28 percent compared with 2000. The production of wood-based panels has plateaued since 2016, with the 404 million m³ produced in 2018 representing a 127 percent increase from the 2000 production.

**TRADE**

The monetary value of global food exports multiplied by 3.6 in nominal terms between 2000 and 2018, from about USD 380 billion in 2000 to slightly less than USD 1.4 trillion in 2018, with strong increases in all food commodity groups (see Figure 36). Fruit and vegetables accounted for 23 percent of the total value of food exports in 2018, followed by cereals and preparations (14 percent). Fish and meat each had a share of 11 percent. As seen in Table 28, the United States of America was the largest food exporter in 2018 with 9 percent of the total, followed by the Netherlands and China (6 percent each).

Looking at the food net trade, defined as the nominal value of exports minus that of imports, two regions stand out: the Americas as the largest net exporter with a USD 104 billion surplus in 2018, and Asia as the largest net importer, posting a USD 181 billion deficit in 2018 (see Figure 37). Oceania remained a net exporter of food during the 2000–2018 period and Africa a net importer. Europe was a net importer of food during most of the period, but became a net exporter in 2013. As seen in Table 29, the largest net exporting countries in 2018 are Brazil (+USD 62 billion), the Netherlands (+USD 22 billion) and Thailand and New Zealand (+USD 20 billion each). Looking at Table 28, Brazil derives a large share of its food exports from fruit and vegetables and meat, the Netherlands from fruit and vegetables, Thailand from cereals and preparations and New Zealand from dairy and eggs. The largest net importing countries are China (-USD 75 billion), Japan (-USD 54 billion) and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (-USD 28 billion). Table 30 shows that fruit and vegetables account for the larger share of both China and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland's food imports, while fish is Japan's main food import. Trade flows vary considerably between regions and commodity groups.