

COARSE GRAINS

Total production of coarse grains is forecast to fall by 2.8 percent in 2022, down to 1 467 million tonnes, the lowest output since 2019. The foreseen year-on-year fall stems predominantly from an anticipated decline in maize production, led by smaller harvests in the European Union, Ukraine and the United States of America. World sorghum production is also forecast to decline, owing mostly to a lower output expected in the United States, while global barley production is seen rising.

Because of lower availabilities, world total utilization of coarse grains is forecast to decline by 1.2 percent in 2022/23, marking the first drop in over a decade. The biggest contraction is foreseen in feed use of coarse grains, underpinned by expectations of a sharp fall in feed use of maize, especially in the United States and the European Union due to tight supplies, as well as lower feed use of barley and sorghum. Industrial use of coarse grains is also forecast to fall in 2022/23, mostly in China and the United States.

With global consumption predicted to outweigh production, coarse grain inventories are forecast to fall by 5.3 percent in 2022/23 to their lowest levels since 2013/14. The bulk of the expected contraction is attributed to maize inventory drawdowns, especially in China, the European Union and the United States. It is also expected that global sorghum stocks will decline below their opening levels, while a build-up of barley stocks in the Russian Federation is seen raising global barley inventories.

World trade in coarse grains is forecast to decline by 3.4 percent in 2022/23 (July/June), compared to 2021/22. Anticipated declines in barley and sorghum trade make up most of the forecast overall drop, driven by smaller purchases of both grains by China and lower barley imports by Türkiye. On the export side, sorghum shipments by the United States, as well as barley sales from Australia and Ukraine, are all expected to decline following smaller harvests, in addition to trade disruptions in the latter. Global maize trade is forecast to decline only marginally in 2022/23, with record exports from Brazil forecast to nearly balance a likely fall in sales by the United States, and, to a lesser extent, Argentina and the European Union. Ukraine's maize exports could approach last season's level, pending the future of the Black Sea Grain Initiative. Expected lower maize imports by Canada and China are seen outweighing an anticipated increase in purchases by the European Union to compensate for reduced production.

For additional analyses and updates, see:

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

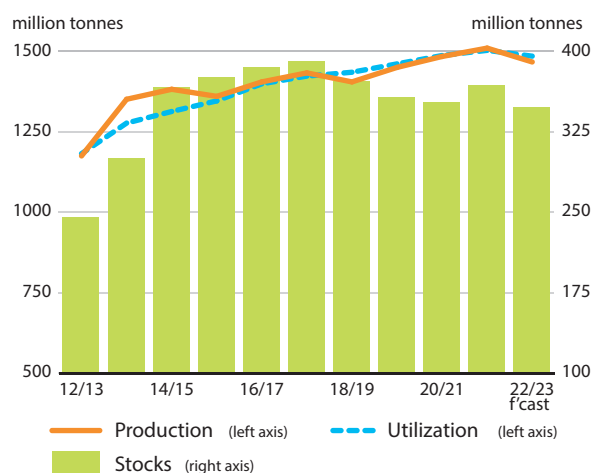
Crop Prospects and Food Situation
<http://www.fao.org/giews/reports/crop-prospects>

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

Contact:

Erin Collier
Jonathan Pound (Production)

COARSE GRAIN PRODUCTION, UTILIZATION AND STOCKS



Source: FAO

WORLD COARSE GRAIN MARKET AT A GLANCE

	2020/21	2021/22 estim.	2022/23 f'cast	Change 2021/22 over 2020/21
	<i>million tonnes</i>			<i>%</i>
WORLD BALANCE				
Production	1 483.6	1 509.9	1 467.2	-2.8
Trade¹	238.9	230.0	222.3	-3.4
Total utilization	1 486.5	1 503.1	1 485.0	-1.2
Food	221.0	223.0	224.7	0.8
Feed	872.8	878.2	864.3	-1.6
Other uses	392.7	401.9	396.0	-1.5
Ending stocks²	350.8	366.7	347.5	-5.3
SUPPLY AND DEMAND INDICATORS				
Per caput food consumption:				
World (kg/yr)	28.2	28.5	28.2	-1.2
LIFDC (kg/yr)	48.2	49.1	47.7	-2.9
World stocks-to-use ratio (%)	23.3	24.7	22.4	
Major exporters stocks-to-disappearance ratio³ (%)	11.8	13.5	12.8	
FAO COARSE GRAIN PRICE INDEX (2014–2016=100)	2020	2021	2022 Jan–Oct.	% Change Jan/Oct 2022 over Jan/Oct 2021
	102	145	171	15.6

¹ Trade refers to exports based on a common July/June marketing season.

² May not equal the difference between supply (defined as production plus carryover stocks) and total utilization due to differences in individual country marketing years.

³ Major exporters include Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, the European Union, the Russian Federation, Ukraine and the United States of America.

Source: FAO