10 December 2013

International Grains Council

Five-year global supply and demand projections

Executive Summary

World total grains output is expected to decline slightly in 2014/15, from the record level forecast for the current season, but then to rise by an average of 1.6% p.a. over the remainder of the five-year period, exceeding 2 billion tons by 2016/17. While some area expansion is anticipated, particularly in the major exporters such as the CIS and Brazil, the increase is largely driven by improving productivity. Firm demand growth is also expected and, while the absolute level of stocks is likely to rise, the ratio of stocks to use is projected to fall slightly to 18% by the end of the 2018/19, from 20% forecast for 2013/14. The projections indicate a marked increase in trade volumes over the five years, as increased demand is met by production growth in the key exporters, most notably in South America and the Black Sea region.

Rice output and demand growth are expected to be closely matched, at an average of 0.8% and 1.0% respectively. Overall, world stocks should remain comfortable, but the stock-to-use ratio is forecast to decline slightly, to 21% from 23% forecast for the end of 2013/14. Trade is projected to expand further, led by increased deliveries to Far East Asia and sub-Saharan Africa.

Soyabean and rapeseed/canola production growth is expected to outpace grains and rice, against a background of strong demand from the crushing industry. Combined output growth is projected at an average of 2.1% p.a. in the medium term. Oilseed stocks should recover, but the market is likely to remain relatively tight, with the stock-to-use ratio is seen rising only slightly, to 12%, from 10% anticipated for the end of 2013/14.

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Note:
Data up to 2013/14 are based on the forecasts made in GMR 438, issued on 31 October 2013.

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Overview

The following projections are not intended to be specific forecasts of supply and demand, but rather a medium term view of the general development of the global grains, rice and oilseeds markets in the period to 2018/19, taking into account a number of broad assumptions. These include assumed trends in population growth, prices, agriculture and trade policy, as well as prospects for the global economy.

Total grains

While the absolute level of stocks is projected higher, the stock-to-use ratio is expected to fall to 18%

World total grains (wheat and coarse grains) output is projected to rise to 2,064 million tons (m t) by 2018/19. Firm demand growth is also anticipated and, while the absolute level of stocks is likely to rise, the ratio of stocks to use is projected to fall slightly to 18% by the end of the projection period, from 20% forecast for 2013/14.

Improved productivity is expected to be the dominant driver of output growth

Assuming average weather conditions, output is expected to remain almost unchanged in 2014/15 as average yields decline from the highs anticipated for the current season, but area continues to expand to meet growing demand against a backdrop of favourable prices. Beyond 2014/15, output is expected to expand at an average of 1.6% p.a. While some area expansion is forecast, particularly in the major exporters such as the CIS and Brazil, the increase is largely driven by improving productivity. Average yields are expected to grow by 1.1% p.a. beyond 2014/15, compared to 0.6% for area.

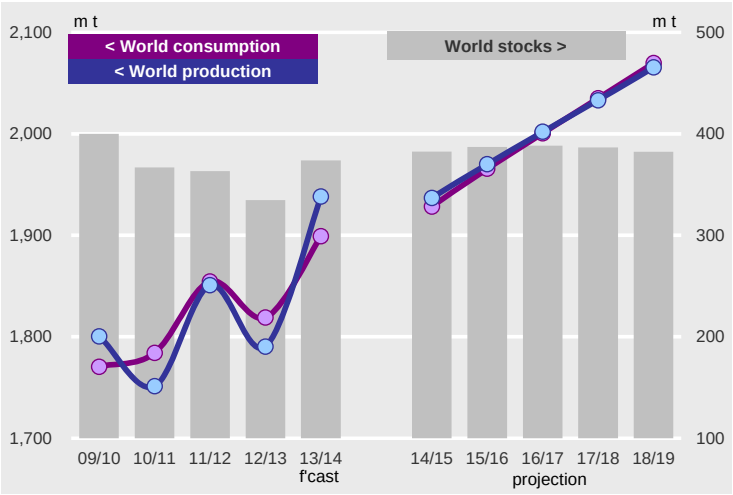
Medium-term supply and demand summary

million tons (m t)

	12/13 est.	13/14 f'cast	14/15 proj.	15/16 proj.	16/17 proj.	17/18 proj.	18/19 proj.	y/y change previous five-year average*	y/y change 14/15	y/y change average 14/15-18/19
TOTAL GRAINS**										
Production	1790	1940	1935	1967	2000	2032	2064	1.5%	-0.3%	1.6%
Consumption	1819	1901	1929	1964	1999	2033	2068	1.9%	1.5%	1.8%
Trade (Jul/Jun)	266	274	272	281	293	302	311	1.9%	-0.5%	3.4%
Stocks	335	374	380	383	384	383	380	..	..	..
y/y change	- 28	+ 39	+ 6	+ 3	+ 1	- 1	- 3	..	..	..
stock-to-use	18%	20%	20%	20%	19%	19%	18%	..	..	..
RICE										
Production	469	474	480	484	488	492	495	1.1%	1.2%	0.8%
Consumption	468	472	479	484	489	494	498	1.6%	1.4%	1.0%
Trade (Jan/Dec)	37	38	38	39	40	41	42	5.4%	1.8%	2.0%
Stocks	108	109	110	110	109	107	104	..	..	..
y/y change	+ 1	+ 1	+ 0	+ 0	- 1	- 2	- 3	..	..	..
stock-to-use	23%	23%	23%	23%	22%	22%	21%	..	..	..
OILSEEDS***										
Production	334	350	357	367	374	381	387	5.4%	1.8%	2.1%
Consumption	331	346	353	364	372	380	387	4.9%	2.2%	2.3%
Trade (Oct/Sep)	110	120	124	127	132	135	139	6.2%	3.3%	2.8%
Stocks	31	35	39	42	44	46	46	..	..	..
y/y change	+ 3	+ 4	+ 4	+ 3	+ 2	+ 1	+ 0	..	..	..
stock-to-use	9%	10%	11%	12%	12%	12%	12%	..	..	..

Notes:*2008/09 – 2013/14, ** Wheat and coarse grains, ***Soyabeans and rapeseed/canola

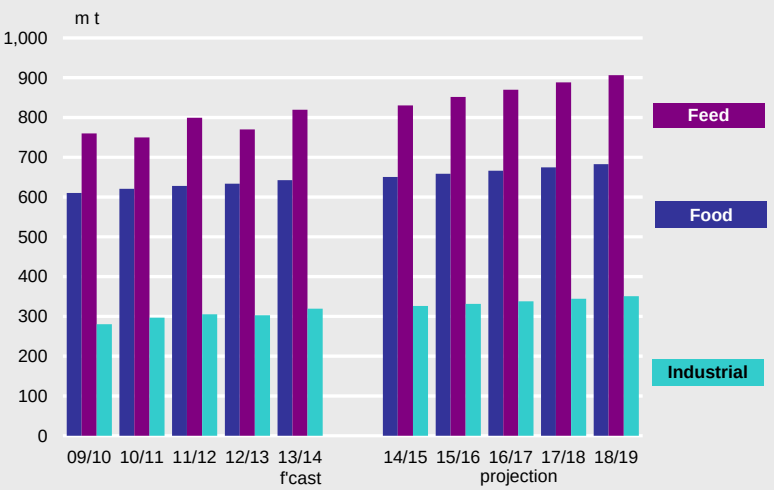
Total grains: World supply and demand



Feed demand is likely to outpace food and industrial use

More than half the 124m t anticipated increase in output over the five years is maize (67m), to a large extent reflecting the projected relative strength of feed demand over other end uses. Consumption of grains for feed is expected to rise by 2.2% p.a. in the medium term, compared to 1.9% for industrial use and 1.2% for direct use for food.

Total grains: Projected world use



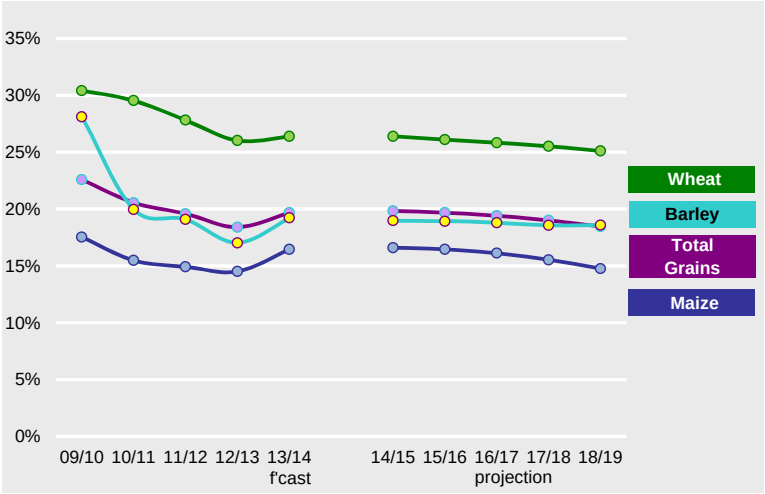
Production gains are likely to be more than matched by demand growth in the medium term

Production gains are expected to be more than matched by demand increases in the medium term. Total stocks are seen rising marginally through to 2016/17 before falling back slightly over the subsequent two years. While the absolute level of end-season stocks in 2018/19 (aggregate of respective local marketing years) is forecast 6m t higher than at the end of 2013/14, the stock-to-use ratio is expected to dip to 18%, from 20% anticipated for the current year. Lower ratios are seen for wheat, maize and barley.

Grains trade is expected to rise strongly, led by maize

After stabilising in 2014/15, global grains trade is seen rising strongly, by 3.4% p.a., in the medium term, as increased demand is met by production growth in the major exporters. Shipments of coarse grains are expected to rise particularly strongly, at 4.9% p.a., led by a projected 5.6% p.a. increase for maize, largely driven by anticipated heavier buying by China.

Total grains: Stock-to-use ratios



Rice

Rice output growth is expected to decelerate over the outlook period, largely due to a contraction in output in China, as a result of weakening demand. Nevertheless, overall production is expected to rise with increases elsewhere, particularly in other parts of Asia. Given the shift away from traditional staples towards more protein-based diets as incomes rise, consumption growth is projected at a modest 1.0% p.a. in the medium term, compared to 2.0% for maize.

World rice stock levels are projected to fall, led by the major exporters, but supplies will remain fairly comfortable

Global reserves have been boosted by government intervention over recent years, particularly in Thailand and India. The projections assume some depletion of stocks in those countries, with global end-season stocks beginning to decline beyond 2015/16. Overall, world stocks are expected to remain comfortable, but the stock-to-use ratio is forecast to decline slightly, to 21% from 23% anticipated for the end of 2013/14. Trade is expected to expand further, to around 42m t by 2019, led by increased deliveries to Far East Asia and sub-Saharan Africa.

Oilseeds

Demand for oilseeds is projected as stronger than grains or rice

Soyabean and rapeseed/canola production growth is expected to outpace grains and rice, against a background of strong demand from the crushing industry. Combined output is expected to rise by 2.1% p.a. in the medium term, to reach 387m t by 2018/19. China's soyabean demand growth is expected to be particularly strong, rising by 3.5% p.a., or 15m t, over the forecast period. Rapeseed demand growth is put at 2.5% p.a. or 2.3m t.

Oilseed stocks are expected to recover through the medium term. However, the market is expected to remain relatively tight, with the stock-to-use ratio is seen rising only slightly, to 12%, from 10% anticipated for the end of 2013/14.

Background assumptions

Weather conditions present both upside and downside risks to the outlook

This outlook assumes average growing conditions. Consequently, there are both upside and downside risks should weather conditions be particularly favourable or adverse in a particular growing season. Prevailing government policies, and any approved amendments are assumed to remain in place for the projection period.

IMF forecasts from the October 2013 World Economic Outlook are taken as the baseline for the broad macroeconomic background. These indicate better prospects for 2014, with GDP growth forecast at 3.6%, up from 2.9% anticipated in 2013, with advanced economies leading the expansion. In the medium term, growth is forecast to edge slowly higher to around 4.1% by 2018. The risks remain to the downside; issues include China's slowing economy, problems with the financial system in the euro area, high public debt in major advanced economies and the prospect of a turning point in US monetary policy.

Grains and oilseeds prices are expected to be underpinned by structural demand growth and high energy prices

Despite this subdued and uncertain macroeconomic backdrop, grains and oilseeds prices are assumed to remain largely favourable for agricultural investment, underpinned by structural growth in demand for animal feed in particular, together with high energy prices.

Strong growth in demand for feed use, along with pressure in the industrial sector to minimise costs given the difficult economic environment, will likely lead to greater substitution between grains where possible. This is expected to result in greater price convergence, most notably between feed wheat, maize and barley, with relative pricing becoming even more influential in planting decisions.

Prices for oilseeds are expected to be supported by further increases in demand for edible oils, particularly in Asia.

Wheat

Summary

While global output is forecast to edge higher over the five years to 2018/19, gains will continue to be contained by competition for land from other crops and by only slow growth in average yields. The projected rise in output broadly keeps pace with a steady expansion in use. Higher demand will mostly come from increasing consumption for human food, mainly tied to growing populations in developing countries in Asia and Africa. Feed use is projected to increase too, but use for industrial purposes is expected to remain comparatively small.

With supply and demand broadly matched, world wheat stocks are forecast to show little change over the projection period

With supply and demand expected to maintain a broad equilibrium in the five years to 2018/19, world stocks are forecast to show little overall change. A modest net increase in the eight major exporters is partly offset by assumed declines elsewhere, including in India. The ratio of world stocks to use is projected to tighten slightly.

Production

Global output is likely to edge higher, but remain constrained by completion for land and slow yield growth

Generally favourable autumn planting conditions and a weak outlook for the global maize market helped boost sowings for 2014/15 crops in the northern hemisphere, particularly in the US and EU. Overall, the global wheat area is forecast up 1.2% y/y, including a 7% recovery in the US, following an above-average rate of abandonment the previous year. Tight supplies and high local prices are forecast to lift planted area in Argentina, but harvested area in Canada may recede from the high level of the preceding year.

Only a slight gain in the global area is projected for the rest of the projection period, averaging 0.5% p.a., restricted by competition for available land from other crops, especially maize and oilseeds. Any increase in wheat sowing will likely be concentrated in the Black Sea region, encouraged by good export prospects.

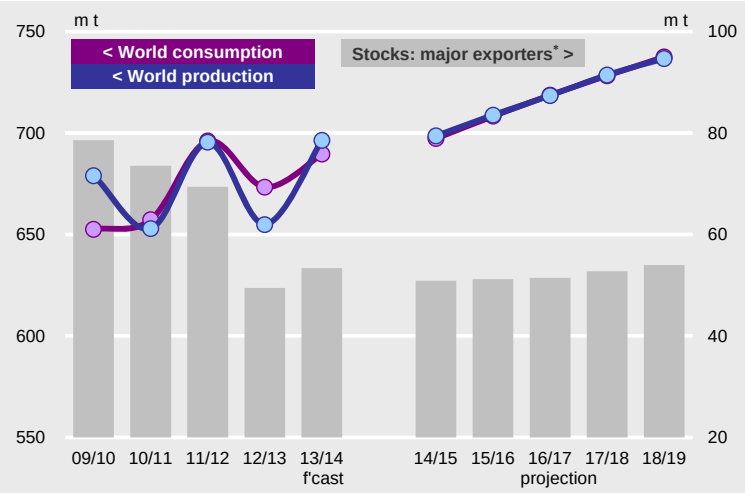
Wheat: Medium-term supply and demand summary

	12/13 est.	13/14 f'cast	14/15 proj.	15/16 proj.	16/17 proj.	17/18 proj.	18/19 proj.	y/y change previous five year average*	y/y change 14/15	y/y change average 14/15-18/19
Yield (t/ha)	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	0.5%	-0.8%	0.8%
Area (m ha)	215	221	223	225	226	227	228	-0.2%	1.2%	0.5%
Production (m t)	**655**	**696**	**699**	**709**	**718**	**729**	**737**	0.3%	0.3%	1.3%
Consumption (m t)	**673**	**690**	**697**	**708**	**719**	**728**	**738**	1.3%	1.1%	1.4%
of which:										
food	*466*	*471*	*476*	*481*	*486*	*491*	*497*	*1.1%*	*1.1%*	*1.1%*
feed	*131*	*134*	*135*	*140*	*144*	*147*	*150*	*3.1%*	*0.5%*	*2.7%*
industrial	*18*	*19*	*20*	*20*	*20*	*21*	*21*	*1.4%*	*2.7%*	*1.4%*
of which ethanol	*7*	*8*	*8*	*8*	*8*	*8*	*9*	*4.9%*	*2.5%*	*1.8%*
Trade (Jul/Jun, m t)	**141**	**142**	**138**	**139**	**143**	**145**	**148**	0.7%	-2.9%	1.9%
Stocks (m t)	**175**	**182**	**183**	**184**	**184**	**184**	**183**	..	..	..
y/y change	- 18	+ 7	+ 1	+ 1	- 0	+ 0	- 1	..	..	..
*major exporters***	*49*	*53*	*51*	*51*	*51*	*53*	*54*	..	..	..

Notes:*2008/09 – 2013/14, ** Argentina, Australia, Canada, EU, Kazakhstan, Russia, Ukraine, US

Following a particularly strong recovery in 2013/14, which was aided by beneficial weather, average global yields are expected to drop back slightly in 2014/15 before growing slowly up to 2018/19. World production is forecast to reach 737m t in 2018/19, up 6% from 2013/14.

Wheat: World supply and demand



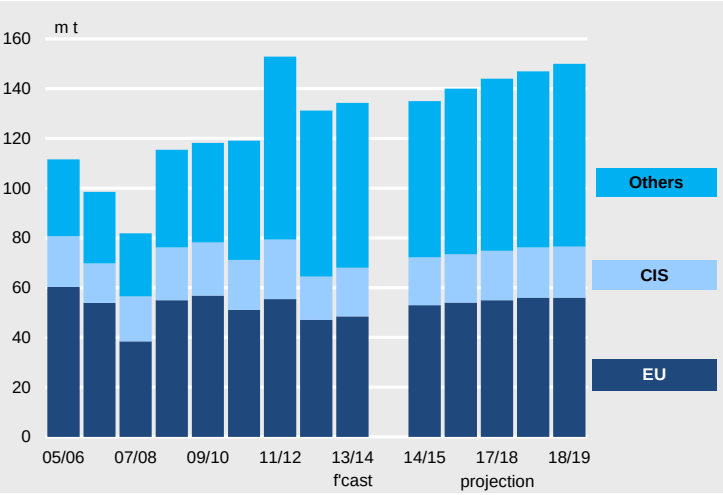
Note: * Argentina, Australia, Canada, EU, Kazakhstan, Russia, Ukraine, US

Consumption

Food use will dominate gains in wheat demand, led by developing countries

Gains in world wheat use in the period to 2018/19 will be led by continued growth in direct use for human food. This is expected to expand at close to the long-term trend of around 1% p.a., chiefly in developing countries in Asia and Africa. The main drivers will be population growth and higher per capita demand as the popularity of wheat-based foods increases in place of traditional rice and maize staples.

Wheat: World feed use



Having been broadly static for many years, global demand for feed wheat has been much stronger since around 2008/09, bolstered by tightening world feed grain supplies, especially maize. Levels of feed wheat use will continue to depend on the relative prices of other grains in a given year. However, the broadly upward trend in feed wheat use is expected to be sustained, including more outside of the traditional main consuming regions of the EU and CIS.

Industrial use of wheat is projected to edge higher, but it is expected to stay a small proportion (about 3%) of total consumption. In the EU, the share of biofuels in the transportation sector is scheduled to reach 10% by 2020 although there were recent proposals to limit the rise to 6%, which is close to current levels.

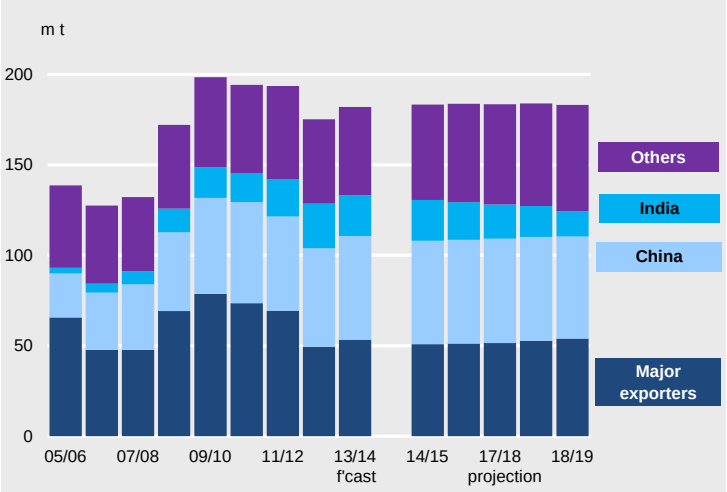
Stocks

The world stock-to-use ratio is expected to tighten slightly, to around 25%

Given the projected growth rates for production and consumption, global stocks are forecast to increase only modestly over the next five years. The world stock-to-use ratio is set to tighten marginally, to around 25%, slightly lower than the average of 28% in the preceding five years.

Compared with the 2012/13 and 2013/14 seasons, a modest increase in aggregate inventories in the major exporters is forecast. However, they continue to be somewhat lower than the five-year average, as stocks in the EU, the US and Russia are expected to remain below previously higher levels.

Wheat: World stocks



Elsewhere, end-season stocks are assumed to remain comfortable in relation to pipeline requirements, including in the main importers. However, after having increased sharply in recent years, inventories in India are expected to shrink. Continued growth in demand and the expansion of the Public Distribution System under the recently introduced Food Security Bill are forecast to reduce centrally-held stocks. However, they are expected to remain above the government's minimum requirement.

Trade

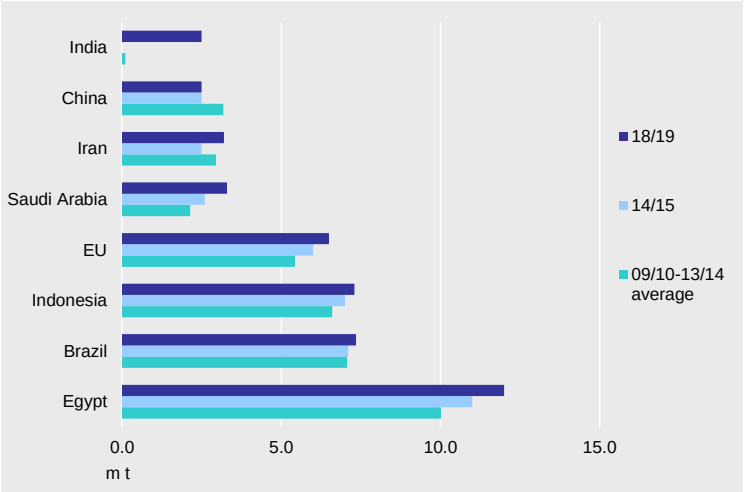
Trade is likely to decline in 2014/15, but rise steadily thereafter, led by demand from Asia and Africa

A modest fall in trade is projected for 2014/15, mainly due to a return to more normal levels of imports by China, as its purchases were boosted by a poor quality local harvest in 2013/14. Thereafter, world wheat trade is expected to increase by around 1.9% annually. Higher demand will mainly come from developing countries in Asia and Africa, where rising per capita food use and relatively fast population growth will boost import needs. Imports for feed manufacture are likely to rise, with volumes dependent on relative pricing to other grains.

Although imports by Egypt are projected to continue to rise, gains are expected to be capped by efforts to boost domestic productivity. While China is expected to import regular amounts for blending with local output, purchases are projected to be much smaller than the unusually high level seen in 2013/14. Recently

burdensome stocks in India could be lowered at the assumed rates of production and consumption growth, potentially leading to more frequent imports.

Wheat: Selected importers (Jul/Jun)



Maize (corn)

Summary

World stock levels are projected to be little changed, but the stock-to-use ratio will tighten

The world maize market looks set to be well supplied over the next five years, with net output gains more or less matching rises in consumption. Larger outturns should initially allow for some limited stock building. However, with more robust demand growth forecast in later years, inventories will subsequently tighten. Projected absolute stock levels in 2018/19 may therefore show little overall change compared to the current year, but the ratio of stocks to use will be lower.

With overall area expected to increase at a comparatively slower pace, gains in output are seen as mainly driven by productivity improvements. Consumption growth will be chiefly tied to rises in livestock feed demand, especially in developing economies, with industrial and food uses projected to increase more slowly than the previous average pace. A growing portion of China's rising domestic needs are likely to be filled through imports. While purchases are unlikely to exceed more than 10% of annual consumption, strong demand and limited potential for growth in area could eventually lift imports to 24.0m t.

Production

World seeded area will remain high, but scope for further growth in China appears limited

Strong underlying global demand is expected to maintain comparatively high levels of maize plantings in the years ahead. Mainly owing to constraints on arable land availability in China, area expansion over the forecast period is expected to be much slower compared to the previous five years. By 2018/19, total area is projected to reach 177m ha, up from 175m in 2013/14.

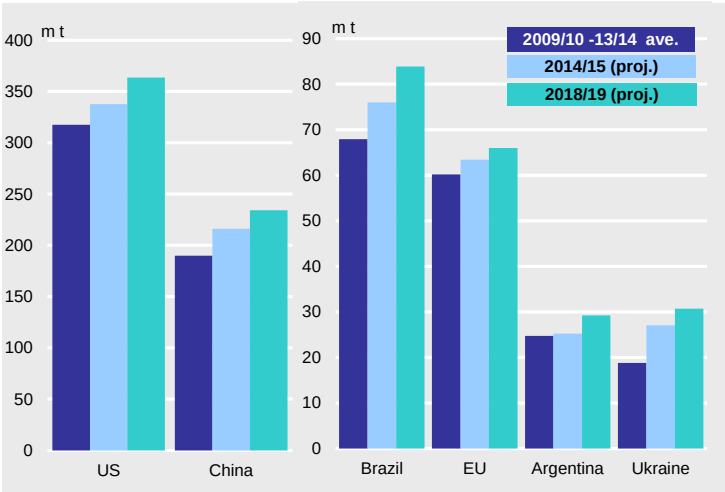
Despite problematic spring weather, US plantings were sustained at a relatively high level in 2013/14. With a record crop expected to result in a build-up in stocks, current prices suggest more favourable returns for soyabeans and wheat in 2014/15. While farmers may therefore elect to plant less maize next year, some renewed area growth is expected thereafter, with potentially buoyant export demand and rising domestic use supporting producer returns. US seedings are therefore set to remain at higher than average levels in the medium term.

Maize: Medium term supply and demand summary

	12/13 est.	**13/14** f'cast	**14/15** proj.	**15/16** proj.	**16/17** proj.	**17/18** proj.	**18/19** proj.	y/y change previous five-year average*	14/15	average 14/15-18/19
Yield (t/ha)	4.9	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.7	1.3%	0.3%	1.4%
Area (m ha)	177	175	174	175	176	176	177	2.2%	-0.7%	0.4%
Production (m t)	**863**	**948**	**944**	**962**	**980**	**997**	**1,016**	2.9%	-0.4%	1.8%
Consumption (m t)	**868**	**922**	**940**	**960**	**980**	**1,000**	**1,020**	3.2%	1.9%	2.0%
of which:										
food	*100*	*101*	*102*	*104*	*106*	*108*	*109*	*2.3%*	*1.7%*	*1.7%*
feed	*486*	*525*	*535*	*547*	*560*	*572*	*585*	*2.1%*	*1.8%*	*2.3%*
industrial	*247*	*261*	*266*	*271*	*276*	*281*	*287*	*6.2%*	*2.1%*	*1.9%*
of which ethanol	*144*	*151*	*152*	*154*	*155*	*157*	*158*	*5.7%*	*1.1%*	*0.9%*
Trade (Jul/Jun, m t)	**96**	**102**	**105**	**111**	**118**	**125**	**130**	4.0%	3.2%	5.6%
Stocks (m t)	**126**	**152**	**156**	**158**	**158**	**155**	**151**	..	..	..
y/y change	- 5	+ 26	+ 4	+ 2	+ 0	- 3	- 5	..	..	..
*major exporters***	*35*	*64*	*68*	*69*	*67*	*64*	*60*	..	..	..

Notes: *2008/09-2013/14, **Argentina, Brazil, Ukraine, US

Maize: Output of major producers



Plantings in Brazil are projected to increase, but growth will mainly be in second crop (safrinha) varieties

Brazil is now an important world supplier, with increased production of second crop maize swelling the country's exportable surplus in recent years. Faced with extremely stiff competition from soyabeans in southern states, area planted to full-season maize may continue its gradual downtrend over the medium term. However, plantings of second crop maize, seeded directly after early maturing varieties of soyabeans are harvested, should increase further. Brazil has abundant land resources and there is potential for rowcrop planting to increase even more than projected, if, for example, high prices spur additional conversion of pasture or lead to further expansion into the country's vast savannah.

While plantings in Argentina are forecast to remain relatively high, growth is likely to be constrained by farmer preference for soyabeans. Helped by new seed technology, more planting is expected in northern regions, outside of traditional growing areas.

Yields in China are expected to show solid medium term growth

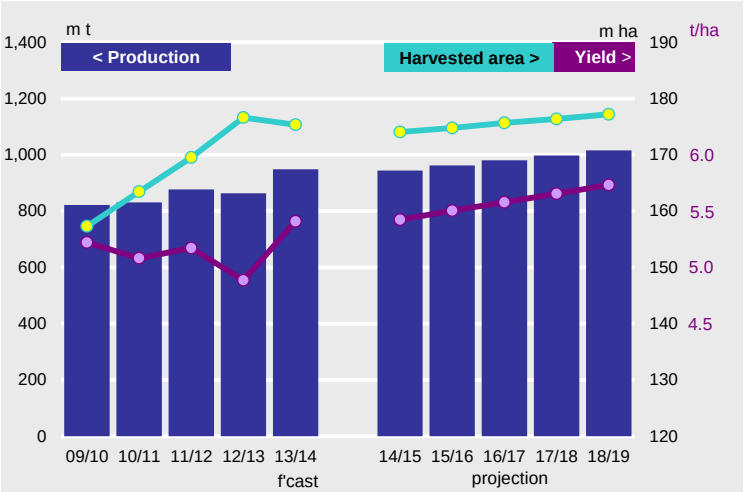
Plantings in China have expanded quickly in recent years, with 2013/14 area up by almost 50% compared to a decade ago. Buoyed by strong underlying demand and supportive government policies, high market prices have encouraged additional planting, sometimes at the expense of soyabeans, with farmers also using new short season, early-maturing seed varieties to expand into northern areas. Given nearly all of China's arable land is already in use, there appears only little scope for further expansion, and medium-term growth in output will instead be mostly driven by productivity improvements.

Due to good profitability and strong demand from export channels, Ukraine's farmers have become enthusiastic maize growers, with recent seedings more than twice the levels of a decade earlier. Relatively high levels of plantings are expected to continue over the medium term which, when combined with anticipated advances in yields, should result in large exportable surpluses.

Annual world production seen rising above 1billion tons within the next five years

Helped by improvements in seed technology, better farming practices, mechanisation and more intensive use of inputs, world yields have increased by an average 1.3% p.a. over the past five years. With scope for many countries to further boost productivity in the years ahead, yields are projected to rise by an average 1.4% p.a. over the medium term. Combined with the expected rise in plantings, world output is forecast to increase to 1,016m t by 2018/19, compared to 948m in the current marketing year.

Maize: World area, yields and production

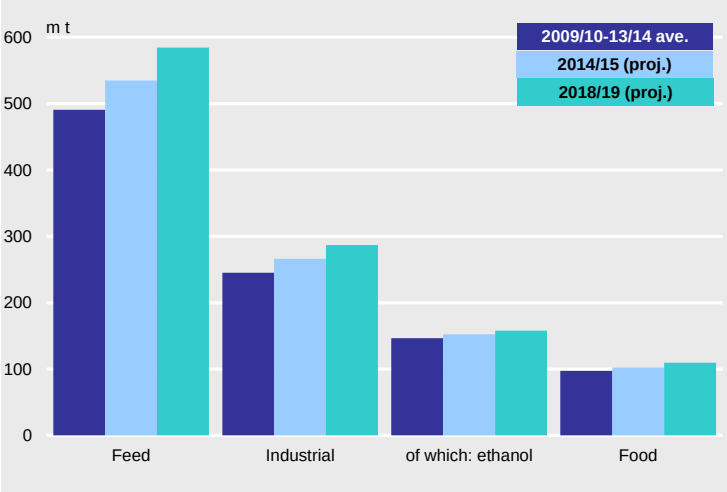


Consumption

Overall consumption is projected to rise by 11% by 2018/19

Maize will remain by far the leading grain for feed and industrial consumption over the next five years. By the end of the projection period, consumption is seen at 1,020m t, compared to 922m in 2013/14. Amid rising meat demand, maize used for livestock feed, typically accounting for around 57% of total consumption, will return as the main driver of growth. Industrial use will likely continue to expand, albeit at a slower pace than before, with demand growth from the ethanol sector expected to fall back below 1% p.a. by the end of the five-year period. Due to changing tastes and incorporation of more meat in diets, food consumption is also projected to increase at a slightly slower pace than seen recently.

Maize: World consumption



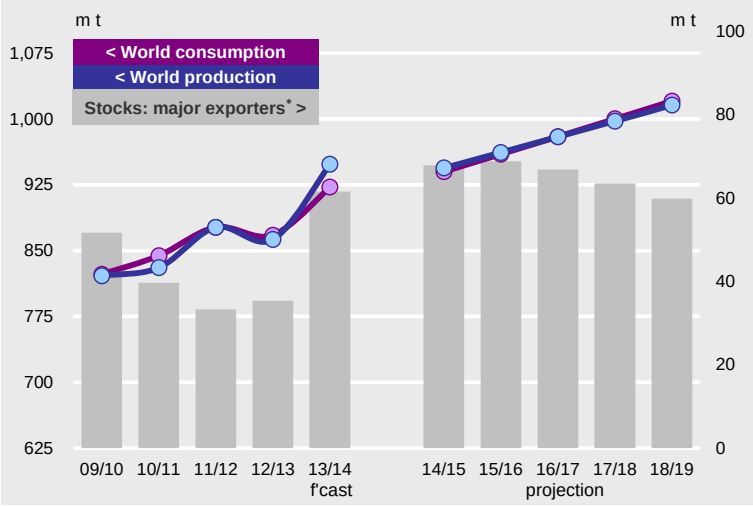
Feed use is forecast to rise to consecutive records, with above-average growth expected over the next five years

Owing to income growth, rising populations, urbanisation and shifting dietary preferences, global consumption of animal proteins, including meat, milk and eggs, is expected to continue to rise over the medium term. Most growth in meat consumption is forecast in developing countries, with the strongest gains for poultry meat. Maize is the main energy ingredient for most livestock and poultry feeds, with its high carbohydrate and fat content contributing to rapid animal weight gain. Relative pricing of maize versus other ingredients, including low and medium grade wheats, will influence demand from year to year, but feeding is expected to increase to new highs. Following a 1.8% rise in 2014/15, feed maize demand is projected to expand by an average 2.3% p.a. thereafter.

Growth in feed demand in China may be slower compared to recent years

China will remain the largest consumer of feed maize. While meat consumption is projected to maintain its upward trend, overall growth may be slower compared to some recent years, when rising disposable incomes fuelled a rapid increase in demand. US feed/residual consumption is forecast to increase, driven by anticipated gains in meat production and exports, as well as slower growth in the manufacture of distillers dried grains (DDG). Among other countries, there is good potential for relatively strong growth in Brazil, Russia, Indonesia, Vietnam and Egypt.

Maize: World supply and demand

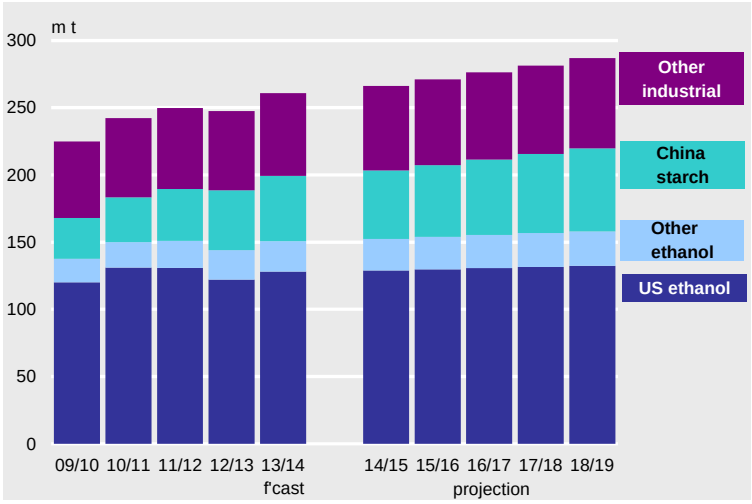


*Argentina, Brazil, Ukraine, United States

Industrial demand will also increase, albeit at a slower pace than before

Maize used for industrial processing, including for the manufacture of ethanol, starches and sweeteners, accounted for 28% of average consumption in the past five years, up from 20% previously. The well-documented surge in production of US maize-based biofuels was behind much of the rise, but there has also been strong growth in starch output in China. Owing to US ethanol consumption constraints, medium-term growth in industrial demand will be considerably slower than in recent years, with the strongest gains instead expected in the starch sector.

Maize: Industrial consumption



E10 blend wall constraints will limit further expansion of the US ethanol industry

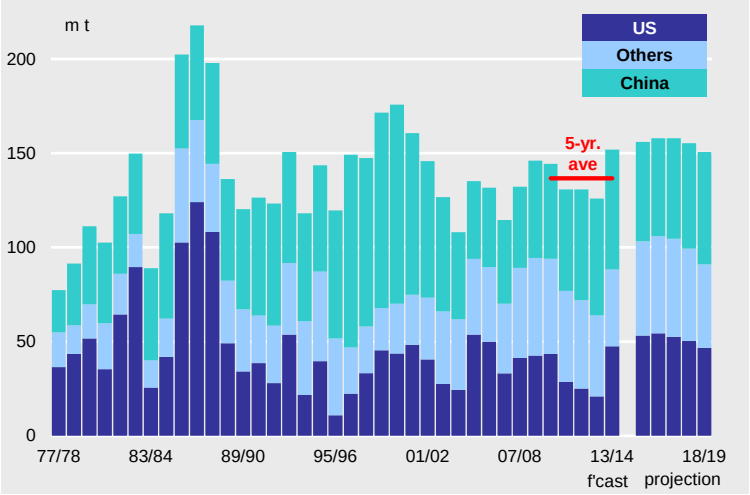
After a decade or so of extraordinary growth, the US maize fuel ethanol sector is projected to expand by an average of 0.9% p.a. in the five years to 2018/19. With low-level E10 (10% ethanol) blends already accounting for nearly all domestic fuel sales, and with fuel consumption on a downward trend due to better vehicle efficiency and high oil prices, the blend wall is expected to restrict further industry expansion. Unless there is significantly stronger than projected adoption of E15/E85 blends, much larger ethanol exports, or a rebound in transportation fuel demand, maize consumption by the US fuel ethanol sector is unlikely to rise much beyond levels seen in recent years.

Stocks

The global stock-to-use ratio may remain near historical lows

Based on underlying forecasts for production and consumption, world maize stocks are projected to be at above the recent five-year average over the outlook period. However, the stock-to-use ratio is projected to remain close to historical lows and, by the end of the outlook period, is expected to match the 2012/13 nadir of 15%. After a strong recovery in 2013/14, inventories are expected to increase further in the next two years, before tightening again as growth in demand begins to outpace the increase in production. By the end of 2018/19 world stocks (aggregate of respective local marketing years) are projected at 151m t, down fractionally compared to the 2013/14 forecast level.

Maize: World stocks



Exporter stocks are forecast to gradually decline, but should remain well above recent lows

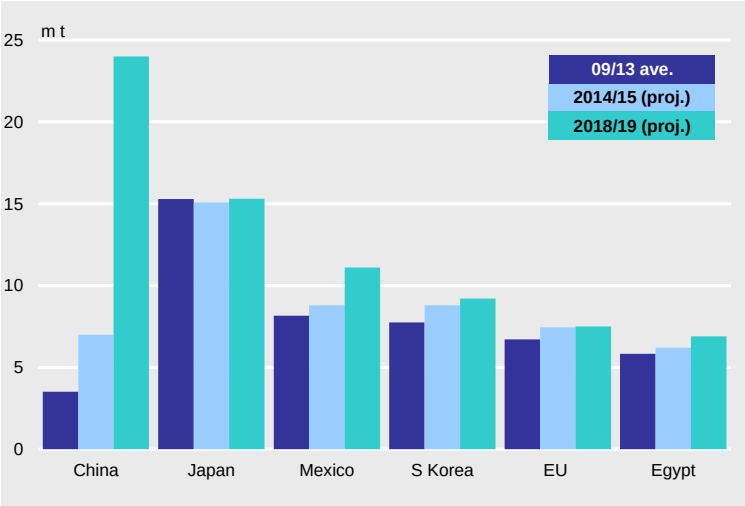
Carryovers in the four major exporters (Argentina, Brazil, Ukraine, US) are forecast at 60m t by the end of the projection period, down by 4.0m compared to the current season. US stocks are expected to increase, before falling back on strengthening demand for exports. Brazil is forecast to maintain annual stocks above 10m t across the five-year period, while combined average inventories in Argentina and Ukraine will likely remain small, at around 3.0m t.

Trade

World trade is projected to increase by 28% by 2018/19

Amid robust underlying demand and relatively large exportable supplies, 2014/15 (Jul/Jun) world maize trade is forecast to increase by 3.2% y/y, to a new record. A stronger upswing is projected thereafter, with anticipated heavier buying by China expected to lift trade to 130m t by the end of the outlook period, equivalent to average annual growth of 5.6%. Imports are forecast to rise in a number of countries in Asia, Latin America and Africa, most notably Mexico, Egypt, Indonesia and Vietnam.

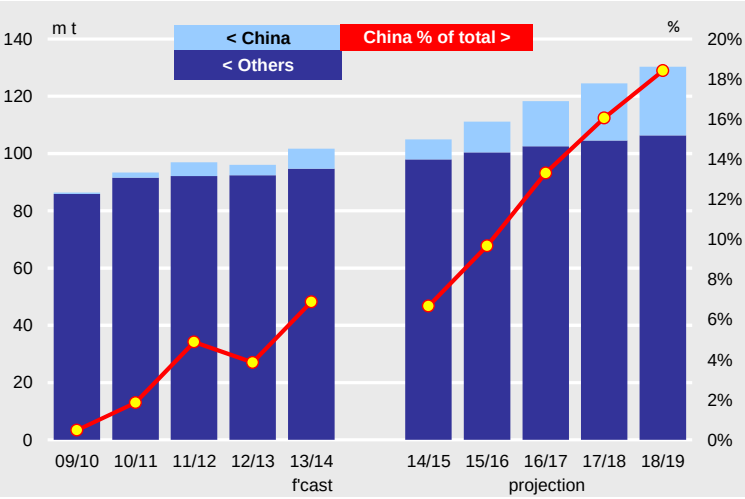
Maize: Main importers (Jul/Jun)



China should soon overtake Japan as the world's largest importer

Due to high domestic prices, imports into China have become increasingly competitive in recent seasons, with both private buyers and state-owned enterprises moving to secure additional supplies. In the medium term, projected growth in demand is likely to outpace increasing production, necessitating even larger imports. China is expected to overtake Japan as the world's leading importer of maize, with Jul/Jun shipments forecast to rise from around 7.0m t in 2013/14, to 24.0m by 2018/19, equivalent to 9% of domestic use. Supplies are likely to be sourced from a variety of countries, depending on price and availabilities. While US exporters have been dominant in recent years, maize imports from Argentina, Ukraine and Brazil have also recently received regulatory approval.

Maize: World trade (Jul/Jun)



Barley

Ample supplies are projected, with modest y/y increases in stocks, although they will remain below previous highs

Summary

Whilst the outlook for supply and demand for barley is projected to be finely balanced, supplies are expected to be ample. In the medium term, gains in production are projected to outpace consumption, leading to modest annual increases in stocks, although they will remain well below the highs seen at the turn of the decade. Output growth is likely to be led by the EU, the world's largest producer. Given the firm demand outlook, prices are expected to remain elevated, albeit capped by rising production.

Rising feedgrain needs and expanding beer consumption should drive demand

Key demand drivers include rising feedgrain needs, as a result of growing demand for animal products, and expanding beer consumption. Greater availability of feed barley in the major producers, which are also the major consumers, is expected to support feed use. World trade is projected to rise, led by increasing demand for feed barley in Near East Asia, and for malting barley in Pacific Asia and South America.

Production

With prices projected at elevated levels, reflecting underlying demand for coarse grains, farmers are expected to modestly increase the area planted with barley, although gains will likely be capped by competition with other grains and oilseeds. A significant expansion is expected in 2014/15 owing to a combination of lower abandonment in China, reduced wheat area in Canada, and a recovery in plantings in the Ukraine and the EU, and growth of 0.9% p.a. is envisaged thereafter.

Elevated price levels should encourage plantings

In the EU, the largest producer, the harvested area is projected to edge higher but remain near the recent five-year average. In Argentina, relatively high profitability and solid export demand are expected to encourage plantings, particularly given its proximity to expanding malt and malting barley markets. The area sown to barley is projected to expand to 1.5m ha, from the current 1.3m. In Australia, plantings are seen averaging 3.9m ha, although drought conditions are a key risk. Canada's area is seen rising from 2.6m ha to 2.9m, supported by growing demand from Far East Asia and South America for malting barley.

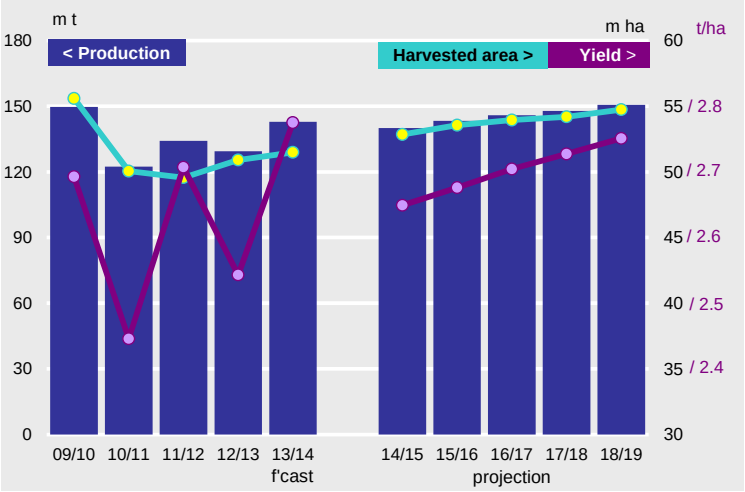
Barley: Supply and demand summary

	12/13 est.	13/14 f'cast	14/15 proj.	15/16 proj.	16/17 proj.	17/18 proj.	18/19 proj.	y/y change previous five-year average*	14/15	average 14/15-18/19
Yield (t/ha)	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	-0.1%	-4.5%	0.9%
Area (m ha)	51	51	53	54	54	54	55	-1.4%	2.6%	0.9%
Production (m t)	**129**	**143**	**140**	**143**	**146**	**148**	**151**	-1.6%	-2.0%	1.8%
Consumption (m t)	**133**	**139**	**140**	**143**	**145**	**148**	**150**	-0.5%	1.0%	1.7%
of which:										
food	*7*	*7*	*7*	*7*	*7*	*7*	*7*	*-0.5%*	*1.2%*	*0.2%*
feed	*87*	*92*	*92*	*94*	*96*	*98*	*100*	*-1.0%*	*0.1%*	*1.9%*
industrial	*29*	*30*	*30*	*31*	*32*	*32*	*33*	*1.8%*	*1.2%*	*1.9%*
Trade (Jul/Jun, m t)	19	19	20	20	21	21	22	-0.5%	3.3%	2.8%
Stocks (m t)	**23**	**27**	**27**	**27**	**28**	**28**	**28**	..	..	..
y/y change	- 3.3	+ 4.1	- 0.1	+ 0.4	+ 0.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.5	..	..	..
major exporters**	*11*	*14*	*14*	*15*	*15*	*15*	*16*	..	..	..

Notes: * 2008/09-2013/14, ** Argentina, Australia, Canada, EU, Kazakhstan, Russia, Ukraine, US

The global average yield is expected to fall in 2014/15 after being unusually high the previous year because of favourable conditions for barley in Canada, the EU, Argentina and Australia. Assuming a gradual improvement in productivity thereafter, roughly in line with the recent trend, global production is projected to increase to 150.6m t by 2018/19, compared to 142.9m in the current year.

Barley: World area, yield and production



Consumption

Consumption of barley over the medium term is expected to be shaped by plentiful availabilities for feed use in Russia and the EU, the two major consumers, growing demand for coarse feedgrains, and greater demand from the malting industry as beer consumption rises alongside incomes in some regions.

Strong livestock product demand is likely to underpin feed use

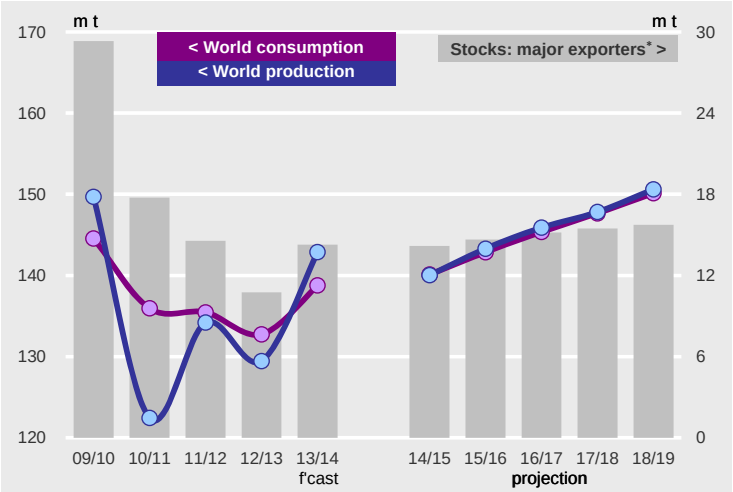
Global feed use is seen rising by 1.9% p.a. over the medium term, reaching 100m t by 2018/19. In the EU, feed use of barley has been around 40m t annually over the last decade and is forecast to rise modestly, with potential gains capped by strong supplies of alternative feed grains, such as feed wheat. A similar trend is forecast for Russia.

Meanwhile, in Near East Asia, particularly the Gulf States including Saudi Arabia, the largest barley importer, population growth is expected to bolster demand for livestock products, raising demand for barley. This has been evident over the last five years, with feed consumption of barley in Near East Asia growing by 2% p.a. However, the strongest growth in percentage terms has been in Iran, Turkey and smaller consumers such as Jordan and the United Arab Emirates. Barley has traditionally been a preferred feedgrain over maize, as it's seen as easier to store.

Growth in brewing demand in developing counties is expected to lift industrial use

World industrial use of barley is seen rising by 1.9 % p.a. over the medium term, to 33m t by 2018/19. Demand for malt from the brewing industry dominates processing consumption, and has shown strong growth in developing economies in Pacific Asia, South America and sub-Saharan Africa. Whilst some growth in use of barley for biofuels is projected, gains are expected to be small, with present consumption levels believed to be under 1.0m t.

Barley: World supply and demand



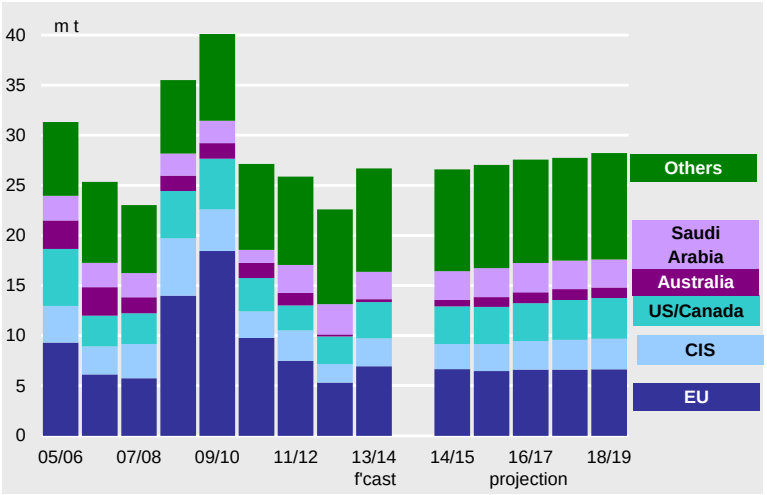
*Argentina, Australia, Canada, EU, Kazakhstan, Russia, Ukraine, US

Stocks are expected to climb moderately in major exporters

Stocks

In the medium term, gains in output are projected to outpace consumption, leading to modest annual increases in stocks. However this is expected to occur predominantly in the major exporters, with little incentive for importing nations to stockpile with prices capped by ample supplies. The stock-to-use ratio is expected to fall slightly, from 19.0% in 2014/15 (aggregate of respective local marketing years), to 18.8% in 2018/19. Inventories are set to remain well below the peak reached in 2009/10, when extremely high yields and output, combined with EU intervention arrangements, swelled reserves.

Barley: World stocks



In the major exporters, carryover stocks are projected to rise with consecutive years of favourable production. However, with growing exports, inventory growth is expected to be modest, at just 1.5m t between 2013/14 and 2018/19. In the EU, traditionally the world's largest barley stockholder, inventories are projected to fall by 0.5m t, to 6.6m at the end of the projection period, owing to firm export demand. In Saudi Arabia, carryover stocks are forecast broadly unchanged.

Trade

Rising import needs in the Near East, growing demand from the brewing industry in developing economies, and strong production in major exporting nations, are

expected to shape global trade over the five-year period. Barley is expected to remain competitive compared to other grains as ample global availabilities cap prices. Total trade in feeding and malting barley (excluding malt) is projected to rise by around 3% per year, reaching 22.0m t in 2018/19 (Jul/Jun).

Barley trade is likely to be boosted by demand for livestock products and beer

Global demand for livestock products is expected to boost trade in feed barley, particularly in the Near East. Saudi Arabia will remain the primary buyer, still accounting for around 39% of total world barley trade in 2018/19.

Demand for beer in emerging economies in Pacific Asia and South America is projected to lift demand for malting barley imports over the five-year period, dominated by China in Pacific Asia, and Brazil in South America, where processing use has averaged growth of 3% p.a. over the last five years. The upward trend observed in sub-Saharan Africa is also projected to continue, having grown at 10% p.a. over the last five years. However, imports of barley grain for processing are likely to remain relatively small in absolute volume terms, at around 2.0m t by 2018/19, as much of this demand is served by malt imports from the EU.

Argentina is set to remain a major exporter

Global export patterns are projected to be similar to the past five years, with Argentina retaining its recently acquired position as a key origin. Shipments from the EU are seen increasing by around 1% p.a. from 2014/15, to 3.6m t (excluding malt) in 2018/19, supported by growing global demand and high domestic availability, but constrained by competition from other exporters. In contrast, Argentina and Australia's barley exports are more responsive to changes in output given limited domestic consumption. Sales by Argentina and Australia are each projected to rise by 2% p.a., to 3.7m t and 4.4m, respectively, in 2018/19, reflecting steadily increasing supplies. If realised, Argentina will overtake the EU, excluding malt. Exports from the CIS are forecast to recover after a succession of disappointing crops. However, gains will be capped by external competition with other exporters, and domestic competition for area with other grains such as maize, in contrast to the peak in 2008/09.

Sorghum

Sorghum's capacity to grow in marginal locations should support a gradual rise in area and output

Summary

Sorghum supply and demand are projected to expand modestly over the medium term, with growth in production slightly higher than consumption. While output is expected to be contained by preference for maize in many countries, sorghum's capacity to grow in marginal locations should see total area gradually rise. Stocks are expected to slowly expand, returning to more comfortable levels not seen since 2010/11.

Consumption is anticipated to rise at an annual rate of 1%, underpinned by greater industrial demand, as more sorghum is allocated to ethanol production. Trade is not expected to continue at the high volumes forecast for 2013/14, but should comfortably exceed the previous five-year average, owing to growth in Mexico, and new strength in China's demand. The US and Argentina should remain the dominant exporters, with Argentina gaining an increasing market share.

Production

The global area planted to sorghum is projected to increase at a rate of 0.7% p.a., to 40m ha in 2018/19. The potential to expand sorghum area will continue to be constrained by preference for maize, given its higher productivity and profitability. However, the low water and input requirements for sorghum should see increased planting in marginal locations. Modest area growth is projected for Australia, India and Africa, but plantings are expected to be slightly lower in the US and Argentina.

Yields are projected to increase slightly over the medium term. Although investment in improving sorghum yields is gradually increasing, it is dwarfed by maize and soyabeans. After declining in 2014/15 from the previous year's strong result, which was supported by a sharp increase in US production, output is expected to increase by an average of 1.4% p.a. to reach 64m t in 2018/19.

Sorghum: Supply and demand summary

	12/13 est.	13/14 f'cast	14/15 proj.	15/16 proj.	16/17 proj.	17/18 proj.	18/19 proj.	y/y change previous five-year average*	14/15	average 14/15-18/19
Yield (t/ha)	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	-0.5%	-1.6%	0.7%
Area (m ha)	38	39	39	39	40	40	40	-0.5%	-0.4%	0.7%
Production (m t)	**56**	**61**	**60**	**61**	**62**	**63**	**64**	-0.8%	-1.9%	1.4%
Consumption (m t)	**57**	**61**	**60**	**61**	**61**	**62**	**62**	-1.4%	-1.1%	1.0%
of which:										
food	*27*	*27*	*28*	*28*	*28*	*29*	*29*	*-1.5%*	*1.3%*	*0.9%*
feed	*24*	*26*	*25*	*25*	*25*	*25*	*25*	*-0.8%*	*-4.8%*	*0.0%*
industrial	*5*	*6*	*6*	*7*	*7*	*7*	*7*	*2.3%*	*1.7%*	*2.4%*
of which ethanol	4	4	5	5	6	6	6	2.5%	2.7%	5.8%
Trade (Jul/Jun, m t)	**7**	**9**	**7**	**7**	**8**	**8**	**8**	5.0%	-1.1%	1.7%
Stocks (m t)	**2**	**2**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**4**	**5**	..	..	..
y/y change	- 0.8	+ 0.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.6	+ 0.8	+ 1.2	..	..	..
*major exporters***	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*2*	*2*	..	..	..

Notes: *2008/09-2013/14, ** US, Australia, Argentina

Consumption

Global consumption is expected to decline in 2014/15, as large maize supplies reduce demand for sorghum as feed by 4.8% y/y. In subsequent years, however, global use is projected to grow steadily, at an average rate of 1.0% p.a. to 62m t in 2018/19, underpinned by increases in demand for food and industrial purposes.

Food use is projected to rise by 1% p.a., underpinned by population growth in Africa, which accounts for 74% of food sorghum is consumed

Food use is forecast to rise by an average of 1% p.a, to 28.8m t in 2018/19 largely driven by population growth in Africa where, on average, 74% of the world's food sorghum is consumed. Feed demand is likely to remain steady, and is projected lower in the US and Africa, due mainly to competition from maize. However, it is anticipated that higher volumes will be consumed in Mexico and China, offsetting the rate of decline (see trade section). Industrial demand is forecast to increase by 2.4% p.a. in the medium term. Ethanol production has recently used greater volumes following the US Environmental Protection Agency's approval of sorghum as an advanced biofuel in November 2012.

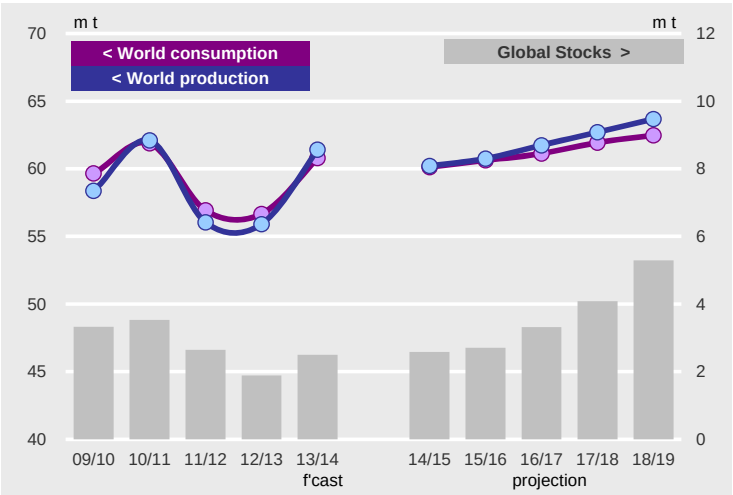
Use for ethanol has expanded in the US following its approval as an advanced biofuel

Industrial use is also projected to increase in other locations, particularly in Africa, due to both rising brewing demand and expansion in ethanol production. The South African government recently announced that by 2015, gasoline and diesel must contain 2-10% and 5% biofuels, respectively. The only locally sourced grain crop available for manufacturing ethanol is sorghum, with maize excluded due to its importance as a food crop. To meet the 2% inclusion rate, domestic production of over 0.7m t is required, compared to 0.2m seen in 2013/14. Industrial use in South Africa is estimated at just 10,000t in 2013/14.

Stocks

Stocks are projected to expand modestly over the medium term, with the rate of production growth slightly exceeding consumption. Inventories are placed at 5.3m t by 2018/19 (aggregate of respective local marketing years), compared to 2.5m forecast for 2013/14, which is historically very low.

Sorghum: World supply and demand



Trade

At 8.7m t, 2013/14 (Jul/Jun) trade is forecast at its second highest level in the past ten years. The projection for 2018/19 is lower, at 7.8m t, but well above the recent five-year average of 6.6m, with continued demand from Mexico and rising consumption in China. Approximately 95% of Mexican demand is for feed, while China's is a combination of feed and industrial use.

China has imported large volumes since February 2013, when the authorities granted imports from a number of countries with no tariff rate quota applied

Following a review by China's General Administration of Quality, Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine (AQSIQ) in February 2013, sorghum imports from the US, Australia and Myanmar were granted, with no tariff rate quota applied. Since this update, high volumes of imports have come from both Australia and the US. Imports from Australia have been allocated towards industrial use, particularly for production of the popular alcoholic spirit Baijiu. Demand for Baijiu is expected to remain steady in the medium term. Purchases from the US have generally replaced some maize in animal feed mixes, as maize consumption has been limited by tariff rate quotas and high domestic prices. This is the first time sorghum has been incorporated into feed rations on a large scale.

The US is expected to remain the largest exporter, but, assuming its export prices remain competitive, Argentina is likely to increase its market share. In 2012/13 (Jul/Jun), Argentina's exports exceeded the US for the first time, underpinned by Mexico diversifying its buying away from the US, and, in a rare move, the US imported sorghum from Argentina due to short domestic supply. The relatively high tannin content may be a limiting factor, although the issue is being addressed. Australian exports are projected to be slightly higher, due to continued demand from China.

Oats

Gains in consumption should be underpinned by increased food demand of 2% p.a.

Oat supply and demand are projected to expand modestly over the medium term with output growth outpacing consumption in the later years of the projection period, allowing stocks to rise slightly. Gains in consumption will likely be underpinned by increased food demand, which is forecast to expand at 2% p.a. as consumers capitalise on oats' health benefits. Greater breakfast cereal consumption in developing countries such as India and Mexico is also supportive. Feed consumption is seen steady, after declining over the previous five years. Trade is expected to be sustained at current levels.

Oats: Supply and demand summary

	12/13 est.	13/14 f'cast	14/15 proj.	15/16 proj.	16/17 proj.	17/18 proj.	18/19 proj.	y/y change previous five-year average*	14/15	average 14/15-18/19
Yield (t/ha)	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.3%	-0.3%	0.3%
Area (m ha)	9.6	10.6	10.4	10.4	10.6	10.6	10.7	-2.5%	-2.4%	0.8%
Production (m t)	**21.2**	**22.9**	**22.3**	**22.5**	**22.9**	**23.0**	**23.4**	-2.1%	-2.7%	1.2%
Consumption (m t)	**22.4**	**22.2**	**22.5**	**22.6**	**22.6**	**22.7**	**23.0**	-2.3%	1.4%	0.6%
Trade (Jul/Jun, m t)	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	-3.9%	7.0%	-0.2%
Stocks (m t)	**2.7**	**3.5**	**3.3**	**3.2**	**3.5**	**3.9**	**4.3**	..	..	..
y/y change	- 1.2	+ 0.7	- 0.2	- 0.1	+ 0.3	+ 0.4	+ 0.4	..	..	..
*major exporters***	*1.6*	*2.0*	*1.8*	*1.7*	*1.8*	*2.0*	*2.3*	..	..	..

Notes: * 2008/09-2013/14, ** Canada, EU, Australia

Rye

Consumption growth is expected to outpace output, with steady growth in each sector

Rye demand is expected to grow steadily, and to exceed production towards the end of the projection period. Both area and yield are seen expanding at a rate of 0.8% p.a., with the greatest expansion of production in the CIS. Consumption is forecast to increase at a rate of 2.1% p.a. on average over the medium term, with steady growth in each sector. The rise in food and feed demand is led by Russia and Ukraine. Industrial use is seen growing on increased brewing and ethanol use, primarily in the EU. Stocks are expected to recover to 2.3m t in 2014/15, and fluctuate within a narrow range thereafter. Trade is forecast to increase sharply from a low base in 2014/15, before expanding at an average rate of 5.7% p.a. to 2018/19, with Canada, Russia and the EU expected to retain market share.

Rye: Supply and demand summary

	12/13 est.	13/14 f'cast	14/15 proj.	15/16 proj.	16/17 proj.	17/18 proj.	18/19 proj.	y/y change previous five-year average*	14/15	average 14/15-18/19
Yield (t/ha)	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	0.5%	-3.2%	0.8%
Area (m ha)	5.6	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.4	-2.1%	3.5%	0.8%
Production (m t)	**15.0**	**16.9**	**16.9**	**17.3**	**17.5**	**17.7**	**18.0**	-1.6%	0.2%	1.5%
Consumption (m t)	**14.7**	**16.1**	**16.6**	**17.0**	**17.4**	**17.8**	**18.1**	-1.3%	2.9%	2.1%
Trade (Jul/Jun, m t)	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.4**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.5**	6.8%	36.1%	5.7%
Stocks (m t)	**1.2**	**1.9**	**2.3**	**2.5**	**2.7**	**2.6**	**2.5**	..	..	..
y/y change	+ 0.3	+ 0.7	+ 0.3	+ 0.3	+ 0.2	- 0.1	- 0.1	..	..	..
*major exporters***	*0.6*	*1.5*	*1.7*	*1.9*	*2.0*	*2.0*	*1.9*	..	..	..

Notes: * 2008/09-2013/14, ** Canada, EU, Russia

Rice

Summary

While global production of rice is expected to continue rising over the projection period, it is likely to be at a decreasing rate. As in the previous five years, much of the increase in output will reflect productivity gains, as plantings are seen expanding only marginally. A fall in area and output in China is a key feature of the outlook, mirroring the projected decline in demand as rising incomes promote a further shift to protein consumption at the expense of traditional staples. Global demand growth is consequently expected to slow over the medium term, despite prospects for increased consumption elsewhere in Asia, particularly in India.

World stock levels are projected to fall, led by major exporters, but supplies will remain fairly comfortable

Although the absolute level of rice inventories is projected to fall slightly, with steep declines in the major exporters, namely India and Thailand, they are expected to remain fairly comfortable, with the stock-to-use ratio declining only slightly to 21%, from 23% forecast for 2013/14. World rice trade is projected to increase further, but at a much reduced pace owing to slower growth in demand from significant buyers in Far East Asia and sub-Saharan Africa. Assuming that the government offloads a significant portion of its stockpile, Thailand is expected to reclaim its position as the world's leading exporter. By contrast, India's exports are likely to fall given forecasts for rising domestic use.

Production

Prospects in Asia will continue to be key to global production prospects

With Asia accounting for more than 90% of world rice output, prospects in the region are central in determining global production trends. Despite an expected marginal decline in China, world rice output is forecast to expand by around 1.0% in 2013/14 y/y, to an all-time high of about 474m t, underpinned by increases elsewhere in Asia, primarily India, where a beneficial monsoon boosted prospects for bumper main (kharif) and secondary (rabi) outturns. While growth in world production is tentatively projected to edge up by 1.2% in the following year, the rate of expansion is likely to moderate thereafter. This reflects expectations for a contraction in output in China where domestic uptake is likely to fall.

World paddy plantings are set to rise only marginally over the forecast period

The area planted to paddy is expected to expand only slightly over the medium term, by around 0.3% p.a., to a record of 163.0m ha by 2018/19, as increases in a number of producers, including India, Bangladesh and sub-Saharan Africa, more than compensate for falls elsewhere, most notably in China.

Rice: Supply and demand summary

	12/13 est.	13/14 f'cast	14/15 proj.	15/16 proj.	16/17 proj.	17/18 proj.	18/19 proj.	y/y change previous five year average*	y/y change 14/15	y/y change average 14/15-18/19
Yield (t/ha)	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.8%	1.0%	0.5%
Area (m ha)	158	161	161	162	162	163	163	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%
Production (m t) **	**469**	**474**	**480**	**484**	**488**	**492**	**495**	1.1%	1.2%	0.8%
Consumption (m t)	**468**	**472**	**479**	**484**	**489**	**494**	**498**	1.6%	1.4%	1.0%
Trade (Jan/Dec)***	**37**	**38**	**38**	**39**	**40**	**41**	**42**	5.4%	1.8%	2.0%
Stocks (m t)	**108**	**109**	**110**	**110**	**109**	**107**	**104**	..	..	..
y/y change	+ 1	+ 1	+ 0	+ 0	- 1	- 2	- 3	..	..	..
*major exporters^*	*40*	*42*	*43*	*42*	*39*	*35*	*29*	..	..	..

Notes: *2008/09-2013/14, ** milled basis,***For example 12/13 refers to 2013, ^ India, Pakistan, Thailand, US, Vietnam

Productivity improvements will underpin rising production

Productivity improvements are expected to be relatively more important, with the world average yield projected at 3.0t/ha by the end of 2018/19, up by 3% over the five-year period, compared to a 1.5% increase in area. Efforts toward self-sufficiency are likely to encourage yield gains in countries such as Indonesia and the Philippines. Improvement is also likely in India, given current relatively low yields, averaging 2.3t/ha in the past five years. With yields currently at less than 1.4t/ha, sub-Saharan Africa offers the greatest potential for higher productivity, assuming that enhanced farming practices are adopted.

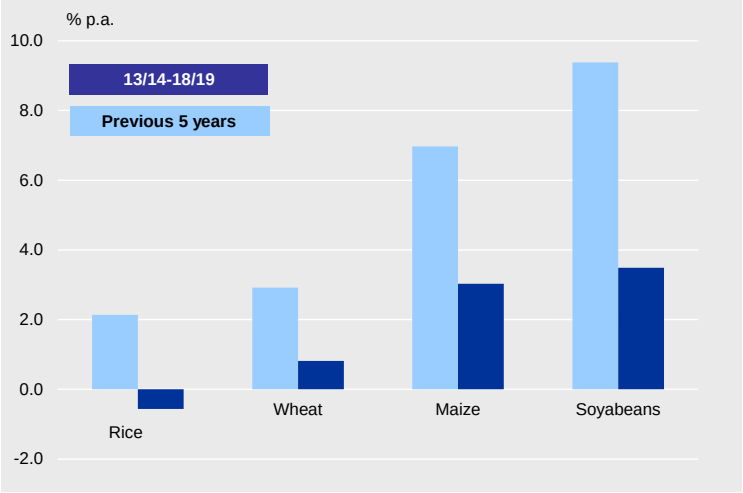
Consumption

The composition of global rice consumption by end use is expected to show little appreciable change over the next five years, with food use continuing to account for up to 90% of world demand. Only relatively marginal volumes are expected to be channelled into other uses, including seed, feed use and production of alcohol.

Growth in use is set to slow from the recent past, partly reflecting expectations for falling consumption in China

Global rice consumption is projected to increase by around 1.0% p.a. over the medium term, although there will be marked differences across national markets. This would represent a slowdown from the 1.6% p.a. seen over the last five years, due to an expected slight reduction in demand in China, by far the world's leading consumer. China's rice consumption is expected to peak in 2014/15 before edging lower as rising incomes promote a further shift to increased protein consumption at the expense of traditional staples (see chart).

China: Average annual consumption growth

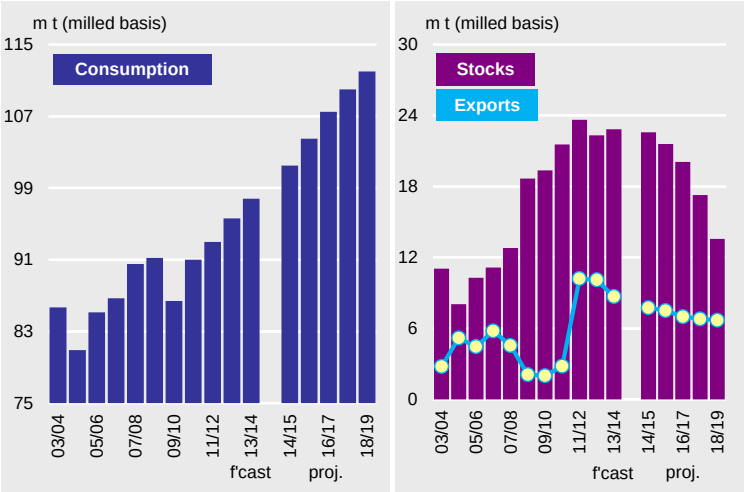


Consumption in India is projected to expand robustly over the next five years

By contrast, rice consumption in India is expected to expand fairly robustly over the medium term. The National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013, was signed into law by the President on 10 September 2013. The policy aims to ensure access to subsidised foodgrains (rice, wheat and coarse cereals) to two-thirds of the country's population. Specifically, the policy will provide access to rice at a cost of INR5/kg (approximately US$78/t).

While the potential impact of the policy is difficult to gauge at this early stage, it is likely to underpin rising consumption of food grains in India, of which rice is the most important. While annual demand growth is expected to slow towards the end of the forecast period, growth is still projected at an average of 2.7% p.a. in the medium term, compared to 1.4% over the last five years. Accordingly, the NFSA is likely to contribute to a decline in rice inventories and exports (see chart).

Rice: India consumption, exports and stocks

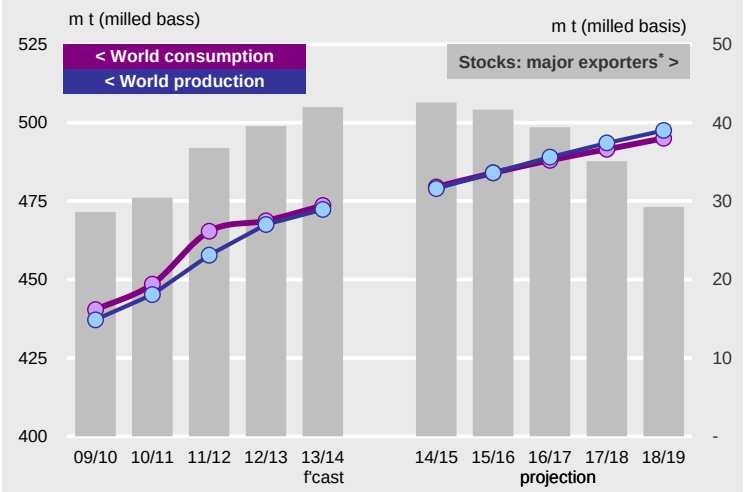


World ending stocks will edge lower over the forecast period

Stocks

Global end-season rice inventories (aggregate of respective local marketing years) are expected to remain fairly comfortable over the medium term. After reaching a forecast 12-year high in 2013/14, stocks are likely to remain at similar levels (about 110.0m t) in the following two years, before edging lower, to 104.3m t by 2018/19. The stock-to-use ratio is expected to fall by 2 percentage points, to 21%.

Rice: World supply and demand



* India, Pakistan, Thailand, US, Vietnam

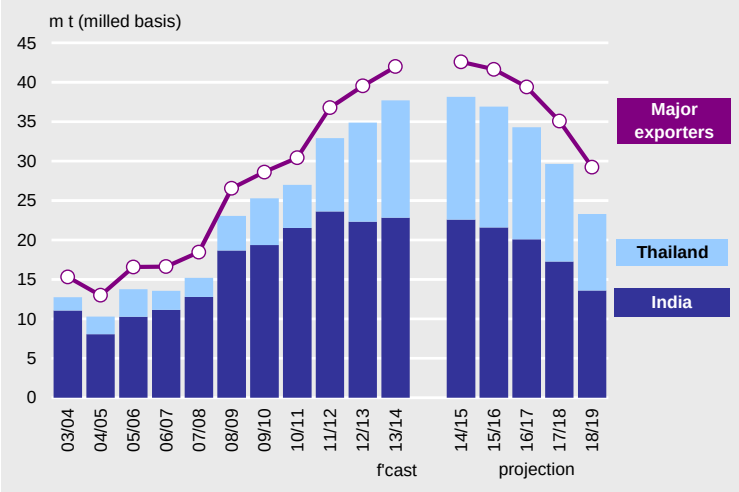
Major exporters' inventories are set to fall sharply, led by declines in India and Thailand

Major exporters' carryovers are projected to increase slightly to a record of nearly 42.6m t in 2014/15, before falling in subsequent years, led by a marked decline in carryovers in both India and Thailand. In the former, the NFSA is expected to underpin continued growth in consumption and, with the country's exporters likely to maintain an appreciable, albeit slightly reduced, presence in the world market, stock levels are expected to be drawn down. By the end of the forecast period, inventories are projected at an 11-year low of 13.6m t.

Heavy paddy intervention buying in Thailand has resulted in a marked build-up of government rice reserves, and recently intensified efforts to release a portion of these have had only limited success. With state support set to continue for now, inventories are expected to creep higher, peaking at an all-time high of 15.6m t in

2014/15. In subsequent years, however, end-season stocks are projected to fall back, to 9.7m t by 2018/19, assuming the government will successfully liquidate a portion of its reserves. Consequently, Thailand is likely to surpass both India and Vietnam to reclaim its status as the world's leading exporter over the medium term. Inventories in other key suppliers, namely Vietnam, Pakistan and the US, are expected to edge up in the next five years.

Rice: Major exporters' stocks



Some replenishment of stocks is expected in important buyers in Asia

As with grains and oilseeds, estimates and forecasts for China's rice inventory levels are potentially subject to a wide margin of error since official data are not reported. Nevertheless, stocks are tentatively projected to show little change and will continue to account for more than 40% of the world carryover. Elsewhere, larger domestic outturns and rising imports are expected to lead to the replenishment of stocks in some of Asia's traditional buyers, including Bangladesh, Indonesia and the Philippines.

Trade

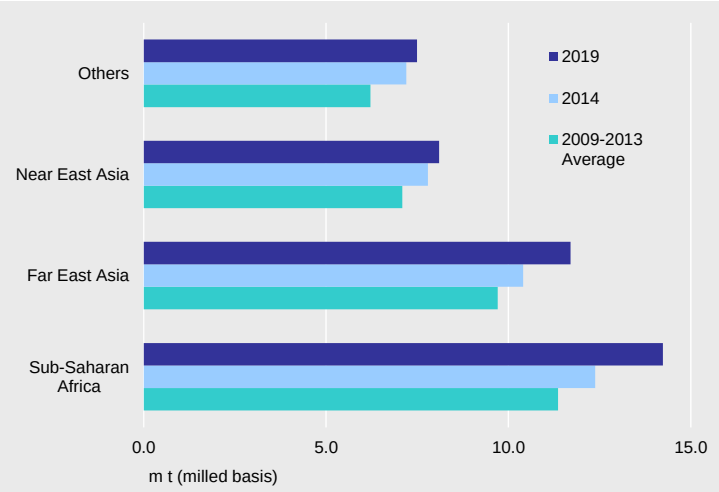
World trade should be underpinned by shipments to key markets in Africa and Asia

World rice trade has ballooned in recent years, driven in particular by expanding demand for white and parboiled varieties from buyers in Asia and sub-Saharan Africa. In just three years to 2012, global shipments rose by more than 30%, to an all-time high of 38.6m t. In 2013, however, world trade is set to fall by 4% y/y on reduced buying by significant importers. A recovery is expected in subsequent years, reaching 41.5m t in 2019, led by expanding demand from Africa and Asia.

While government efforts to raise domestic production are likely to continue, sub-Saharan Africa is likely to remain heavily dependent on imports. Accordingly, deliveries to the region are projected to expand by nearly 3% p.a., to reach 14.2m t in 2019, underpinned by a solid increase in shipments to Nigeria. Although this would represent a slowdown from the recent past, import demand is still projected to expand more quickly than in any other region.

While total deliveries to Asia are expected to increase by 1.7% p.a. to 19.8m t by 2019, this would be much slower than the 6.1% average annual increase seen over the past five years. However, the medium-term projections for Far East Asia carry a notable degree of uncertainty, as they depend on a number of buyers whose imports have fluctuated quite markedly from one year to the next.

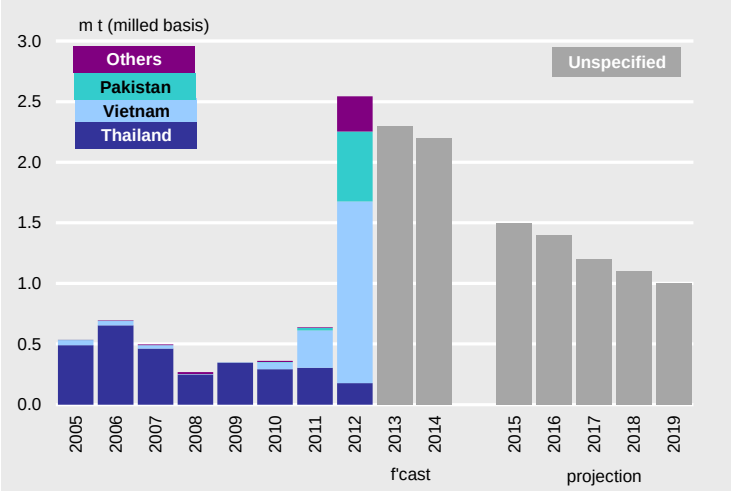
Rice: Imports, by major regions (Jan/Dec)



China's imports are projected to fall in future years, but there remains a notable degree of uncertainty

In the case of China, the large purchases of recent years, notably from Vietnam and Pakistan (see chart), were stimulated by an unusually wide spread between domestic and international (export) prices for white rice. While price differentials could, on occasion, continue to play a role in determining future imports, purchases are tentatively seen falling over the forecast period, to 1.0m t by 2019, as domestic supplies are expected to be ample. Nevertheless, recent reports of a memorandum of understanding with Thailand covering the next five years suggests some flexibility may be employed over import volumes and origins.

Rice: China imports, by origin (Jan/Dec)*



*Data on origins is only available up to 2012

Despite ongoing efforts to achieve self-sufficiency, Indonesia and the Philippines will likely remain important buyers

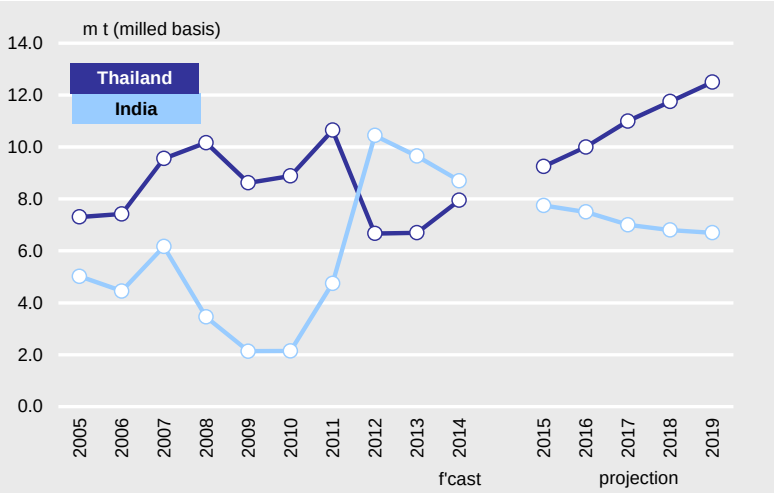
Elsewhere in the region, Indonesia was the world's largest importer in 2011, with purchases of 2.8m t, but figures have subsequently been lower, with 1.0m forecast for 2013, and vary significantly from year to year. Nevertheless, it is expected to remain an appreciable importer to ensure adequate state reserves, and purchases are seen climbing to 2.6m t by the end of the projection period. The same applies to the Philippines, which was the world's largest buyer, at 2.3m t, in 2010. While deliveries have been much smaller in recent years, forecast at 0.9m t in 2013, amid state efforts to achieve self-sufficiency, increases in domestic output are unlikely to be sufficient to meet local needs and purchases projected rising to 1.5m in the next five years.

In Near East Asia, imports account for more than 80% of domestic requirements. Purchases by key buyers, including Iran, Iraq and Saudi Arabia, are typically high-quality white and fragrant rice, especially basmati varieties, and this is expected to remain a core feature of that market in coming years.

Thailand is expected to reclaim its position as the world's largest exporter, while India's shipments are set to fall

Projections for the major exporters ultimately hinge on policy. The government of Thailand has accumulated large state inventories since late 2011 through paddy intervention buying schemes for main and secondary crops. The projections assume that the government will liquidate a significant portion of this stockpile over the medium term, and reclaim its position as the world's leading exporter. By 2019, Thailand's shipments are forecast at a record 12.5m t, compared to 6.7m t for 2013. India's exports are expected to decline over the same period, given increased domestic needs, but, at 6.7m t in 2019, would remain above average.

Rice: Thailand and India exports (Jan/Dec)



Modest increases in exports are also forecast for Pakistan, the US and Vietnam. Shipments from the emerging rice exporters of Cambodia and Myanmar are expected to rise, but potential will be capped by inadequate infrastructure, especially irrigation and transportation.

Soyabeans

Summary

Provided the projected recovery in output is realised, global soyabean stocks are forecast to return to more comfortable levels

World soyabean production and stocks are expected to rise over the next five years, led by increases in the three major exporters. Towards the end of the projection period, inventories are expected to stabilise at around 39m t, equivalent to a stock-to-use ratio of about 12.4%, up from the current 10.5%. However, this assumes beneficial weather, but, given the current relatively tight outlook, any adverse production shocks could alter the outlook significantly in any given year.

China is expected to account for the vast majority of the expansion in both consumption and world trade, driven by strong demand growth from the feed industry, albeit at a slower pace than in previous years. Global trade is expected to rise by 15% over the forecast period to 123m t in 2018/19, almost entirely attributable to China.

Production

Soyabeans are expected to remain a profitable proposition for farmers

Global production of soyabeans is projected to rise by 30m t over the five years, equivalent to 2.0% p.a., to reach 312m in 2018/19. International soyabean prices have eased from the peaks seen following the drought-reduced output in 2011/12, but remain at elevated levels owing to relatively tight supplies in key exporters. With continued strong global demand, especially from China, prices are likely to remain relatively high and should ensure that soyabean plantings remain an attractive proposition for farmers.

World soyabean sowings are projected to rise by 5m ha, to 118m by 2018/19, mainly driven by an expansion in the major three exporters. In the US, sowing intentions will, as usual, be influenced by prices relative to competing crops, mainly maize and wheat. Given the more comfortable supply forecast for 2013/14, and some easing of prices, sowings in 2014/15 are projected to be only 0.1m ha higher, at 31.0m, but a steady expansion of 0.6% p.a. is anticipated thereafter. Plantings are seen at 31.8m ha by 2018/19.

Soyabeans: Medium-term supply and demand summary

	12/13 est.	**13/14** f'cast	**14/15** proj.	**15/16** proj.	**16/17** proj.	**17/18** proj.	**18/19** proj.	y/y change previous five-year average*	14/15	average 14/15-18/19
Yield (t/ha)	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7%	1.3%	1.2%
Area (m ha)	110	113	114	115	116	117	118	3.3%	0.9%	0.8%
Production (m t)	**271**	**282**	**288**	**297**	**302**	**308**	**312**	6.0%	2.2%	2.0%
Consumption (m t)	**268**	**279**	**285**	**294**	**300**	**306**	**312**	5.3%	2.2%	2.3%
of which:										
feed	*15*	*15*	*16*	*16*	*17*	*17*	*17*	*1.4%*	*3.5%*	*2.0%*
food	*16*	*16*	*17*	*17*	*18*	*18*	*18*	*3.5%*	*3.4%*	*1.9%*
crush	*236*	*247*	*252*	*260*	*266*	*271*	*276*	*5.7%*	*2.1%*	*2.3%*
Trade (Oct/Sep, m t)	97	107	110	113	117	120	123	6.8%	3.2%	2.1%
Stocks (m t)	**26**	**29**	**33**	**36**	**37**	**39**	**39**	..	..	..
y/y change	+ 3.2	+ 3.1	+ 3.2	+ 3.0	+ 1.8	+ 1.3	+ 0.1	..	..	..
major exporters**	*9*	*12*	*12*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*14*	..	..	..

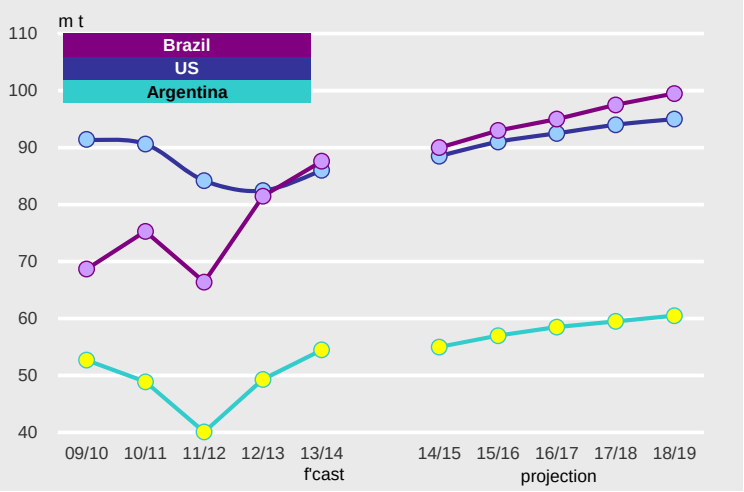
Notes: *2008/09-2013/14, **Argentina, Brazil, US

The bulk of the anticipated increase in sowings will take place in South America, especially in Brazil

With only modest rises in plantings projected for the US, much of the anticipated growth will be in South America, most notably in Brazil. While alternative crops such as maize and cotton provide a degree of competition, Brazil's area is still expected to rise by 2% p.a. over the next five years, to 32.1m ha in 2018/19, with a large portion expected to come from land that is currently used as pasture. While there is significant potential to expand area in Brazil, logistical challenges, including transportation and storage, as well as the need for fertilisers, could be limiting factors in the medium term. Nevertheless, Brazil is expected to establish itself as the largest producer by the end of the forecast period.

Soyabean plantings are also projected to rise in Argentina, albeit at a slower pace than Brazil. Following the significant 3.5% increase in area forecast for 2013/14, sowings are expected to be broadly similar in 2014/15, and then to rise by a relatively subdued 0.5% p.a. in subsequent years, assuming current policies remain in place. Farmers are tentatively expected to continue to show a moderate preference for soyabeans over maize, given the likelihood of attractive returns. Elsewhere in South America, plantings should also increase in smaller producers such as Bolivia, Paraguay and Uruguay.

Soyabeans: Major exporters' production



Soyabean farms in China are typically rather small, often utilising outdated cultivation practices, thus restricting the potential for substantial yield advances. Given that land expansion is also a limiting factor, as most arable land is already in use, farmers tend to focus on higher-yielding crops such as maize. Consequently, soyabean sowings in China are projected to decline over the outlook period, further increasing reliance on trade to meet expanding consumption requirements.

Yields are projected to continue rising amid the use of higher quality seeds and improved farming technology

Assuming generally favourable weather, world average yields are expected to increase by 1.2% p.a. supported by the use of higher quality seeds and improved farming technology. The steepest gains are likely to be observed in Brazil, partly reflecting the improvement on disappointing weather-affected outturns in recent years, but also the use of higher yielding seeds. While there is some demand for non-genetically modified (GM) varieties, particularly in the EU, Japan and South Korea, the overall scale remains relatively small.

Consumption

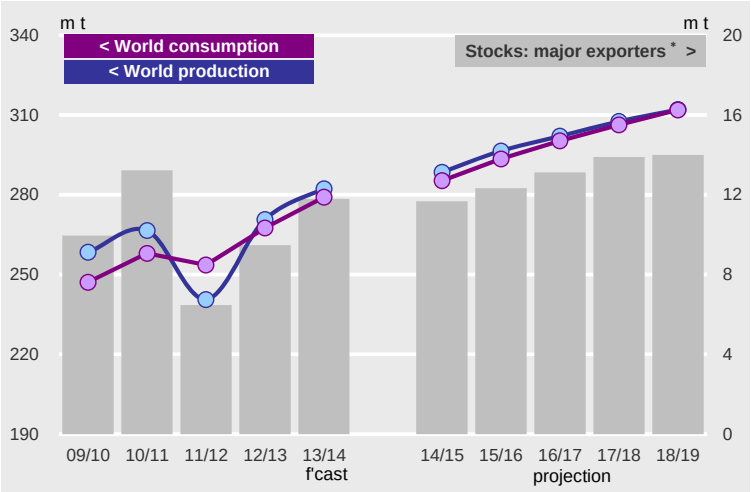
World consumption is projected to expand by 2.3% p.a. over the projection period, driven by ongoing strong demand from crushers, which account for almost

Consumption is expected to continue to be driven by strong demand from the crushing industry, which accounts for 90% of overall use

90% of total global use. Soyabean meal is predominantly consumed in the animal feed sector. Given population growth and evolving diets amid rising incomes and continuing urbanisation in a number of developing countries, this component of demand is projected to post robust growth. Only nominal amounts of the oilseed are consumed directly as food or feed.

The bulk of the growth in demand is centred on the expanding crush sector in China, mainly driven by rising high protein feed requirements, notably from the poultry and swine industries. While the pace is expected to slow from the recent rapid rate, demand from this sector is forecast to continue to grow strongly, at a projected 4% p.a., compared to 11% previously.

Soyabeans: World supply and demand



Note: *Argentina, Brazil, US

Domestic consumption is likely to rise in the major exporters

With tight domestic availability and strong export demand, US consumption is forecast to decline to a three-year low in 2013/14, but improved crop outturns are expected to boost supplies for both export and local use over the medium term. While consumption is projected to rise to 50.4m t by 2018/19, this reflects a slower pace than in previous years as demand from the processing industry is expected to be more sluggish. Larger crops are also expected to allow for consumption growth in both Argentina and Brazil.

Stocks

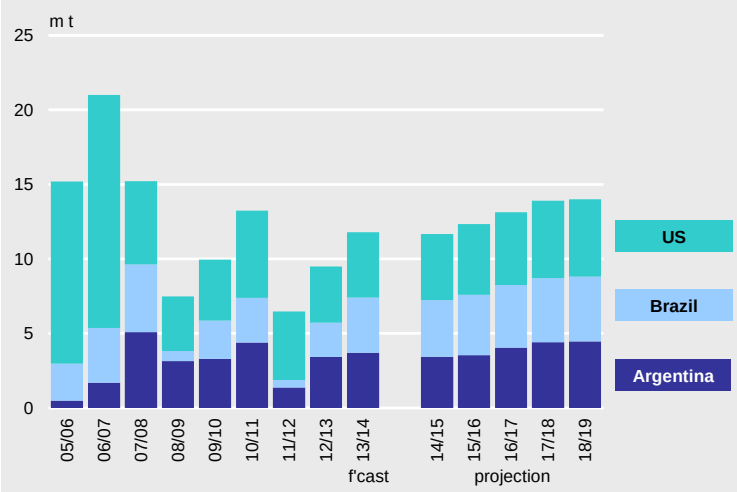
The global carryover is projected to rise further over the outlook period and stabilise at a more comfortable level

Following a particularly heavy decline in world ending stocks in 2011/12 (aggregate of respective local marketing years) to a three-year low of just 23m t, including a steep drop in major exporters, there was a modest recovery in 2012/13 and a further expansion is forecast for 2013/14. The rebound has been almost entirely driven by better outturns in Argentina and Brazil, more than offsetting a further decline in the US in 2012/13.

The global soyabean carryover is set to rise further over the forecast period and to stabilise at a much more comfortable level of around 39m t, equivalent to more than 12% of total use, compared to 10.5% at the end of the 2012/13. Assuming favourable weather conditions and good crop outcomes, major exporters' inventories are projected to rise moderately over the next five years, to nearly 14m t, compared to about 12m t in 2013/14.

China's end-season inventories remain tentative given the lack of official data, but are assumed to gently edge lower over the next five years, reflecting strong domestic demand and a projected decline in production.

Soyabeans: Major exporters' stocks

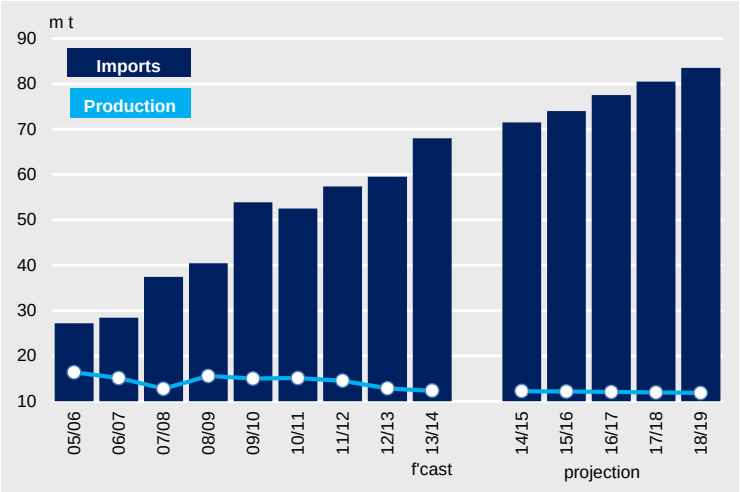


Trade

China is expected to account for more than two-thirds of world trade

Global trade (Oct/Sep) is projected to expand by more than 3% in 2014/15 and by 2.1% p.a. thereafter to reach 123m t by 2018/19, nearly entirely due to China's increasing import requirements, which will continue to account for more than two-thirds of world traded volumes. As local output, which is mainly geared to the food industry, has fallen during the past decade, the expansion of domestic demand, particularly from the poultry and swine feed sectors, has been met by a surge in imports. This is set to remain a feature in future years, albeit at a slower rate than before, while the expansion of aquaculture is also a potential source of demand growth.

Soyabeans: China production and imports



Import growth potential appears limited outside of Asia

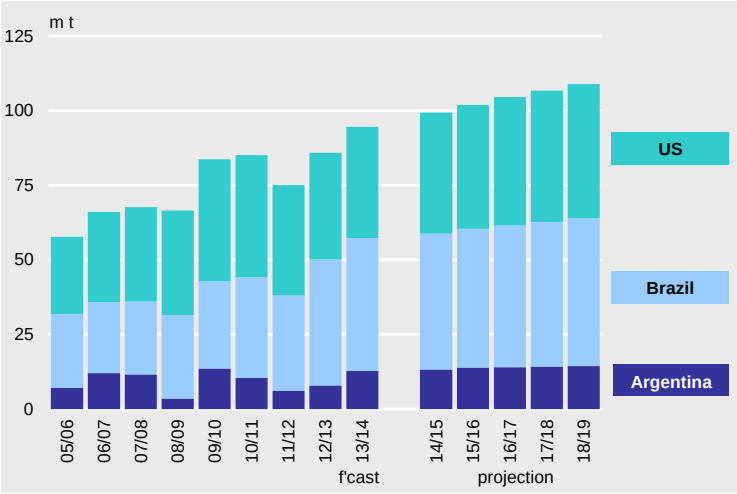
Elsewhere in Asia, import demand is also expected to increase in Chinese Taipei, Indonesia, Thailand and Vietnam, boosted by rising incomes and stronger feed demand. However, deliveries to markets outside of Asia appear to have limited growth potential. This includes the EU, where market purchases are likely to fluctuate between 11m and 12m t, as imports in a given year vary with

availabilities of alternative feed ingredients, including rapeseed meal. As in most years, much of the region's oilseed meal needs will be met through imports of soyameal.

The three major exporters will likely continue to account for the majority of global shipments, with Brazil cementing its position as the leading supplier

Shipments by the three major exporters will continue to account for close to 90% of global trade. If the projected increase in production is realised, Brazil should firmly establish itself as the leading supplier, with its exports exceeding those of the US in every year of the outlook period. This assumes that logistical challenges are overcome. While it will take many years to address all the issues, some steps have already been taken, including the recently announced Accelerated Growth Program (PAC) for the widening of the so-called 'Soyabean Highway' (BR-163) in Mato Grosso.

Soyabeans: Shipments by major exporters



Argentina's export potential will continue to depend to a certain degree on government policy. For the medium term outlook, no significant changes are assumed, with soyabean exports rising only gently, as policies continue to favour the shipment of soyabean products, particularly soyameal. Given respective crop calendars, the US is expected to remain an important contributor to global soyabean trade.

Rapeseed/canola

Summary
Following a boost in output in 2013/14, production of rapeseed/canola is projected to grow at a more modest pace from 2014/15 onwards. Although average yields are set to improve, much of the projected increase in production will be due to an expansion of area, especially in Canada, the world's leading exporter. Consumption is expected to expand further and, as in the past, will mainly be driven by demand from oilseed processors.

End-season stocks are expected to edge up over the projection period

After an anticipated rebound in world stocks in 2013/14, including a notable rise in those held by key exporters, global end-season inventories are projected to edge higher over the next five years, to 7.0m t by 2018/19. World trade is expected to rise steadily over the projection period, centred on expectations for rising import demand from Asia, particularly China, and North and Central America, as well as the likelihood of a slight increase in deliveries to the EU.

Production

Productivity is set to trend higher, but area expansion will be more important

Owing to tight supplies and attractive prices, global plantings are projected to increase by around 1.5% in 2014/15, and to continue to grow at an average rate of 1.4% p.a. in subsequent years. After climbing steeply in 2013/14 amid generally favourable conditions, yields are set to drop back slightly in 2014/15. However, assuming continued expansion in the use of GM seeds, productivity is likely to trend higher.

In recent years, winter-sown rapeseed, principally in the EU and Ukraine, has been susceptible to difficult weather conditions, particularly dryness and frost damage. This could see farmers in those regions shifting more to crops less vulnerable to winterkill, including winter wheat, or spring-sown crops, such as maize and soyabeans. The need for crop rotation could further restrict the overall expansion of plantings. In China, production is projected to increase at an average rate of 2.3% p.a., to 16.1m t in 2018/19. This assumes a continuation of the rapeseed buying programme, under which, since 2009, the government has been purchasing large volumes of domestically grown rapeseed at an annually inflated minimum support price in an effort to support farmers' incomes.

Rapeseed/canola: Supply and demand summary

								y/y change		
	12/13 est.	**13/14** f'cast	**14/15** proj.	**15/16** proj.	**16/17** proj.	**17/18** proj.	**18/19** proj.	previous five year average*	14/15	average 14/15-18/19
Yield (t/ha)	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	0.6%	-1.2%	1.0%
Area (m ha)	36.1	35.4	35.9	36.6	37.1	37.5	37.9	2.6%	1.5%	1.4%
Production (m t)	**63.5**	**68.0**	**68.2**	**70.2**	**71.9**	**73.5**	**75.0**	3.2%	0.3%	2.4%
Consumption (m t)	**63.6**	**66.4**	**67.7**	**70.0**	**71.7**	**73.4**	**75.0**	3.8%	2.0%	2.6%
of which:										
food	*0.6*	*0.6*	*0.6*	*0.6*	*0.6*	*0.6*	*0.6*	*2.2%*	*3.4%*	*0.0%*
feed	*2.2*	*2.3*	*2.4*	*2.5*	*2.6*	*2.6*	*2.6*	*-0.6%*	*6.3%*	*2.0%*
crush	*60.9*	*63.6*	*64.7*	*66.9*	*68.5*	*70.2*	*71.8*	*4.0%*	*1.8%*	*2.6%*
Trade (Oct/Sep, m t)	**12.9**	**13.1**	**13.7**	**14.2**	**14.7**	**15.3**	**15.8**	2.4%	4.5%	3.6%
Stocks (m t)	**4.8**	**6.1**	**6.6**	**6.7**	**6.9**	**7.0**	**7.0**	..	..	..
y/y change	- 0.4	+ 1.3	+ 0.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.0	..	..	..
*major exporters***	*1.4*	*2.0*	*2.3*	*2.5*	*2.7*	*2.7*	*2.7*	..	..	..

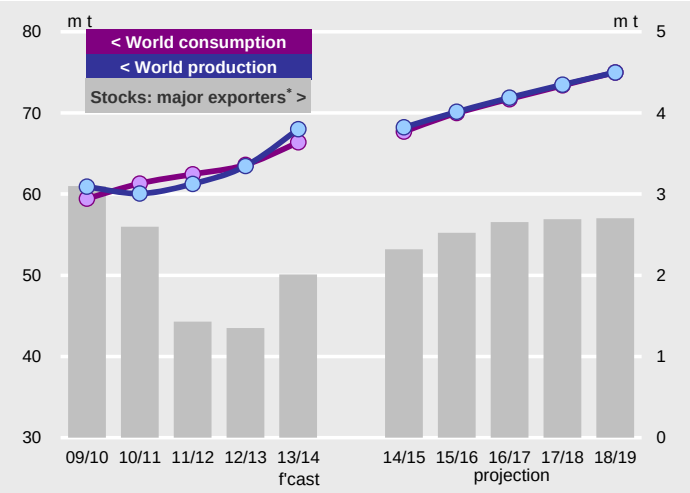
Notes: *2008/09-2013/14 **Australia, Canada

Global demand growth will be less pronounced than in the recent past

Consumption

Global consumption of rapeseed/canola is expected to continue to grow over the projection period, driven by an expanded crush amid rising demand for rapeseed products. However, at a projected 2.6% p.a., the overall expansion is likely to be less pronounced than in the recent past owing to expectations of slower demand growth in Canada and China.

Rapeseed/canola: World supply and demand



* Australia, Canada

EU rapeseed use is expected to rise in response to a decision to raise import duties on biodiesel from Argentina and Indonesia, which together account for around 90% of EU biodiesel imports and over a fifth of the EU biodiesel market. The new tariff, which is set to be implemented by the end of November 2013, would likely cut EU biofuel imports and potentially lead to increased consumption of rapeseed for the production of biodiesel. In addition, consumption growth will likely be underpinned by an EU target, set in 2009, for at least 10% of energy in road and rail transport to come from renewable sources by 2020, primarily from crop-based fuels. Recent discussions on reducing the target to 6% have been inconclusive.

Stocks are expected to rise steadily with inventories in major exporters up significantly

Stocks

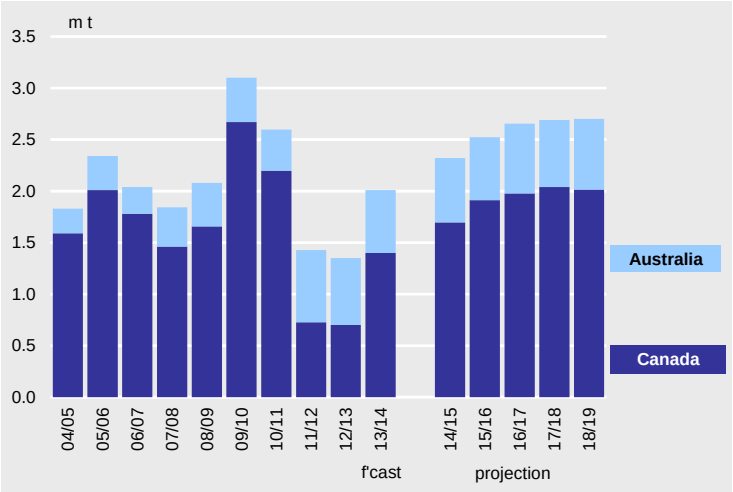
After a significant recovery in world end-season stocks in 2013/14 (aggregate of respective local marketing years), carryovers are expected to increase steadily over the medium term, reaching 7.0m t by 2018/19. Within the total, inventories in the major exporters are projected to reach 2.7m t, up almost 30% on the average of the past five years (2009/10-2013/14), led by a notable recovery in Canada from the extremely low levels of 2011/12 and 2012/13.

The volume of global trade is expected to rise by 21% over the five–year period

Trade

World rapeseed/canola import demand is expected to strengthen further, with trade reaching a record 15.8m t in 2018/19 (Oct/Sep), up 21% from 2013/14. This will mainly be driven by a 21% increase in deliveries to Asia, to 9.3m t, led by growing purchases by China. Shipments to North and Central America are projected to rise by 33%, to 2.8m t. The EU is also expected to remain a key importer in the coming years, with its purchases edging higher, to around 3.4m t in 2018/19.

Rapeseed/canola: Major exporter stocks



Canada should remain by far the largest exporter, with shipments projected to increase by 12% to 9.2m t in 2018/19. Together with Australia, this would equate to a share of world trade of around 80%. Exports by Australia are expected to increase by 31%, to 3.4m t, boosted by the resumption of sales to China in early 2013. Shipments by Ukraine, the main supplier to the EU market, could potentially rise to 2.4m t by 2018/19, but availabilities for export rest crucially on the assumption that conditions remain favourable for the development of winter-sown crops.

Rapeseed/canola: Projected imports (Oct/Sep)

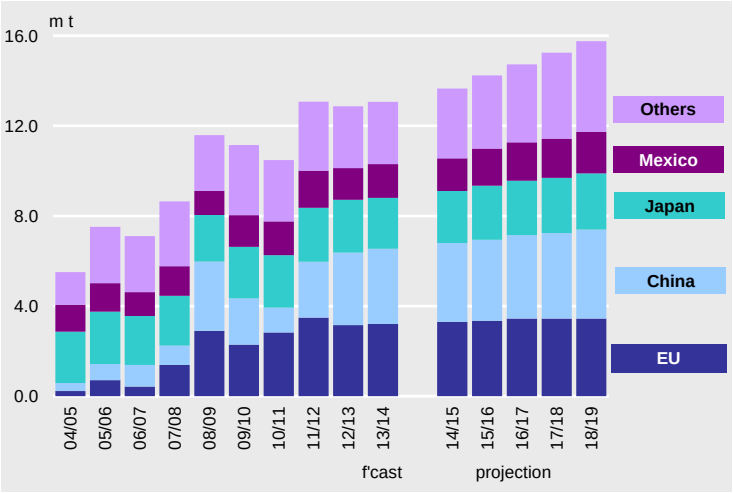


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Table 1 Total grains: Supply and demand

million tons (m t)

	Opening stocks	Production	Imports	Total supply	Use				Exports	Closing stocks
					Food	Industrial	Feed	Total a)		
TOTAL GRAINS										
WORLD TOTAL										
2011/12	366.9	1,850.8	269.6	**2,217.8**	628.1	305.7	799.7	**1,854.5**	269.6	363.3
2012/13 *est.*	363.3	1,790.3	266.3	**2,153.6**	633.9	303.1	769.7	**1,818.7**	266.3	334.9
2013/14 *f'cast*	334.8	1,940.2	273.7	**2,275.1**	642.4	319.5	819.0	**1,901.1**	273.7	374.0
2014/15 *proj.*	373.9	1,934.6	272.4	**2,308.6**	650.1	325.9	828.5	**1,928.7**	272.4	379.9
2015/16 *proj.*	379.8	1,967.3	281.3	**2,347.3**	657.7	331.6	848.7	**1,964.2**	281.3	383.1
2016/17 *proj.*	382.9	2,000.1	292.8	**2,383.2**	665.3	338.1	867.5	**1,999.1**	292.8	384.2
2017/18 *proj.*	384.0	2,032.2	301.8	**2,416.3**	673.2	344.2	885.5	**2,033.3**	301.8	383.0
2018/19 *proj.*	382.9	2,064.4	311.3	**2,447.4**	680.9	350.8	903.6	**2,067.6**	311.3	379.9
of which										
WHEAT										
WORLD TOTAL										
2011/12	194.2	695.4	144.8	**889.7**	460.7	18.7	152.9	**696.1**	144.8	193.6
2012/13 *est.*	193.6	654.9	140.8	**848.5**	465.7	18.4	131.3	**673.3**	140.8	175.2
2013/14 *f'cast*	175.2	696.4	141.6	**871.6**	471.1	19.3	134.3	**689.6**	141.6	182.0
2014/15 *proj.*	182.0	698.6	137.5	**880.6**	476.1	19.8	135.0	**697.3**	137.5	183.3
2015/16 *proj.*	183.3	708.8	139.5	**892.1**	481.2	19.8	140.0	**708.3**	139.5	183.8
2016/17 *proj.*	183.8	718.5	143.0	**902.3**	486.3	20.2	144.0	**718.7**	143.0	183.6
2017/18 *proj.*	183.6	728.6	145.1	**912.2**	491.4	20.6	147.0	**728.2**	145.1	184.0
2018/19 *proj.*	184.0	736.7	148.1	**920.7**	496.6	20.9	150.0	**737.5**	148.1	183.2
COARSE GRAINS										
WORLD TOTAL										
2011/12	172.7	1155.4	124.8	**1328.1**	167.3	286.9	646.7	**1158.5**	124.8	169.7
2012/13 *est.*	169.6	1135.4	125.5	**1305.1**	168.2	284.7	638.4	**1145.4**	125.5	159.7
2013/14 *f'cast*	159.6	1243.8	132.0	**1403.5**	171.3	300.2	684.6	**1211.4**	132.1	192.0
2014/15 *proj.*	191.9	1236.0	134.9	**1428.0**	174.0	306.1	693.5	**1231.4**	134.9	196.6
2015/16 *proj.*	196.5	1258.5	141.8	**1455.2**	176.6	311.8	708.7	**1255.9**	141.8	199.3
2016/17 *proj.*	199.1	1281.7	149.9	**1480.9**	179.0	317.9	723.5	**1280.3**	149.9	200.6
2017/18 *proj.*	200.4	1303.6	156.7	**1504.2**	181.8	323.6	738.5	**1305.1**	156.7	199.1
2018/19 *proj.*	198.9	1327.7	163.2	**1526.8**	184.3	329.9	753.6	**1330.0**	163.2	196.7
of which										
MAIZE										
WORLD TOTAL										
2011/12	130.7	876.6	96.9	**1007.3**	98.2	249.7	494.0	**876.5**	96.9	130.8
2012/13 *est.*	130.8	862.7	96.1	**993.4**	99.7	247.4	485.7	**867.6**	96.1	125.9
2013/14 *f'cast*	125.9	948.4	101.7	**1074.2**	100.6	260.8	525.3	**922.4**	101.7	151.9
2014/15 *proj.*	151.9	944.1	104.9	**1096.0**	102.3	266.2	534.7	**940.0**	104.9	156.0
2015/16 *proj.*	156.0	961.8	111.1	**1117.8**	104.1	271.1	547.2	**959.8**	111.1	158.0
2016/17 *proj.*	158.0	979.9	118.3	**1137.9**	105.8	276.2	559.7	**979.9**	118.3	158.0
2017/18 *proj.*	158.0	997.4	124.5	**1155.4**	107.6	281.3	572.3	**1000.1**	124.5	155.3
2018/19 *proj.*	155.3	1015.8	130.3	**1171.1**	109.5	286.8	584.6	**1020.4**	130.3	150.7

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

m t

	Opening stocks	Production	Imports	Total supply	Use				Exports	Closing stocks
					Food	Industrial	Feed	Total a)		
BARLEY										
WORLD TOTAL										
2011/12	27.1	134.2	20.3	**161.3**	7.0	29.0	89.3	**135.5**	20.3	25.9
2012/13 *est.*	25.9	129.5	19.5	**155.3**	6.6	29.2	87.4	**132.7**	19.5	22.6
2013/14 *f'cast*	22.6	142.9	19.0	**165.5**	6.7	30.0	92.2	**138.8**	19.0	26.7
2014/15 *proj.*	26.7	140.0	19.6	**166.7**	6.8	30.4	92.3	**140.1**	19.6	26.6
2015/16 *proj.*	26.6	143.3	20.2	**169.9**	6.8	31.0	94.4	**142.9**	20.2	27.0
2016/17 *proj.*	27.0	145.9	20.9	**172.9**	6.8	31.6	96.1	**145.4**	20.9	27.6
2017/18 *proj.*	27.6	147.8	21.3	**175.4**	6.8	32.1	97.7	**147.7**	21.3	27.7
2018/19 *proj.*	27.7	150.6	22.0	**178.3**	6.8	32.7	99.5	**150.1**	22.0	28.2
SORGHUM										
WORLD TOTAL										
2011/12	3.5	56.0	4.6	59.6	26.4	5.2	22.0	56.9	4.6	2.7
2012/13 *est.*	2.6	55.9	7.2	58.6	26.7	5.4	23.9	56.7	7.2	1.9
2013/14 *f'cast*	1.8	61.4	8.7	63.3	27.4	6.3	26.1	60.8	8.7	2.5
2014/15 *proj.*	2.4	60.2	7.3	62.7	27.8	6.4	24.8	60.1	7.3	2.6
2015/16 *proj.*	2.4	60.8	7.4	63.3	28.2	6.6	24.7	60.6	7.4	2.7
2016/17 *proj.*	2.6	61.7	7.6	64.5	28.3	6.8	24.6	61.1	7.6	3.3
2017/18 *proj.*	3.2	62.7	7.7	66.0	28.7	6.8	24.7	61.9	7.7	4.1
2018/19 *proj.*	4.0	63.7	7.8	67.8	28.8	7.0	24.8	62.5	7.8	5.3
OATS										
WORLD TOTAL										
2011/12	4.1	23.0	2.2	27.1	4.3	0.1	15.6	23.2	2.2	3.9
2012/13 *est.*	3.9	21.2	1.9	25.1	4.4	0.1	15.3	22.4	1.9	2.7
2013/14 *f'cast*	2.7	22.9	1.9	25.7	4.5	0.1	15.2	22.2	1.9	3.5
2014/15 *proj.*	3.5	22.3	2.0	25.8	4.6	0.1	15.0	22.5	2.0	3.3
2015/16 *proj.*	3.3	22.5	2.0	25.8	4.7	0.1	15.0	22.6	2.0	3.2
2016/17 *proj.*	3.2	22.9	2.0	26.1	4.8	0.1	14.9	22.6	2.0	3.5
2017/18 *proj.*	3.5	23.0	2.0	26.5	4.9	0.1	14.8	22.7	2.0	3.9
2018/19 *proj.*	3.9	23.4	2.0	27.3	5.0	0.1	15.0	23.0	2.0	4.3
RYE										
WORLD TOTAL										
2011/12	1.6	13.8	0.4	15.4	5.9	2.0	6.2	14.5	0.4	0.9
2012/13 *est.*	0.9	15.0	0.3	15.9	5.7	2.0	6.5	14.7	0.3	1.2
2013/14 *f'cast*	1.2	16.9	0.3	18.1	6.9	2.3	6.4	16.1	0.3	1.9
2014/15 *proj.*	1.9	16.9	0.4	18.9	7.1	2.3	6.6	16.6	0.4	2.3
2015/16 *proj.*	2.3	17.3	0.5	19.6	7.3	2.3	6.8	17.0	0.5	2.5
2016/17 *proj.*	2.5	17.5	0.5	20.0	7.5	2.4	6.9	17.4	0.5	2.7
2017/18 *proj.*	2.7	17.7	0.5	20.4	7.7	2.4	7.1	17.8	0.5	2.6
2018/19 *proj.*	2.6	18.0	0.5	20.6	7.9	2.5	7.1	18.1	0.5	2.5
OTHER										
WORLD TOTAL										
2011/12	5.6	51.8	0.4	57.4	25.5	0.8	19.7	51.9	0.4	5.6
2012/13 *est.*	5.6	51.2	0.5	56.8	25.2	0.8	19.5	51.4	0.5	5.4
2013/14 *f'cast*	5.4	51.3	0.5	56.7	25.1	0.8	19.5	51.1	0.5	5.6
2014/15 *proj.*	5.6	52.4	0.6	58.0	25.3	0.8	20.1	52.1	0.6	5.9
2015/16 *proj.*	5.9	52.9	0.6	58.8	25.6	0.8	20.7	53.0	0.6	5.8
2016/17 *proj.*	5.8	53.7	0.6	59.5	25.8	0.8	21.3	54.0	0.6	5.5
2017/18 *proj.*	5.5	54.9	0.6	60.4	26.1	0.8	21.9	54.9	0.6	5.4
2018/19 *proj.*	5.4	56.2	0.6	61.7	26.3	0.8	22.6	55.9	0.6	5.7

Table 2 All wheat: Area, yield and production

AREA (m ha)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Argentina	3.3	4.5	4.6	3.2	3.7	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4
Australia	13.9	13.5	13.9	13.2	13.7	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.9	14.0
Canada	9.6	8.3	8.6	9.5	10.3	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9
EU [a)]	25.5	25.9	26.0	25.3	25.7	26.3	26.4	26.4	26.4	26.5
Kazakhstan	14.0	14.3	13.8	12.4	13.0	13.5	13.7	13.8	13.9	14.0
Russia	27.7	21.8	24.9	21.3	25.2	24.5	25.0	25.5	26.0	26.0
Ukraine	6.8	6.3	6.7	5.6	6.6	6.4	6.6	6.8	6.9	7.0
US	20.2	19.3	18.5	19.8	18.5	19.8	20.0	20.0	20.2	20.3
Eight major exporters	**120.9**	**113.8**	**117.0**	**110.4**	**116.7**	**118.2**	**119.5**	**120.4**	**121.5**	**122.1**
China	23.6	24.3	24.3	24.2	24.1	24.3	24.3	24.3	24.3	24.3
India	27.8	28.5	29.4	29.7	29.8	29.8	29.8	30.0	30.1	30.1
North Africa	7.1	6.8	6.8	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.5
Others	43.4	44.6	43.2	43.4	42.7	43.7	43.8	43.9	44.0	44.1
World	**222.7**	**217.9**	**220.6**	**215.0**	**220.7**	**223.3**	**224.7**	**226.0**	**227.3**	**228.1**
YIELD (t/ha)										
Argentina	2.8	3.5	3.1	2.7	2.8	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2
Australia	1.6	2.0	2.2	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9
Canada	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0
EU [a)]	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4
Kazakhstan	1.2	0.7	1.6	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Russia	2.2	1.9	2.3	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2
Ukraine	3.1	2.7	3.4	2.8	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5
US	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2
Eight major exporters	**2.9**	**2.9**	**3.1**	**2.8**	**3.1**	**3.0**	**3.0**	**3.0**	**3.1**	**3.1**
China	4.9	4.7	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.1
India	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3
North Africa	2.9	2.4	2.7	2.3	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9
Others	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7
World	**3.0**	**3.0**	**3.2**	**3.0**	**3.2**	**3.1**	**3.2**	**3.2**	**3.2**	**3.2**
PRODUCTION (m t)										
Argentina	9.0	15.9	14.5	8.5	10.5	12.2	12.7	13.2	13.8	14.1
Australia	21.8	27.4	29.9	22.1	25.0	24.8	24.8	24.8	25.7	26.6
Canada	26.8	23.3	25.3	27.2	33.0	28.2	28.7	29.2	29.7	29.7
EU [a)]	138.3	136.8	137.4	131.6	142.9	141.5	142.6	142.8	142.8	142.8
Kazakhstan	16.5	9.6	22.7	9.8	16.0	14.9	15.2	15.5	15.8	16.0
Russia	61.7	41.5	56.2	37.7	50.5	51.5	53.0	54.6	56.3	56.8
Ukraine	20.9	16.8	22.3	15.8	22.0	21.5	22.4	23.4	23.9	24.5
US	60.4	60.1	54.4	61.8	57.5	59.4	61.0	62.0	63.6	65.0
Eight major exporters	**355.5**	**331.4**	**362.7**	**314.4**	**357.4**	**354.0**	**360.5**	**365.5**	**371.5**	**375.5**
China	115.1	115.2	117.4	120.6	118.0	119.1	120.3	121.5	122.7	123.9
India	80.7	80.8	86.9	94.9	92.5	93.4	94.4	95.9	97.2	98.2
North Africa	20.2	16.5	18.4	17.2	20.3	20.2	20.4	20.9	21.1	21.6
Others	107.4	109.0	110.0	107.8	108.2	111.8	113.2	114.6	116.0	117.5
World	**679.0**	**652.9**	**695.4**	**654.9**	**696.4**	**698.6**	**708.8**	**718.5**	**728.6**	**736.7**

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

Table 3 All wheat: Supply and demand

m t

	Opening stocks	Production	Imports	Total supply	Use				Exports	Closing stocks
					Food	Industrial	Feed	Total a)		
Argentina (Dec/Nov)										
2011/12	3.7	14.5	0.0	**18.2**	3.6	0.1	0.3	**4.4**	12.9	**0.9**
2012/13 *est.*	0.9	8.5	0.0	**9.4**	3.6	0.1	0.5	**4.6**	3.7	**1.1**
2013/14 *f'cast*	1.1	10.5	0.0	**11.6**	3.8	0.1	0.4	**4.7**	5.8	**1.2**
2014/15 *proj.*	1.2	12.2	0.0	**13.4**	3.6	0.1	0.3	**4.5**	8.0	**0.9**
2015/16 *proj.*	0.9	12.7	0.0	**13.6**	3.6	0.1	0.3	**4.5**	8.0	**1.0**
2016/17 *proj.*	1.0	13.2	0.0	**14.3**	3.6	0.1	0.3	**4.5**	8.7	**1.1**
2017/18 *proj.*	1.1	13.8	0.0	**14.8**	3.6	0.1	0.3	**4.5**	9.0	**1.3**
2018/19 *proj.*	1.3	14.1	0.0	**15.4**	3.6	0.1	0.3	**4.5**	9.5	**1.4**
Australia (Oct/Sep)										
2011/12	9.1	29.9	0.0	**39.1**	2.0	0.5	3.1	**6.3**	24.7	**8.1**
2012/13 *est.*	8.1	22.1	0.0	**30.2**	2.0	0.5	2.7	**5.9**	19.5	**4.8**
2013/14 *f'cast*	4.8	25.0	0.0	**29.8**	1.9	0.5	2.7	**5.7**	20.0	**4.1**
2014/15 *proj.*	4.1	24.8	0.0	**28.9**	2.0	0.6	3.0	**6.1**	18.5	**4.3**
2015/16 *proj.*	4.3	24.8	0.0	**29.2**	2.0	0.6	3.0	**6.1**	18.8	**4.2**
2016/17 *proj.*	4.2	24.8	0.0	**29.1**	2.0	0.6	3.0	**6.1**	18.8	**4.1**
2017/18 *proj.*	4.1	25.7	0.0	**29.8**	2.0	0.6	3.0	**6.1**	19.4	**4.3**
2018/19 *proj.*	4.3	26.6	0.0	**30.9**	2.0	0.7	3.0	**6.3**	19.8	**4.8**
Canada (Aug/Jul)										
2011/12	7.5	25.3	0.1	**32.8**	2.9	0.8	4.6	**9.4**	17.5	**5.9**
2012/13 *est.*	5.9	27.2	0.1	**33.2**	2.8	0.8	4.2	**8.7**	19.5	**5.1**
2013/14 *f'cast*	5.1	33.0	0.1	**38.1**	2.9	0.8	5.0	**9.7**	20.5	**8.0**
2014/15 *proj.*	8.0	28.2	0.1	**36.3**	2.9	1.0	5.0	**10.1**	19.0	**7.2**
2015/16 *proj.*	7.2	28.7	0.1	**36.0**	2.9	1.0	5.0	**10.1**	19.3	**6.6**
2016/17 *proj.*	6.6	29.2	0.1	**35.9**	2.9	1.1	5.0	**10.2**	19.7	**5.9**
2017/18 *proj.*	5.9	29.7	0.1	**35.7**	2.9	1.2	5.0	**10.3**	20.0	**5.4**
2018/19 *proj.*	5.4	29.7	0.1	**35.2**	2.9	1.3	5.0	**10.4**	20.3	**4.5**
EU c): All wheat (incl. durum) (Jul/Jun)										
2011/12	10.7	137.4	7.2	**155.3**	54.2	9.8	55.4	**126.3**	17.4	**11.5**
2012/13 *est.*	11.5	131.6	5.3	**148.5**	53.8	9.4	47.0	**116.1**	23.5	**8.8**
2013/14 *f'cast*	9.1	142.9	4.8	**156.8**	55.0	10.4	48.5	**120.0**	24.8	**12.0**
2014/15 *proj.*	12.0	141.5	6.0	**159.5**	55.2	10.1	53.0	**125.9**	20.6	**13.0**
2015/16 *proj.*	13.0	142.6	6.0	**161.6**	55.4	10.2	54.0	**127.3**	20.1	**14.2**
2016/17 *proj.*	14.2	142.8	6.0	**163.0**	55.7	10.4	55.0	**128.8**	20.1	**14.1**
2017/18 *proj.*	14.1	142.8	6.2	**163.1**	55.9	10.5	56.0	**130.2**	20.1	**12.8**
2018/19 *proj.*	12.8	142.8	6.5	**162.1**	56.1	10.7	56.0	**130.6**	20.1	**11.4**
of which: EU c) common wheat (Jul/Jun)										
2011/12	10.2	129.2	5.3	**144.7**	47.5	9.8	55.3	**119.0**	14.5	**11.2**
2012/13 *est.*	11.2	123.6	3.9	**138.8**	47.6	9.4	47.0	**109.5**	20.5	**8.7**
2013/14 *f'cast*	9.0	134.9	2.9	**146.9**	48.2	10.4	48.5	**112.8**	22.2	**11.8**
2014/15 *proj.*	11.8	133.0	4.2	**149.0**	48.4	10.0	52.8	**118.2**	17.9	**12.9**
2015/16 *proj.*	12.9	134.1	4.2	**151.2**	48.6	10.1	53.8	**119.6**	17.5	**14.0**
2016/17 *proj.*	14.0	134.3	4.2	**152.5**	48.7	10.3	54.8	**120.9**	17.6	**13.9**
2017/18 *proj.*	13.9	134.3	4.4	**152.6**	48.9	10.4	55.8	**122.3**	17.7	**12.6**
2018/19 *proj.*	12.6	134.3	4.7	**151.6**	49.1	10.6	55.8	**122.8**	17.7	**11.1**

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

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	Opening stocks	Production	Imports	Total supply	Use				Exports	Closing stocks
					Food	Industrial	Feed	Total a)		
Kazakhstan (Jul/Jun)										
2011/12	1.5	22.7	0.0	**24.3**	2.3	0.0	2.5	**7.3**	11.1	**6.0**
2012/13 *est.*	6.0	9.8	0.0	**15.8**	2.3	0.0	1.8	**6.5**	7.2	**2.1**
2013/14 *f'cast*	2.1	16.0	0.0	**18.1**	2.3	0.0	2.5	**7.7**	7.3	**3.1**
2014/15 *proj.*	3.1	14.9	0.0	**17.9**	2.3	0.0	2.0	**6.7**	8.5	**2.7**
2015/16 *proj.*	2.7	15.2	0.0	**17.9**	2.3	0.0	2.0	**6.7**	8.6	**2.6**
2016/17 *proj.*	2.6	15.5	0.0	**18.1**	2.3	0.0	2.0	**6.7**	8.7	**2.7**
2017/18 *proj.*	2.7	15.8	0.0	**18.4**	2.3	0.0	2.0	**6.7**	9.0	**2.7**
2018/19 *proj.*	2.7	16.0	0.0	**18.7**	2.3	0.0	2.0	**6.7**	9.2	**2.8**
Russia (Jul/Jun)										
2011/12	14.0	56.2	0.4	**70.6**	16.5	0.2	15.4	**38.0**	21.6	**11.0**
2012/13 *est.*	11.0	37.7	1.4	**50.1**	16.0	0.2	11.7	**33.4**	11.2	**5.5**
2013/14 *f'cast*	5.5	50.5	0.3	**56.3**	16.5	0.2	12.5	**34.8**	14.5	**7.0**
2014/15 *proj.*	7.0	51.5	0.3	**58.8**	16.5	0.2	12.7	**35.4**	17.5	**5.8**
2015/16 *proj.*	5.8	53.0	0.3	**59.2**	16.5	0.2	13.0	**35.8**	18.0	**5.4**
2016/17 *proj.*	5.4	54.6	0.3	**60.3**	16.5	0.2	13.3	**36.1**	18.5	**5.7**
2017/18 *proj.*	5.7	56.3	0.3	**62.2**	16.5	0.2	13.7	**36.6**	19.0	**6.6**
2018/19 *proj.*	6.6	56.8	0.3	**63.7**	16.5	0.2	14.0	**37.0**	20.0	**6.7**
Ukraine (Jul/Jun)										
2011/12	3.5	22.3	0.0	**25.9**	5.8	0.2	6.1	**14.8**	5.4	**5.7**
2012/13 *est.*	5.7	15.8	0.0	**21.4**	5.8	0.2	4.0	**11.9**	7.1	**2.5**
2013/14 *f'cast*	2.5	22.0	0.0	**24.5**	5.8	0.2	4.5	**12.8**	8.5	**3.2**
2014/15 *proj.*	3.2	21.5	0.0	**24.7**	5.9	0.2	4.5	**13.4**	9.0	**2.3**
2015/16 *proj.*	2.3	22.4	0.0	**24.8**	5.9	0.2	4.5	**13.4**	9.5	**1.8**
2016/17 *proj.*	1.8	23.4	0.0	**25.2**	5.9	0.2	4.5	**13.4**	10.3	**1.5**
2017/18 *proj.*	1.5	23.9	0.0	**25.4**	5.9	0.2	4.5	**13.4**	10.7	**1.3**
2018/19 *proj.*	1.3	24.5	0.0	**25.8**	5.9	0.2	4.5	**13.4**	11.0	**1.4**
US (Jun/May)										
2011/12	23.5	54.4	3.1	**81.0**	24.9	0.6	4.5	**32.2**	28.6	**20.2**
2012/13 *est.*	20.2	61.8	3.3	**85.3**	25.0	0.7	10.6	**38.3**	27.4	**19.5**
2013/14 *f'cast*	19.5	57.5	3.8	**80.9**	25.5	0.6	8.2	**36.2**	29.9	**14.9**
2014/15 *proj.*	14.9	59.4	3.0	**77.3**	25.6	0.6	6.0	**34.6**	28.0	**14.7**
2015/16 *proj.*	14.7	61.0	3.0	**78.7**	25.8	0.6	6.0	**34.8**	28.5	**15.4**
2016/17 *proj.*	15.4	62.0	3.0	**80.4**	25.9	0.6	6.0	**35.0**	29.0	**16.4**
2017/18 *proj.*	16.4	63.6	3.0	**83.0**	26.1	0.6	6.5	**35.7**	29.0	**18.4**
2018/19 *proj.*	18.4	65.0	3.0	**86.3**	26.2	0.6	6.5	**35.8**	29.5	**21.0**
China (Jul/Jun)										
2011/12	55.9	117.4	3.0	**176.3**	85.0	3.1	27.0	**123.8**	0.4	**52.1**
2012/13 *est.*	52.1	120.6	3.3	**176.0**	87.6	3.2	22.0	**121.1**	0.4	**54.5**
2013/14 *f'cast*	54.5	118.0	7.2	**179.6**	87.0	3.2	22.5	**121.9**	0.4	**57.3**
2014/15 *proj.*	57.3	119.1	2.5	**178.9**	86.8	3.2	24.0	**121.3**	0.4	**57.2**
2015/16 *proj.*	57.2	120.3	2.5	**179.9**	86.7	3.2	25.0	**122.2**	0.4	**57.3**
2016/17 *proj.*	57.3	121.5	2.5	**181.3**	86.5	3.2	26.0	**123.1**	0.5	**57.7**
2017/18 *proj.*	57.7	122.7	2.5	**182.9**	86.3	3.2	28.0	**125.0**	0.5	**57.4**
2018/19 *proj.*	57.4	123.9	2.5	**183.8**	86.1	3.2	30.0	**127.0**	0.5	**56.4**

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

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	Opening stocks	Production	Imports	Total supply	Use				Exports	Closing stocks
					Food	Industrial	Feed	Total a)		
India (Jul/Jun)										
2011/12	15.8	86.9	0.0	**102.7**	73.1	0.2	2.5	**81.4**	0.8	**20.5**
2012/13 *est.*	20.5	94.9	0.1	**115.4**	75.1	0.2	3.0	**84.2**	6.7	**24.6**
2013/14 *f'cast*	24.6	92.5	0.0	**117.1**	78.5	0.2	3.2	**89.6**	5.0	**22.5**
2014/15 *proj.*	22.5	93.4	0.0	**116.0**	80.9	0.2	4.0	**92.5**	1.0	**22.5**
2015/16 *proj.*	22.5	94.4	0.0	**116.9**	83.3	0.2	4.0	**95.1**	1.0	**20.8**
2016/17 *proj.*	20.8	95.9	1.0	**117.7**	85.8	0.2	4.0	**97.8**	1.0	**18.9**
2017/18 *proj.*	18.9	97.2	2.0	**118.1**	88.4	0.2	4.0	**100.6**	0.5	**17.0**
2018/19 *proj.*	17.0	98.2	2.5	**117.7**	91.0	0.2	4.0	**103.5**	0.3	**14.0**
WORLD TOTAL			b)					a)	b)	
2011/12	194.2	695.4	144.8	**889.7**	460.7	18.7	152.9	**696.1**	144.8	**193.6**
2012/13 *est.*	193.6	654.9	140.8	**848.5**	465.7	18.4	131.3	**673.3**	140.8	**175.2**
2013/14 *f'cast*	175.2	696.4	141.6	**871.6**	471.1	19.3	134.3	**689.6**	141.6	**182.0**
2014/15 *proj.*	182.0	698.6	137.5	**880.6**	476.1	19.8	135.0	**697.3**	137.5	**183.3**
2015/16 *proj.*	183.3	708.8	139.5	**892.1**	481.2	19.8	140.0	**708.3**	139.5	**183.8**
2016/17 *proj.*	183.8	718.5	143.0	**902.3**	486.3	20.2	144.0	**718.7**	143.0	**183.6**
2017/18 *proj.*	183.6	728.6	145.1	**912.2**	491.4	20.6	147.0	**728.2**	145.1	**184.0**
2018/19 *proj.*	184.0	736.7	148.1	**920.7**	496.6	20.9	150.0	**737.5**	148.1	**183.2**

Totals may not add due to rounding
a) Including seed and waste
b) IGC July/June trade, including CIS intra-trade
c) EU-28 from 2013/14 onwards, EU-27 up to 2012/13

Table 4 All wheat: Trade (Jul/Jun)

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	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19
EUROPE	**6.6**	**6.1**	**8.7**	**6.7**	**6.2**	**7.4**	**7.4**	**7.4**	**7.6**	**7.9**
EU [a)]	5.1	4.7	7.2	5.3	4.8	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.5
Other Europe	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
CIS	**5.5**	**5.4**	**7.9**	**7.4**	**6.5**	**6.0**	**6.2**	**6.2**	**6.2**	**6.3**
N & C AMERICA	**8.9**	**9.2**	**11.6**	**10.6**	**10.4**	**9.6**	**9.6**	**9.6**	**9.6**	**9.6**
S AMERICA	**13.1**	**12.7**	**13.6**	**14.4**	**14.1**	**13.6**	**13.7**	**13.9**	**14.0**	**14.1**
Brazil	6.7	6.6	6.8	7.8	7.4	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4
Others	6.4	6.0	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.8
N E ASIA	**21.8**	**16.1**	**22.9**	**24.4**	**23.6**	**22.0**	**22.4**	**23.7**	**24.0**	**24.8**
Iran	3.0	0.1	2.5	5.5	3.7	2.5	2.5	3.0	3.0	3.2
Iraq	3.9	3.5	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3
Saudi Arabia	1.8	1.7	2.9	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.3
Others	13.1	10.8	13.7	12.9	13.7	13.0	13.1	13.5	13.6	14.0
F E ASIA	**34.2**	**36.8**	**37.9**	**38.6**	**43.0**	**37.9**	**38.2**	**39.8**	**41.0**	**42.0**
Pacific Asia	26.9	30.1	33.7	33.3	36.3	31.7	32.0	32.4	32.6	33.0
China	1.4	1.0	3.0	3.3	7.2	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Indonesia	5.4	6.6	6.5	7.2	7.3	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.3
Japan	5.5	6.0	5.8	6.4	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Korea (S)	4.4	4.9	5.1	5.2	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3
Philippines	3.0	3.2	4.0	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8
Others	7.1	8.3	9.4	7.6	7.8	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.1
South Asia	7.3	6.7	4.3	5.3	6.7	6.2	6.2	7.4	8.4	9.0
Bangladesh	3.5	3.4	1.7	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2
India	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	2.5
Pakistan	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Others	3.4	3.1	2.5	2.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1
AFRICA	**37.9**	**38.0**	**41.8**	**39.7**	**38.9**	**41.0**	**41.9**	**42.5**	**43.0**	**43.7**
North Africa	21.3	23.8	23.8	21.9	21.5	23.8	24.5	24.9	25.3	25.7
Algeria	5.1	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4
Egypt	10.2	10.4	11.6	8.3	9.6	11.0	11.4	11.6	11.8	12.0
Morocco	2.3	3.9	2.9	3.9	2.0	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9
Others	3.7	3.2	2.9	3.3	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4
sub-Sahara	16.6	14.2	18.0	17.8	17.4	17.2	17.4	17.6	17.8	18.0
Ethiopia	1.2	0.3	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6
Nigeria	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2
South Africa	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7
Sudan	1.8	1.6	2.4	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0
Others	8.1	6.6	8.7	9.0	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.7
OCEANIA	**0.7**	**0.8**	**1.0**	**0.9**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**0.8**
OTHERS	**1.8**	**3.1**	**2.6**	**1.1**	**1.1**	**2.0**	**2.0**	**2.0**	**2.0**	**2.0**
SUBTOTAL	**130.4**	**128.1**	**148.0**	**143.7**	**144.5**	**140.2**	**142.2**	**145.8**	**147.9**	**150.9**
Less PST	2.3	2.5	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8
WORLD TOTAL	**128.1**	**125.7**	**144.8**	**140.8**	**141.6**	**137.5**	**139.5**	**143.0**	**145.1**	**148.1**

EXPORTS	**09/10**	**10/11**	**11/12**	**12/13**	**13/14**	**14/15**	**15/16**	**16/17**	**17/18**	**18/19**
Argentina	5.1	7.6	11.3	7.1	5.0	8.0	8.0	8.7	9.0	9.5
Australia	13.7	18.5	23.1	21.3	20.4	18.5	18.8	18.8	19.4	19.8
Canada	18.3	16.3	18.2	18.7	20.4	19.0	19.3	19.7	20.0	20.3
EU [a)]	20.8	22.1	15.6	21.7	23.0	19.0	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5
Kazakhstan	8.0	5.6	11.1	7.2	7.3	8.5	8.6	8.7	9.0	9.2
Russia	18.8	4.0	21.6	11.2	14.5	17.5	18.0	18.5	19.0	20.0
Ukraine	9.3	4.3	5.4	7.1	8.5	9.0	9.5	10.3	10.7	11.0
US	24.2	35.7	27.9	27.5	30.0	28.0	28.5	29.0	29.0	29.5
8 major exporters	**118.2**	**114.0**	**134.1**	**121.9**	**129.2**	**127.5**	**129.2**	**132.2**	**134.6**	**137.8**
India	0.0	0.0	1.3	8.6	4.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.3
Turkey	4.0	2.4	3.1	2.8	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Others	5.9	9.3	6.3	7.5	5.2	6.0	6.3	6.8	7.0	7.0
WORLD TOTAL	**128.1**	**125.7**	**144.8**	**140.8**	**141.6**	**137.5**	**139.5**	**143.0**	**145.1**	**148.1**

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

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

AREA (m ha)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Argentina	2.9	3.7	5.0	6.1	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7
Brazil	13.0	13.8	15.2	15.8	15.5	15.2	15.3	15.5	15.6	15.8
Ukraine	2.1	2.6	3.5	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8
US	32.2	33.0	34.0	35.4	36.1	35.0	35.2	35.3	35.4	35.5
Four major exporters	**50.2**	**53.2**	**57.7**	**61.6**	**60.7**	**58.9**	**59.4**	**59.9**	**60.3**	**60.8**
Canada	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
China	31.2	32.5	33.5	34.9	35.5	35.7	35.9	36.1	36.3	36.5
EU [a)]	8.4	8.0	9.0	9.2	9.7	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4
India	8.3	8.6	8.6	8.9	8.2	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5
South Africa	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Others	55.3	57.1	56.7	57.7	57.1	57.5	57.5	57.7	57.8	57.9
World	157.3	163.5	169.5	176.6	175.3	174.1	174.8	175.7	176.4	177.2
YIELD (t/ha)										
Argentina	7.8	6.4	4.2	4.9	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.2
Brazil	4.3	4.2	4.8	5.1	4.6	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.3
Ukraine	5.0	4.5	6.4	4.8	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.4
US	10.3	9.6	9.2	7.7	9.8	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.1	10.2
Four major exporters	**8.4**	**7.7**	**7.5**	**6.6**	**7.9**	**7.9**	**8.0**	**8.1**	**8.2**	**8.3**
Canada	8.4	9.8	8.9	9.2	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5
China	5.3	5.5	5.7	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4
EU [a)]	6.9	7.0	7.4	6.1	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.0
India	2.0	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9
South Africa	4.9	3.8	4.4	4.2	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.1
Others	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7
World	5.2	5.1	5.2	4.9	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.7
PRODUCTION (m t)										
Argentina	22.7	23.8	21.2	30.0	26.0	25.2	26.2	27.2	28.2	29.3
Brazil	56.0	57.4	73.0	81.3	72.0	76.0	77.6	79.8	81.6	83.8
Ukraine	10.5	11.9	22.8	20.9	28.0	27.1	27.9	28.8	29.8	30.7
US	332.6	316.2	313.9	273.8	352.0	337.8	344.8	350.9	357.2	363.6
Four major exporters	**421.8**	**409.3**	**431.0**	**406.1**	**478.0**	**466.0**	**476.6**	**486.8**	**496.8**	**507.4**
Canada	9.6	12.0	11.4	13.1	13.1	11.9	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.3
China	164.0	177.2	192.8	205.6	210.0	216.0	220.5	225.0	229.6	234.4
EU [a)]	57.8	55.8	66.0	56.3	65.0	63.4	64.1	64.7	65.4	66.0
India	16.7	21.7	21.8	21.8	22.5	23.6	23.8	24.0	24.3	24.5
South Africa	13.4	10.9	12.0	11.8	13.0	13.6	13.8	13.9	14.0	14.2
Others	138.1	143.6	141.7	148.1	146.8	149.6	151.2	153.3	155.1	157.0
World	821.3	830.6	876.6	862.7	948.4	944.1	961.8	979.9	997.4	1015.8

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

Table 6 Maize: Supply and demand

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	Opening stocks	Production	Imports	Total supply	Use				Exports	Closing stocks
					Food	Industrial	Feed	Total a)		
Argentina (Mar/Feb)										
2011/12	1.9	23.8	0.0	**25.7**	0.3	1.4	4.7	**6.7**	15.7	**3.3**
2012/13 *est.*	3.3	21.2	0.0	**24.5**	0.3	1.5	5.2	**7.3**	15.8	**1.4**
2013/14 *f'cast*	1.4	30.0	0.0	**31.4**	0.3	1.8	6.0	**8.4**	21.5	**1.5**
2014/15 *proj.*	1.5	26.0	0.0	**27.5**	0.3	2.0	6.1	**8.7**	17.0	**1.8**
2015/16 *proj.*	1.8	25.2	0.0	**27.0**	0.3	2.8	6.0	**9.5**	16.0	**1.5**
2016/17 *proj.*	1.5	26.2	0.0	**27.7**	0.3	3.0	6.1	**9.7**	16.5	**1.5**
2017/18 *proj.*	1.5	27.2	0.0	**28.7**	0.3	3.3	6.3	**10.2**	17.0	**1.5**
2018/19 *proj.*	1.5	28.2	0.0	**29.7**	0.3	3.5	6.5	**10.7**	17.5	**1.5**
2019/20 *proj.*	1.5	29.3	0.0	**30.7**	0.3	3.8	6.7	**11.2**	18.0	**1.5**
Brazil (Mar/Feb)										
2011/12	5.6	57.4	0.8	**63.8**	3.8	0.8	42.0	**48.9**	8.4	**6.6**
2012/13 *est.*	6.6	73.0	0.8	**80.4**	3.9	1.3	42.9	**50.5**	24.3	**5.6**
2013/14 *f'cast*	5.6	81.3	0.5	**87.4**	4.0	1.7	45.0	**53.6**	22.0	**11.8**
2014/15 *proj.*	11.8	72.0	0.5	**84.3**	4.0	1.9	46.0	**54.9**	19.0	**10.4**
2015/16 *proj.*	10.4	76.0	0.5	**86.9**	4.0	1.9	47.8	**56.6**	19.0	**11.3**
2016/17 *proj.*	11.3	77.6	0.5	**89.4**	4.0	2.0	49.7	**58.6**	19.5	**11.3**
2017/18 *proj.*	11.3	79.8	0.5	**91.7**	4.0	2.0	51.4	**60.5**	20.0	**11.2**
2018/19 *proj.*	11.2	81.6	0.6	**93.4**	4.0	2.1	53.9	**63.1**	20.0	**10.2**
2019/20 *proj.*	10.2	83.8	0.6	**94.7**	4.0	2.1	55.1	**64.5**	20.0	**10.2**
China (Oct/Sep)										
2011/12	53.8	192.8	5.3	**251.9**	7.0	50.0	126.4	**192.9**	0.2	**58.8**
2012/13 *est.*	58.8	205.6	3.0	**267.4**	7.2	56.0	135.0	**208.1**	0.1	**59.2**
2013/14 *f'cast*	59.2	210.0	7.0	**276.2**	7.2	60.0	143.0	**220.2**	0.2	**55.8**
2014/15 *proj.*	55.8	216.0	7.0	**278.8**	7.2	62.4	147.3	**226.0**	0.1	**52.7**
2015/16 *proj.*	52.7	220.5	12.0	**285.2**	7.2	65.0	151.6	**233.1**	0.1	**52.0**
2016/17 *proj.*	52.0	225.0	17.0	**294.0**	7.3	67.6	156.0	**240.5**	0.1	**53.4**
2017/18 *proj.*	53.4	229.6	21.0	**304.0**	7.3	70.5	160.3	**248.0**	0.1	**56.0**
2018/19 *proj.*	56.0	234.4	25.0	**315.3**	7.3	73.4	164.7	**255.6**	0.1	**59.7**
EU c) (Oct/Sep)										
2011/12	6.0	66.0	6.3	**78.3**	4.2	12.0	50.0	**68.6**	3.0	**6.7**
2012/13 *est.*	6.7	56.3	11.3	**74.3**	4.2	13.0	48.0	**67.4**	1.8	**5.1**
2013/14 *f'cast*	5.1	65.0	7.3	**77.4**	4.2	13.8	50.5	**70.7**	2.1	**4.7**
2014/15 *proj.*	4.7	63.4	7.5	**75.6**	4.2	14.1	48.0	**69.5**	1.5	**4.6**
2015/16 *proj.*	4.6	64.1	7.5	**76.2**	4.2	14.4	48.0	**69.9**	1.5	**4.7**
2016/17 *proj.*	4.7	64.7	7.5	**76.9**	4.2	14.7	48.5	**70.8**	1.5	**4.7**
2017/18 *proj.*	4.7	65.4	7.5	**77.5**	4.2	15.1	48.5	**71.1**	1.5	**5.0**
2018/19 *proj.*	5.0	66.0	7.5	**78.5**	4.2	15.4	49.0	**72.0**	1.5	**5.0**
Japan (Oct/Sep)										
2011/12	0.7	0.0	14.8	**15.5**	1.1	3.4	10.2	**14.9**	0.0	**0.6**
2012/13 *est.*	0.6	0.0	14.5	**15.1**	1.1	3.4	9.8	**14.5**	0.0	**0.6**
2013/14 *f'cast*	0.6	0.0	15.3	**15.9**	1.1	3.4	10.1	**14.9**	0.0	**1.0**
2014/15 *proj.*	1.0	0.0	15.0	**16.0**	1.1	3.4	10.2	**15.0**	0.0	**1.0**
2015/16 *proj.*	1.0	0.0	15.1	**16.1**	1.1	3.5	10.3	**15.1**	0.0	**1.0**
2016/17 *proj.*	1.0	0.0	15.2	**16.2**	1.1	3.5	10.3	**15.2**	0.0	**1.0**
2017/18 *proj.*	1.0	0.0	15.3	**16.3**	1.1	3.5	10.4	**15.3**	0.0	**1.0**
2018/19 *proj.*	1.0	0.0	15.3	**16.3**	1.1	3.6	10.4	**15.4**	0.0	**1.0**

Table 6 Maize: Supply and demand (cont.)

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	Opening stocks	Production	Imports	Total supply	Use				Exports	Closing stocks
					Food	Industrial	Feed	Total a)		
South Africa (May/Apr)										
2011/12	4.8	10.9	0.3	**16.0**	4.3	0.1	5.4	**10.4**	2.4	**3.2**
2012/13 *est.*	3.2	12.0	0.0	**15.2**	4.3	0.1	5.4	**10.4**	1.8	**3.0**
2013/14 *f'cast*	3.0	11.8	0.0	**14.8**	4.3	0.1	5.5	**10.4**	2.0	**2.4**
2014/15 *proj.*	2.4	13.0	0.0	**15.4**	4.3	0.1	5.6	**10.6**	2.0	**2.8**
2015/16 *proj.*	2.8	13.6	0.0	**16.4**	4.4	0.1	5.7	**10.8**	2.1	**3.5**
2016/17 *proj.*	3.5	13.8	0.0	**17.3**	4.4	0.1	5.9	**11.1**	2.5	**3.7**
2017/18 *proj.*	3.7	13.9	0.0	**17.6**	4.5	0.1	6.0	**11.3**	2.5	**3.9**
2018/19 *proj.*	3.9	14.0	0.0	**17.9**	4.6	0.1	6.2	**11.5**	2.5	**3.9**
2019/20 *proj.*	3.9	14.2	0.0	**18.0**	4.6	0.1	6.3	**11.7**	2.5	**3.9**
Ukraine (Oct/Sep)										
2011/12	1.1	22.8	0.0	**23.9**	0.4	0.3	6.0	**7.7**	15.1	**1.1**
2012/13 *est.*	1.1	20.9	0.0	**22.0**	0.5	0.3	6.3	**8.2**	12.8	**1.1**
2013/14 *f'cast*	1.1	28.0	0.0	**29.1**	0.5	0.3	7.2	**9.3**	18.0	**1.8**
2014/15 *proj.*	1.8	27.1	0.0	**28.9**	0.5	0.4	7.4	**9.5**	17.5	**1.8**
2015/16 *proj.*	1.8	27.9	0.0	**29.8**	0.5	0.4	7.5	**9.6**	18.6	**1.6**
2016/17 *proj.*	1.6	28.8	0.0	**30.4**	0.5	0.4	7.9	**10.0**	18.8	**1.6**
2017/18 *proj.*	1.6	29.8	0.0	**31.3**	0.5	0.4	8.1	**10.4**	19.4	**1.5**
2018/19 *proj.*	1.5	30.7	0.0	**32.2**	0.5	0.4	8.3	**10.6**	20.1	**1.5**
US (Sep/Aug)										
2011/12	28.7	313.9	0.7	**343.3**	5.2	157.7	115.5	**279.0**	39.2	**25.1**
2012/13 *est.*	25.1	273.8	4.1	**303.1**	5.3	148.0	109.5	**263.5**	18.7	**20.9**
2013/14 *f'cast*	20.9	352.0	0.6	**373.5**	5.2	155.6	131.0	**292.5**	31.0	**50.0**
2014/15 *proj.*	50.0	337.8	0.5	**388.3**	5.2	156.9	133.4	**296.1**	39.0	**53.1**
2015/16 *proj.*	53.1	344.8	0.5	**398.4**	5.2	158.2	136.0	**300.0**	44.0	**54.4**
2016/17 *proj.*	54.4	350.9	0.5	**405.8**	5.3	159.4	138.0	**303.3**	50.0	**52.6**
2017/18 *proj.*	52.6	357.2	0.5	**410.3**	5.3	160.6	139.5	**306.0**	54.0	**50.3**
2018/19 *proj.*	50.3	363.6	0.5	**414.4**	5.3	161.9	142.0	**309.7**	58.0	**46.6**
WORLD TOTAL			b)						b)	
2011/12	130.7	876.6	96.9	**1007.3**	98.2	249.7	494.0	**876.5**	96.9	**130.8**
2012/13 *est.*	130.8	862.7	96.1	**993.4**	99.7	247.4	485.7	**867.6**	96.1	**125.9**
2013/14 *f'cast*	125.9	948.4	101.7	**1074.2**	100.6	260.8	525.3	**922.4**	101.7	**151.9**
2014/15 *proj.*	151.9	944.1	104.9	**1096.0**	102.3	266.2	534.7	**940.0**	104.9	**156.0**
2015/16 *proj.*	156.0	961.8	111.1	**1117.8**	104.1	271.1	547.2	**959.8**	111.1	**158.0**
2016/17 *proj.*	158.0	979.9	118.3	**1137.9**	105.8	276.2	559.7	**979.9**	118.3	**158.0**
2017/18 *proj.*	158.0	997.4	124.5	**1155.4**	107.6	281.3	572.3	**1000.1**	124.5	**155.3**
2018/19 *proj.*	155.3	1015.8	130.3	**1171.1**	109.5	286.8	584.6	**1020.4**	130.3	**150.7**

Totals may not add due to rounding
a) Including seed and waste
b) IGC Jul/Jun trade, including CIS intra trade
c) EU-28 from 2013/14 onwards, EU-27 up to 2012/13

Table 7 Maize: Trade (Jul/Jun)

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IMPORTS	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19
EUROPE	**2.7**	**8.2**	**6.2**	**11.6**	**8.0**	**8.0**	**8.1**	**8.1**	**8.1**	**8.1**
EU [a)]	2.2	7.7	5.6	10.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5
Others	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
CIS	**0.2**	**0.3**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.3**
N & C AMERICA	**15.4**	**14.4**	**18.3**	**13.8**	**14.0**	**15.5**	**16.3**	**17.0**	**17.7**	**18.3**
Mexico	8.4	7.8	11.6	5.6	7.5	8.8	9.5	10.0	10.6	11.1
Canada	2.2	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7
Others	4.8	5.7	5.7	7.7	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.5
S AMERICA	**9.2**	**8.4**	**9.6**	**9.0**	**9.9**	**10.0**	**10.1**	**10.3**	**10.4**	**10.6**
Colombia	3.4	3.6	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6
Peru	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2
Others	4.1	3.0	4.6	4.1	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8
N E ASIA	**10.2**	**10.9**	**10.7**	**11.3**	**11.5**	**12.3**	**12.6**	**12.8**	**13.1**	**13.4**
Iran	3.7	3.8	3.7	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4
Syria	1.9	1.8	1.4	0.6	0.7	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.8
Others	4.6	5.3	5.6	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.2
F E ASIA	**35.5**	**37.9**	**37.4**	**37.3**	**43.6**	**43.9**	**48.2**	**53.7**	**58.6**	**62.9**
China	0.4	1.7	4.7	3.7	7.0	7.0	10.8	15.8	20.0	24.0
Japan	16.5	15.7	14.5	14.4	15.3	15.1	15.1	15.2	15.3	15.3
Korea (S)	7.8	7.5	7.1	7.7	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2
Malaysia	2.7	3.2	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7
Taipei, Chinese	4.5	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6
Others	3.7	5.4	3.8	4.6	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.1
AFRICA	**13.0**	**13.1**	**14.4**	**12.7**	**14.1**	**14.9**	**15.4**	**15.8**	**16.1**	**16.5**
North Africa	*10.7*	*11.8*	*12.5*	*11.3*	*12.5*	*13.1*	*13.4*	*13.8*	*14.0*	*14.4*
Egypt	5.3	5.8	6.7	5.7	5.7	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.9
Morocco	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.5	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4
Others	3.7	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.1
Sub-Saharan	*2.2*	*1.3*	*2.0*	*1.4*	*1.6*	*1.8*	*2.0*	*2.0*	*2.1*	*2.1*
OTHER	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.3**
WORLD TOTAL	**86.3**	**93.3**	**96.9**	**96.1**	**101.7**	**104.9**	**111.1**	**118.3**	**124.5**	**130.3**

EXPORTS	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19
Argentina	12.9	15.4	15.4	18.9	19.2	16.5	16.2	16.7	17.2	17.7
Brazil	6.4	11.5	8.5	26.4	21.6	19.0	19.1	19.6	20.0	20.0
Ukraine	5.3	5.1	13.6	13.6	17.5	17.5	18.5	18.8	19.4	20.0
US	50.7	48.0	42.7	20.0	27.5	37.6	43.2	49.0	53.3	57.3
Four major exporters	**75.4**	**79.9**	**80.1**	**78.9**	**85.8**	**90.7**	**97.0**	**104.1**	**109.9**	**115.1**
Canada	0.1	1.8	0.5	1.6	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
EU [a)]	1.4	1.0	3.0	1.5	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
India	0.1	0.0	4.1	4.9	4.0	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Paraguay	0.5	0.3	1.9	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.6
South Africa	1.4	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.5
Others	7.5	7.9	5.1	4.7	4.7	4.2	4.2	3.9	4.1	4.6
WORLD TOTAL	**86.3**	**93.3**	**96.9**	**96.1**	**101.7**	**104.9**	**111.1**	**118.3**	**124.5**	**130.3**

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

Table 8 Barley: Area, yield and production

AREA (m ha)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Argentina	0.5	0.8	1.2	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5
Australia	4.4	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9
Canada	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9
EU[a)]	13.9	12.4	11.9	12.4	12.0	12.5	12.6	12.7	12.7	12.7
Kazakhstan	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0
Russia	9.5	7.2	7.7	7.7	9.1	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2
Ukraine	5.0	4.3	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9
US	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Eight major exporters	**39.5**	**33.3**	**33.1**	**34.5**	**35.0**	**35.9**	**36.4**	**36.7**	**37.0**	**37.3**
China	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
India	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
North Africa	4.2	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9
Others	10.5	11.7	11.3	11.3	11.5	11.7	11.8	11.9	11.9	12.0
World	**55.6**	**50.1**	**49.6**	**50.9**	**51.5**	**52.9**	**53.6**	**54.0**	**54.2**	**54.8**
YIELD (t/ha)										
Argentina	2.7	4.0	3.5	2.8	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6
Australia	1.8	2.2	2.2	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1
Canada	3.3	3.2	3.3	2.9	3.7	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3
EU[a)]	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.9	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6
Kazakhstan	1.3	0.8	1.7	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2
Russia	1.9	1.2	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9
Ukraine	2.4	2.0	2.5	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4
US	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0
Eight major exporters	**3.0**	**2.8**	**3.1**	**2.9**	**3.2**	**3.0**	**3.0**	**3.0**	**3.1**	**3.1**
China	3.7	3.4	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7
India	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
North Africa	1.7	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Others	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
World	**2.7**	**2.4**	**2.7**	**2.5**	**2.8**	**2.6**	**2.7**	**2.7**	**2.7**	**2.8**
PRODUCTION (m t)										
Argentina	1.4	3.0	4.1	5.2	4.5	4.5	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.5
Australia	7.9	8.0	8.2	6.8	7.5	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.2
Canada	9.5	7.6	7.9	8.0	9.4	8.8	8.9	9.1	9.4	9.7
EU[a)]	62.0	53.1	51.8	54.5	59.4	55.0	56.0	57.0	57.6	58.1
Kazakhstan	2.6	1.3	2.6	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3
Russia	17.9	8.4	16.9	13.9	16.5	16.1	16.5	16.8	17.2	17.5
Ukraine	11.9	8.5	9.1	6.9	7.4	8.3	8.6	8.9	9.0	9.3
US	4.9	3.9	3.4	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8
Eight major exporters	**118.1**	**93.8**	**104.0**	**101.6**	**111.4**	**107.2**	**109.6**	**111.8**	**113.4**	**115.5**
China	2.3	2.0	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0
India	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9
North Africa	7.3	4.6	4.4	3.4	5.1	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.9
Others	20.2	20.7	21.6	20.5	22.4	22.9	23.3	23.7	24.0	24.4
World	**149.7**	**122.4**	**134.2**	**129.5**	**142.9**	**140.0**	**143.3**	**145.9**	**147.8**	**150.6**

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

Table 9 Barley: Supply and demand

m t

	Opening stocks	Production	Imports	Total supply	Use				Exports	Closing stocks
					Food	Industrial	Feed	Total [a)]		
Argentina (Dec/Nov)			b)						b)	
2011/12	0.5	4.1	0.0	**4.6**	0.0	0.3	0.2	**0.5**	3.8	**0.3**
2012/13 *est.*	0.3	5.2	0.0	**5.4**	0.0	0.3	0.5	**0.9**	4.0	**0.6**
2013/14 *f'cast*	0.6	4.5	0.0	**5.1**	0.0	0.3	0.2	**0.6**	3.9	**0.6**
2014/15 *proj.*	0.6	4.5	0.0	**5.2**	0.0	0.3	0.2	**0.6**	3.9	**0.6**
2015/16 *proj.*	0.6	4.9	0.0	**5.6**	0.0	0.4	0.2	**0.7**	4.1	**0.8**
2016/17 *proj.*	0.8	5.0	0.0	**5.8**	0.0	0.4	0.3	**0.8**	4.1	**0.8**
2017/18 *proj.*	0.8	5.0	0.0	**5.9**	0.0	0.4	0.3	**0.9**	4.2	**0.8**
2018/19 *proj.*	0.8	5.5	0.0	**6.3**	0.0	0.5	0.3	**0.9**	4.5	**0.9**
Australia (Nov/Oct)			b)						b)	
2011/12	1.5	8.2	0.0	**9.7**	0.0	0.3	1.8	**2.4**	6.1	**1.3**
2012/13 *est.*	1.3	6.8	0.0	**8.0**	0.0	0.3	2.3	**2.9**	4.9	**0.2**
2013/14 *f'cast*	0.2	7.5	0.0	**7.7**	0.0	0.3	2.3	**3.0**	4.5	**0.3**
2014/15 *proj.*	0.3	7.9	0.0	**8.2**	0.0	0.3	2.2	**2.8**	4.7	**0.7**
2015/16 *proj.*	0.7	8.0	0.0	**8.6**	0.0	0.3	2.2	**2.8**	4.8	**1.0**
2016/17 *proj.*	1.0	8.0	0.0	**9.0**	0.0	0.3	2.3	**2.9**	5.0	**1.1**
2017/18 *proj.*	1.1	8.1	0.0	**9.2**	0.0	0.3	2.3	**2.9**	5.2	**1.1**
2018/19 *proj.*	1.1	8.2	0.0	**9.3**	0.0	0.3	2.3	**3.0**	5.3	**1.1**
Canada (Aug/Jul)			b)						b)	
2011/12	1.4	7.9	0.1	**9.4**	0.1	0.2	5.8	**6.2**	2.0	**1.2**
2012/13 *est.*	1.2	8.0	0.2	**9.4**	0.1	0.2	5.8	**6.2**	2.2	**1.0**
2013/14 *f'cast*	1.0	9.4	0.1	**10.5**	0.1	0.2	6.0	**6.4**	2.5	**1.6**
2014/15 *proj.*	1.6	8.8	0.1	**10.6**	0.1	0.2	6.0	**6.5**	2.5	**1.6**
2015/16 *proj.*	1.6	8.9	0.1	**10.6**	0.1	0.2	6.1	**6.5**	2.6	**1.5**
2016/17 *proj.*	1.5	9.1	0.1	**10.8**	0.1	0.2	6.1	**6.6**	2.7	**1.5**
2017/18 *proj.*	1.5	9.4	0.1	**11.0**	0.1	0.2	6.1	**6.6**	2.8	**1.6**
2018/19 *proj.*	1.6	9.7	0.1	**11.4**	0.1	0.2	6.4	**6.9**	2.9	**1.7**
EU[c)] (Jul/Jun)			b)						b)	
2011/12	9.8	51.8	0.7	**62.2**	0.4	9.3	36.0	**48.9**	5.9	**7.5**
2012/13 *est.*	7.5	54.5	0.2	**62.2**	0.4	9.0	36.6	**49.0**	7.9	**5.3**
2013/14 *f'cast*	5.3	59.4	0.2	**64.9**	0.4	9.2	37.5	**50.1**	7.6	**7.2**
2014/15 *proj.*	7.2	55.0	0.4	**62.5**	0.4	9.1	37.1	**49.6**	6.3	**6.6**
2015/16 *proj.*	6.6	56.0	0.4	**63.0**	0.4	9.2	37.5	**50.2**	6.4	**6.5**
2016/17 *proj.*	6.5	57.0	0.4	**63.9**	0.4	9.2	38.0	**50.8**	6.5	**6.6**
2017/18 *proj.*	6.6	57.6	0.4	**64.6**	0.4	9.3	38.5	**51.5**	6.5	**6.6**
2018/19 *proj.*	6.6	58.1	0.4	**65.1**	0.4	9.3	38.9	**52.0**	6.5	**6.6**
Kazakhstan (Jul/Jun)			b)						b)	
2011/12	0.4	2.6	0.0	**3.0**	0.1	0.2	1.5	**1.9**	0.7	**0.4**
2012/13 *est.*	0.4	1.5	0.0	**1.9**	0.1	0.1	1.1	**1.4**	0.2	**0.3**
2013/14 *f'cast*	0.3	2.0	0.0	**2.3**	0.1	0.2	1.3	**1.7**	0.2	**0.4**
2014/15 *proj.*	0.4	2.0	0.0	**2.5**	0.1	0.2	1.4	**1.9**	0.3	**0.4**
2015/16 *proj.*	0.4	2.2	0.0	**2.5**	0.1	0.2	1.4	**1.9**	0.3	**0.3**
2016/17 *proj.*	0.3	2.2	0.0	**2.6**	0.1	0.2	1.5	**2.0**	0.3	**0.3**
2017/18 *proj.*	0.3	2.3	0.0	**2.6**	0.1	0.2	1.6	**2.1**	0.3	**0.3**
2018/19 *proj.*	0.3	2.3	0.0	**2.6**	0.1	0.2	1.6	**2.1**	0.3	**0.3**

Table 9 Barley: Supply and demand (cont.)

m t

	Opening stocks	Production	Imports	Total supply	Use: Food	Use: Industrial	Use: Feed	Use: Total a)	Exports	Closing stocks
Russia (Jul/Jun)			b)						b)	
2011/12	1.4	16.9	0.5	**18.9**	0.2	1.6	9.3	**14.0**	3.5	**1.3**
2012/13 *est.*	1.3	13.9	0.4	**15.6**	0.2	1.6	8.2	**12.8**	2.2	**0.6**
2013/14 *f'cast*	0.6	16.5	0.4	**17.5**	0.2	1.6	9.0	**13.6**	2.7	**1.2**
2014/15 *proj.*	1.2	16.1	0.3	**17.6**	0.2	1.6	9.1	**13.9**	2.4	**1.2**
2015/16 *proj.*	1.2	16.5	0.3	**18.0**	0.2	1.7	9.4	**14.3**	2.4	**1.3**
2016/17 *proj.*	1.3	16.8	0.3	**18.4**	0.2	1.7	9.7	**14.6**	2.4	**1.4**
2017/18 *proj.*	1.4	17.2	0.3	**18.9**	0.2	1.7	9.9	**14.8**	2.5	**1.5**
2018/19 *proj.*	1.5	17.5	0.3	**19.4**	0.2	1.8	10.1	**15.1**	2.7	**1.6**
Saudi Arabia (Jul/Jun)			b)						b)	
2011/12	1.3	0.0	8.6	**9.9**	0.0	0.0	7.0	**7.1**	0.0	**2.8**
2012/13 *est.*	2.8	0.0	8.0	**10.8**	0.0	0.0	7.7	**7.8**	0.0	**3.0**
2013/14 *f'cast*	3.0	0.0	7.5	**10.5**	0.0	0.0	7.7	**7.8**	0.0	**2.7**
2014/15 *proj.*	2.7	0.0	8.0	**10.8**	0.0	0.0	7.8	**7.9**	0.0	**2.9**
2015/16 *proj.*	2.9	0.0	8.1	**11.0**	0.0	0.0	8.0	**8.1**	0.0	**2.9**
2016/17 *proj.*	2.9	0.0	8.3	**11.2**	0.0	0.0	8.2	**8.3**	0.0	**2.9**
2017/18 *proj.*	2.9	0.0	8.4	**11.3**	0.0	0.0	8.4	**8.5**	0.0	**2.9**
2018/19 *proj.*	2.9	0.0	8.6	**11.5**	0.0	0.0	8.6	**8.7**	0.0	**2.8**
Ukraine (Jul/Jun)			b)						b)	
2011/12	0.8	9.1	0.1	**9.9**	0.3	0.4	4.5	**6.2**	2.5	**1.3**
2012/13 *est.*	1.3	6.9	0.0	**8.3**	0.2	0.3	3.9	**5.2**	2.1	**0.9**
2013/14 *f'cast*	0.9	7.4	0.1	**8.4**	0.2	0.4	3.9	**5.4**	2.1	**0.9**
2014/15 *proj.*	0.9	8.3	0.1	**9.3**	0.2	0.4	4.0	**5.6**	2.8	**1.0**
2015/16 *proj.*	1.0	8.6	0.1	**9.6**	0.2	0.4	4.0	**5.6**	3.0	**1.1**
2016/17 *proj.*	1.1	8.9	0.1	**10.1**	0.2	0.4	4.0	**5.6**	3.3	**1.2**
2017/18 *proj.*	1.2	9.0	0.1	**10.3**	0.2	0.4	4.1	**5.7**	3.4	**1.2**
2018/19 *proj.*	1.2	9.3	0.1	**10.6**	0.2	0.4	4.2	**5.8**	3.6	**1.2**
US (Jun/May)			b)						b)	
2011/12	1.9	3.4	0.8	**6.1**	0.1	3.3	0.8	**4.2**	0.6	**1.3**
2012/13 *est.*	1.3	4.8	0.9	**7.0**	0.1	3.2	1.3	**4.6**	0.7	**1.7**
2013/14 *f'cast*	1.7	4.8	0.8	**7.3**	0.1	3.2	1.2	**4.6**	0.7	**2.0**
2014/15 *proj.*	2.0	4.6	0.8	**7.5**	0.1	3.4	1.1	**4.6**	0.7	**2.2**
2015/16 *proj.*	2.2	4.7	0.8	**7.6**	0.1	3.4	1.1	**4.7**	0.7	**2.2**
2016/17 *proj.*	2.2	4.7	0.8	**7.8**	0.1	3.5	1.1	**4.7**	0.7	**2.3**
2017/18 *proj.*	2.3	4.7	0.8	**7.9**	0.1	3.5	1.2	**4.8**	0.7	**2.3**
2018/19 *proj.*	2.3	4.8	0.8	**8.0**	0.1	3.5	1.2	**4.8**	0.8	**2.4**
WORLD TOTAL			d)						d)	
2011/12	27.1	134.2	20.3	**161.3**	7.0	29.0	89.3	**135.5**	20.3	**25.9**
2012/13 *est.*	25.9	129.5	19.5	**155.3**	6.6	29.2	87.4	**132.7**	19.5	**22.6**
2013/14 *f'cast*	22.6	142.9	19.0	**165.5**	6.7	30.0	92.2	**138.8**	19.0	**26.7**
2014/15 *proj.*	26.7	140.0	19.6	**166.7**	6.8	30.4	92.3	**140.1**	19.6	**26.6**
2015/16 *proj.*	26.6	143.3	20.2	**169.9**	6.8	31.0	94.4	**142.9**	20.2	**27.0**
2016/17 *proj.*	27.0	145.9	20.9	**172.9**	6.8	31.6	96.1	**145.4**	20.9	**27.6**
2017/18 *proj.*	27.6	147.8	21.3	**175.4**	6.8	32.1	97.7	**147.7**	21.3	**27.7**
2018/19 *proj.*	27.7	150.6	22.0	**178.3**	6.8	32.7	99.5	**150.1**	22.0	**28.2**

Totals may not add due to rounding
a) Includes seed and waste
b) Includes trade in malt
c) EU-28 from 2013/14 onwards, EU-27 up to 2012/13
d) Excludes trade in malt

Table 10 Barley: Trade (Jul/Jun)

m t

IMPORTS	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19
EUROPE	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.9**	**0.3**	**0.4**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.6**	**0.6**	**0.7**
EU[a)]	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Others	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
CIS	**0.1**	**0.6**	**0.7**	**0.3**	**0.5**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.4**
Russia	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Others	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
N & C AMERICA	**0.4**	**0.2**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**1.0**
US	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	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	**0.8**	**0.9**	**0.6**	**1.0**	**0.9**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**0.9**	**0.9**
Brazil	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Colombia	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Others	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
N E ASIA	**10.4**	**7.7**	**12.0**	**12.3**	**10.9**	**11.1**	**11.4**	**11.8**	**12.2**	**12.6**
Iran	0.9	0.3	1.1	1.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2
Jordan	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8
Saudi Arabia	7.4	5.4	8.6	8.0	7.5	8.0	8.1	8.3	8.4	8.6
Others	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.1
F E ASIA	**3.8**	**3.7**	**3.8**	**3.4**	**4.1**	**3.9**	**4.0**	**4.1**	**4.2**	**4.2**
China	2.1	2.0	2.3	1.9	2.6	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6
Japan	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
Others	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
AFRICA	**1.0**	**1.3**	**1.8**	**1.6**	**1.7**	**1.8**	**1.9**	**2.0**	**2.0**	**2.0**
North Africa	0.9	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
Algeria	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Libya	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Morocco	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Others	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
WORLD TOTAL	**16.9**	**14.7**	**20.3**	**19.5**	**19.0**	**19.6**	**20.2**	**20.9**	**21.3**	**22.0**
MALT TRADE	**5.9**	**6.2**	**6.2**	**6.5**	**6.7**	**6.8**	**6.9**	**7.1**	**7.2**	**7.3**

EXPORTS	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19
Argentina	0.6	1.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.7
Australia	3.5	3.9	5.8	4.4	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.4
Feed	*2.2*	*2.9*	*4.4*	*2.9*	*2.6*	*2.5*	*2.5*	*2.7*	*2.9*	*2.9*
Malting	*1.3*	*1.0*	*1.4*	*1.5*	*1.4*	*1.4*	*1.5*	*1.5*	*1.5*	*1.5*
Canada	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0
Feed	*0.1*	*0.9*	*0.5*	*0.8*	*0.9*	*0.7*	*0.7*	*0.8*	*0.7*	*0.8*
Malting	*1.2*	*0.4*	*0.7*	*0.7*	*0.8*	*1.0*	*1.1*	*1.1*	*1.2*	*1.2*
EU[a)]	1.1	4.7	3.1	5.0	4.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
Feed	*0.3*	*3.1*	*2.6*	*4.5*	*3.6*	*2.7*	*2.8*	*2.7*	*2.7*	*2.7*
Malting	*0.8*	*1.6*	*0.5*	*0.5*	*0.9*	*0.8*	*0.8*	*0.9*	*0.9*	*1.0*
Kazakhstan	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
US	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Feed	*0.1*	*0.9*	*0.5*	*0.8*	*0.9*	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.1*
Malting	*1.2*	*0.4*	*0.7*	*0.7*	*0.8*	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.2*
Russia	2.8	0.3	3.5	2.2	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.7
Ukraine	6.2	2.8	2.5	2.1	2.1	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.6
Others	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.4	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.5
WORLD TOTAL	**16.9**	**14.7**	**20.3**	**19.5**	**19.0**	**19.6**	**20.2**	**20.9**	**21.3**	**22.0**
Of which:										
Feed	15.9	13.1	11.2	16.1	13.2	13.8	14.2	14.7	15.2	15.4
Malting	3.6	3.9	3.6	4.5	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.7

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

Table 11 Rice: Area, yield and production

AREA (m ha)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
India	41.9	42.7	44.8	43.5	44.5	44.3	44.6	44.9	45.2	45.4
Pakistan	2.8	2.3	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8
Thailand	10.9	10.7	11.0	10.9	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.0	10.9
US	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2
Vietnam	7.4	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9
Five major exporters	**64.3**	**64.7**	**67.2**	**66.0**	**66.8**	**67.0**	**67.3**	**67.7**	**68.0**	**68.1**
Bangladesh	11.6	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.8	11.8	11.8
China	29.7	29.9	30.1	30.1	30.4	30.0	29.7	29.4	29.1	28.8
Indonesia	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.3	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.5
Philippines	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	8.3	9.3	9.1	8.8	9.5	9.7	9.9	10.1	10.3	10.4
Others	25.4	25.5	24.9	25.0	25.3	25.7	25.8	25.9	26.2	26.6
World	**155.8**	**157.4**	**159.6**	**158.4**	**160.6**	**161.0**	**161.5**	**162.0**	**162.5**	**163.0**
YIELD (t/ha)										
India	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Pakistan	2.4	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5
Thailand	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
US	5.7	5.2	5.5	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.9
Vietnam	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7
Five major exporters	**2.3**	**2.4**	**2.5**	**2.5**	**2.5**	**2.5**	**2.6**	**2.6**	**2.6**	**2.6**
Bangladesh	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
China	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8
Indonesia	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
Philippines	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5
Others	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8
World	**2.8**	**2.8**	**2.9**	**3.0**	**2.9**	**3.0**	**3.0**	**3.0**	**3.0**	**3.0**
PRODUCTION (m t, milled basis)										
India	89.1	96.0	105.3	104.4	107.0	109.0	111.0	113.0	114.0	115.0
Pakistan	6.8	4.8	6.6	6.0	5.9	6.2	6.4	6.6	6.8	6.9
Thailand	20.3	20.3	20.5	20.3	20.9	21.1	21.1	21.2	21.2	21.2
US	7.1	7.6	5.9	6.4	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.8
Vietnam	25.2	26.3	26.9	27.2	27.6	28.0	28.4	28.7	28.9	29.1
Five major exporters	**148.4**	**154.9**	**165.1**	**164.2**	**167.3**	**170.4**	**173.2**	**176.0**	**177.5**	**179.0**
Bangladesh	31.0	31.7	33.7	33.8	34.2	34.5	34.8	35.2	35.5	35.7
China	136.6	137.0	140.7	142.9	142.0	141.5	141.0	140.0	139.0	138.0
Indonesia	36.4	35.5	36.4	36.8	37.0	37.9	38.2	38.5	38.8	39.0
Philippines	9.8	10.5	10.7	11.4	11.8	12.0	12.3	12.5	12.7	12.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	11.0	12.8	12.2	12.2	12.7	13.1	13.7	14.2	14.6	15.1
Others	67.3	66.0	66.6	67.4	68.7	70.1	70.9	71.6	73.5	75.4
World	**440.4**	**448.5**	**465.4**	**468.7**	**473.6**	**479.5**	**484.0**	**488.0**	**491.5**	**495.0**

a) EU-28 from 2013/14 onwards, EU-27 up to 2012/13.

Table 12 Rice: Supply and demand

m t (milled basis)

	Opening stocks	Production	Imports	Total supply	Total Use	Exports	Closing stocks
Bangladesh (Jul/Jun)							
2011/12	1.0	33.7	0.1	**34.8**	**34.0**	0.0	**0.8**
2012/13 *est.*	0.8	33.8	0.4	**35.0**	**34.4**	0.0	**0.6**
2013/14 *f'cast*	0.6	34.2	0.5	**35.2**	**34.6**	0.0	**0.6**
2014/15 *proj.*	0.6	34.5	0.5	**35.6**	**34.9**	0.0	**0.8**
2015/16 *proj.*	0.8	34.8	0.6	**36.1**	**35.3**	0.0	**0.8**
2016/17 *proj.*	0.8	35.2	0.6	**36.6**	**35.7**	0.0	**0.9**
2017/18 *proj.*	0.9	35.5	0.7	**37.1**	**36.0**	0.0	**1.1**
2018/19 *proj.*	1.1	35.7	0.7	**37.5**	**36.2**	0.0	**1.3**
China (Jan/Dec)							
2011/12	41.8	140.7	2.5	**185.1**	**139.5**	0.3	**45.3**
2012/13 *est.*	45.3	142.9	2.3	**190.6**	**142.0**	0.5	**48.1**
2013/14 *f'cast*	48.1	142.0	2.2	**192.3**	**142.5**	0.4	**49.4**
2014/15 *proj.*	49.4	141.5	1.5	**192.4**	**143.0**	0.4	**49.0**
2015/16 *proj.*	49.0	141.0	1.4	**191.4**	**142.0**	0.4	**48.9**
2016/17 *proj.*	48.9	140.0	1.2	**190.1**	**141.0**	0.4	**48.7**
2017/18 *proj.*	48.7	139.0	1.1	**188.8**	**139.0**	0.5	**49.3**
2018/19 *proj.*	49.3	138.0	1.0	**188.3**	**138.0**	0.5	**49.9**
India (Oct/Sep)							
2011/12	21.5	105.3	0.0	**126.8**	**93.0**	10.2	**23.6**
2012/13 *est.*	23.6	104.4	0.0	**128.0**	**95.6**	10.1	**22.3**
2013/14 *f'cast*	22.3	107.0	0.0	**129.3**	**97.8**	8.7	**22.8**
2014/15 *proj.*	22.8	109.0	0.0	**131.8**	**101.5**	7.8	**22.6**
2015/16 *proj.*	22.6	111.0	0.0	**133.6**	**104.5**	7.5	**21.6**
2016/17 *proj.*	21.6	113.0	0.0	**134.6**	**107.5**	7.0	**20.1**
2017/18 *proj.*	20.1	114.0	0.0	**134.1**	**110.0**	6.8	**17.3**
2018/19 *proj.*	17.3	115.0	0.0	**132.3**	**112.0**	6.7	**13.6**
Indonesia (Jan/Dec)							
2011/12	5.7	36.4	1.7	**43.8**	**39.1**	0.0	**4.7**
2012/13 *est.*	4.7	36.8	1.0	**42.5**	**39.2**	0.0	**3.3**
2013/14 *f'cast*	3.3	37.0	1.2	**41.5**	**39.4**	0.0	**2.1**
2014/15 *proj.*	2.1	37.9	1.5	**41.5**	**40.2**	0.0	**1.3**
2015/16 *proj.*	1.3	38.2	1.8	**41.3**	**40.5**	0.0	**0.8**
2016/17 *proj.*	0.8	38.5	2.1	**41.4**	**40.8**	0.0	**0.6**
2017/18 *proj.*	0.6	38.8	2.4	**41.8**	**41.0**	0.0	**0.8**
2018/19 *proj.*	0.8	39.0	2.6	**42.4**	**41.2**	0.0	**1.2**
Pakistan (Nov/Oct)							
2011/12	0.5	6.6	0.1	**7.1**	**2.5**	3.6	**1.0**
2012/13 *est.*	1.0	6.0	0.1	**7.1**	**2.7**	3.1	**1.3**
2013/14 *f'cast*	1.3	5.9	0.1	**7.3**	**2.9**	3.1	**1.4**
2014/15 *proj.*	1.4	6.2	0.1	**7.7**	**3.0**	3.3	**1.4**
2015/16 *proj.*	1.4	6.4	0.1	**7.9**	**3.1**	3.4	**1.5**
2016/17 *proj.*	1.5	6.6	0.1	**8.1**	**3.2**	3.4	**1.5**
2017/18 *proj.*	1.5	6.8	0.1	**8.3**	**3.3**	3.5	**1.6**
2018/19 *proj.*	1.6	6.9	0.0	**8.5**	**3.4**	3.5	**1.7**

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)							
2011/12	2.6	10.7	1.2	**14.6**	**12.9**	0.0	**1.7**
2012/13 *est.*	1.7	11.4	1.1	**14.2**	**13.0**	0.0	**1.3**
2013/14 *f'cast*	1.3	11.8	1.1	**14.1**	**13.0**	0.0	**1.2**
2014/15 *proj.*	1.2	12.0	1.2	**14.4**	**13.2**	0.0	**1.2**
2015/16 *proj.*	1.2	12.3	1.3	**14.7**	**13.4**	0.0	**1.3**
2016/17 *proj.*	1.3	12.5	1.4	**15.2**	**13.6**	0.0	**1.6**
2017/18 *proj.*	1.6	12.7	1.5	**15.8**	**13.8**	0.0	**2.0**
2018/19 *proj.*	2.0	12.9	1.5	**16.4**	**13.9**	0.0	**2.5**
Thailand (Jan/Dec)							
2011/12	5.5	20.5	0.8	**26.7**	**10.7**	6.7	**9.3**
2012/13 *est.*	9.3	20.3	0.7	**30.3**	**11.0**	6.7	**12.6**
2013/14 *f'cast*	12.6	20.9	0.7	**34.1**	**11.3**	8.0	**14.9**
2014/15 *proj.*	14.9	21.1	0.7	**36.6**	**11.8**	9.3	**15.6**
2015/16 *proj.*	15.6	21.1	0.7	**37.3**	**12.0**	10.0	**15.3**
2016/17 *proj.*	15.3	21.2	0.8	**37.3**	**12.1**	11.0	**14.2**
2017/18 *proj.*	14.2	21.2	0.8	**36.2**	**12.1**	11.8	**12.4**
2018/19 *proj.*	12.4	21.2	0.8	**34.4**	**12.2**	12.5	**9.7**
US (Aug/Jul)							
2011/12	1.5	5.9	0.6	**8.0**	**3.5**	3.2	**1.3**
2012/13 *est.*	1.3	6.4	0.7	**8.3**	**3.8**	3.4	**1.2**
2013/14 *f'cast*	1.2	5.9	0.7	**7.8**	**3.7**	3.1	**1.0**
2014/15 *proj.*	1.0	6.1	0.7	**7.8**	**3.6**	3.2	**1.0**
2015/16 *proj.*	1.0	6.3	0.7	**8.0**	**3.6**	3.3	**1.1**
2016/17 *proj.*	1.1	6.5	0.7	**8.3**	**3.7**	3.4	**1.3**
2017/18 *proj.*	1.3	6.7	0.7	**8.6**	**3.8**	3.4	**1.4**
2018/19 *proj.*	1.4	6.8	0.7	**8.9**	**3.9**	3.5	**1.6**
Vietnam (Jan/Dec)							
2011/12	1.5	26.9	0.3	**28.7**	**19.4**	7.7	**1.6**
2012/13 *est.*	1.6	27.2	0.4	**29.1**	**20.0**	7.0	**2.2**
2013/14 *f'cast*	2.2	27.6	0.4	**30.2**	**20.6**	7.6	**2.0**
2014/15 *proj.*	2.0	28.0	0.3	**30.3**	**20.9**	7.3	**2.1**
2015/16 *proj.*	2.1	28.4	0.3	**30.8**	**21.3**	7.3	**2.2**
2016/17 *proj.*	2.2	28.7	0.3	**31.2**	**21.7**	7.2	**2.4**
2017/18 *proj.*	2.4	28.9	0.3	**31.6**	**21.9**	7.2	**2.5**
2018/19 *proj.*	2.5	29.1	0.3	**31.9**	**22.0**	7.2	**2.7**
WORLD TOTAL			a)			a)	
2011/12	99.0	465.4	38.6	**564.4**	**457.8**	38.6	**106.7**
2012/13 *est.*	106.7	468.7	37.1	**575.4**	**467.5**	37.1	**108.0**
2013/14 *f'cast*	108.0	473.6	37.8	**581.6**	**472.3**	37.8	**109.3**
2014/15 *proj.*	109.3	479.5	38.4	**588.8**	**479.0**	38.4	**109.8**
2015/16 *proj.*	109.8	484.0	39.0	**593.8**	**484.0**	39.0	**109.8**
2016/17 *proj.*	109.8	488.0	39.8	**597.8**	**489.0**	39.8	**108.8**
2017/18 *proj.*	108.8	491.5	40.6	**600.3**	**493.5**	40.6	**106.8**
2018/19 *proj.*	106.8	495.0	41.5	**601.8**	**497.5**	41.5	**104.3**

Totals may not add due to rounding

a) Jan/Dec

Table 13 **Rice: Trade** (Jan/Dec)

m t (milled basis)

IMPORTS	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
EUROPE	**1.3**	**1.2**	**1.6**	**1.5**	**1.4**	**1.5**	**1.5**	**1.5**	**1.5**	**1.5**	**1.5**
EU [a)]	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
CIS	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.4**	**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	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
N & C AMERICA	**2.9**	**3.0**	**3.2**	**3.2**	**3.4**	**3.5**	**3.4**	**3.5**	**3.6**	**3.6**	**3.6**
Cuba	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
US	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Mexico	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Others	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6
SOUTH AMERICA	**1.1**	**1.4**	**1.2**	**1.5**	**1.6**	**1.6**	**1.6**	**1.6**	**1.6**	**1.6**	**1.6**
Brazil	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Others	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
NEAR EAST ASIA	**6.2**	**7.0**	**6.8**	**7.6**	**7.8**	**7.8**	**7.7**	**7.8**	**7.9**	**8.0**	**8.1**
Iran	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7
Iraq	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Saudi Arabia	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Others	2.7	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6
FAR EAST ASIA	**7.3**	**9.1**	**11.2**	**10.8**	**10.1**	**10.4**	**10.3**	**10.8**	**11.1**	**11.4**	**11.7**
Bangladesh	0.0	0.4	1.3	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
China	0.3	0.4	0.6	2.5	2.3	2.2	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.0
Indonesia	0.3	0.9	2.8	1.7	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.6
Japan	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Malaysia	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Philippines	1.9	2.3	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5
Others	3.2	3.7	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1
AFRICA	**10.7**	**9.9**	**11.5**	**14.2**	**12.8**	**12.8**	**13.3**	**13.7**	**14.1**	**14.4**	**14.7**
Sub-Saharan	**10.4**	**9.6**	**11.1**	**13.4**	**12.3**	**12.4**	**12.9**	**13.2**	**13.6**	**13.9**	**14.2**
Benin	0.9	0.6	0.4	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Côte d'Ivoire	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5
Nigeria	2.1	2.1	2.5	3.3	2.6	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.9
Senegal	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4
South Africa	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0
Others	4.6	4.2	5.0	5.3	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4
OCEANIA	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.4**
WORLD TOTAL	**29.1**	**31.3**	**35.7**	**38.6**	**37.1**	**37.8**	**38.4**	**39.0**	**39.8**	**40.6**	**41.5**

EXPORTS	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
India	2.1	2.1	4.8	10.4	9.7	8.7	7.8	7.5	7.0	6.8	6.7
Pakistan	3.2	4.2	3.4	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5
Thailand	8.6	8.9	10.6	6.7	6.7	8.0	9.3	10.0	11.0	11.8	12.5
US	2.9	3.9	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5
Vietnam	6.0	6.7	7.1	7.7	7.0	7.6	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.2
Five major exporters	**22.9**	**25.8**	**29.1**	**31.6**	**30.0**	**30.6**	**30.8**	**31.4**	**32.0**	**32.6**	**33.3**
Argentina	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Brazil	0.6	0.4	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0
Cambodia	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5
China	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Egypt	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Myanmar	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
Uguguay	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Others	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
WORLD TOTAL	**29.1**	**31.3**	**35.7**	**38.6**	**37.1**	**37.8**	**38.4**	**39.0**	**39.8**	**40.6**	**41.5**

Table 14 Soyabeans: Area, yield and production

AREA (m ha)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Argentina	18.3	18.9	18.7	20.0	20.7	20.7	20.8	20.9	21	21.1
Brazil	23.5	24.2	25.0	27.7	29.0	29.8	30.3	30.9	31.5	32.1
US	30.9	31.0	29.9	30.8	30.9	31.0	31.2	31.4	31.6	31.8
Three major exporters	**72.7**	**74.1**	**73.6**	**78.5**	**80.6**	**81.5**	**82.3**	**83.2**	**84.1**	**85.0**
Canada	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
China	9.2	8.5	7.9	7.2	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.3
EU [a)]	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
India	9.6	9.3	10.3	10.8	12.2	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.5
Paraguay	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3
Others	6.1	7.1	7.4	8.0	8.0	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.8
World	**101.9**	**103.7**	**104.1**	**109.7**	**113.1**	**114.2**	**115.1**	**116.0**	**117.1**	**117.7**
YIELD (t/ha)										
Argentina	2.9	2.6	2.1	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9
Brazil	2.9	3.1	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
US	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0
Three major exporters	**2.9**	**2.9**	**2.6**	**2.7**	**2.8**	**2.9**	**2.9**	**3.0**	**3.0**	**3.0**
Canada	2.5	2.9	2.8	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
China	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9
EU [a)]	2.7	2.9	3.0	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
India	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Paraguay	2.4	2.5	1.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Others	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7
World	**2.5**	**2.6**	**2.3**	**2.5**	**2.5**	**2.5**	**2.6**	**2.6**	**2.6**	**2.7**
PRODUCTION (m t)										
Argentina	52.7	48.9	40.1	49.3	54.5	55.0	57.0	58.5	59.5	60.5
Brazil	68.7	75.3	66.4	81.5	87.6	90.0	93.0	95.0	97.5	99.5
US	91.4	90.6	84.2	82.5	86.0	88.5	91.0	92.5	94.0	95.0
Three major exporters	**212.8**	**214.8**	**190.7**	**213.2**	**228.1**	**233.5**	**241.0**	**246.0**	**251.0**	**255.0**
Canada	3.5	4.3	4.3	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9
China	15.0	15.1	14.5	13.1	12.5	12.2	12.1	12.0	11.9	11.8
EU [a)]	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
India	10.0	12.7	12.2	14.7	11.7	12.2	12.4	12.5	12.6	12.8
Paraguay	6.5	7.1	4.4	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.7	9.8	9.9
Others	9.9	11.6	13.4	14.5	14.8	15.1	15.4	15.8	16.2	16.5
World	**258.4**	**266.5**	**240.6**	**270.7**	**282.2**	**288.5**	**296.5**	**302.1**	**307.6**	**312.1**

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

Table 15 Soyabeans: Supply and demand

m t

	Opening stocks	Area	Yield	Production	Imports	Total supply	Use				Exports	Closing stocks
							Food	Feed	Crush	Total b)		
Argentina (Apr/Mar)												
2012/13	4.4	18.7	2.1	40.1	0.0	**44.5**	0.0	1.3	35.7	**37.0**	6.1	**1.4**
2013/14 *est.*	1.4	20.0	2.5	49.3	0.1	**50.8**	0.0	1.6	37.9	**39.5**	7.9	**3.4**
2014/15 *f'cast*	3.4	20.7	2.6	54.5	0.0	**57.9**	0.0	1.9	39.5	**41.4**	12.8	**3.7**
2015/16 *proj.*	3.7	20.7	2.7	55.0	0.3	**59.0**	0.0	1.9	40.3	**42.2**	13.3	**3.4**
2016/17 *proj.*	3.4	20.8	2.7	57.0	0.3	**60.7**	0.0	1.9	41.3	**43.2**	13.9	**3.5**
2017/18 *proj.*	3.5	20.9	2.8	58.5	0.3	**62.3**	0.0	2.0	42.3	**44.3**	14.0	**4.0**
2018/19 *proj.*	4.0	21.0	2.8	59.5	0.3	**63.8**	0.0	2.0	43.2	**45.2**	14.2	**4.4**
2019/20 *proj.*	4.4	21.1	2.9	60.5	0.3	**65.2**	0.0	2.0	44.3	**46.3**	14.4	**4.5**
Brazil (Feb/Jan)												
2012/13	3.0	25.0	2.7	66.4	0.2	**69.5**	0.0	2.4	34.7	**37.1**	31.9	**0.5**
2013/14 *est.*	0.5	27.7	2.9	81.5	0.0	**82.0**	0.0	3.0	34.4	**37.5**	42.2	**2.3**
2014/15 *f'cast*	2.3	29.0	3.0	87.6	0.1	**90.0**	0.0	3.5	38.2	**41.8**	44.5	**3.7**
2015/16 *proj.*	3.7	29.8	3.0	90.0	0.1	**93.8**	0.0	3.5	41.0	**44.5**	45.5	**3.8**
2016/17 *proj.*	3.8	30.3	3.1	93.0	0.1	**96.9**	0.0	3.6	42.8	**46.4**	46.5	**4.1**
2017/18 *proj.*	4.1	30.9	3.1	95.0	0.2	**99.2**	0.0	3.7	43.8	**47.5**	47.5	**4.2**
2018/19 *proj.*	4.2	31.5	3.1	97.5	0.2	**101.9**	0.0	3.8	45.3	**49.1**	48.5	**4.3**
2019/20 *proj.*	4.3	32.1	3.1	99.5	0.2	**104.0**	0.0	3.8	46.3	**50.1**	49.5	**4.4**
US (Sep/Aug)												
2011/12	5.8	29.9	2.8	84.2	0.4	**90.4**	0.0	2.4	46.3	**48.8**	37.0	**4.6**
2012/13 *est.*	4.6	30.8	2.7	82.5	1.1	**88.2**	0.0	2.7	45.9	**48.6**	35.8	**3.8**
2013/14 *f'cast*	3.8	30.9	2.8	86.0	0.4	**90.2**	0.0	3.0	45.4	**48.5**	37.3	**4.4**
2014/15 *proj.*	4.4	31.0	2.9	88.5	0.4	**93.3**	0.0	3.1	45.3	**48.4**	40.5	**4.4**
2015/16 *proj.*	4.4	31.2	2.9	91.0	0.4	**95.8**	0.0	3.1	46.5	**49.6**	41.5	**4.7**
2016/17 *proj.*	4.7	31.4	2.9	92.5	0.4	**97.6**	0.0	3.2	46.6	**49.8**	43.0	**4.9**
2017/18 *proj.*	4.9	31.6	3.0	94.0	0.4	**99.3**	0.0	3.2	46.9	**50.1**	44.0	**5.2**
2018/19 *proj.*	5.2	31.8	3.0	95.0	0.4	**100.6**	0.0	3.3	47.2	**50.4**	45.0	**5.2**
China (Oct/Sep)												
2011/12	15.0	7.9	1.8	14.5	57.4	**86.9**	9.8	0.7	60.3	**71.4**	0.3	**15.2**
2012/13 *est.*	15.2	7.2	1.8	13.1	59.5	**87.7**	10.0	2.0	64.3	**76.9**	0.3	**10.6**
2013/14 *f'cast*	10.6	7.0	1.8	12.5	68.0	**91.1**	10.5	1.8	68.0	**80.3**	0.2	**10.6**
2014/15 *proj.*	10.6	6.8	1.8	12.2	71.5	**94.3**	9.6	1.9	72.0	**83.7**	0.2	**10.4**
2015/16 *proj.*	10.4	6.6	1.8	12.1	74.0	**96.5**	9.7	1.9	74.1	**85.9**	0.2	**10.4**
2016/17 *proj.*	10.4	6.4	1.9	12.0	77.5	**99.9**	9.8	1.9	77.5	**89.4**	0.2	**10.3**
2017/18 *proj.*	10.4	6.3	1.9	11.9	80.5	**102.8**	9.9	1.9	80.5	**92.5**	0.2	**10.1**
2018/19 *proj.*	10.1	6.3	1.9	11.8	83.5	**105.4**	10.0	1.9	83.2	**95.3**	0.2	**9.9**
EU [a] (Oct/Sep)												
2011/12	0.6	0.4	3.0	1.2	11.8	**13.6**	0.1	0.8	12.1	**13.1**	0.0	**0.5**
2012/13 *est.*	0.5	0.4	2.3	0.9	12.3	**13.7**	0.1	0.7	12.4	**13.2**	0.0	**0.5**
2013/14 *f'cast*	0.5	0.5	2.2	1.0	12.1	**13.6**	0.1	0.7	12.3	**13.1**	0.1	**0.4**
2014/15 *proj.*	0.4	0.5	2.4	1.2	11.8	**13.4**	0.1	0.7	12.1	**12.8**	0.1	**0.5**
2015/16 *proj.*	0.5	0.5	2.4	1.2	11.7	**13.4**	0.1	0.7	12.0	**12.7**	0.1	**0.6**
2016/17 *proj.*	0.6	0.5	2.4	1.2	11.6	**13.4**	0.1	0.7	11.9	**12.6**	0.1	**0.8**
2017/18 *proj.*	0.8	0.5	2.4	1.2	11.5	**13.5**	0.1	0.7	11.8	**12.6**	0.1	**0.8**
2018/19 *proj.*	0.8	0.5	2.4	1.2	11.4	**13.4**	0.1	0.7	11.7	**12.5**	0.1	**0.8**
WORLD TOTAL												
2011/12	36.1	104.1	2.3	240.6	91.3	**276.7**	15.5	12.0	225.3	**253.6**	91.3	**23.1**
2012/13 *est.*	23.1	109.7	2.5	270.7	95.6	**293.8**	16.0	14.9	235.7	**267.6**	95.6	**26.3**
2013/14 *f'cast*	26.3	113.1	2.5	282.2	101.2	**308.5**	16.4	15.5	246.9	**279.1**	101.2	**29.4**
2014/15 *proj.*	29.4	114.2	2.5	288.5	110.4	**317.8**	16.9	16.0	252.0	**285.3**	110.4	**32.5**
2015/16 *proj.*	32.5	115.1	2.6	296.5	113.3	**329.0**	17.3	16.3	259.5	**293.5**	113.3	**35.5**
2016/17 *proj.*	35.5	116.0	2.6	302.1	117.0	**337.6**	17.8	16.6	265.5	**300.3**	117.0	**37.3**
2017/18 *proj.*	37.3	117.1	2.6	307.6	120.0	**344.9**	18.0	16.9	271.0	**306.3**	120.0	**38.6**
2018/19 *proj.*	38.6	117.7	2.7	312.1	122.9	**350.6**	18.2	17.3	276.0	**311.9**	122.9	**38.7**

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

b) Including seed and waste

Table 16 Soyabeans: World trade

m t

IMPORTS	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19
EUROPE	**13.0**	**12.6**	**12.4**	**12.9**	**12.7**	**12.3**	**12.2**	**12.1**	**12.0**	**11.9**
EU [a)]	12.4	12.1	11.8	12.3	12.1	11.8	11.7	11.6	11.5	11.4
Others	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
N & C AMERICA	**4.8**	**4.8**	**4.6**	**5.0**	**4.8**	**4.9**	**4.9**	**5.0**	**5.0**	**5.1**
Mexico	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9
Canada	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Others	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
S AMERICA	**1.2**	**0.8**	**0.9**	**0.7**	**0.7**	**0.9**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**0.8**
Argentina	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Brazil	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Others	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
N E ASIA	**4.0**	**3.1**	**2.3**	**2.3**	**2.7**	**2.8**	**2.8**	**2.9**	**2.9**	**3.0**
Iran	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Israel	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Turkey	1.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Others	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
F E ASIA	**65.3**	**64.5**	**69.5**	**72.1**	**81.5**	**85.3**	**88.1**	**91.9**	**95.3**	**98.6**
China	53.9	52.5	57.4	59.5	68.0	71.5	74.0	77.5	80.5	83.5
Taipei, Chinese	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7
Indonesia	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4
Japan	3.4	3.0	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2
Korea (S)	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4
Vietnam	0.2	0.7	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9
Thailand	1.5	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4
Others	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
AFRICA	**2.2**	**2.1**	**2.3**	**2.2**	**2.3**	**2.4**	**2.4**	**2.4**	**2.5**	**2.5**
Egypt	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9
Others	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
OTHER	**2.2**	**2.7**	**1.6**	**2.0**	**2.3**	**2.0**	**2.1**	**2.0**	**1.6**	**1.1**
WORLD TOTAL	**92.6**	**90.6**	**93.6**	**97.3**	**107.0**	**110.4**	**113.3**	**117.0**	**120.0**	**122.9**

EXPORTS	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19
Argentina	13.0	9.2	7.4	7.4	13.0	13.5	13.8	14.0	14.2	14.4
Brazil	28.6	30.0	36.3	41.9	44.0	45.5	46.5	47.5	48.5	49.5
US	41.7	40.2	38.4	35.8	37.3	39.5	40.5	42.5	43.5	44.5
Three major exporters	**83.3**	**79.4**	**82.0**	**85.1**	**94.3**	**98.5**	**100.8**	**104.0**	**106.2**	**108.4**
Canada	2.1	2.8	2.7	3.4	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
China	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Paraguay	4.9	5.5	4.0	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.8	6.0	6.2
Ukraine	0.3	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0
Others	1.9	1.8	3.2	2.1	2.3	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.5	3.0
WORLD TOTAL	**92.6**	**90.6**	**93.6**	**97.3**	**107.0**	**110.4**	**113.3**	**117.0**	**120.0**	**122.9**

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

Table 17 Rapeseed/canola: Area, yield and production

AREA (m ha)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Australia	1.7	2.1	2.5	3.0	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9
Canada	6.1	6.9	7.6	8.8	7.9	8.2	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.5
Two major exporters	**7.8**	**8.9**	**10.1**	**11.8**	**10.3**	**10.8**	**11.0**	**11.2**	**11.3**	**11.3**
China	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.0
EU[a)]	6.5	7.0	6.7	6.3	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.8
India	6.5	7.3	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.2
Kazakhstan	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Pakistan	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Russia	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3
Ukraine	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2
US	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
Others	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9
World	**31.2**	**33.9**	**34.1**	**36.1**	**35.4**	**35.9**	**36.6**	**37.1**	**37.5**	**37.9**
YIELD (t/ha)										
Australia	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Canada	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.6	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1
Two major exporters	**1.9**	**1.7**	**1.8**	**1.5**	**1.9**	**1.8**	**1.9**	**1.9**	**1.9**	**1.9**
China	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
EU[a)]	3.3	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3
India	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Kazakhstan	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Pakistan	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0
Russia	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3
Ukraine	1.8	1.7	1.7	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3
US	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
Others	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5
World	**2.0**	**1.8**	**1.8**	**1.8**	**1.9**	**1.9**	**1.9**	**1.9**	**2.0**	**2.0**
PRODUCTION (m t)										
Australia	1.9	2.4	3.4	4.0	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.1
Canada	12.9	12.8	14.6	13.9	16.3	16.4	16.9	17.2	17.6	17.9
Two major exporters	**14.8**	**15.1**	**18.0**	**17.9**	**19.6**	**19.9**	**20.6**	**21.1**	**21.6**	**21.9**
China	13.5	13.1	13.4	14.0	14.4	14.7	15.0	15.4	15.7	16.1
EU[a)]	21.6	20.3	19.0	19.4	20.6	20.7	21.1	21.4	21.8	22.1
India	6.4	7.1	6.2	6.8	7.0	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.5
Kazakhstan	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Pakistan	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Russia	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6
Ukraine	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.3	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.7
US	0.7	1.1	0.7	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2
Others	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3
World	**60.9**	**60.1**	**61.3**	**63.5**	**68.0**	**68.2**	**70.2**	**71.9**	**73.5**	**75.0**

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

Table 18 Rapeseed/canola: Supply and demand

m t

	Opening stocks	Area	Yield	Production	Imports	Total supply	Use				Exports	Closing stocks
							Food	Feed	Crush	Total b)		
Australia (Dec/Nov)												
2011/12	0.4	2.5	1.4	3.4	0.0	**3.8**	0.0	0.0	0.6	**0.6**	2.5	**0.7**
2012/13 *est.*	0.7	3.0	1.4	4.0	0.0	**4.7**	0.0	0.0	0.6	**0.6**	3.5	**0.7**
2013/14 *f'cast*	0.7	2.4	1.4	3.3	0.0	**4.0**	0.0	0.0	0.8	**0.9**	2.5	**0.6**
2014/15 *proj.*	0.6	2.6	1.4	3.5	0.0	**4.1**	0.0	0.0	0.7	**0.8**	2.8	**0.6**
2015/16 *proj.*	0.6	2.7	1.4	3.7	0.0	**4.3**	0.0	0.0	0.7	**0.8**	3.0	**0.6**
2016/17 *proj.*	0.6	2.8	1.4	3.9	0.0	**4.5**	0.0	0.0	0.7	**0.8**	3.1	**0.7**
2017/18 *proj.*	0.7	2.8	1.4	4.0	0.0	**4.7**	0.0	0.0	0.8	**0.8**	3.3	**0.7**
2018/19 *proj.*	0.7	2.9	1.4	4.1	0.0	**4.7**	0.0	0.0	0.8	**0.8**	3.3	**0.7**
Canada (Aug/Jul)												
2011/12	2.2	7.6	1.9	14.6	0.1	**16.9**	0.0	0.4	7.0	**7.5**	8.7	**0.7**
2012/13 *est.*	0.7	8.8	1.6	13.9	0.1	**14.7**	0.0	0.1	6.8	**7.0**	7.0	**0.7**
2013/14 *f'cast*	0.7	7.9	2.1	16.3	0.1	**17.1**	0.0	0.3	7.3	**7.7**	8.1	**1.4**
2014/15 *proj.*	1.4	8.2	2.0	16.4	0.1	**17.9**	0.0	0.3	7.6	**8.0**	8.2	**1.7**
2015/16 *proj.*	1.7	8.4	2.0	16.9	0.1	**18.7**	0.0	0.3	7.8	**8.2**	8.6	**1.9**
2016/17 *proj.*	1.9	8.4	2.1	17.2	0.1	**19.3**	0.0	0.4	8.0	**8.5**	8.8	**2.0**
2017/18 *proj.*	2.0	8.5	2.1	17.6	0.1	**19.7**	0.0	0.4	8.2	**8.7**	9.0	**2.0**
2018/19 *proj.*	2.0	8.5	2.1	17.9	0.1	**20.0**	0.0	0.4	8.4	**8.9**	9.1	**2.0**
China (Oct/Sep)												
2011/12	1.0	7.3	1.8	13.4	2.5	**16.9**	0.0	0.5	15.1	**15.8**	0.0	**1.1**
2012/13 *est.*	1.1	7.4	1.9	14.0	3.2	**18.4**	0.0	0.8	16.2	**17.2**	0.0	**1.2**
2013/14 *f'cast*	1.2	7.5	1.9	14.4	3.4	**19.0**	0.0	0.6	16.9	**17.8**	0.0	**1.2**
2014/15 *proj*	1.2	7.6	1.9	14.7	3.5	**19.4**	0.0	0.6	17.6	**18.2**	0.0	**1.2**
2015/16 *proj*	1.2	7.7	2.0	15.0	3.6	**19.8**	0.0	0.7	17.9	**18.6**	0.0	**1.2**
2016/17 *proj*	1.2	7.8	2.0	15.4	3.7	**20.3**	0.0	0.7	18.4	**19.1**	0.0	**1.2**
2017/18 *proj*	1.2	7.9	2.0	15.7	3.8	**20.7**	0.0	0.7	18.8	**19.5**	0.0	**1.2**
2018/19 *proj*	1.2	8.0	2.0	16.1	3.9	**21.3**	0.0	0.8	19.3	**20.1**	0.0	**1.2**
EU [a] (Jul/Jun)												
2011/12	1.8	6.7	2.8	19.0	3.3	**24.1**	0.0	0.9	21.3	**22.2**	0.1	**1.7**
2012/13 *est.*	1.7	6.3	3.1	19.4	3.2	**24.3**	0.0	0.9	21.9	**22.8**	0.1	**1.3**
2013/14 *f'cast*	1.3	6.6	3.1	20.6	3.2	**25.1**	0.0	0.9	22.1	**23.0**	0.3	**1.9**
2014/15 *proj.*	1.9	6.6	3.2	20.7	3.3	**25.9**	0.0	1.0	22.6	**23.6**	0.2	**2.0**
2015/16 *proj.*	2.0	6.6	3.2	21.1	3.3	**26.5**	0.0	1.0	23.1	**24.1**	0.3	**2.0**
2016/17 *proj.*	2.0	6.7	3.2	21.4	3.4	**26.9**	0.0	1.1	23.5	**24.6**	0.3	**2.0**
2017/18 *proj.*	2.0	6.7	3.2	21.8	3.4	**27.2**	0.0	1.1	23.7	**24.8**	0.3	**2.0**
2018/19 *proj.*	2.0	6.8	3.3	22.1	3.4	**27.6**	0.0	1.1	24.0	**25.2**	0.3	**2.1**
World												
2011/12	6.6	34.1	1.8	61.3	13.1	**67.9**	0.6	2.1	59.8	**62.5**	13.1	**5.2**
2012/13 *est.*	5.2	36.1	1.8	63.5	12.9	**68.6**	0.6	2.2	60.9	**63.6**	12.9	**4.8**
2013/14 *f'cast*	4.8	35.4	1.9	68.0	13.1	**72.8**	0.6	2.3	63.6	**66.4**	13.1	**6.1**
2014/15 *proj.*	6.1	35.9	1.9	68.2	13.7	**74.3**	0.6	2.4	64.7	**67.7**	13.7	**6.6**
2015/16 *proj.*	6.6	36.6	1.9	70.2	14.2	**76.7**	0.6	2.5	66.9	**70.0**	14.2	**6.7**
2016/17 *proj.*	6.7	37.1	1.9	71.9	14.7	**78.6**	0.6	2.6	68.5	**71.7**	14.7	**6.9**
2017/18 *proj.*	6.9	37.5	2.0	73.5	15.3	**80.4**	0.6	2.6	70.2	**73.4**	15.3	**7.0**
2018/19 *proj.*	7.0	37.9	2.0	75.0	15.8	**82.0**	0.6	2.6	71.8	**75.0**	15.8	**7.0**

a) EU-28 from 2013/14 onwards, EU-27 up to 2012/13
b) Including seed and waste

Table 19 Rapeseed/canola: World trade (Oct/Sep)

m t

IMPORTS	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19
EUROPE	**2.3**	**2.9**	**3.5**	**3.2**	**3.2**	**3.3**	**3.3**	**3.4**	**3.4**	**3.4**
EU[a)]	2.3	2.8	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4
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**	**2.2**	**2.3**	**2.0**	**2.1**	**2.1**	**2.3**	**2.5**	**2.6**	**2.8**
Mexico	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8
US	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7
Others	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
SOUTH 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**	**1.0**	**0.9**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**1.1**	**1.2**	**1.2**
Turkey	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Others	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
FAR EAST ASIA	**5.6**	**4.3**	**6.2**	**6.6**	**6.7**	**7.2**	**7.4**	**7.6**	**7.8**	**8.1**
Bangladesh	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
China	2.1	1.1	2.5	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9
Japan	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5
Pakistan	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	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**
OTHER	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**
WORLD TOTAL	**11.1**	**10.5**	**13.1**	**12.9**	**13.1**	**13.7**	**14.2**	**14.7**	**15.3**	**15.8**

EXPORTS	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19
Australia	1.2	1.5	2.5	3.5	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.4
Canada	7.3	7.2	8.7	6.8	8.2	8.3	8.5	8.7	9.0	9.2
Two major exporters	**8.5**	**8.8**	**11.2**	**10.4**	**10.7**	**11.1**	**11.5**	**11.9**	**12.3**	**12.6**
EU[a)]	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Russia	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Ukraine	1.9	1.1	1.3	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.4
US	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Others	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
WORLD TOTAL	**11.1**	**10.5**	**13.1**	**12.9**	**13.1**	**13.7**	**14.2**	**14.7**	**15.3**	**15.8**

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

Table 20 Argentina: Area, yield and production

AREA (m ha)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Wheat	3.3	4.5	4.6	3.2	3.7	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4
Maize	2.9	3.7	5.0	6.1	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7
Barley	0.5	0.8	1.2	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5
Sorghum	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
Oats	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	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	18.3	18.9	18.7	20.0	20.7	20.7	20.8	20.9	21.0	21.1
Rapeseed/canola	-	-	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
Sub Total	**25.9**	**29.2**	**30.7**	**32.5**	**31.6**	**31.5**	**31.9**	**32.3**	**32.6**	**33.0**
Rice	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
TOTAL	**26.1**	**29.5**	**30.9**	**32.7**	**31.9**	**31.7**	**32.1**	**32.5**	**32.8**	**33.2**
YIELD (t/ha)										
Wheat	2.8	3.5	3.1	2.7	2.8	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2
Maize	7.8	6.4	4.2	4.9	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.2
Barley	2.7	4.0	3.5	2.8	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6
Sorghum	4.8	4.4	4.3	3.2	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7
Oats	1.3	2.3	1.6	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9
Rye	1.0	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6
Other Coarse Grains	1.5	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Soyabeans	2.9	2.6	2.1	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9
Rapeseed/canola	-	-	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Sub Total	**3.5**	**3.3**	**2.8**	**3.0**	**3.2**	**3.2**	**3.3**	**3.4**	**3.4**	**3.5**
Rice	3.3	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5
TOTAL	**3.5**	**3.3**	**2.8**	**3.0**	**3.2**	**3.2**	**3.3**	**3.4**	**3.4**	**3.5**
PRODUCTION (m t)										
Wheat	9.0	15.9	14.5	8.5	10.5	12.2	12.7	13.2	13.8	14.1
Maize	22.7	23.8	21.2	30.0	26.0	25.2	26.2	27.2	28.2	29.3
Barley	1.4	3.0	4.1	5.2	4.5	4.5	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.5
Sorghum	3.6	4.5	4.3	4.0	5.1	4.1	4.1	4.6	4.6	4.7
Oats	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Rye	T	T	0.1	T	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other Coarse Grains	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
Soyabeans	52.7	48.9	40.1	49.3	54.5	55.0	57.0	58.5	59.5	60.5
Rapeseed/canola	-	-	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
Sub Total	**89.6**	**96.7**	**84.5**	**97.4**	**101.1**	**101.5**	**105.5**	**109.0**	**111.7**	**114.5**
Rice	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
TOTAL	**90.3**	**97.8**	**85.5**	**98.4**	**102.1**	**102.6**	**106.5**	**110.1**	**112.8**	**115.6**

Table 21 Australia: Area, yield and production

AREA (m ha)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Wheat	13.9	13.5	13.9	13.2	13.7	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.9	14.0
Maize	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Barley	4.4	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9
Sorghum	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Oats	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Rye	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
Other Coarse Grains	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Soyabeans	T	T	T	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Rapeseed/canola	1.7	2.1	2.5	3.0	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9
Sub Total	**21.8**	**21.0**	**21.7**	**21.6**	**21.7**	**22.1**	**22.2**	**22.4**	**22.6**	**22.8**
Rice	T	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
TOTAL	**21.8**	**21.1**	**21.8**	**21.7**	**21.8**	**22.2**	**22.3**	**22.5**	**22.7**	**22.9**
YIELD (t/ha)										
Wheat	1.6	2.0	2.2	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9
Maize	5.6	5.8	6.4	6.1	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.1
Barley	1.8	2.2	2.2	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1
Sorghum	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4
Oats	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Rye	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2
Other Coarse Grains	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Soyabeans	1.8	3.3	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Rapeseed/canola	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Sub Total	**1.6**	**2.0**	**2.1**	**1.7**	**1.9**	**1.8**	**1.8**	**1.8**	**1.9**	**1.9**
Rice	7.5	6.8	6.4	7.2	6.5	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9
TOTAL	**1.6**	**2.0**	**2.1**	**1.7**	**1.9**	**1.9**	**1.9**	**1.9**	**1.9**	**1.9**
PRODUCTION (m t)										
Wheat	21.8	27.4	29.9	22.1	25.0	24.8	24.8	24.8	25.7	26.6
Maize	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Barley	7.9	8.0	8.2	6.8	7.5	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.2
Sorghum	1.5	1.9	2.2	1.7	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2
Oats	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
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	1.9	2.4	3.4	4.0	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.1
Sub Total	**35.2**	**41.8**	**46.1**	**36.8**	**40.1**	**40.7**	**41.0**	**41.3**	**42.4**	**43.5**
Rice	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
TOTAL	**35.4**	**42.3**	**46.8**	**37.6**	**40.8**	**41.4**	**41.7**	**42.0**	**43.1**	**44.2**

Table 22 Brazil: Area, yield and production

AREA (m ha)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Wheat	2.4	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Maize	13.0	13.8	15.2	15.8	15.5	15.2	15.3	15.5	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	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Oats	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Rye	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Coarse Grains	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soyabeans	23.5	24.2	25.0	27.7	29.0	29.8	30.3	30.9	31.5	32.1
Rapeseed/canola	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total	**39.8**	**41.2**	**43.5**	**46.7**	**48.0**	**48.2**	**48.8**	**49.6**	**50.3**	**51.1**
Rice	2.8	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
TOTAL	**42.6**	**44.0**	**45.9**	**49.1**	**50.4**	**50.6**	**51.2**	**52.0**	**52.7**	**53.5**
YIELD (t/ha)										
Wheat	2.1	2.7	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Maize	4.3	4.2	4.8	5.1	4.6	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.3
Barley	2.6	3.2	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2
Sorghum	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Oats	1.9	2.5	2.4	2.5	1.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2
Rye	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Coarse Grains	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soyabeans	2.9	3.1	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
Rapeseed/canola	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total	**3.3**	**3.4**	**3.4**	**3.7**	**3.5**	**3.6**	**3.7**	**3.7**	**3.7**	**3.7**
Rice	2.9	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
TOTAL	**3.3**	**3.4**	**3.4**	**3.6**	**3.5**	**3.6**	**3.6**	**3.7**	**3.7**	**3.7**
PRODUCTION (m t)										
Wheat	5.0	5.9	5.8	4.4	4.8	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4
Maize	56.0	57.4	73.0	81.3	72.0	76.0	77.6	79.8	81.6	83.8
Barley	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Sorghum	1.6	2.0	2.2	2.8	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Oats	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Rye	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Coarse Grains	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soyabeans	68.7	75.3	66.4	81.5	87.6	90.0	93.0	95.0	97.5	99.5
Rapeseed/canola	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total	**131.8**	**141.2**	**148.0**	**170.6**	**167.2**	**173.9**	**178.6**	**182.8**	**187.1**	**191.3**
Rice	7.9	9.3	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.4
TOTAL	**139.7**	**150.5**	**155.9**	**178.6**	**175.3**	**182.1**	**186.8**	**191.1**	**195.4**	**199.7**

Table 23 Canada: Area, yield and production

AREA (m ha)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Wheat	9.6	8.3	8.6	9.5	10.3	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9
Maize	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Barley	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9
Sorghum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oats	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
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	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Rapeseed/canola	6.1	6.9	7.6	8.8	7.9	8.2	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.5
Sub Total	**22.3**	**21.3**	**22.6**	**25.3**	**25.2**	**25.1**	**25.3**	**25.4**	**25.5**	**25.6**
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**22.3**	**21.3**	**22.6**	**25.3**	**25.2**	**25.1**	**25.3**	**25.4**	**25.5**	**25.6**
YIELD (t/ha)										
Wheat	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0
Maize	8.4	9.8	8.9	9.2	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5
Barley	3.3	3.2	3.3	2.9	3.7	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3
Sorghum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oats	3.1	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0
Rye	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0
Other Coarse Grains	2.7	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Soyabeans	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Rapeseed/canola	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.6	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1
Sub Total	**2.9**	**3.0**	**3.0**	**2.8**	**3.2**	**2.9**	**3.0**	**3.0**	**3.0**	**3.1**
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**2.9**	**3.0**	**3.0**	**2.8**	**3.2**	**2.9**	**3.0**	**3.0**	**3.0**	**3.1**
PRODUCTION (m t)										
Wheat	26.8	23.3	25.3	27.2	33.0	28.2	28.7	29.2	29.7	29.7
Maize	9.6	12.0	11.4	13.1	13.1	11.9	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.3
Barley	9.5	7.6	7.9	8.0	9.4	8.8	8.9	9.1	9.4	9.7
Sorghum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oats	2.9	2.5	3.2	2.8	3.3	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.1
Rye	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	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	3.5	4.3	4.3	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9
Rapeseed/canola	12.9	12.8	14.6	13.9	16.3	16.4	16.9	17.2	17.6	17.9
Sub Total	**65.7**	**63.0**	**67.1**	**70.6**	**80.3**	**73.5**	**74.8**	**76.2**	**77.4**	**78.1**
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**65.7**	**63.0**	**67.1**	**70.6**	**80.3**	**73.5**	**74.8**	**76.2**	**77.4**	**78.1**

Table 24 China: Area, yield and production

AREA (m ha)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Wheat	23.6	24.3	24.3	24.2	24.1	24.3	24.3	24.3	24.3	24.3
Maize	31.2	32.5	33.5	34.9	35.5	35.7	35.9	36.1	36.3	36.5
Barley	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Sorghum	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Oats	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Rye	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Other Coarse Grains	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
Soyabeans	9.2	8.5	7.9	7.2	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.3
Rapeseed/canola	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.0
Sub Total	**74.3**	**75.8**	**76.0**	**76.9**	**77.4**	**77.7**	**77.9**	**78.1**	**78.3**	**78.6**
Rice	29.7	29.9	30.1	30.1	30.4	30.0	29.7	29.4	29.1	28.8
TOTAL	**104.0**	**105.6**	**106.1**	**107.0**	**107.9**	**107.7**	**107.6**	**107.5**	**107.4**	**107.4**
YIELD (t/ha)										
Wheat	4.9	4.7	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.1
Maize	5.3	5.5	5.7	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4
Barley	3.7	3.4	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7
Sorghum	3.0	3.1	4.5	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5
Oats	1.2	1.8	3.0	2.9	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6
Rye	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8
Other Coarse Grains	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Soyabeans	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9
Rapeseed/canola	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Sub Total	**4.2**	**4.3**	**4.6**	**4.7**	**4.7**	**4.8**	**4.8**	**4.9**	**5.0**	**5.0**
Rice	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8
TOTAL	**4.3**	**4.4**	**4.6**	**4.7**	**4.7**	**4.7**	**4.8**	**4.9**	**4.9**	**5.0**
PRODUCTION (m t)										
Wheat	115.1	115.2	117.4	120.6	118.0	119.1	120.3	121.5	122.7	123.9
Maize	164.0	177.2	192.8	205.6	210.0	216.0	220.5	225.0	229.6	234.4
Barley	2.3	2.0	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0
Sorghum	1.7	1.8	2.6	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1
Oats	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
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	15.0	15.1	14.5	13.1	12.5	12.2	12.1	12.0	11.9	11.8
Rapeseed/canola	13.5	13.1	13.4	14.0	14.4	14.7	15.0	15.4	15.7	16.1
Sub Total	**314.5**	**327.1**	**346.1**	**360.5**	**362.1**	**369.3**	**375.6**	**381.7**	**387.9**	**394.2**
Rice	136.6	137.0	140.7	142.9	142.0	141.5	141.0	140.0	139.0	138.0
TOTAL	**451.0**	**464.1**	**486.8**	**503.4**	**504.0**	**510.8**	**516.6**	**521.7**	**526.9**	**532.2**

Table 25 EU: Area, yield and production

AREA (m ha)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Wheat	25.5	25.9	26.0	25.3	25.7	26.3	26.4	26.4	26.4	26.5
Maize	8.4	8.0	9.0	9.2	9.7	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4
Barley	13.9	12.4	11.9	12.4	12.0	12.5	12.6	12.7	12.7	12.7
Sorghum	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Oats	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Rye	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Other Coarse Grains	4.4	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.4
Soyabeans	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Rapeseed/canola	6.5	7.0	6.7	6.3	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.8
Sub Total	**64.8**	**63.2**	**63.1**	**62.8**	**63.7**	**64.6**	**64.9**	**65.2**	**65.4**	**65.5**
Rice	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
TOTAL	**65.3**	**63.7**	**63.6**	**63.3**	**64.2**	**65.1**	**65.4**	**65.6**	**65.8**	**66.0**
YIELD (t/ha)										
Wheat	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4
Maize	6.9	7.0	7.4	6.1	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.0
Barley	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.9	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6
Sorghum	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3
Oats	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0
Rye	3.5	3.0	3.1	3.8	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9
Other Coarse Grains	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2
Soyabeans	2.7	2.9	3.0	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Rapeseed/canola	3.3	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3
Sub Total	**4.9**	**4.7**	**4.9**	**4.7**	**5.1**	**4.9**	**4.9**	**4.9**	**4.9**	**5.0**
Rice	4.2	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.0
TOTAL	**4.9**	**4.7**	**4.9**	**4.7**	**5.1**	**4.9**	**4.9**	**4.9**	**4.9**	**4.9**
PRODUCTION (m t)										
Wheat	138.3	136.8	137.4	131.6	142.9	141.5	142.6	142.8	142.8	142.8
Maize	57.8	55.8	66.0	56.3	65.0	63.4	64.1	64.7	65.4	66.0
Barley	62.0	53.1	51.8	54.5	59.4	55.0	56.0	57.0	57.6	58.1
Sorghum	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Oats	8.4	7.4	7.8	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.1
Rye	9.9	7.7	6.9	8.7	9.4	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6
Other Coarse Grains	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2
Soyabeans	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Rapeseed/canola	21.6	20.3	19.0	19.4	20.6	20.7	21.1	21.4	21.8	22.1
Sub Total	**315.8**	**298.8**	**306.9**	**295.9**	**323.0**	**315.8**	**319.0**	**321.4**	**323.1**	**324.8**
Rice	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9
TOTAL	**317.7**	**300.7**	**308.8**	**297.8**	**324.8**	**317.6**	**320.8**	**323.2**	**325.0**	**326.7**

Table 26 India: Area, yield and production

AREA (m ha)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Wheat	27.8	28.5	29.4	29.7	29.8	29.8	29.8	30.0	30.1	30.1
Maize	8.3	8.6	8.6	8.9	8.2	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5
Barley	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Sorghum	7.5	7.2	6.6	6.3	7.0	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6
Oats	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rye	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Coarse Grains	10.4	10.6	10.8	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.8
Soyabeans	9.6	9.3	10.3	10.8	12.2	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.5
Rapeseed/canola	6.5	7.3	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.2
Sub Total	**70.8**	**72.0**	**73.1**	**73.5**	**75.1**	**74.7**	**75.1**	**75.7**	**76.2**	**76.5**
Rice	41.9	42.7	44.8	43.5	44.5	44.3	44.6	44.9	45.2	45.4
TOTAL	**112.7**	**114.7**	**117.8**	**117.0**	**119.6**	**119.0**	**119.7**	**120.6**	**121.4**	**121.9**
YIELD (t/ha)										
Wheat	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3
Maize	2.0	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9
Barley	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Sorghum	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Oats	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rye	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Coarse Grains	0.8	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
Soyabeans	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Rapeseed/canola	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Sub Total	**1.8**	**2.0**	**2.0**	**2.1**	**2.0**	**2.1**	**2.1**	**2.1**	**2.1**	**2.1**
Rice	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
TOTAL	**2.0**	**2.1**	**2.1**	**2.2**	**2.2**	**2.2**	**2.2**	**2.3**	**2.3**	**2.3**
PRODUCTION (m t)										
Wheat	80.7	80.8	86.9	94.9	92.5	93.4	94.4	95.9	97.2	98.2
Maize	16.7	21.7	21.8	21.8	22.5	23.6	23.8	24.0	24.3	24.5
Barley	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9
Sorghum	6.7	7.0	6.1	6.0	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.7
Oats	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rye	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Coarse Grains	8.8	13.3	12.7	11.7	11.7	11.9	12.0	12.2	12.4	12.6
Soyabeans	10.0	12.7	12.2	14.7	11.7	12.2	12.4	12.5	12.6	12.8
Rapeseed/canola	6.4	7.1	6.2	6.8	7.0	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.5
Sub Total	**130.9**	**144.0**	**147.5**	**157.5**	**153.0**	**155.9**	**157.8**	**160.2**	**162.3**	**164.1**
Rice	89.1	96.0	105.3	104.4	107.0	109.0	111.0	113.0	114.0	115.0
TOTAL	**220.0**	**240.0**	**252.8**	**261.9**	**260.0**	**264.9**	**268.8**	**273.2**	**276.3**	**279.1**

Table 27 Kazakhstan: Area, yield and production

AREA (m ha)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Wheat	14.0	14.3	13.8	12.4	13.0	13.5	13.7	13.8	13.9	14.0
Maize	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barley	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0
Sorghum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oats	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Rye	0.1	0.1	T	T	T	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other Coarse Grains	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Soyabeans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rapeseed/canola	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Sub Total	**16.5**	**16.4**	**15.7**	**14.5**	**15.3**	**15.9**	**16.2**	**16.3**	**16.5**	**16.7**
Rice	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
TOTAL	**16.6**	**16.5**	**15.8**	**14.6**	**15.4**	**16.0**	**16.3**	**16.4**	**16.6**	**16.8**
YIELD (t/ha)										
Wheat	1.2	0.7	1.6	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Maize	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barley	1.3	0.8	1.7	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2
Sorghum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oats	1.0	1.0	1.8	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Rye	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1
Other Coarse Grains	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Soyabeans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rapeseed/canola	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Sub Total	**1.2**	**0.7**	**1.6**	**0.8**	**1.2**	**1.1**	**1.1**	**1.1**	**1.1**	**1.1**
Rice	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
TOTAL	**1.2**	**0.7**	**1.6**	**0.8**	**1.2**	**1.1**	**1.1**	**1.1**	**1.1**	**1.1**
PRODUCTION (m t)										
Wheat	16.5	9.6	22.7	9.8	16.0	14.9	15.2	15.5	15.8	16.0
Maize	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barley	2.6	1.3	2.6	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3
Sorghum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oats	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Rye	0.1	0.1	T	T	T	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other Coarse Grains	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Soyabeans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rapeseed/canola	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Sub Total	**19.5**	**11.3**	**25.7**	**11.7**	**18.4**	**17.3**	**17.8**	**18.1**	**18.5**	**18.9**
Rice	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
TOTAL	**19.7**	**11.6**	**26.0**	**11.9**	**18.6**	**17.5**	**18.0**	**18.3**	**18.7**	**19.1**

Table 28 Russia: Area, yield and production

AREA (m ha)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Wheat	27.7	21.8	24.9	21.3	25.2	24.5	25.0	25.5	26.0	26.0
Maize	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.9	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5
Barley	9.5	7.2	7.7	7.7	9.1	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2
Sorghum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oats	3.4	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2
Rye	2.2	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Other Coarse Grains	0.9	0.3	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8
Soyabeans	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4
Rapeseed/canola	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3
Sub Total	**46.3**	**36.6**	**41.4**	**38.1**	**44.7**	**43.7**	**44.5**	**45.3**	**46.1**	**46.4**
Rice	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
TOTAL	**46.5**	**36.8**	**41.6**	**38.3**	**44.9**	**43.9**	**44.7**	**45.6**	**46.3**	**46.6**
YIELD (t/ha)										
Wheat	2.2	1.9	2.3	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2
Maize	2.9	2.2	4.3	4.2	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7
Barley	1.9	1.2	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9
Sorghum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oats	1.6	1.1	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Rye	2.0	1.2	2.0	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0
Other Coarse Grains	1.6	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3
Soyabeans	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5
Rapeseed/canola	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3
Sub Total	**2.1**	**1.7**	**2.2**	**1.8**	**2.0**	**2.0**	**2.1**	**2.1**	**2.1**	**2.1**
Rice	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7
TOTAL	**2.1**	**1.7**	**2.2**	**1.8**	**2.0**	**2.0**	**2.0**	**2.1**	**2.1**	**2.1**
PRODUCTION (m t)										
Wheat	61.7	41.5	56.2	37.7	50.5	51.5	53.0	54.6	56.3	56.8
Maize	4.0	3.1	6.7	8.0	8.2	8.6	8.7	9.2	9.3	9.4
Barley	17.9	8.4	16.9	13.9	16.5	16.1	16.5	16.8	17.2	17.5
Sorghum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oats	5.4	3.2	5.3	4.0	4.8	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.9
Rye	4.3	1.6	3.0	2.1	3.5	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0
Other Coarse Grains	0.9	0.7	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3
Soyabeans	0.9	1.2	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1
Rapeseed/canola	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6
Sub Total	**95.8**	**60.4**	**92.4**	**70.0**	**87.8**	**88.7**	**91.1**	**93.9**	**96.2**	**97.6**
Rice	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
TOTAL	**96.2**	**60.8**	**92.8**	**70.4**	**88.2**	**89.1**	**91.5**	**94.3**	**96.6**	**98.0**

Table 29 Ukraine: Area, yield and production

AREA (m ha)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Wheat	6.8	6.3	6.7	5.6	6.6	6.4	6.6	6.8	6.9	7.0
Maize	2.1	2.6	3.5	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8
Barley	5.0	4.3	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9
Sorghum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oats	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Rye	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Other Coarse Grains	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Soyabeans	0.6	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9
Rapeseed/canola	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2
Sub Total	**16.6**	**16.0**	**16.7**	**16.2**	**17.7**	**17.7**	**18.4**	**19.0**	**19.3**	**19.8**
Rice	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	**16.6**	**16.0**	**16.7**	**16.2**	**17.7**	**17.7**	**18.4**	**19.0**	**19.3**	**19.8**
YIELD (t/ha)										
Wheat	3.1	2.7	3.4	2.8	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5
Maize	5.0	4.5	6.4	4.8	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.4
Barley	2.4	2.0	2.5	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4
Sorghum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oats	1.8	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1
Rye	2.1	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2
Other Coarse Grains	2.6	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Soyabeans	1.7	1.6	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Rapeseed/canola	1.8	1.7	1.7	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3
Sub Total	**2.9**	**2.6**	**3.6**	**3.0**	**3.6**	**3.6**	**3.6**	**3.6**	**3.7**	**3.7**
Rice	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.6	3.0	3.0	3.0
TOTAL	**2.9**	**2.6**	**3.6**	**3.0**	**3.6**	**3.6**	**3.6**	**3.6**	**3.7**	**3.7**
PRODUCTION (m t)										
Wheat	20.9	16.8	22.3	15.8	22.0	21.5	22.4	23.4	23.9	24.5
Maize	10.5	11.9	22.8	20.9	28.0	27.1	27.9	28.8	29.8	30.7
Barley	11.9	8.5	9.1	6.9	7.4	8.3	8.6	8.9	9.0	9.3
Sorghum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oats	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
Rye	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
Other Coarse Grains	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Soyabeans	1.0	1.7	2.3	2.4	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4
Rapeseed/canola	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.3	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.7
Sub Total	**48.5**	**41.8**	**59.7**	**49.2**	**64.2**	**63.7**	**66.2**	**68.7**	**70.5**	**72.7**
Rice	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
TOTAL	**48.5**	**41.9**	**59.8**	**49.2**	**64.2**	**63.8**	**66.3**	**68.7**	**70.6**	**72.8**

Table 30 US: Area, yield and production

AREA (m ha)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Wheat	20.2	19.3	18.5	19.8	18.5	19.8	20.0	20.0	20.2	20.3
Maize	32.2	33.0	34.0	35.4	36.1	35.0	35.2	35.3	35.4	35.5
Barley	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Sorghum	2.2	1.9	1.6	2.0	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0
Oats	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
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	30.9	31.0	29.9	30.8	30.9	31.0	31.2	31.4	31.6	31.8
Rapeseed/canola	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
Sub Total	**87.9**	**87.5**	**85.9**	**90.6**	**90.5**	**90.5**	**91.0**	**91.2**	**91.8**	**92.2**
Rice	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2
TOTAL	**89.2**	**89.0**	**86.9**	**91.7**	**91.5**	**91.5**	**92.1**	**92.4**	**92.9**	**93.3**
YIELD (t/ha)										
Wheat	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2
Maize	10.3	9.6	9.2	7.7	9.8	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.1	10.2
Barley	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0
Sorghum	4.4	4.5	3.4	3.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3
Oats	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Rye	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8
Other Coarse Grains	1.9	1.8	1.5	0.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Soyabeans	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0
Rapeseed/canola	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
Sub Total	**5.7**	**5.5**	**5.4**	**4.8**	**5.7**	**5.5**	**5.6**	**5.7**	**5.8**	**5.9**
Rice	5.7	5.2	5.5	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.9
TOTAL	**5.7**	**5.5**	**5.4**	**4.8**	**5.7**	**5.5**	**5.6**	**5.7**	**5.8**	**5.9**
PRODUCTION (m t)										
Wheat	60.4	60.1	54.4	61.8	57.5	59.4	61.0	62.0	63.6	65.0
Maize	332.6	316.2	313.9	273.8	352.0	337.8	344.8	350.9	357.2	363.6
Barley	4.9	3.9	3.4	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8
Sorghum	9.7	8.8	5.4	6.3	10.1	9.1	8.8	8.4	8.5	8.6
Oats	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Rye	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other Coarse Grains	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Soyabeans	91.4	90.6	84.2	82.5	86.0	88.5	91.0	92.5	94.0	95.0
Rapeseed/canola	0.7	1.1	0.7	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2
Sub Total	**501.5**	**482.3**	**463.2**	**431.4**	**512.8**	**501.9**	**512.8**	**521.2**	**530.8**	**539.7**
Rice	7.1	7.6	5.9	6.4	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.8
TOTAL	**508.6**	**489.9**	**469.1**	**437.8**	**518.6**	**508.0**	**519.1**	**527.7**	**537.5**	**546.5**