

# COARSE GRAINS

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

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

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

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

#### For additional analyses and updates, see:

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

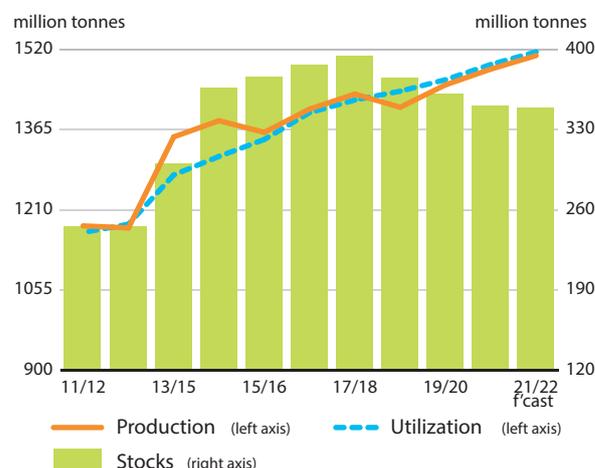
Crop Prospects and Food Situation  
<http://www.fao.org/giews/reports/crop-prospects>

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

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## COARSE GRAIN PRODUCTION, UTILIZATION AND STOCKS



## WORLD COARSE GRAIN MARKET AT A GLANCE

	2019/20	2020/21 estim.	2021/22 f'cast		Change 2021/22 over 2020/21
			June	Nov	
	million tonnes				%
<b>WORLD BALANCE</b>					
<b>Production</b>	1 451.3	1 481.7	1 516.1	1 504.7	1.5
<b>Trade<sup>1</sup></b>	210.0	238.6	234.2	234.5	-1.7
<b>Total utilization</b>	1 461.1	1 490.8	1 526.5	1 514.0	1.6
Food	220.3	225.9	225.9	229.1	1.4
Feed	852.3	871.5	895.4	884.8	1.5
Other uses	388.5	393.4	405.3	400.1	1.7
<b>Ending stocks<sup>2</sup></b>	360.7	349.8	328.2	349.6	-0.1
<b>SUPPLY AND DEMAND INDICATORS</b>					
<b>Per caput food consumption:</b>					
World (kg/yr)	28.6	29.0	28.7	29.1	0.4
LIFDC (kg/yr)	64.7	65.4	37.9	66.3	1.4
<b>World stocks-to-use ratio (%)</b>	24.2	23.1	20.8	22.3	
<b>Major exporters stocks-to-disappearance ratio<sup>3</sup> (%)</b>	14.5	11.5	12.1	12.0	
<b>FAO COARSE GRAIN PRICE INDEX (2014–2016=100)</b>	2019	2020	2021 Jan–Oct.		% Change Jan/Oct 2021 over Jan/Oct 2020
	95	101	144		49.7

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

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

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