4.2	4.0	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3
Soyabeans	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Rapeseed/Canola	6.9	6.7	6.3	6.8	6.8	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.8
Rice	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
TOTAL	63.6	63.6	63.4	64.7	65.5	64.8	65.1	65.3	65.4	65.6
YIELD (t/ha)										
Wheat	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.6	5.8	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5
Maize	7.0	7.4	6.0	6.5	7.6	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.3
Barley	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.8	4.8	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7
Sorghum	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4
Oats	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2
Rye	3.0	3.1	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7
Other Coarse Grains	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.2	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8
Soyabeans	3.1	3.4	2.4	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6
Rapeseed/Canola	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2
Rice	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.6
TOTAL	4.7	4.9	4.7	5.0	5.3	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1
PRODUCTION (m t)										
Wheat	136.8	137.4	131.6	143.1	154.1	142.0	142.7	143.4	144.2	144.9
Maize	55.8	66.0	56.3	64.0	72.9	65.8	66.5	67.8	68.5	69.9
Barley	53.1	51.8	54.5	59.5	59.6	56.3	56.9	57.9	58.5	59.5
Sorghum	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Oats	7.4	7.8	7.8	8.4	8.0	7.9	8.0	7.8	7.9	7.9
Rye	7.7	6.9	8.7	10.1	8.9	8.8	8.9	8.9	9.0	9.0
Other Coarse Grains	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.3	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2
Soyabeans	1.0	1.3	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Rapeseed/Canola	20.3	19.0	19.5	21.1	23.8	20.2	20.9	21.2	21.6	22.0
Rice	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
TOTAL	300.7	309.0	297.9	326.3	347.5	321.1	323.8	327.2	329.7	333.4

a) EU-27 up to 2012; EU-28 from 2013

Table 26 India: Area, yield and production

AREA (m ha)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Wheat	28.5	29.4	29.7	29.6	31.5	31.5	31.5	31.5	31.5	31.5
Maize	8.6	8.8	8.7	9.5	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.3
Barley	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Sorghum	7.2	6.6	6.3	6.0	6.8	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4
Oats	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rye	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Coarse Grains	10.6	10.8	10.3	10.3	10.5	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.5
Soyabbeans	9.3	10.3	10.8	12.2	11.8	11.8	11.9	11.9	12.0	12.1
Rapeseed/Canola	7.3	6.6	6.8	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.4
Rice	42.7	44.5	43.0	44.0	43.5	43.8	44.1	44.4	44.7	45.0
TOTAL	114.7	117.8	116.3	119.5	121.0	121.3	122.0	122.6	123.3	124.0
YIELD (t/ha)										
Wheat	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2
Maize	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6
Barley	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Sorghum	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Oats	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rye	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Coarse Grains	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Soyabbeans	1.4	1.2	1.4	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Rapeseed/Canola	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Rice	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6
TOTAL	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3
PRODUCTION (m t)										
Wheat	80.8	86.9	94.9	93.5	95.9	96.2	97.2	98.2	99.1	100.1
Maize	21.7	21.8	22.2	24.2	21.0	22.2	22.7	23.2	23.7	24.2
Barley	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Sorghum	7.0	6.1	6.0	5.3	5.0	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.8	6.9
Oats	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rye	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Coarse Grains	13.3	12.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.9	12.1	12.3	12.5	12.7
Soyabbeans	12.7	12.2	14.7	11.5	11.7	11.8	12.1	12.3	12.5	12.7
Rapeseed/Canola	7.1	6.2	6.8	7.3	7.5	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6
Rice	96.0	105.3	105.2	106.0	103.0	106.0	109.0	112.0	114.0	116.0
TOTAL	240.0	252.8	263.1	261.2	257.6	263.7	268.9	274.0	278.1	282.3

Table 27 Kazakhstan: Area, yield and production

AREA (m ha)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Wheat	14.3	13.8	12.4	13.0	13.5	13.5	13.7	13.9	14.0	14.0
Maize	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barley	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0
Sorghum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oats	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Rye	0.1	T	T	T	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other Coarse Grains	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Soyabeans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rapeseed/Canola	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Rice	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
TOTAL	16.5	15.8	14.5	15.4	15.9	16.0	16.2	16.5	16.6	16.7
YIELD (t/ha)										
Wheat	0.7	1.6	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Maize	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barley	0.8	1.7	0.9	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4
Sorghum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oats	1.0	1.8	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5
Rye	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Other Coarse Grains	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Soyabeans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rapeseed/Canola	0.4	1.0	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Rice	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8
TOTAL	0.7	1.6	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
PRODUCTION (m t)										
Wheat	9.6	22.7	9.8	13.9	13.5	14.0	14.4	14.7	15.0	15.2
Maize	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barley	1.3	2.6	1.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.7
Sorghum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oats	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Rye	0.1	T	T	T	0.1	T	T	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other Coarse Grains	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Soyabeans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rapeseed/Canola	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Rice	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
TOTAL	11.6	26.0	11.9	17.3	16.8	17.2	17.6	18.2	18.5	18.8

Table 28 Russia: Area, yield and production

AREA (m ha)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Wheat	21.8	24.9	21.3	23.7	24.7	24.7	25.0	25.2	25.4	25.4
Maize	1.4	1.6	1.9	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Barley	7.2	7.7	7.7	8.1	8.5	8.5	8.7	8.9	9.0	9.0
Sorghum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oats	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Rye	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Other Coarse Grains	0.3	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Soyabeans	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9
Rapeseed/Canola	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4
Rice	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
TOTAL	36.8	41.6	38.3	41.9	44.3	44.1	44.8	45.2	45.7	45.8
YIELD (t/ha)										
Wheat	1.9	2.3	1.8	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Maize	2.2	4.3	4.2	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3
Barley	1.2	2.2	1.8	1.9	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1
Sorghum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oats	1.1	1.8	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Rye	1.2	2.0	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Other Coarse Grains	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2
Soyabeans	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Rapeseed/Canola	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Rice	3.4	3.3	3.6	3.2	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8
TOTAL	1.7	2.2	1.8	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3
PRODUCTION (m t)										
Wheat	41.5	56.2	37.7	52.1	60.0	52.9	54.1	55.1	56.1	56.7
Maize	3.1	6.7	8.0	11.6	12.0	11.8	12.5	12.7	13.0	13.3
Barley	8.4	16.9	13.9	15.4	19.2	17.0	17.6	18.2	18.5	18.7
Sorghum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oats	3.2	5.3	4.0	4.9	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.0
Rye	1.6	3.0	2.1	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5
Other Coarse Grains	0.7	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Soyabeans	1.2	1.7	1.9	1.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9
Rapeseed/Canola	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7
Rice	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8
TOTAL	61.1	93.1	70.7	92.3	105.5	95.4	98.2	100.3	102.3	103.7

Table 29 Ukraine: Area, yield and production

AREA (m ha)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Wheat	6.3	6.7	5.6	6.6	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.0
Maize	2.6	3.5	4.4	4.8	5.0	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3
Barley	4.3	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0
Sorghum	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Oats	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Rye	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Other Coarse Grains	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Soyabeans	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0
Rapeseed/Canola	0.9	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
Rice	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	16.0	16.8	16.3	18.0	18.6	18.6	19.2	19.6	20.0	20.4
YIELD (t/ha)										
Wheat	2.7	3.4	2.8	3.4	3.8	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3
Maize	4.5	6.4	4.8	6.4	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7
Barley	2.0	2.5	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5
Sorghum	2.1	2.7	1.5	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2
Oats	1.5	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9
Rye	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Other Coarse Grains	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3
Soyabeans	1.6	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8
Rapeseed/Canola	1.7	1.7	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3
Rice	3.7	3.3	3.7	4.0	3.9	3.6	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
TOTAL	2.6	3.6	3.0	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5
PRODUCTION (m t)										
Wheat	16.8	22.3	15.8	22.3	24.0	20.9	21.4	21.9	22.5	23.0
Maize	11.9	22.8	20.9	30.9	27.0	26.4	27.8	28.6	29.5	30.3
Barley	8.5	9.1	6.9	7.6	9.0	8.6	9.0	9.3	9.6	10.0
Sorghum	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Oats	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Rye	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Other Coarse Grains	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Soyabeans	1.7	2.3	2.4	2.9	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5
Rapeseed/Canola	1.5	1.4	1.3	2.3	2.2	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3
Rice	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
TOTAL	42.0	60.0	49.5	68.0	67.8	62.9	65.5	67.5	69.5	71.4

Table 30 USA: Area, yield and production

AREA (m ha)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Wheat	19.3	18.5	19.8	18.3	18.8	19.3	18.6	17.9	17.9	17.9
Maize	33.0	34.0	35.4	35.5	33.7	33.0	33.0	32.8	32.8	32.8
Barley	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0
Sorghum	1.9	1.6	2.0	2.6	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Oats	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Rye	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other Coarse Grains	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Soyabeans	31.0	29.9	30.8	30.9	33.8	33.0	33.1	33.3	33.5	33.7
Rapeseed/Canola	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
Rice	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
TOTAL	89.0	86.9	91.7	90.8	92.2	90.9	90.2	89.5	89.8	89.9
YIELD (t/ha)										
Wheat	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.2	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2
Maize	9.6	9.2	7.7	10.0	10.8	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.6	10.7
Barley	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0
Sorghum	4.5	3.4	3.1	3.7	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
Oats	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Rye	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8
Other Coarse Grains	1.8	1.5	0.8	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6
Soyabeans	2.9	2.8	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2
Rapeseed/Canola	1.9	1.7	1.6	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9
Rice	5.2	5.5	5.8	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.9
TOTAL	5.5	5.4	4.8	5.8	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.0
PRODUCTION (m t)										
Wheat	60.1	54.4	61.8	58.0	55.4	58.9	57.7	56.5	57.4	58.1
Maize	316.2	313.9	273.8	353.7	365.0	336.6	340.6	342.6	346.7	350.9
Barley	3.9	3.4	4.8	4.7	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0
Sorghum	8.8	5.4	6.3	9.9	10.3	8.6	8.2	8.1	8.1	8.1
Oats	1.2	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
Rye	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other Coarse Grains	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Soyabeans	90.6	84.2	82.6	91.4	106.9	99.0	101.5	103.0	105.0	107.0
Rapeseed/Canola	1.1	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3
Rice	7.6	5.9	6.3	6.1	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.3
TOTAL	489.9	469.1	437.8	526.3	551.2	516.7	521.6	523.9	531.1	537.9