global information and early warning system on food and agriculture

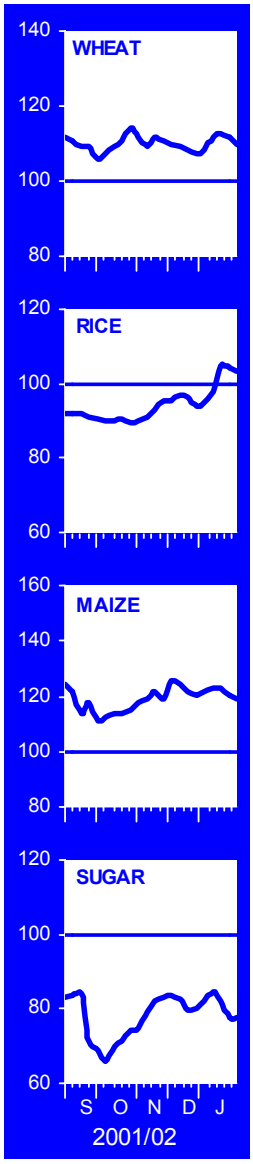
food outlook

No. 1 **Rome, February 2002**

highlights

EXPORT PRICES

(July 2000=100)



Global cereal output in 2001 is provisionally estimated at 1 880 million tonnes (including rice in milled terms), slightly up from the forecast in December and 1.2 percent up on the previous year. However, with global cereal utilization in 2001/02 still forecast to be well above this level at 1 935 million tonnes, the global cereal stocks will be drawn down significantly.

While overall food supply prospects for 2002 are more favourable than in the past two years, millions of people in developing countries still need emergency food assistance due to natural and man-made disasters (see box on page 6).

Early indications point to a larger global wheat crop in 2002 as some northern hemisphere countries have reported larger winter plantings and a general recovery in yields is expected in many regions after drought in 2001. Weather conditions for the first 2002 coarse grain crops are generally favourable in southern Africa but unfavourable in parts of South America. The main northern hemisphere crops are yet to be planted. Prospects for the 2002 paddy crops in the southern hemisphere are uncertain in the light of less than ideal weather in several countries.

World cereal trade in 2001/02 is forecast at 236 million tonnes, 2 million tonnes above the previous year. Imports of wheat and rice are forecast to increase by 4 million tonnes and 1 million tonnes respectively, more than offsetting a 2 million tonnes decline expected for coarse grains.

International wheat prices remain largely unchanged since the last report, while those for coarse grains weakened slightly. In general, grain prices remain mostly below those at the corresponding time in the previous season, reflecting abundant market supplies, even if not from the traditional major exporters. International rice prices showed some signs of recovery over the past two months but continue to show significantly divergent trends according to type and origin.

Growth in meat output in 2001 was the lowest in two decades, largely the result of animal disease outbreaks and sluggish economic growth during the year. Trade also stagnated, the year being marked by market disruptions and trade diversion. International meat prices, as represented by the FAO index, dropped 2 points over the course of the year, despite strong gains for meats other than beef.

World fish production in 2000 increased to a record 130 million tonnes. Total world trade in fish and fishery products in 2000 (in export value) also increased, rising 3 percent over the preceding year's level.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Contents

Appendix Tables

Cereals

GLOBAL OUTLOOK[1/]

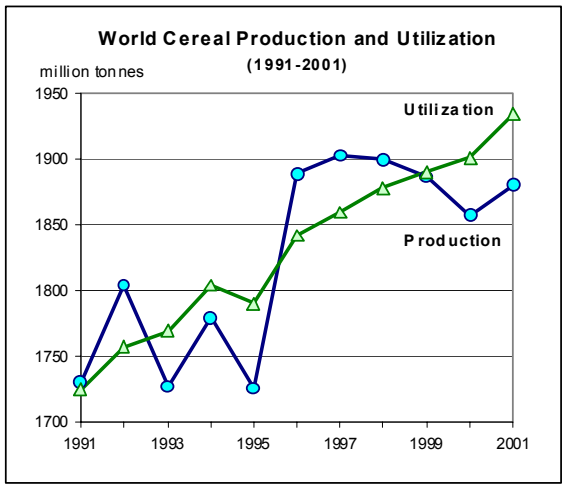
Wheat	2001/02	2002/03[2/]
Production	▼	▲
Trade	▲	●
Stocks	▼	▲
Prices	●	●
Coarse Grains	**2001/02**	**2002/03[2/]**
Production	▲	●
Trade	▼	●
Stocks	▼	▼
Prices	▲	●
Rice	**2001**	**2002[2/]**
Production	▼	●
Trade	▲	▲
Stocks	▼	▼
Prices	▼	▲

● stable ▲ up ▼ down

[1/] The signs refer only to the direction of change from the previous marketing season. [2/] Tentative.

Supply/Demand Roundup

After a further upward revision since the last report in December, world cereal output in 2001 is now estimated at 1 880 million tonnes (including rice in milled equivalent), 22 million tonnes, or 1.2 percent, above the previous year's level. At the same time, cereal utilization in 2001/02 is expected to grow strongly at 1.7 percent. As a result, the outlook is still for a significant drawdown in world cereal reserves by the close of the 2001/02 seasons. Despite this, however, wheat and coarse grain prices on international markets are likely to remain stagnant, largely because of exceptional large surpluses in a number of countries other than the major exporters.



Prospects for 2002 production

Early indications for the 2002 **wheat** crops point to a likely increase in global output following larger plantings in some areas and the expectation of a general recovery of yields in many countries after droughts last year. In the northern hemisphere, winter wheat plantings slipped back again slightly in the United States but this could yet be offset if spring plantings were to increase. In Canada, where the crop has still to be planted this spring, a recovery from last year's exceptionally low drought-affected output is expected. In Asia, early indications point to larger crops in several countries, a reflection of generally satisfactory weather conditions compared to dryness in the previous year. In Europe, a larger crop is anticipated in the EC following a significant increase in the winter plantings, but elsewhere in the region latest information would indicate little change in the size of this year's crops. In North Africa, early prospects for the winter wheat crops are mixed: conditions are generally favourable in Algeria and Egypt, but less so in Morocco and Tunisia.

The first 2002 **coarse grains** crops are already planted in some of the major southern hemisphere producing countries. In southern Africa, prospects are generally favourable reflecting abundant rains. In South America, smaller crops are expected in the two main producing countries - Argentina and Brazil - as a result of reduced plantings and excessively wet weather, especially in Argentina.

In the southern hemisphere, the 2002 **paddy** season is already well advanced, with the harvest due to commence in March. Prospects for the crops remain uncertain, but weather conditions have been less than ideal so far, with drought in January in some important producing countries in South America, excessive rains in Indonesia and Malaysia and lower than normal temperatures since the start of the season in Australia. Growing conditions in Southern Africa have been favourable.

Production in 2001

World **wheat** production in 2001 is now estimated at 582 million tonnes, marginally down from the forecast in December, and virtually unchanged from the previous year's level. For **coarse grains**, the provisional estimate of output in 2001 stands at 902 million tonnes, 2 million tonnes up since the last report, and now 27 million tonnes, or 3 percent up from 2000. Harvesting of the 2001 main **paddy** crops is nearing conclusion in the major rice producing countries in the northern hemisphere, some of which are in the process of planting their second paddy crop. FAO has adjusted its estimate of 2001 global paddy production upward to 591 million tonnes (395 million tonnes in milled equivalent). Nevertheless, at the revised level, output

would be 7 million tonnes below the level in 2000, with much of the contraction concentrated in Asia.

Trade in 2001/02

The forecast of world cereal trade in 2001/02 has been raised by 3 million tonnes since the previous report to 236 million tonnes, mostly due to larger purchases by the EC. At this level, global cereal imports would be 2 million tonnes above the previous year's level. Imports of **wheat** and **rice** are forecast to increase by 4 million tonnes and 1 million tonnes respectively, more than offsetting a decline of 2 million tonnes expected for **coarse grains**. While aggregate cereal imports by the developing countries are expected to change little compared to the previous season, imports by the Low-Income Food-Deficit countries could rise, mostly in Asia.

World Cereal Production, Supplies, Trade and Stocks

	1999/00	2000/01 estimate	2001/02 forecast
	(. . . . . million tonnes . . . . .)		
Production 1/	**1 887**	**1 858**	**1 880**
Wheat	590	583	582
Coarse grains	888	875	902
Rice (milled)	409	400	395
Supply 2/	**2 570**	**2 539**	**2 522**
Utilization	**1 891**	**1 902**	**1 935**
Trade 3/	**235**	**234**	**236**
Ending Stocks 4/	**681**	**642**	**587**

Source: FAO

1/ Data refer to calendar year of the first year shown. Rice in milled equivalent.
2/ Production plus opening stocks.
3/ July/June basis for wheat and coarse grains and calendar year (second year shown) for rice.
4/ May not equal the difference between supply and utilization due to differences in individual country marketing years.

Utilization in 2001/02

World cereal utilization by the close of the seasons ending in 2002 is forecast at 1 935 million tonnes, down 7 million tonnes since the previous report, mostly a result of downward adjustments to feed utilization numbers in the CIS countries. Nevertheless, world cereal utilization in 2001/02 would still show an annual growth of around 1.7 percent, significantly higher than the 0.5 percent rate in the previous season. Continuing weak cereal prices in international markets and large cereal supplies are among the main factors for the faster anticipated expansion in overall cereal usage. In fact, the growth in total feed use is now forecast to surpass the anticipated global food consumption, rising by almost 2 percent over the previous season.

Stocks in 2002

FAO's forecast for global cereal stocks for crop years ending in 2002 has been raised by 34 million tonnes since the previous report, to 587 million tonnes, reflecting information of larger than expected stock build-ups in several major producing countries. However, at this forecast level, global cereal inventories would remain 55 million tonnes, or 8 percent, below the previous season's level. World **wheat** stocks by the close of the seasons ending in 2002 are now forecast at 211 million tonnes, up 11 million tonnes from the previous forecast but still 26 million tonnes down from the preceding season. The aggregate end-of-season inventories of the major exporters are now also forecast to be somewhat larger than earlier anticipated but, nevertheless, at 41 million tonnes, would still be down from the previous year. The forecast for world **coarse grain** inventories for crop years ending in 2002 has also been raised since the last report, by 10 million tonnes, to 224 million tonnes, but this remains 16 million tonnes below the opening level. Of the total, the major exporters are forecast to hold 72 million tonnes, 9 million tonnes lower than their volume in the previous year. The forecast for global **rice** stocks has been raised since the previous report, and now stands at about 151 million tonnes, but this still represents a decline of 14 million tonnes from the previous year.

Prices

International **wheat** prices remain largely unchanged since the last report and are mostly below those of the previous season. Several potentially supportive features of the market such as the stagnation in production in 2001 and the rise in world wheat imports have failed to offset the price-weakening effect of exceptional large surpluses in some countries other than the major exporters. In January, US wheat No. 2 (HRW, fob) averaged US$128 per tonne, unchanged from November 2001, and US$6 per tonne below January 2001. International **maize** prices weakened slightly since November but, on the whole, the maize market has displayed similar characteristics to that for wheat given their very similar supply/demand conditions. In January, the US maize export quotations for US No.2 Yellow averaged US$92 per tonne, up US$2 from November but still below the corresponding period last year. International **rice** prices showed some signs of recovery over the past two months, and the FAO Export Price Index for Rice (1982-84=100) averaged 90 points in January, 2 points up from November. However, rice prices continued to show significantly divergent trends according to type and origin.

MILLIONS STILL NEED EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE DESPITE IMPROVED OVERALL FOOD OUTLOOK[1/]

While overall food supply prospects for 2002 are more favourable than in the past two years, million of people in developing countries still need emergency food assistance due to natural and man-made disasters.

In **eastern Africa**, notwithstanding the satisfactory overall cereal harvest in 2001, food supply difficulties persist in parts due to poor rains in recent years and/or civil strife. In Somalia, despite improved prospects of the secondary "deyr" season crops, more than 500 000 people face severe food difficulties mainly due to poor 2001 main season crops. Slow recovery from successive droughts and long-term effects of insecurity, coupled with the reduced foreign exchange earnings due to the continuing ban by countries along the Arabian Peninsula on livestock imports from eastern Africa on account of Rift Valley Fever, have undermined households' ability to withstand shocks. In Tanzania, despite an overall stable food supply situation, reports indicate that nearly 120 000 people in some 10 districts need food assistance. Sharp increase in food prices have been observed in parts due to increased demand for cereals in neighbouring Zambia, Malawi and the Democratic Republic of Congo, which face food deficits. In Eritrea, despite some improvement in cereal production, an estimated 1.3 million people, including war displaced, returnee refugees from Sudan and drought victims, will depend on emergency food assistance through 2002. In Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda, the overall food supply situation has improved considerably in 2002, compared to the previous two years. However, the sharp decline in cereal prices has resulted in severe financial difficulties for farmers and may negatively impact on area planted next season. In addition, 5.2 million vulnerable people in Ethiopia, 1.5 million in Kenya, 2 million in Sudan and 300 000 in Uganda, need food assistance. In **western Africa**, the food supply situation should improve in Burkina Faso, Chad and Niger following significally better harvests compared to the previous year. Sierra Leone, Liberia and Guinea continue to require international food assistance due to past or ongoing civil strife. In **central Africa**, the food situation of some 2.5 million internally displaced people in the Democratic Republic of Congo continues to be of serious concern. Access to the affected population, particularly in the east, remains difficult due to insecurity. In Burundi, despite satisfactory food production during the first season of 2002, significant numbers of vulnerable people need food assistance. In **southern Africa,** emergency food assistance is needed in parts of Zimbabwe, Malawi and Zambia, following a reduced 2001 maize harvest. Prices of maize have risen sharply throughout the subregion. In Angola, food assistance continues to be needed for over one million people displaced by the persistent civil war.

In **Asia**, DPR Korea will still need international food assistance through 2002, despite an improvement in food production in 2001. In Mongolia, food assistance continues to be provided as a consequence of recent severe winters that killed large numbers of livestock, leaving nomadic herders highly food insecure. Elsewhere, food assistance from national governments and the international community is still being provided to the victims of floods in 2000 in Viet Nam and Cambodia, as well as to drought victims, internally displaced people and refugees in Sri Lanka and Pakistan. In central Asia, drought, water shortages and continuing economic decline have adversely affected the food security of some three million people in the **CIS** countries, of whom 2 million need food assistance. The worst affected countries are Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.

In the **Near East**, the food situation in Afghanistan remains grave notwithstanding the improved delivery of food assistance. Years of insecurity and war coupled with three successive years of severe drought have exposed large numbers of people to extreme hardship. In Iraq recent successive years of drought coupled with economic sanctions have left large sections of the population in need of assistance. The food situation in the West Bank and Gaza Strip also gives cause for serious concern. In **Latin America and the Caribbean**, the food supply situation remains tight in several drought affected parts of El Salvador, and localized areas of Honduras, Nicaragua and Guatemala, despite the generally good outturns of the 2001/02 second season crops. In **Europe** refugees, IDPs and vulnerable groups in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and in Chechnya in the Russian Federation continue to require emergency food assistance.

1/ This updates information published in the November 2001 issue of Foodcrops and Shortages. Countries facing exceptional food emergencies are underlined.

Current Production and Crop Prospects

Position by Region

- **Asia**

Latest estimate of the 2001 **cereal** output in Asia is 976.6 million tonnes which compares to 989.3 million tonnes collected the year before and to the past 5-year average of 1 006 million tonnes, largely reflecting the adverse weather conditions which have affected the key grain producers in the region. Total **wheat** output is estimated at 240.2 million tonnes, some 10 million tonnes less than in 2000 and 15 million tonnes below the 5-year average. Most of the decline is attributed to reduced production in China and India. Estimate of total **coarse grains** for the region, by contrast, increased by some 4 million tonnes higher than the previous year, but more than 15 million tonnes below average. The 2001 **paddy** production in the region is currently forecast to dip by about 1 percent to 537.4 million tonnes. This is somewhat above the previous forecast, mainly reflecting large upward revisions of output in Bangladesh and Thailand. By contrast, estimates were reduced in several other countries, in particular Cambodia, Pakistan and the Philippines.

Far East: In China, the winter **wheat** crop is dormant across most of the country. Growing conditions in the south are reported to be better than those in the north and prospects are good for the spring harvest. Despite beneficial rainfall and snowfall in November/December 2001, additional soil moisture is needed in the northern areas before spring to assure satisfactory crop growth. In India, planting of the winter wheat crop has been completed under favourable weather conditions in the main irrigated growing areas of Punjab, Haryana, and West Uttar Pradesh for harvesting from April, while in Pakistan, sowing was somewhat affected by low water levels in reservoirs.

Estimates of **paddy** production in Bangladesh for the 2001 season have been raised, mainly reflecting improved expectations for the Boro irrigated crop, to be harvested from March. In Cambodia, the forecast of production for the 2001 season has been lowered to 3.6 million tonnes, following a downward revision of the area planted. As a result, output in 2001 would be more than 10 percent below 2000, with much of the contraction resulting from an unfavourable rainfall pattern, which depressed both plantings and yields.

The estimate of paddy output in China (Mainland) in 2001 remains at about 8 million tonnes smaller than in 2000 and the lowest level since 1995. Amidst reports of damage from typhoons last November, the figure for 2001 paddy production in the Chinese Province of Taiwan has been cut. The reduction could relieve oversupply pressure that is likely to build up this year, under the commitments that The Province made in joining the WTO. Under the Agreement, The Province has pledged to open up its domestic rice market to imports, forbid the use of export subsidies and reduce progressively Government support to producers as of 2002.

Most states in India have completed the harvest of the main Kharif crop, while planting of the irrigated Rabi crop is on going in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. Based on the expectation of a normal Rabi output, the outlook for production in 2001 remains relatively high, second in size only to the 1998 paddy crop.

In the Republic of Korea, the latest assessment of the 2001 paddy crop indicated a slightly higher production estimate than earlier anticipated. At the new level, total output for the season would be 3 percent up from the previous year, reflecting excellent growing conditions during the summer, which have boosted yields. For the forthcoming season, however, increased efforts are likely to be made by the Government to reduce production, to check the burgeoning excess supplies.

Despite much improved rainfall in Pakistan, shortages of irrigation water and favourable prices of alternative crops seriously constrained paddy cultivation last season. The latest official assessment of the season indicates a 2001 paddy output which is 21 percent less than in 2000.

Similarly, the outlook for the 2001/02 (July-June) paddy production in the Philippines has deteriorated following the passage, in November, of Typhoon Lingling. Notwithstanding the downward adjustment, output would reach an all-time high. However, the final outcome for the season will also depend on the crop performance in the first half of 2002, with much uncertainty arising from the possible recurrence of an El Niño-induced drought spell.

FAO has changed the base for reporting production figures for Viet Nam, moving to a different method for aggregating the three crops grown in the country. The new aggregation yielded an estimate for 2001 production of 31.9 million tonnes, about 600 000 tonnes less than the previous season, and 300 000 tonnes below the previously reported figure. Much of the year-to-year contraction reflects a shortfall in the Summer-Autumn crop, following a reduction in plantings and floods in the Mekong Delta last November.

Viet Nam, Paddy Production by Crop 1999-2001

	1999	2000	2001
	(. . .million tonnes . . .)		
Total	**31.4**	**32.5**	**31.9**
Winter/Spring	14.1	15.6	15.5
Summer/Autumn	8.8	8.6	7.8
10th Month Crop	8.5	8.3	8.6

World Cereal Production – Provisional Estimate for 2001

	Wheat		Coarse grains		Rice (paddy)		Total	
	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001
	(. . . . . million tonnes . . . . .)							
Asia	250.0	240.2	194.6	199.0	544.6	537.4	989.3	976.6
Africa	14.7	17.8	80.1	81.6	17.2	17.2	112.1	116.7
Central America	3.3	3.3	27.0	29.0	2.4	2.1	32.7	34.3
South America	20.0	21.2	63.1	71.9	21.0	19.8	104.1	112.9
North America	87.6	74.6	299.2	285.3	8.7	9.7	395.4	369.5
Europe	183.0	201.7	199.1	223.7	3.2	3.1	385.3	428.6
Oceania	24.1	23.6	12.0	11.9	1.1	1.8	37.2	37.2
WORLD	**582.7**	**582.3**	**875.2**	**902.4**	**598.3 (400)1/**	**591.1 (395)1/**	**2 056.2 (1 858)2/**	**2 075.8 (1 880)2/**
Developing countries	268.0	257.5	349.9	369.2	573.0	564.8	1 190.8	1 191.5
Developed countries	314.7	324.8	525.4	533.2	25.3	26.3	865.3	884.3

Source: FAO
1/ Milled rice. 2/ Including milled rice.

In Thailand, harvest of the main paddy crop is progressing satisfactorily, under excellent weather conditions. Output this season is expected to be of the order of 25.2 million tonnes, 1 million tonnes more than the previous forecast but 0.4 million tonnes below the revised estimate of last season's harvest. Since November, the Government has been actively purchasing the new harvested rice, to sustain prices. The Government intervention scheme is expected to last until February, when the harvest comes to an end.

In Indonesia, torrential rains were reported to have caused some paddy losses and damage to irrigation infrastructure in the North of the Sumatra Province in December, when harvesting of the main season crop was on-going. Pending an assessment of their impact, the estimate of the country's production in 2001 stays 3.5 percent below the record achieved in 2000. Meanwhile, planting of the first 2002 paddy crop is well advanced in Java and South of Sumatra, where the harvest should start in February. The Government has set an ambitious target of 53.9 million tonnes for the 2002 season. However, there is still much uncertainty regarding a possible recurrence of an El Niño-related drought spell, which would jeopardize crop performance.

In Malaysia, harvest of the 2002 main paddy crop is about to start in the Peninsula. So far, conditions have been less than ideal for rice, with excessive rains in late December and January, which might have negatively affected the crop. Although the estimated paddy output in Sri Lanka has been raised by 75 000 tonnes from the previous issue, the season would end with an unexpected 6 percent contraction from 2000, reflecting a 9 percent fall in the Maha crop. The country is currently about to gather the main 2002 Maha crop.

Near East: In Afghanistan, recent heavy rains in the south and heavy snow in the north have improved moisture availability for the winter crops, after a prolonged period of drought. However, 2002 **cereal** output prospects remain unfavourable due to the effects of the recent civil conflict and the associated population displacements. Also in Iraq, the outlook for the winter cereals remains uncertain due to a limited recovery in moisture availability from recent severe drought conditions and shortages of essential inputs. In Syria and Jordan, recent good rains and snow cover have improved prospects for the 2002 crop to be harvested from April. In Turkey, heavy rains and snow received in the last two months are expected to be beneficial for the wheat crop, to be harvested from June. Following the release of lower official figures for the 2000 **paddy** output in the Islamic Republic of Iran, the estimate for the 2001 crop has been further reduced. All indications for the 2001 crop point to a lower output than the preceding year's already depressed level, reflecting the impact of the severe drought that has affected the country for the past three years, and of torrential rains which fell in major rice producing areas, last August.

CIS in Asia: Drought and general economic decline continued to affect the **cereal** harvest in 2001 throughout the region, except for Kazakhstan. The worst affected countries were once again Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Armenia and Georgia. The total 2001 cereal harvest in the region amounted to 26.9 million tonnes, above the 20.5 million tonnes average of the past five years, but the improvement was mainly restricted to increased production in Kazakhstan only by about 6 million tonnes.

The area planted to winter cereals (which accounts for the bulk of the annual cereal crop in the region) for harvest in **2002**, is similar to the previous year. Snowfall, a major source of irrigation water, has yet again been below average. This year's harvest will depend on the level of snowfall and snowmelt during the ensuing spring and summer.

- **Africa**

Northern Africa: Aggregate cereal production in 2001 in the subregion improved significantly compared to the preceding year, when the crops were severely affected by drought. **Wheat** output increased by almost 28 percent and was slightly above the average of the past 5 years, while **coarse grains** output was about 15 per cent above the previous year's low level and about average. Growing conditions so far this year for the **2002** wheat and coarse grains, to be harvested from April, are considered favourable in Algeria and Egypt. Heavy rains in the former country in November helped improve soil moisture reserves thus allowing ploughing and sowing operations in the key wheat growing areas. By contrast, the late arrival of rains in Morocco and accumulated moisture deficits in Tunisia, have resulted in below average winter wheat and barley areas. The 2001 **paddy** crop has been fully harvested in Egypt where production is estimated to be 13 percent lower than in 2000. The decline has been associated with a fall in the area, while average yields improved again, reaching a record of almost 9.3 tonnes per hectare.

Western Africa: A record **cereal** crop has been gathered in late 2001 in the Sahelian countries following generally favourable growing conditions throughout the season. A series of FAO/CILSS Crop Assessment Missions in October 2001 estimated the aggregate cereal output of the nine CILSS countries at a record 11.7 million tonnes, which is significantly higher than both the previous year and the average. Production is estimated to be above the average of the previous five years in all countries with the exception of Mauritania. Record crops have been gathered in Burkina Faso, Gambia and Niger while Chad, Gambia, Mali and Senegal harvested above average crops. Production in Cape Verde is expected to be lower than previous year but above average. In the coastal countries along the Gulf of Guinea, harvest prospects are uncertain following reduced rains in October in some countries. In Sierra Leone, improved conditions for agricultural input distribution and increased area planted should result in a crop somewhat larger than in the previous year. The favourable weather conditions in 2001 in the subregional boosted **paddy** production by 5 percent, notwithstanding a massive inflow of imported rice during the year. Ghana, Mali and Nigeria are expected to account for most of the increase. By contrast, little growth is estimated in Cote d'Ivoire.

Central Africa: Harvest prospects are generally favourable in Cameroon and the Central African Republic, reflecting good growing conditions. In the Republic of Congo, food production is gradually recovering while persistent insecurity in the Democratic Republic of Congo will result in a below average cereal crop for the third consecutive year.

Eastern Africa: Harvesting of the 2001 **wheat** crop is complete in Kenya and Ethiopia. FAO's latest estimates put the subregion's 2001 aggregate output at about 2 million tonnes, an increase of some 4 percent from the previous year and slightly above average. Output in Ethiopia is forecast at 1.4 million tonnes, slightly below the previous year's good crop but about 15 percent above average. In Kenya, production is expected to recover from the poor level of 2000. In Sudan, where the **2002** crop is scheduled to be harvested from March, prospects are uncertain reflecting increased cost of production following a hike in fuel prices.

Harvesting of the 2001 main season **coarse grains** is complete in the subregion. Secondary season crops are now being harvested everywhere except in Ethiopia where they are about to be planted. The outlook is generally favourable. The subregion's 2001/02 aggregate production is forecast at a bumper level of some 21 million tonnes, 13 percent higher than in 2000/01.

Southern Africa: Latest estimates of the recently harvested 2001 **wheat** crop in the subregion indicate a crop of 2.9 million tonnes, 6 percent higher than the good level of the previous year. In South Africa, production increased 6 percent to an above-average level of some 2.5 million tonnes. This reflects larger plantings and adequate water supplies. In Zimbabwe, production of wheat is estimated at 300 000 tonnes, 20 percent higher than the 2000 poor harvest, reflecting an increase in the area planted. In Zambia, the output declined to 75 000 tonnes due to reduced plantings.

By contrast, the 2001 **coarse grain** production was negatively affected by a reduction in the area planted, coupled with a mid-season dry spell and excessive rains during the growing season. Output is estimated to be 25 percent lower than in the previous year. Production declined in all countries of the subregion, except Angola, Mozambique and Madagascar.

The early outlook for the **2002** coarse grains in Southern Africa is favourable reflecting abundant rains from October to December that benefited planting and establishment of the crops. However, localized floods and crop losses were experience in Malawi and parts of Angola. In Madagascar, tropical storm Cyprien in early January also resulted in floods in the south-western region. Prospects are also favourable due to a forecast increase in the area planted to coarse grains, in response to high prices of maize in most countries. In South Africa, the largest producer of the subregion, preliminary estimates indicate an increase of 6 percent in the area planted of maize. By contrast, in Zimbabwe, plantings are estimated to be reduced as a result of disruption in the agricultural sector and shortages of agricultural inputs. The 2002 **rice** season crop is well advanced in Madagascar, but also in Mozambique, Uganda and the Congo Democratic Republic, favoured by this season's good rainfall pattern.

- **Central America and the Caribbean**

Early prospects are favourable for the 2001/02 irrigated **wheat** crop in Mexico. Harvesting is due to start from early April and output is tentatively forecast at about 3.2 million tonnes to 3.3 million tonnes, similar to the previous year's level and the average of the past 5 years.

Harvesting of the 2001/02 second season **coarse grain** (mostly maize) and bean crops is virtually complete in all countries while harvesting of the third season crop ("apante") is about to start in some Central American countries. A recovery in production has been reported in some areas but not enough to offset the losses incurred to the first season crops due to drought and the passage of Hurricane "Michelle" in early November. Aggregate cereal production in 2001/02 in Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama is provisionally estimated at about 3.6 million tonnes, below the already low five-year average of 3.9 million tonnes, reflecting the series of natural disasters such as "El Niño" weather phenomenon (1997-1998), hurricane rains and flooding, and recurrent droughts which have affected the subregion in recent years. In Mexico, coarse grain production in 2001 is provisionally estimated at a near record 25.6 million tonnes. In the Caribbean, average to above-average coarse grain outputs are estimated in Cuba, Dominican Republic and Haiti, particularly in the first country where maize production is well above the past 5-year average.

Throughout most of Central America and the Caribbean, **rice** production has fallen in 2001, reflecting drought conditions earlier in the season and the impact of hurricanes in November, when harvesting of the summer crops was in full swing. Compared with the previous report, the forecasts of 2001 production in Haiti, Costa Rica, Mexico and Nicaragua have been cut. Overall, the region is now anticipated to produce around 2.1 million tonnes of paddy, down from 2.4 million tonnes in 2000, with the bulk of the year-to-year decline concentrated in Costa Rica, Mexico and Nicaragua. The Dominican Republic stands out as an exception, with an expected increase in production, stemming largely from a growing use of high-yielding rice varieties.

- **South America**

Harvesting of the 2001/02 **wheat** crop is underway in the southern parts of the subregion. In Argentina, harvesting is well advanced following some delays in the northern regions because of excess rains which inflicted some damage to crops. Yields so far obtained in the southern areas are satisfactory and should help partially offset losses incurred in the north. Production is officially forecast at an above-average 16.5 million tonnes. In Brazil, harvesting has been recently completed and wheat output is provisionally estimated at a near 3 million tonnes, lower than earlier estimates as a consequence of damaging rains, but well above the past 5-year average. In Chile, harvesting is underway and production is expected to increase from last year's average level to a well-above average 1.8 million tonnes. In Uruguay, harvesting is about to be completed and a recovery from last year's low volume is anticipated, although output will likely still be lower than average. In the Andean countries, in Bolivia, planting of the 2001/02 main wheat crop, mostly in the eastern department of Santa Cruz, for harvesting from March, has been virtually completed under normal weather conditions.

Planting of the 2001/02 **coarse grain** crop, mainly maize, has been completed in Argentina, following delays due to heavy October/November rains in some key producing areas. Harvesting is due from March and early prospects are poor, largely because of reduced plantings and anticipated lower than normal yields caused by excessive rains and flooding. In Brazil, harvesting of the main 2001/02 maize crop is about to start and early prospects point to an above-average output. However, this is considerably lower than the 2000/01 record crop as a consequence of a significantly smaller area planted. This is mainly the result of soybeans' more attractive prices to farmers relative to maize. In the Andean countries, in Bolivia, planting of the main 2002 coarse grain crops has been virtually completed, following beneficial rains in the latter months of 2001. Harvesting is due from April and average outcomes are tentatively forecast, assuming favourable weather conditions persist. In Peru, planting of the 2001/02 maize and potato crops continues under favourable weather conditions. Water reservoir levels are considered adequate, particularly in the central and southern areas of the country. In the north, by contrast, below-normal rainfall was registered in late 2001. In Ecuador, planting of the 2002 principal maize crop continues under normal weather conditions, while in Colombia harvesting of the 2001/02 second season cereal crops (planted in September through December) has only started. In Venezuela, harvesting of the 2001 maize crop has been completed and a near record 1.4 million tonnes have been collected.

In South America, most countries situated south of the Equator completed their main 2001 **paddy** season last June. However, a few countries in the northern part of the continent still have some rice to harvest. This is the case of Colombia, which is in the process of reaping its winter crop. Official figures for production there have been slightly adjusted upward on account of a higher than anticipated area. Estimates of output during the 2001 season have been increased also in Argentina. In retrospective, the performance of the 2001 rice season has been rather negative in the region, with a 6 percent overall decline, much of which was concentrated in Brazil, Colombia and Uruguay. The sector, however, recorded growth in Chile, Ecuador and Peru.

Several countries in the region started planting their 2002 main paddy crops in September last year, some of which have already entered the pinnacle filling stage. Conditions for crop development have been favourable in December, but drought conditions prevailed in the first half of January in Argentina,

Uruguay and in the Southern parts of Brazil, which, if they persist, could impair a satisfactory development of the crop. In Argentina, preliminary forecasts for the new 2002 season by the national authorities point to a 16 percent fall in planting. Assuming average yields, output in the country could dip to some 700 000 tonnes, which would be the lowest performance since 1995. By contrast, official forecasts in Brazil, point to a recovery in 2002 production, based on expectations of an increase in the area, consistent with the strengthening of domestic prices observed in recent months.

- **North America**

In the United States, the final official estimate of the 2001 **wheat** crop is 53.3 million tonnes, some 12 percent down from 2000 and the smallest crop since 1988. The decrease was mostly caused by a reduction in plantings, although average yields also fell somewhat compared to the previous year. According to the USDA Seedings report of 11 January, the winter wheat area for the **2002** harvest has declined again marginally from last year's already low level, to 16.6 million hectares, the smallest area since 1971. Although, the Hard Red Winter wheat area (which accounts for about 70 percent of the total) is estimated to be about 1 percent up from the previous year, this increase is more than offset by reduced plantings of Soft Red Winter and White Winter wheat. Establishment of the crops in many key producing areas was somewhat patchy due to dry conditions at planting time and persisting dryness in these areas could lead to poor development when dormancy breaks in the coming weeks. In Canada, latest estimates put the 2001 wheat output at about 21.3 million tonnes, more than 20 percent down from the previous year as a result of severe drought. Precipitation has remained well below normal in many areas throughout the winter so far and prospects for the size of the 2002 wheat crop (mostly planted in May) remain very uncertain pending the weather in the coming months.

The United States 2001 **coarse grains** crop is now estimated at 262 million tonnes, almost 5 percent down from the previous year's crop and just below the average of the past five years. Of the total, maize is estimated to account for about 241 million tonnes, compared to 253 million tonnes in 2000. In Canada, output of coarse grains in 2001 was also affected by the drought, falling sharply to 23 million tonnes, about 6 percent down from the previous year's already reduced crop.

A bumper **rice** crop was harvested in the United States in 2001. USDA's latest estimate has been raised to a new record. Yields, which were boosted by good weather conditions and expanded use of improved varieties, were up by 1.4 percent, while the increase in the area was 8 percent. All of the production gain was in the form of long grain rice, while low prices at planting time resulted in falling production of medium and short grain rice.

- **Europe**

In the EC, **wheat** output in 2001 is estimated at 92 million tonnes, more than 12 percent lower than the previous year, due to reduced area and adverse weather at planting time. **Coarse grains** output remained virtually unchanged from 2000 at 109.6 million tonnes. Early indications for the **2002** winter cereal point to a significant recovery in the wheat area by about 10 percent. Although overall planting conditions were reported to be below average, they were considerably improved compared to the previous year and crops are generally in good condition. Large increases in plantings are reported particularly in France and the United Kingdom after last year's reduced outputs.

In the EC, 2001 **paddy** production is estimated to have risen somewhat compared with 2000. The increase reflects moderate growth in Italy, Portugal and Spain, which has more than offset a contraction in France and Greece. Although planting of the **2002** crop will not start until April-May, the drought that is affecting the northern rice producing regions of Italy may lead to a smaller crop next year, if availability of irrigation water remains short. This could also depress EC overall output, since Italy is the largest Community rice producer, accounting for some 50 percent of the total.

Most eastern and central European countries harvested better cereal crops in 2001 reflecting improved weather, and increased plantings, after drought in the previous year. Regarding the 2002 winter grain crops, planting conditions last autumn throughout most of the region were somewhat below average due to excessive moisture. However, winter conditions have been generally favourable so far, with good snow-cover providing protection from harsh winter temperatures and ensuring increased moisture supplies will be available for crops this spring. In Bulgaria, the area sown to wheat and barley last autumn is officially reported to have increased by about 8 percent from the previous year to 1.4 million hectares. In the Czech Republic the winter wheat area may have declined due to particularly wet conditions during the autumn sowing period. In Hungary the winter grain area is tentatively estimated to be similar to the previous year's level and about the average of the past five years. In Poland, early reports indicate that the winter grain area could be down from the previous year. Winter grain planting in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is estimated to have increased, reflecting farmers' expectation of market liberalization in 2002 coupled with better availability of inputs.

In the Baltics (Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania), the 2001 cereal harvest amounted to more than 4 million tonnes, just below the average of the past five years. The area planted to winter cereals for harvest in 2002 is reported to be similar to the previous year's.

CIS in Europe: **Cereal** production in the CIS countries west of the Urals in 2001 significantly increased compared with the average harvest of the past 6 years. In the Russian Federation, the total grain harvest amounted to nearly 85 million tonnes in 2001 compared with 65 million tonnes in 2000. Wheat, barley and maize are the main cereals accounting for 46.9 million tonnes, 19.1 million tonnes and 16.8 million tonnes, respectively. Cereal production in the Ukraine increased by about 56 percent in 2001 compared with the previous year, while in Moldova grain output reached 2.7 million tonnes in 2001 compared with the drought-reduced harvest of 1.9 million tonnes the previous year.

The area planted to winter cereals for harvest in **2002** increased by 12 percent in the Russian Federation, while similar areas have been seeded in other parts of the region compared with 2001. Crop conditions and soil moisture have been good despite some frost and exceptionally cold weather conditions in early November and late December. The cereal harvest this year is likely to be at least as good as last year.

In the Russian Federation, the latest figures reported by the Russian State Statistics Committee pointed to a 15 percent contraction of **paddy** output in 2001. The decline reflects a fall in the area but also a return of yields down to average levels. Likewise, paddy production fell in Ukraine.

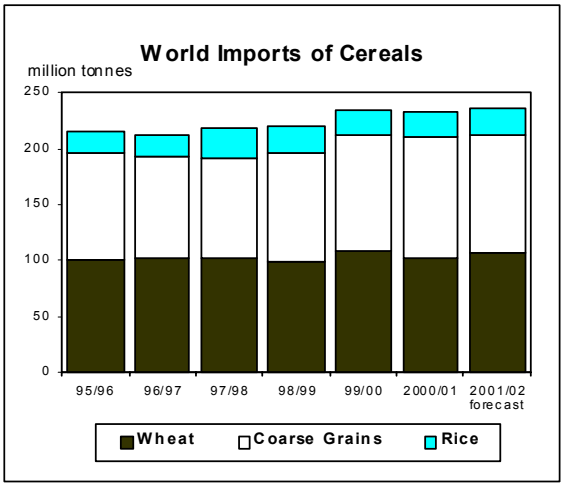
- **Oceania**

In Australia, the 2001 **wheat** harvest is virtually complete and latest indications point to a larger crop than earlier expected at about 23 million tonnes. Although the season got off to a poor start in Western Australia and Queensland, due to dry weather, conditions in Western Australia improved as the season went on. As a result, average yields in this state have turned out much higher than anticipated. Output of winter **coarse grains** (mostly barley and oats), is estimated to have remained about the level of the previous year at some 8 million tonnes. Aggregate coarse grains output in 2001 is estimated at 11.3 million tonnes. The development of the **rice** plants for the 2002 season in Australia has been delayed by cool temperatures at the onset of the season in October last year and again in January. As a result, yield forecasts by Abare have been lowered substantially from 9.5 tonnes in 2001 to 8.4 tonnes per hectare in 2002. Combined with a 10 percent contraction in the area to 167 000 hectares, production is expected to reach about 1.4 million tonnes, down from almost 1.8 million tonnes in 2001.

Trade[1/]

Larger imports by the EC send world trade higher

The forecast for world **cereal** trade in 2001/02 has been raised by 3 million tonnes since the previous report in December to 236 million tonnes, mostly due to larger wheat purchases by the EC. At this level, global cereal imports would be some 2 million tonnes more than in 2000/01. Overall, aggregate cereal imports by the developing countries are expected to change little compared to the previous season, but imports by the Low Income Food Deficit Countries (LIFDCs) could rise by some 1.8 million tonnes, to 74 million tonnes, mostly due to higher imports by several countries in Asia. Among the individual cereals, the only significant expansion in the volume of world trade is expected for wheat, while trade in coarse grains is forecast to decline and rice imports may increase slightly.



World trade in **wheat** and wheat flour (in wheat equivalent) in 2001/02 (July/June) is put at 106 million tonnes, up 4 million tonnes from the previous season and 1 million tonnes more than reported in December. Of this, imports by the developing countries would be about 81 million tonnes, down 2 million tonnes from 2000/01 in spite of larger expected imports by a few countries, namely Afghanistan, China and Uzbekistan. However, the bulk of this year's anticipated expansion in world wheat trade would be on account of larger purchases by several other countries in Asia as well as in Europe, namely the EC.

In the export market, an emerging feature this season is the prevalence of exceptionally large surpluses in some countries, other than the major exporters, while total wheat shipments from the five major exporters are forecast to decline by as much as 3 million tonnes. Sharply lower wheat production in almost all major exporting countries, with the exception of Australia, is one of the factors for this decline. In Argentina, despite a substantial devaluation of the peso, the economic uncertainties have slowed export sales during this

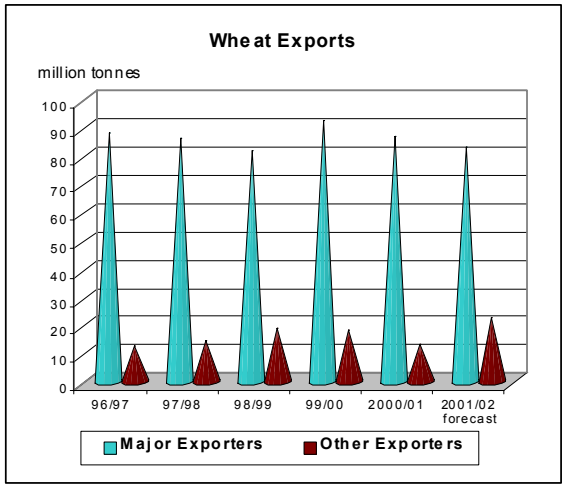
1/ World trade in wheat and coarse grains is based on estimated imports delivered through 30 June of the July/June trade year. Some late-season purchases may be included in the next season if deliveries occur after 30 June. In general, exports and imports are calculated based on estimated shipments and deliveries during the July/June trade season and thus they may not be equal for any given year due to time lags between shipments and deliveries. Trade in rice is reported on a calendar year basis for the first year shown.

Overview of World Cereal Imports - Forecast for 2001/02

	Wheat		Coarse grains		Rice (milled)		Total	
	2000/01	2001/02	2000/01	2001/02	2001	2002	2000/01	2001/02
	(. . . . . million tonnes . . . . .)							
Asia	44.7	49.5	57.2	57.6	11.3	12.5	113.2	119.5
Africa	26.2	24.8	15.0	14.0	7.1	6.3	48.3	45.0
Central America	6.5	6.7	14.6	14.0	1.6	1.7	22.7	22.5
South America	12.5	11.7	7.8	6.5	1.0	0.8	21.3	19.1
North America	2.5	2.5	5.0	5.2	0.6	0.6	8.1	8.2
Europe	9.0	10.4	8.8	8.7	1.4	1.5	19.2	20.5
Oceania	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.0	1.0
WORLD	**101.9**	**106.0**	**108.5**	**106.0**	**23.4**	**23.8**[1/]	**233.7**	**235.9**
Developing Countries	79.4	81.4	72.3	69.7	19.9	20.2	171.6	171.3
Developed Countries	22.4	24.7	36.2	36.3	3.5	3.6	62.2	64.6

Source: FAO 1/ Highly tentative.

important marketing period. By contrast, good crops and the weak Australian dollar (against the US dollar) have boosted wheat exports in that country.



Losses in wheat sales from the five major exporters are expected to be more than compensated by shipments from a number of smaller exporters, as well as from India and Pakistan, usually wheat-importing countries. Ample supplies, brought about by improved crops in Central and Eastern European Countries (CEECs), as well as in the Russian Federation and Ukraine, coincided with strong demand from nearby western European countries. In addition, large exports are also expected from India and Pakistan, although eventual sales could fall short of the original targets, mostly due to quality standards and price concerns.

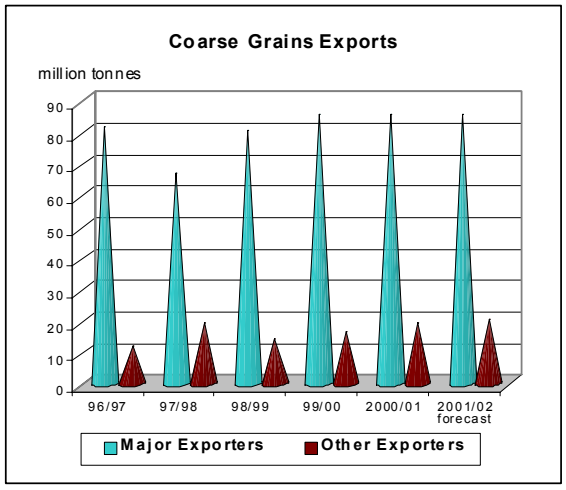
On the demand side, total wheat imports by countries in **Asia** are forecast to approach 49 million tonnes, up almost 5 million tonnes from the previous season, mostly because of domestic shortfalls. China (Mainland) is seen to import significantly more given the decline in its 2001 wheat production and the strong demand for higher quality wheat. Wheat purchases by the Republic of Korea are also forecast to increase sharply, mainly driven by favourable prices for feed quality wheat in world markets. The forecast for imports by the Islamic Republic of Iran has been revised downward in view of the slower pace in purchases; imports are now forecast to remain unchanged from the previous season's revised volume, at around 6.5 million tonnes.

In **Europe**, total wheat imports will be higher than in the previous season mostly driven by much larger purchases by the EC, while imports by several other countries namely Bulgaria, Romania, the Russian Federation and Ukraine are expected to decrease because of improved domestic production. Given the fast pace of EC purchases so far this season, the forecast for imports has been raised by 2 million tonnes to 6.5 million tonnes. This increase in purchases is an exceptional development since the EC is also a traditional major wheat exporter. Beside the sharp decline in its total soft wheat production in 2001, another reason underlying this sudden surge in the EC imports is the suspension of the import duty premium (since November 2001) on grain purchases from the nearby countries, making wheat imports, particularly from the CEECs, more competitive in the EC market.

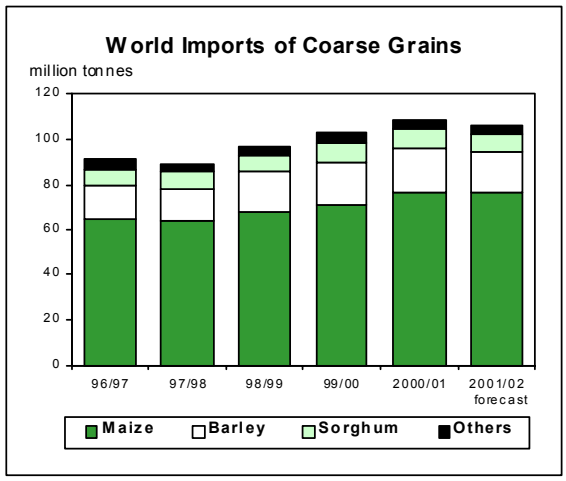
Wheat imports by countries in **Africa** are forecast to drop slightly below the previous season's level to 25 million tonnes. Several countries are expected to reduce their imports this season. In northern Africa, higher production and improved supplies are expected to result in smaller purchases by Algeria and Morocco. However, a smaller wheat harvest in Tunisia has increased the demand for wheat imports into that country. In eastern Africa, a sharp drop is expected in imports into Ethiopia because of two consecutive years of above-average harvests. Smaller wheat imports are also anticipated by several countries in southern Africa: the biggest in the Republic of South Africa, because of another good production in 2001.

In **Central America,** imports by Mexico are expected to rise as domestic production failed to keep pace with rising demand. Due to hurricane damage, wheat imports by Cuba are also seen to increase slightly. In a recent symbolic move and for the first time in 41 years, Cuba made large food imports from the United States, including 50 000 tonnes of wheat. In **South America**, overall wheat imports are forecast to remain unchanged from the previous season in most countries with the exception of Brazil where, because of larger domestic production, imports are now forecast to fall to 6.5 million tonnes, down 500 000 tonnes from the previous report and smaller than in the previous season.

The forecast for global trade in **coarse grains** in 2001/02 (July/June) has been raised by 1.5 million tonnes since the previous report to 106 million tonnes. At this level, world trade would still be some 2.5 million tonnes below the previous season's estimated volume, which was a record. Overall, coarse grain imports by the developing countries are likely to contract by 4 percent to almost 70 million tonnes, mostly due to smaller purchases by Mexico and Brazil. This season's anticipated decline in world trade would embrace all types of major coarse grains. World imports of maize are forecast to be slightly down and reach 76 million tonnes. Trade in barley and sorghum could also decline this season, to 18 million tonnes and 8 million tonnes, respectively. International trade in oats, rye and millet are all forecast to contract to reach 2 million tonnes, 1.4 million tonnes, and 200 000 tonnes, respectively.



In spite of the anticipated contraction in world trade this season, coarse grain **exports** from the United States, the world's largest exporter, could surpass the 2000/01 volume by a relatively small margin. However, the small increase in exports from the United States would not fully compensate for lower sales from Argentina, Canada, and the EC. The pace of barley sales from the EC have so far lagged considerably behind the corresponding period last year, while exports from Canada have been affected by lower production. Some of these declines in barley sales would be offset by a notable expansion in shipments from Australia. Among other exporters, maize shipments from China are likely to decrease, compared to the previous season, because of reduced crops, although the volume would still remain significant. Exports of maize from the Republic of South Africa are also likely to drop because of lower domestic production. By contrast, Brazil has turned into an important maize exporter and competitor this season, supported by large domestic supplies and a strong international demand for non-GMO maize (commercial planting of GMO crops is prohibited in Brazil). A bumper maize harvest in Hungary and an upsurge in barley output in the Russian Federation are also likely to result in much higher exports from those countries.



Total coarse grain imports by countries in **Africa** in 2001/02 are forecast at 14 million tonnes, down 1 million tonnes from the previous season. Northern African countries are seen to cut their imports this season, mainly on account of higher domestic production. However, imports by most countries in the sub-Saharan region are likely to remain similar or rise above the previous season's levels. One major exception is Kenya, where a combination of a good maize harvest and relatively ample stocks has reduced import needs. Imports are likely to rise sharpest in the southern subregion, where production shortfalls in a number of countries have led to higher import requirements, especially in Zambia and Zimbabwe. In Zambia, weather was the prime reason for a sharp fall in maize production in 2001 and, hence, the need for larger imports in 2001/02. In Zimbabwe, normally a surplus maize producer, the 2001 harvest was also sharply reduced, following lower plantings by commercial farmers; as a result, maize imports are seen to surge to over 400 000 tonnes, the highest volume since the mid-1990s.

In **Asia**, coarse grain imports in 2001/02 are likely to rise slightly above the previous season's estimated volume and reach nearly 58 million tonnes. Most of the increase would be on account of higher expected imports into Indonesia, Pakistan, the Philippines and Turkey. By contrast, imports are likely to decline in

most other Asian countries. In Japan, a weak currency and recent BSE outbreaks in the livestock sector have dampened the import demand for maize. In the Republic of Korea, maize imports are likely to decline given the preference for feed wheat purchases.

In **Europe**, coarse grain imports by the EC, Bulgaria, and the Russian Federation are forecast to increase, while improved maize and barley harvests would mean much smaller purchases by Romania and Poland. In **Latin America and the Caribbean**, except Mexico and Brazil, most other countries are likely to import as much coarse grains as in the previous year. The region's largest importer, Mexico, is seen to reduce its maize and sorghum imports mostly because of larger 2001 harvests; while a record maize crop in Brazil has boosted domestic supplies and turned the country into an important exporter, small imports may be required due to the high internal transport cost of moving domestic produced grains into deficit areas.

2001 Rice Trade

FAO's estimate of global rice trade in 2001 has been raised to 23.4 million tonnes, from the earlier forecast of 22.8 million tonnes. The upward adjustment reflects the raising of export estimates for Egypt, Pakistan and Thailand, of about 300 000 tonnes each, which more than compensated reduced sale prospects by Brazil, Mainland China and Viet Nam. From the import side, the revision is mainly the result of higher estimates of deliveries to Brazil, Nigeria and Senegal.

Outlook for Rice Trade in 2002

International trade in rice in 2002 is currently forecast to record a moderate expansion of about 2 percent, to 23.8 million tonnes, 500 000 tonnes higher than forecast in the previous report. The adjustment is mainly on account of larger shipments to Cameroon, Nigeria, Senegal and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Much of the anticipated growth in trade in 2002 reflects expectation of a surge of imports by China (Mainland), through the opening of WTO preferential tariff quota, to about 1 million tonnes. At that level, the country's imports would still fall short of the volume that could enter the country under the quota. The Chinese Province of Taiwan is expected to buy the full 145 000 tonnes committed under the WTO minimum import commitment.

Among traditional importing countries, rice shipments to Indonesia are expected to rise by some 40 percent from last year, mainly reflecting the disappointing outcome of the 2001 rice crop. Domestic prices have reportedly been rising, obliging Bulog, the State Food Agency, to release supplies on the market. By contrast, smaller imports are likely to be made by Bangladesh, the Philippines and Malaysia, which harvested good crops in 2001. Moreover, the Government of Malaysia has announced a new set of measures to prevent rice from entering the country illegally. Shipments to Sri Lanka may also fall compared to last year, if a recently announced six-month ban on rice imports is implemented. By contrast, the reduction of imports tariffs to the pre-October 2001 levels in Turkey could somewhat boost rice purchases by the country.

Rice shipments to Africa could fall from the exceptionally high level of 7.1 million tonnes last year to 6.3 million tonnes in 2002, with much of the decline arising from smaller shipments to Cote d'Ivoire, Madagascar, Nigeria and Senegal. While the rise of imports to the region in 2001 mainly reflected a strong domestic demand and low world rice prices, the fall anticipated for the current year is mainly on account of relatively large opening stocks and of the possibility of a strengthening of international prices. Given the important role the region is playing on the world rice market, changes in import policies there could have a large impact on international prices, especially of parboiled and broken rices, which are the preferred types imported into the region.

In Latin America and the Caribbean, shipments to Nicaragua have officially been forecast to double to some 60 thousand tonnes, consistent with the fall in production expected this year. By contrast, Colombia is expected to cut them to some 15 000 tonnes, down from an estimated 100 000 tonnes last year. The revision follows from the issuance by the Government in January of a resolution that states the level to be imported during the year, all of which should be sourced in Andean Pact countries. Little changes have been made to the 2002 forecast for the rest of the region. Record purchases are expected to be made by Cuba, following two years of disappointing harvests. Increased imports are also expected to be made by Mexico**,** while those by Brazil could fall, given the current expectations of increased output in 2002.

Among developed countries, the forecast of purchases by the Russian Federation has been lowered somewhat. Last October, the country announced it would increase tariffs on rice imports from 5 percent to 10 percent, in an attempt to limit these to some 40 percent of domestic consumption, or about 350 000 tonnes. The introduction of an import ceiling for an equivalent amount has also been foreseen. Shipments to Japan are forecast to remain about unchanged, while those to the EC are expected to be of the order 600 000 tonnes, as in previous years.

Regarding exports, the 500 000 tonnes difference between the FAO's current and past 2002 trade forecast is mainly on account of larger expected shipments from China (Mainland), Egypt, Thailand and the United States, which more than offset downward revisions for Cambodia, Pakistan and Viet Nam.

Rice exports by China (Mainland) have been raised somewhat from the previous forecast, but they still will be the smallest since 1998. Official forecasts for rice deliveries by Egypt stand at 850 000 tonnes in 2002, substantially above the original FAO figure, and 100 000 tonnes more than in 2001. Under the subsidy program the country launched between October 2000

and September 2001, US$25 per tonne were granted on exports of medium grain rice and US$50 per tonne on long grain rice. Exports from Thailand in 2002 are now expected to remain close to last year's record level of 7.5 million tonnes, 200 000 tonnes more than previously foreseen and much above the government outlook of 7.0 million tonnes. The official forecast for the United States has been also raised somewhat. In this connection, in the preliminary allocations of rice concessional sales in fiscal year 2002, the country has earmarked 166.1 thousand tonnes under the P.L.. 480 programme, which allows especially favourable credit conditions to eligible countries, and 1.6 thousand tonnes under the Food for Progress Programme, most of which should be directed to Indonesia and Uzbekistan.

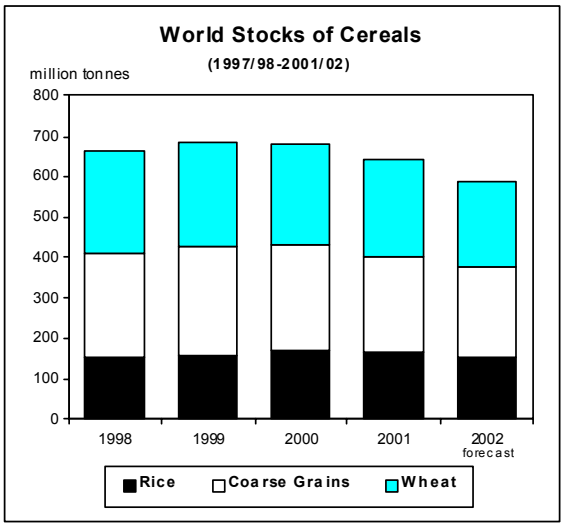
By contrast, the forecast of sales by Cambodia has been sharply lowered, following the downward revision in production there. Likewise, prospects for exports from Pakistan and Viet Nam have been downsized. In the case of Viet Nam, the official Government export target has been reduced from 4 million tonnes to 3.8 million tonnes, which would still imply an increase from last year. Export activities in the country have been at a standstill since the introduction of an export ban last December, which is to last until March, when the 10th-month crop will start being harvested. The measure was adopted in response to the limited supplies coming from the summer/autumn crop and low rice inventories, to prevent domestic shortages from arising. High relative domestic prices are reportedly depressing sales from Pakistan.

Forecast exports by the other major rice exporters in 2002 remain unchanged. Shipments from India could surge to over 2 million tonnes if the Government maintains its current policy to subsidize sales abroad, a reasonable assumption given the very large size of its rice inventories. So far, under a current export policy proposal, the validity of current sale price of rice for export is to be extended until March 2002. Sales from Myanmar are also likely to rise further, reaching their highest level in the 1990s. By contrast, little change in exports compared with last year is currently anticipated for Australia and traditional suppliers in South America.

Carryover Stocks

The forecast for world cereal stocks in 2002 has been raised sharply

The forecast for world **cereal** carryovers for crop years ending 2002 has been raised to 587 million tonnes, up 34 million tonnes from the previous report but still 55 million tonnes, or 8 percent, below the previous season's level. This season's decline would be mainly on account of a reduction in China's inventories due to smaller wheat and rice harvests. The increase in this month's forecast reflects larger than expected stock build-ups in India, the Russian Federation and Ukraine, while higher stocks are also anticipated in Australia and the EC.



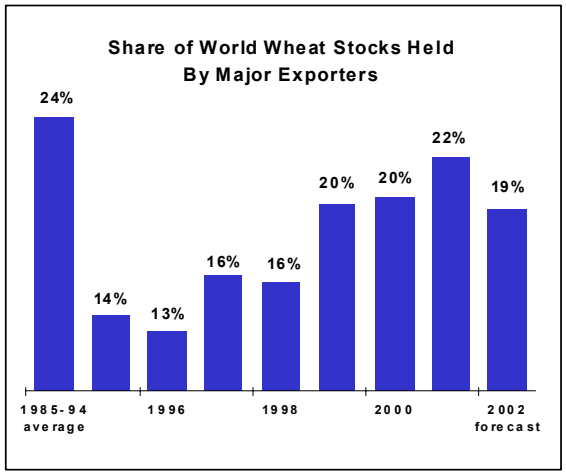
World **wheat** stocks, by the close of the seasons ending in 2002, are now forecast to reach 211 million tonnes, up 11 million tonnes from the December forecast but still 26 million tonnes, or 11 percent, below their opening levels. The anticipated decline in end-of-season wheat stocks in China would account for most of the year-to-year reduction in world carryovers. Also, aggregate wheat stocks in major exporting countries are currently forecast to decline by 11 million tonnes to 41 million tonnes. The decline is some 4 million less than was forecast earlier, mostly reflecting this month's upward adjustments to 2001 production numbers in Australia and the EC.

World Carryover Stocks of Cereals

	Crop year ending in:		
	2000	2001 estimate	2002 forecast
	(. . . . million tonnes . . . .)		
Wheat	251.5	237.1	211.5
Coarse grains	261.2	239.6	223.6
of which:			
Maize	212.9	197.5	179.2
Barley	25.5	22.2	21.9
Sorghum	7.9	6.1	7.2
Others	14.9	13.7	15.4
Rice (milled)	167.9	165.2	151.5
TOTAL	**680.6**	**641.9**	**586.5**

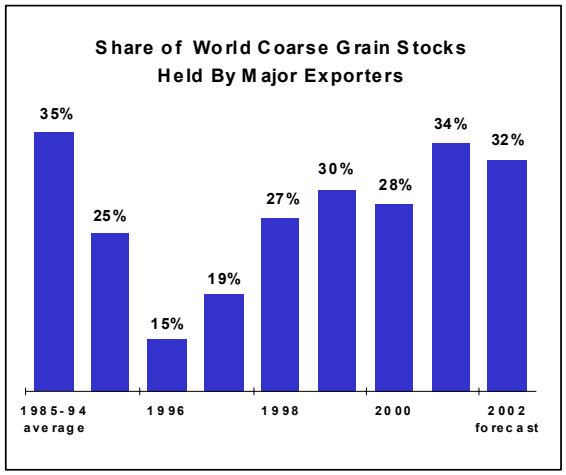
Source: FAO

The forecast of smaller ending stocks held by the major exporting countries would also bring down the ratio of their aggregate wheat stocks to their total disappearance (the sum of their domestic consumption and exports), to 18.2 percent, a relatively low ratio compared to 22.2 percent in 2000/01. However, above-average supplies resulting from good harvests in many

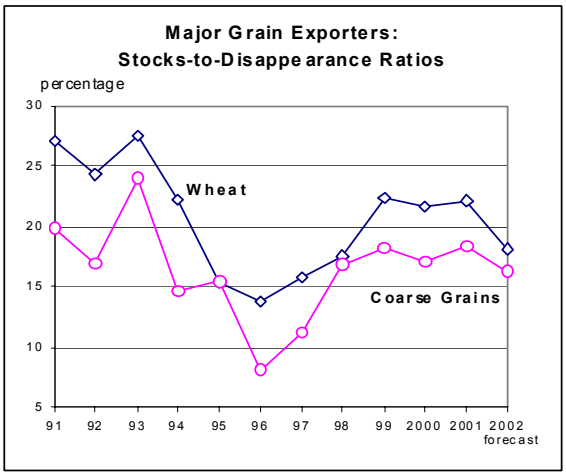


other countries, especially India and the Russian Federation but also Hungary, Kazakhstan, Romania, and Ukraine, would largely offset any negative impact on global supplies resulting from smaller major exporters' stocks.

The forecast for world **coarse grain** inventories for crop years ending in 2002 has been raised by 10 million tonnes since the previous report to 224 million tonnes. This month's higher forecast reflects larger than expected inventories in Australia, the EC, and the Russian Federation. However, based on the current forecast, world carryover stocks would still be some 16 million tonnes below their opening levels, largely due to significant drawdowns in China and the United States, and in spite of higher stockpiles in a number of other countries, most notably the Russian Federation, Ukraine and Hungary. Larger inventories are also expected in Brazil because of a record maize crop. Overall, coarse grain inventories in Africa are envisaged to recede mostly in view of lower maize supplies in the southern subregion.



Coarse grain stocks held by major exporters are likely to fall to 72 million tonnes, down 9 million tonnes from the previous season. At this level, the ratio of major exporters' stocks to their total disappearance is likely to drop to 16.3 percent in 2001/02, compared to 18.4 percent in 2000/01. The reduction is mostly triggered by a likely contraction of inventories in the United States, following a cut in 2001 production. By contrast, coarse grain inventories in the EC are likely to increase for the third consecutive year, as supplies continue to outpace demand, especially with regards to rye, which has become increasingly uncompetitive compared to barley and wheat.



FAO's forecast for world **rice** stocks at the close of the marketing seasons ending in 2002 has been raised substantially from the last issue, from 138.9 million tonnes to 151.5 million tonnes. Sizeable adjustments have also been made to the stock figures of years 2000 and 2001. Those revisions mainly reflected new estimates of the rice inventories of India and, to a smaller extent, Thailand and Viet Nam. In the case of Viet Nam, the variations were associated with the shift to a new base for reporting the rice season. For 2002, at the new forecast level, global rice inventories could be 14 million tonnes smaller than in the previous year. Although traditional importing countries' share in the total is relatively small, at 12 percent, it is noteworthy that, according to FAO estimates, the size of their stocks is forecast to decline by over 2 million tonnes, to 17.7 million tonnes, which would mark a change in the direction observed since 1998. At the same time, rice holdings by major rice exporting countries are anticipated to shrink to 133.8 million tonnes, the lowest level since 1998.

The expected decline in global rice inventories reveals that growth in world production would fail to keep pace with consumption requirements again this year. This would be especially the case in China, where the draw-down could exceed 11 million tonnes. The contraction in 2001 production is also likely to result in much smaller stocks at the close of the season in Brazil, Cambodia, Indonesia and Pakistan. By contrast, rice inventories are forecast to be much greater than previously anticipated in India**,** because of the good 2001 crop and record high opening stocks. The revision for the country follows the release of a figure of 24.8 million tonnes held by Government agencies at the close of last season, on 30 September 2001, which is much higher than previously forecast. Such large rice stocks in public stores can be explained by the relatively high procurement prices paid by Government agencies and depressed offtake from Government stores. The increase in production in 2001 is also expected to boost closing stocks in Bangladesh, the Republic of Korea and the United States. Little change is anticipated for the other major rice producing countries, including Thailand, Viet Nam and the Philippines.

Export Prices

Cereal prices display little change since November and the short-term prospects could prove more of the same

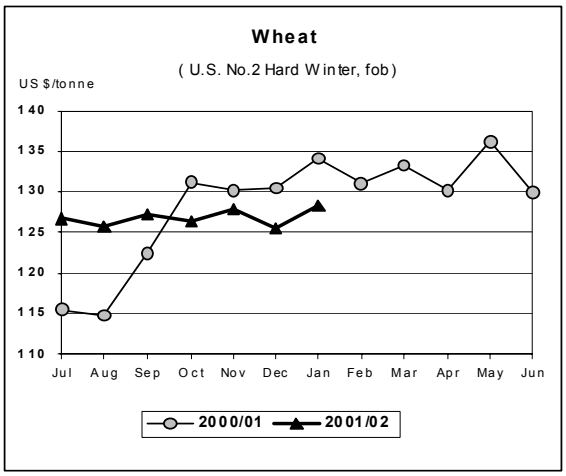
Cereal Export Prices *

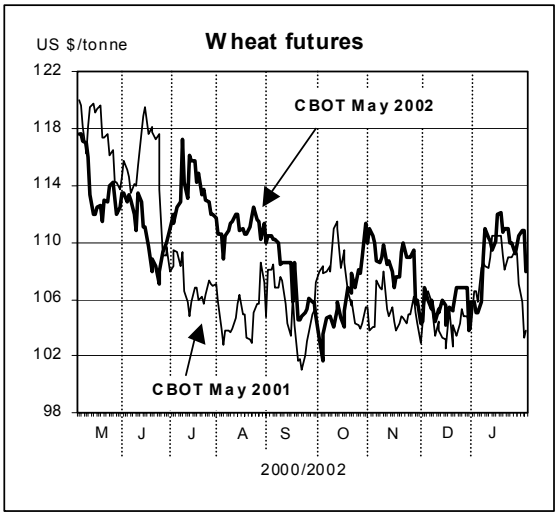
	2002	2001	
	Jan.	Nov.	Jan.
	(. . . . . US$/tonne . . . . . .)		
United States			
Wheat	128	128	134
Maize	92	90	95
Sorghum	97	96	104
Argentina			
Wheat	115	109	122
Maize	89	93	91
Thailand			
Rice white	197	178	187
Rice, broken	145	135	134

Source: FAO, see Appendix Table A.6 and A.7 for the notes.

* Prices refer to the monthly average.

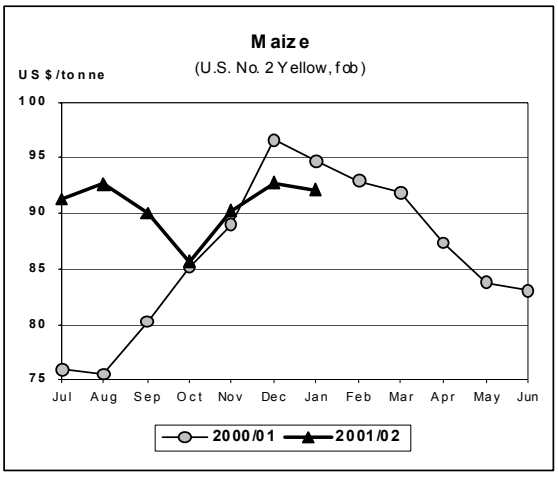
International **wheat** prices remain mostly below the previous season despite a stagnation in global wheat production and, even more importantly, a sharp drop in output among the major wheat exporting countries. The rise in world wheat imports has so far failed to provide the necessary support for any sustained increase in prices, although prices for high quality milling wheat have remained firmer because of tighter global supplies and stronger demand. On the whole, the unusual low wheat exports from the EC and uncertainties surrounding the situation in Argentina should have provided the stimulus for stronger prices, but excess supplies in the CEECs, as well as India and Pakistan, have stabilized world prices. In January, the US wheat No. 2 (HRW, fob) averaged US$128 per tonne, unchanged from November 2001, and US$6 per tonnes below the corresponding period last year. The remainder of the season might see a gradual bottoming of prices, although the overall picture remains uncertain and much will depend on 2002 production prospects in the Northern Hemisphere. Recent movements in the US wheat futures at the Chicago Board of Trade (CBOT) have displayed a more volatile but indecisive pattern. Overall, wheat futures remain close to the levels registered in the corresponding period last year but, by late January, the CBOT May futures were quoted at US$108 per tonne, down slightly from the beginning of the month.

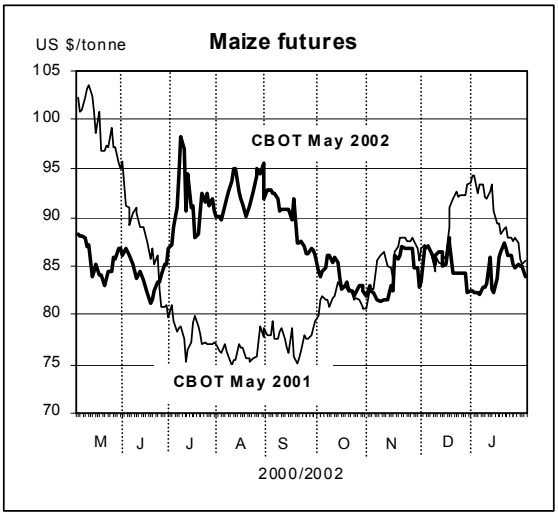




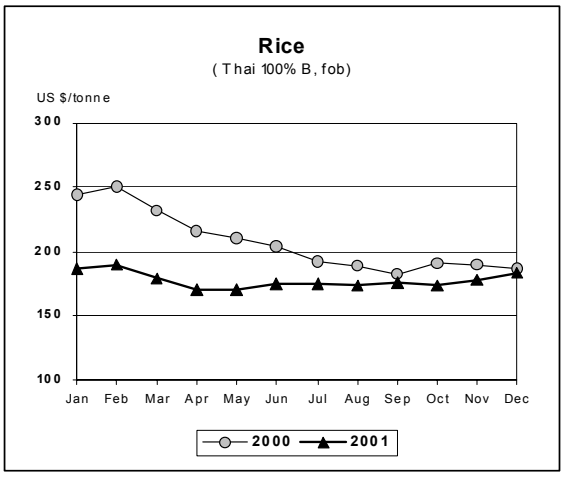
International **maize** price movements also tended to display a similar pattern as wheat, given their very comparable supply/demand conditions. The rise in world maize production and the exceptionally large export supplies from a number of non-traditional exporters, such as Brazil, continue to weigh on the market. In January, the US maize export price quotations for US No.2 Yellow averaged US$92 per tonne, up US$2 from November 2001 but still below

the corresponding period last year. In light of the subdued world demand, the prospect for any moderate increase in prices over the next few months also remains limited. In recent weeks, the CBOT values have fallen below the levels of the previous season and, by late January, the May maize futures were quoted at US$84 per tonne, still lower than last year.





International **rice** prices have shown signs of a recovery since the last report in December, with the FAO price index averaging 90 in January, 2 points above November. However, prices for individual types have followed divergent trends. Rices from Thailand have benefited from strong import demand, in part because of the temporary withdrawal from the market of Viet Nam, and from the launching of a new round of Government domestic purchases in November. The price of the higher quality Thai 100% B reached US$197 per tonne in January, up from US$178 per tonne in November (see Graph). Prices for the lower quality Thai A1 Super also firmed from the November level, but strong competition from India depressed prices of parboiled rice.



Large domestic supplies from the excellent 2001 crop continued to exert strong downward pressure on rice quotations in the United States. As a result, most prices of rices from the United States fell between November and January, including the price of the higher quality, long grain rice N. 2/4, which dipped from US$214 per tonne to US$208 per tonne.

The divergence of trends in Thailand and the United States has significantly narrowed the price differential traditionally existing between similar rices from the two origins. For instance, the United States price premium on the high quality long grain was only US$11 per tonne in January, down from US$52 per tonne in November and US$104 per tonne in January last year.

Among the other traditional exporters, prices of Indian parboiled rice remained particularly competitive at US$155 per tonne in January. By contrast, low supplies in Viet Nam and Pakistan and the ending of the subsidy programme last September in Egypt have pushed prices up further since November in the three countries.

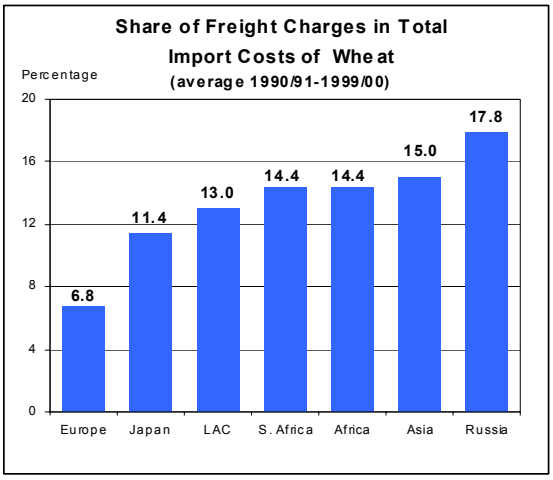
Prospects for prices in the next few months remain uncertain, although the global supply/demand situation continues to be tight. Indeed, the maintenance of subsidized export prices in India could weigh heavily on the market until the end of March, and beyond, if the programme is extended. By March, Viet Nam is likely to return on the market with fresh rice supplies for export. The prospects for prices in the next few months will then very much depend on the size of the new rice crops coming onto the market (the secondary 2001 crops on the northern hemisphere and the main 2002 crops on the southern hemisphere) and on whether China will start buying.

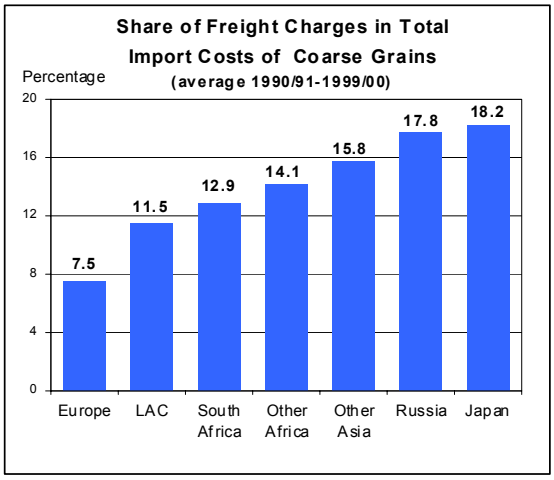
Freight Costs in the Grains Trade During the 1990s [1/]

Freight charges accounted for a significant share of the value of international trade in wheat and coarse grains during the previous decade. Although nominal freight rates of grains tended to decline during the decade, they still accounted for a large share of the import costs in most countries reviewed. For many countries, freight charges can add one-fifth to the cost of their grain import bills. In the competitive grain market that has existed since the mid-1990s, freight costs can also play a pivotal role in the volume and direction of grain trade.

Developing countries paid among the highest per unit freight rates during the 1990s. South Asian importers paid US$25-30 per tonne for both wheat and coarse grains, whereas in the Far East Asia grains freight costs averaged US$20-25 per tonne. Among African countries, Sudan paid the highest freight costs for wheat during the previous decade, an average of US$31 per tonne. North African countries paid, on average, US$19-20 per tonne for the delivery of their grain imports in the 1990s. In Latin America, grain-importing countries were generally favoured in terms of freight costs by geographic proximity to three of the major grain exporters, i.e. Argentina, Canada and the United States. For example, Mexico paid, an average, US$9-10 per tonne for delivery of wheat and coarse grain imports, while South American importers paid US$14-19 per tonne. The major reason for the high costs for some developing countries is due in part to geography (distance from exporting port, overland shipping, transhipments, etc.), but also to the use of smaller vessels stemming from limited port capacity and lack of efficient port storage and handling facilities that result in higher demurrage (layover) costs. Among the developed countries, in Europe, the EC paid $US10-12 per tonne for the delivery of wheat and coarse grain imports from outside the Community, while freight rates in Poland averaged US$15-17 per tonne during the previous decade. South Africa, Japan and the Russian Federation, being more distant markets from most major grain exporters, were charged the highest rates among this group, US$19, US$22-26 and $US25-26 per tonne, respectively.

The importance of international freight charges to the total cost of importing grains can be seen from the average share of the import unit values (IUV) attributed to these costs in the 1990s. Of the 15 developing countries for which data were available, most paid between 10-19 percent of their total grain per unit import costs in freight charges, while a group of 4 countries paid over 20 percent. Among the five low-income, food deficit countries included in the review, relative freight costs where among the highest of all the countries reviewed. In Bangladesh and Sudan, for example, the share of their wheat import unit values attributed to freight charges were 25 percent and 19 percent, respectively. In contrast, the average freight cost of importing wheat into the EC was only 6 percent of the IUV.





1/ The information in this note is based on freight rates for wheat and coarse grains from the five major exporting countries (Argentina, Australia, Canada, the EC and the United States) during a ten-year period from 1990/1991 to 1999/2000, using the July/June trade year. Freight rates, weighted by exporter shipments, were calculated for 21 countries. Individual country freight rates were then used to calculate representative regional freight costs for developing countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, and for developed countries, including Europe (the EC and Poland), the Russian Federation, Japan and South Africa.

Source: IGC, World Grain Statistics, annual reports; FAO, Cereal Exports by Source and Destination, FAOSTAT.

Meat and Meat Products

The international meat economy was characterized in 2001 by the lowest output growth in two decades and a stagnant trade performance affected by market disruptions and trade diversion. The main underlying factors were a slow-down in worldwide economic expansion and the occurrence of animal diseases in major meat markets. The international meat prices, as represented by the FAO index, despite strong gains over the course of the year for meats other than beef, dropped 2 points to 83. The 6.5 percent and 11 percent respective annual growth in average poultry meat and ovine prices were offset by a steady erosion in international beef prices, which dropped by more than 4 points as a result of lower demand in foot and mouth disease (FMD)-afflicted regions and in Asia in the wake of Japan's first reported cases of Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE).

Global meat production grew by 1 percent in 2001 to 237.1 million tonnes, with increased output of poultry compensating for constrained production of beef and pigmeat. The second successive year of negative meat output growth in developed countries allowed developing countries to expand their share of global output further to 56 percent. Despite this, meat production gains of 2.5 percent in developing countries, supported by expansions in South and Central America and, to a lesser extent, Asia, averaged only half the annual growth witnessed over the past 5 years.

While markets in Europe witnessed a recovery in beef demand in the latter half of 2001, escalating concerns about animal diseases and food safety outside of Europe, particularly in Asia, contributed to one of the first estimated declines in global per caput meat consumption in nearly 30 years. The estimated 2.6 percent drop in global per caput beef consumption, from 9.9 to 9.6 kilograms, pushed down global per caput meat intake to 38.7 kilograms. Even per caput gains in developing countries, which have averaged 4 percent over the past decade, are estimated to have increased only marginally in 2001.

Meat trade in 2001, disrupted by temporary market closures and food safety induced shifts in consumer preferences and affected by changes in relative meat prices, grew only fractionally to 17.3 million tonnes, the slowest gains in 13 years. While meat consumption and trade shocks in early 2001 were largely limited to Europe and some parts of Latin America, meat market disruptions in Japan, the recipient of nearly 16 percent of global meat shipments, are currently affecting Asian markets and hold the potential to influence trading patterns and meat prices well into 2002.

Beef

Sluggish herd rebuilding and disease-induced herd reduction, particularly in the EC, reduced global slaughter and output in 2001 by one percent to 59.3 million tonnes. Despite increases in Australia and New Zealand, bovine meat output in developed countries as a whole fell by 4 percent, dropping for the second successive year. While output growth in developing countries slowed from a 5-year average of 3.5 percent to 2 percent, overall output at 30.2 million tonnes surpassed for the first time that of developed countries. Producers in the largest developing countries of Brazil and China (Mainland) expanded output by over 3 percent; however, overall regional gains in South America were limited by FMD-induced output declines in the major beef exporting countries of Argentina and Uruguay. Similarly, in Asia, declines were recorded in Afghanistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran where drought, animal disease and low carcass weights contributed to 3 successive years of output declines.

Destabilized by escalating reports of BSE outside of Europe, weakening economies around the globe and declining consumption, global bovine meat trade slid 5 percent to 5.3 million tonnes in 2001. All regions, except North and Central America, witnessed declines in imports. BSE outbreaks in Japan, the world's largest beef importer, on average accounting for 20 percent of global imports, are estimated to have reduced its beef consumption and imports by 8 and 13 percent, respectively. Although beef intake in developing countries is estimated stable at 6.3 kg/caput, a higher share of consumption came from domestic production, reducing imports by 8 percent. Significant import declines were reported by Egypt and the Republic of Korea, while deliveries also declined to the Philippines, Malaysia and Singapore. Reduced competition from the major beef exporting countries afflicted by disease problems in 2001, which included the EC, Argentina, and Uruguay, strengthened exports from Australia, New Zealand, and Canada. Brazil, in particular, benefiting from a favourable currency rate, boosted shipments by one-third. Conversely, U.S. exports, constrained by high domestic prices and a strong US dollar, fell 12 percent to a three-year low.

Pigmeat

Despite a recovery in pigmeat returns in many countries since mid-2000, global pigmeat production in 2001 increased only 1.4 percent to 92.6 million tonnes. While production gains of over 5 percent were reported in Canada, Brazil, and the Republic of Korea, rising feed prices limited output gains in China, the producer of almost 50 percent of global pigmeat supplies, to only 2 percent. Higher carcass weights pushed up output

International Meat Prices

	FAO index of international meat prices	Indicative international meat prices			
		Chicken [1/]	Pork [2/]	Beef [3/]	Lamb [4/]
	(. . 1990-92=100 . .)	(. . . . . US$/tonne . . . . . .)			
1994	102	921	2 659	2 384	2 975
1995	99	922	2 470	1 947	2 621
1996	96	978	2 733	1 741	3 295
1997	96	843	2 724	1 880	3 393
1998	83	760	2 121	1 754	2 750
1999	84	602	2 073	1 894	2 610
2000	85	592	2 083	1 957	2 619
2001	83	643 [5/]	2 063 [5/]	2 138	2 912

Source: FAO

1/ Chicken parts, United States export unit value. 2/ Frozen pork, United States export unit value. 3/ Manufacture cow beef, Australia, cif prices to the United States. 4/ Lamb frozen whole carcass, New Zealand, wholesale prices London. 5/ January-November.

marginally in the United States while in the EC outbreaks of FMD and Classical Swine Fever resulted in slightly lower output, despite BSE-induced higher pigmeat prices as consumer preferences shifted to meats other than beef. In Eastern Europe, lower prices and limited export opportunities have led to declining pork supplies in the major regional pigmeat producing countries - Poland, Hungary, Romania and the Czech Republic.

Policy changes and lower exportable supplies in 2001 combined to move pigmeat prices up in 2001, restricting trade gains to 1 percent, or 3.3 million tonnes. The mid-year imposition of a WTO-sanctioned safeguard measure which raised pigmeat tariffs in Japan, the recipient of nearly one-quarter of global imports, was initially expected to limit overall trade movement later in the year. The discovery of BSE in Japanese cattle herds, however, pressured up domestic prices, strengthening demand for both imported pigmeat and poultry meat. Despite this late year increase in demand, the region's imports slid by 2 percent in 2001 as imports by the Republic of Korea declined by 30 percent. Globally, however, the regional decline in Asia was offset by strong demand from Mexico and Canada. With EC exports disrupted by the FMD outbreak in 2001, non-traditional suppliers such as Brazil, Viet Nam and China (Mainland) moved to expand their shipments, particularly to the Russian Federation, a major market for EC pigmeat. Both Canada and the United States also expanded their market share, registering double-digit export gains.

Demand for sheep and goat meat rises

Global production and consumption of ovine meat rose only marginally in 2001 to 11.5 million tonnes. Slower output gains in northern China, where severe weather in early 2001 led to significant mortality losses, are limiting overall gains for developing countries to nearly half of the 3.1 percent reported in 2000. Similarly, in other areas of Asia which account for nearly half of global output, weather and disease losses were reported in Mongolia, Afghanistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran. Progressive output declines in many developed countries continued in 2001 with an aggregate decline of over 3 percent, largely due to disease-related animal culls in the EC. Low flock numbers in Australia constrained output while New Zealand producers, despite drought conditions, increased output as lambing percentages hit record levels.

As production declined faster than consumption in importing countries, global trade increased by 3 percent to 860 000 tonnes. FMD-induced intensive culling of over 5 million UK sheep in 2001, or nearly 2 percent of EC total inventories, led to an estimated 11 percent decline in EC sheepmeat output, forcing up average EC sheepmeat prices by nearly 15 percent. Although quotas prevent a large increases in EC imports, deliveries to the EC are estimated up 6 percent, with a shift of product moving to continental Europe accompanied by an 18 percent increase in deliveries of fresh/chilled product. Import demand also rose in other markets, with lamb imports by the United States estimated up 13 percent despite the TRQ on Australia and New Zealand lamb which remained in place until 15 November. As of that date, the United States lifted the TRQ, complying with the earlier WTO ruling that such trade restricting measures were not in compliance with its WTO obligations. Shipments from Australia and New Zealand accounted for nearly 90 percent of global exports in 2001, with product movement from Uruguay restricted by animal diseases concerns.

World Meat Production

	2000	2001	2002 estimate
	(. . . . million tonnes . . . .)		
WORLD TOTAL	**234.5**	**237.1**	**242.6**
Poultry meat	67.6	69.4	71.7
Pig meat	91.3	92.6	94.7
Bovine meat	59.8	59.3	60.1
Sheep & goat meat	11.4	11.5	11.7
Other meat	4.3	4.3	4.4
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	**129.5**	**132.8**	**137.3**
Poultry meat	35.2	36.3	37.7
Pig meat	53.9	55.4	56.9
Bovine meat	29.7	30.2	31.3
Sheep & goat meat	8.1	8.2	8.5
Other meat	2.7	2.7	2.8
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	**104.9**	**104.3**	**105.3**
Poultry meat	32.4	33.2	34.0
Pig meat	37.4	37.1	37.8
Bovine meat	30.1	29.1	28.7
Sheep & goat meat	3.4	3.3	3.2
Other meat	1.6	1.6	1.6

Source: FAO **Note**: Total computed from unrounded data.

Poultry Markets Continue to Expand Share of Global Meat Markets

Strong demand for poultry meat and rising product prices, combined with stable input costs for poultry producers in many countries, pushed up poultry output 3 percent in 2001 to 69.4 million tonnes. The low relative price of poultry meat and shifting consumer preferences have expanded poultrymeat share of global meat output to 29 percent in 2001, up from 27 percent in 1995. In 2001, broad-based output gains were realized in most regions with that of developing countries growing by 3 percent. Global per capita consumption inched up slightly, from 11.2 to 11.3 kilograms/caput. While consumers in developing countries increased their intake slightly to 7.7 kg in 2001, shifting meat consumption preferences in the EC, a region which account for only 13 percent of global consumption but accounted for almost 30 percent of the consumption gains in 2001, pushed up the average intake in developed countries from 24.1 to 24.8 kilograms/caput.

Consumer preferences for poultry prompted global poultry trade to increase 4 percent in 2001 to 7.6 million tonnes, pushing up poultry's share of global meat trade to 44 percent. Strong import demand stemmed from most regions, with the exception of Asia where reduced deliveries to China (Mainland), one of the largest poultry markets, resulted from lower domestic prices, as excess supplies built up due to Avian Flu problems which limited exports. A strong recovery in the Russian Federation market and high demand from the EC, however, more than compensated for lower Asian imports. To meet growing demand in these markets, shipments from Brazil surged almost 25 percent, pushing up exports as a share of production from 15 percent in 2000 to an estimated 19 percent in 2001 while significant export gains were reported by the United States and Thailand.

Meat Outlook for 2002

A recovery in meat production and consumption is expected in 2002, with output forecast up 2 percent to 243 million tonnes. Much of the recovery is likely to be concentrated in the poultry and pigmeat sectors with output forecast to be up 3 percent and 2 percent, respectively, in response to stable feed prices and producer returns. As food safety fears abate in Europe, increased slaughter and output in the EC is expected to push up beef production slightly; however, supply availabilities in the major exporting countries in North America and Oceania are expected to be limited due to a progressive move towards cattle herd rebuilding.

World Meat Exports 1/

	2000	2001	2002 forecast
	(. . . thousand tonnes . . .)		
WORLD	**17 221**	**17 267**	**17 870**
Poultry meat 2/	7 287	7 565	7 795
Pig meat	3 236	3 269	3 425
Bovine meat	5 616	5 325	5 578
Sheep meat and goat meat	834	860	824
Other meat	248	248	248

Source: FAO

Note: Total computed from unrounded data.

1/ Includes meat (fresh, chilled, frozen prepared and canned) in carcass weight equivalent; excludes live animals, offals and EC intra-trade.

Meat trade prospects are forecast up nearly 4 percent in 2002 to 17.9 million tonnes as exportable supplies of beef and pigmeat expand in the EC and the Republic of Korea. These countries, barred from exporting in 2001, have regained their previously recognized FMD-free status without vaccination. More supplies will also be available from South America, as the EC, having already opened the doors to Uruguayan beef, moves towards a partial lifting of restrictive measures on beef from Argentina. Poultry trade is forecast up 3 percent, considerably slower than the 8-percent averages seen over the 1995-2000 average, as abundant supplies of other meats and a more stable consumption outlook for beef constrain gains. Meanwhile, expectations of lamb retention for flock rebuilding in Australia and New Zealand will likely reduce mutton and lamb exports, with some pressure to the Australian industry stemming from Saudi Arabia's lifting of its ban on meat imports from the Sudan. The WTO accession for China (Mainland) and the Chinese Province of Taiwan, as of January 1, 2002, is expected to result only slight trade gains in 2002 despite increased market access through tariff-rate quotas and tariffs declines.

The price strength for both poultry and pork products witnessed in 2001, as consumers shifted consumption of beef to other meats, is expected to moderate in 2002 in the context of expanding meat supplies, particularly beef, from those countries in Europe and South America previously restricted from exporting. In addition, lingering food safety concerns in Asia and significant downward revisions of global economic growth prospects by the IMF to 0.8 percent for developed countries may moderate upward price pressure for most meats. Sheepmeat could be the exception as prices are expected to be supported by reduced availabilities of ovine meat and continued strong demand from Europe and the United States.

Fish and Fisheries Products

Overview

Preliminary statistics for world fish **production** in 2000 indicate a record of 130 million tonnes, of which 28 percent coming from aquaculture. Of the total, China is estimated to have produced some 41.6 million tonnes remaining, by far, the world's top producer. Peru was the second major fishing nation in 2000 with a production of 10.7 million tonnes. The importance of aquaculture in world fish production continues to expand, especially for freshwater species such as carp.

Total world **trade** of fish and fishery products increased in 2000 to reach an export value of US$54 000 million, 3 percent up from 1999. Thailand maintained its position as the main exporting country with total exports valued at US$4 300 million. China experienced a sharp increase in its export performance to take second position among all fish exporting countries with total exports valued at US$3 700 million, an impressive growth of 23 percent from 1999. The Chinese fisheries exporting industry is specializing in re-processing of imported raw material, creating a strong value-addition in this process. Norway, which used to be number two fish exporter in previous years, reported lower export values. This is in part due to lower salmon prices, but also caused by the weak Euro – the currency of the main trading area for Norwegian fish.

Fishery Production 1/

	1998	1999	2000 provisional
	(. . .million tonnes . . .)		
China	38 025	40 030	41 600
Peru	4 346	8 437	10 665
Japan	6 026	5 935	5 712
Chile	3 558	5 325	4 566
India	5 244	5 434	5 600
USA	5 154	5 228	5 173
Indonesia	4 595	5 077	5 103
Russian Federation	4 518	4 210	4 024
Thailand	3 470	3 608	3 608
Norway	3 259	3 096	3 191
Others	39 408	40 187	40 915
World total	**117 603**	**126 567**	**130 157**

1/ Fish, crustaceans, molluscs, etc. – nominal catches including acquaculture.

The developed countries accounted for more than 80 percent of total imports of fishery products in 2000 in value terms. Japan was again the biggest importer of fishery products, accounting for some 26 percent of the global total. Japanese imports of fish and fishery products declined in 1998 due to the economic recession, and only in 2000 did the value of Japanese imports regain the level of 1997. The EC further increased its dependency on imports for its fish supply. Apart from Spain, now the number three importer of fishery products, all other countries of the Euro-currency area reported lower value of imports in 2000. The United States, besides being the world's fourth major exporting country, was the second biggest importer. Imports grew in 2000, mainly due to expansion in shrimp imports.

The net receipts of foreign exchange by the developing countries - deducting their imports from the total value of their exports - stabilized at US$16 000 million. This is however more than the net exports from developing countries of other agricultural commodities such as rice, coffee, tea, etc. For many developing nations, fish trade represents a significant source of foreign currency earnings.

Review by Commodity

The economic crisis in Japan led to lower demand for **shrimp** there. The main supplying countries had to reduce prices and to look for other outlets, in order to sell their production. The United States market was strong in 2000, but declined sharply in 2001, especially after the dramatic events of 11 September. Demand for shrimp in Europe was improving up to 2000, in parallel with the overall economic situation, but since then the weakening of the Euro has undercut any substantial growth there. On 29 January 2002, the EC stopped imports of shrimp from China due to the strong presence of antibiotics in cultured shrimp from this country.

Disease problems, experienced by Ecuador and Central America in 1999, led to lower production of cultured shrimp also in 2000 and 2001. Thailand continues to be the main shrimp aquaculture producer with 250 000 tonnes, and cultured shrimp production is growing after the disease problems experienced in 1996 and 1997.

Following strong **tuna** catches in 1999, skipjack prices declined to a record low, making tuna fishing uneconomical. In mid-2000, the main tuna vessel owners created an organization with the aim to normalize the market. Stringent catch reduction programmes were put into place by this organization, which had an immediate effect on prices. During the course of 2001, members of the organization met regularly, keeping catch reduction in place.

Thailand continues to be the main exporter of canned tuna to the United States market, but lower exports were experienced in 2001. The Philippines remained in second position. The use of tuna loins by Italian canners continues to expand. Loins as raw material now account for about 70 percent of total Italian canned tuna production. Ecuador and Colombia are benefiting from their special duty-free status as Andean community countries and are increasing their shipments to the EC.

Groundfish supply was very limited in the first half of 2001. Alaska pollack supply was reduced in all main markets. Cod and hake also reported lower catches and less availability. Prices did not go up as much as expected, as other species – salmon and tilapia – are replacing groundfish in many markets.

Squid fisheries were low in 2001, especially Illex catches from the South West Atlantic. Octopus catches in the Eastern Central Atlantic were good in the beginning of 2001, leading to higher exports directed to Japan. The Moroccan Government fixed a minimum price, in a move to protect its octopus industry.

The 2001 **fishmeal** production is forecast at 5.4 million tonnes, which is a 12 percent decrease from 2000. Various fishing bans and problems with the jack mackerel resource in Chilean waters were the main reason for the rather disappointing catch. Also Peruvian production was relatively low. The bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) scare overshadowed the fishmeal market in Europe in 2001. In early 2001 the EC prohibited the use of animal proteins in all animal feeds with the exception of milk powder and fishmeal. The use of the latter was prohibited in ruminant's diets only. In most plants in the EC, feed for non ruminants is produced in the same line as ruminants food, since the EC legislation resulted to lower fishmeal use in pig and poultry diet too. Fishmeal prices are expected to increase due to good demand. Peru and Chile lodged their complaint with WTO SPS Committee (October 2001) to persuade the EC to lift the current restrictions on fishmeal usage.

The overall climate on the **fish oil** market was good in 2001, with strong improvements in prices. Fish oil production in 2001 was slightly below 2000. There is little availability of fish oil on the market at present. Competing vegetable oils seems to be in shorter supply than initially forecast, and their prices are expected to move up. As a result, a further increase in fish oil prices is likely.

The use of fish in food aid continues to decline. In 2000, some 9 000 tonnes were donated which compares to 21 300 tonnes in 1989. Canned fish is the main product, while edible fat reported a dramatic decline in recent years. Norway continues to be the main supplier of fish for food aid, and reported a sharp decline in 1998. Developing countries are practically not tapped as a source of fish for food aid.

Fertilizers

International **Urea** spot prices remained stable through December 2001, but there was a peak in early January. With the spring season approaching, demand in Europe and Latin America is increasing, but purchases have been postponed in anticipation of price reduction. Mexico is supplying Colombia, Ecuador and Peru. Production in Venezuela is full scale. Turkey has entered the market for 25 000 tonnes. China announced that the 1.3 million tonnes imported urea would be subject to 4 percent tariff as per WTO agreement with VAT equalized with local production at 6.5 percent (formerly 13 percent). Chinese importers may re-export urea if prices outside the country are better than the local ones. Viet Nam is entering the market and mainly concentrating on buying from Indonesia. The domestic demand in Indonesia is declining and exports are expected to increase. Export prices from the Black Sea region rose in the first week of January, but are now decreasing. In the Baltic Sea region availability is restricted until the second half of February due to logistic constraints and production outage in Romania. Egypt is supplying a large proportion of its production to the domestic market, leaving the situation for exports tight. Arab Gulf producers have competition from Pakistan, Indonesia and the Islamic Republic of Iran. They have commitments in Australia, the United States and South Korea. The domestic market in the United States is weak and prices for export are not competitive.

Ammonia prices have decreased by 6 percent from November 2001 to January 2002. Russian Federation product remains on offer at the bottom of the range, putting pressure on the Ukrainian government to reduce its minimum price. Indonesia had to shut down a few plants due to technical problems. Markets in Europe are quiet. Low United States gas prices contributed to the fall in ammonia trade, as United States producers preferred to make ammonia instead of importing it.

International spot market prices of **ammonium sulphate** were some 12 - 14 percent higher in the western Europe and US Gulf markets in January compared to the same period in 2001. In eastern Europe, there was a decrease at around 9 percent.

Diammonium phosphate (DAP) prices showed a slight decrease in the beginning of 2002 compared to a year earlier. In Mexico production has stopped until May and its domestic demand will be sourced from the United States. The season in the United States is expected to start and demand will be high in March-May. It is possible that prices will rise. The Russian Federation is reportedly supplying Latin America, while Jordan is supplying Malaysia. However, the impact of the crisis in Argentina on the demand in Latin America is unknown. Demand from Viet Nam and Pakistan is low in the presence of substantial stocks. India has not entered the market. The planting season in China begins in February/March and then Chinese spot buying may materialize. For North African and CIS producers European markets remain slow.

Prices for **triple superphosphate** (TSP) in January were between 1 percent and 6 percent less than a year earlier but remained stable from year end to January. TSP from the United States has been sold to Australia. Small quantities of Bulgarian and North African TSP are entering Europe. European demand is expected to increase in March/April. Bangladesh will enter the market, but there will be strong competition as China intends to increase its market share in Bangladesh.

Latest prices for **muriate of potash** (MOP) have decreased between 1 percent and 4 percent compared to the same period in 2001. Demand is starting again in Europe and the United States in the coming weeks for spring season planting. MOP demand in Latin America is increasing. In Turkey MOP prices are slowly recovering. In China the stocks are reportedly still high and local prices of imported material remain under pressure. China's WTO obligations include a 3 percent import duty on MOP. MOP prices in Malaysia continue to sink. Although palm oil prices have been increasing, there is not yet a larger demand. Several imports are scheduled in Indonesia, Japan and Taiwan.

Average Fertilizer Spot Prices (bulk, f.o.b.)

	December 2001	January 2002	January 2001	Change from last year 1/
	(. . . . . US$/tonne . . . . .)			(. percentage .)
Urea				
eastern Europe	105-107	104-107	118-122	-12.1
Near East	112-114	111-113	179-185	-38.5
Ammonium Sulphate				
eastern Europe	43-48	49-52	54-57	-9.0
U.S. Gulf	60-65	60-65	54-58	11.6
western Europe	70-75	70-75	61-66	14.2
Diammonium Phosphate				
Jordan	152-155	156-160	170-174	-8.1
North Africa	142-150	146-152	158-168	-8.6
U.S. Gulf	146-153	151-154	155-157	-2.2
Triple Superphosphate				
North Africa	121-127	120-127	129-133	-5.7
U.S. Gulf	128-130	127-131	127-134	-1.1
Muriate of Potash				
eastern Europe	90-103	90-105	91-106	-1.0
Vancouver	107-126	109-128	116-130	-3.7
western Europe	115-122	112-117	115-122	-3.4

Source: Compiled from Fertilizer Week and Fertilizer Market Bulletin. 1/ From mid-point of given ranges.

Appendix Tables

A.1 a) **- WORLD CEREAL PRODUCTION – Estimates for 2001 as of January 2002**

	Wheat			Coarse Grains		
	1999	2000	2001 estim.	1999	2000	2001 estim.
	(. . . . . million tonnes . . . . .)					
ASIA	**258.8**	**250.0**	**240.2**	**217.7**	**194.6**	**199.0**
Bangladesh	1.8	1.7	1.9	0.1	0.1	0.1
China 1/	113.9	99.6	94.2	140.6	118.4	122.6
India	70.8	75.6	68.5	30.3	29.7	29.7
Indonesia	-	-	-	9.2	9.7	9.1
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	8.7	8.0	7.5	3.2	2.3	2.3
Japan	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2
Kazakhstan	11.2	9.1	13.5	2.8	2.3	2.8
Korea, D. P. R.	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.4	1.2	1.6
Korea, Rep. of	-	-	-	0.4	0.3	0.5
Myanmar	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5
Pakistan	17.9	21.1	19.0	2.2	2.2	2.1
Philippines	-	-	-	4.6	4.5	4.5
Saudi Arabia	2.0	1.8	1.8	0.4	0.4	0.4
Thailand	-	-	-	4.5	4.8	4.6
Turkey	16.5	18.0	16.0	9.5	11.0	9.2
Viet Nam	-	-	-	1.8	1.9	2.0
AFRICA	**15.5**	**14.7**	**17.8**	**78.9**	**80.1**	**81.6**
North Africa	**11.5**	**10.0**	**12.8**	**9.8**	**8.5**	**9.8**
Egypt	6.3	6.6	6.3	7.2	7.4	7.4
Morocco	2.2	1.4	3.3	1.7	0.6	1.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	**3.9**	**4.8**	**5.1**	**69.1**	**71.6**	**71.8**
Western Africa	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**32.6**	**31.3**	**34.2**
Nigeria	-	-	-	18.8	19.3	20.1
Central Africa	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2.6**	**2.5**	**2.5**
Eastern Africa	**1.7**	**1.9**	**2.1**	**17.7**	**18.2**	**20.6**
Ethiopia	1.2	1.5	1.4	6.6	7.8	7.4
Sudan	0.2	0.3	0.3	2.9	3.2	4.4
Southern Africa	**2.2**	**2.7**	**2.9**	**16.2**	**19.6**	**14.5**
Madagascar	-	-	-	0.2	0.2	0.2
South Africa	1.7	2.4	2.5	8.3	11.1	7.8
Zimbabwe	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.7	2.2	1.6
CENTRAL AMERICA	**3.1**	**3.3**	**3.3**	**28.6**	**27.0**	**29.0**
Mexico	3.1	3.3	3.3	24.9	23.5	25.6
SOUTH AMERICA	**19.9**	**20.0**	**21.2**	**59.4**	**63.1**	**71.9**
Argentina	15.3	16.0	15.5	17.9	21.7	19.5
Brazil	2.4	1.7	3.0	33.7	32.9	43.1
Colombia	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.5
NORTH AMERICA	**89.5**	**87.6**	**74.6**	**290.7**	**299.2**	**285.3**
Canada	26.9	26.8	21.3	27.0	24.5	23.0
United States	62.6	60.8	53.3	263.6	274.7	262.3
EUROPE	**178.5**	**183.0**	**201.7**	**203.1**	**199.1**	**223.7**
Bulgaria	3.1	3.2	3.5	2.5	1.9	1.6
EC 2/	97.6	105.2	92.0	103.7	109.9	109.6
Hungary	2.6	3.7	5.2	8.8	6.2	9.4
Poland	9.1	8.5	9.4	16.7	13.8	16.6
Romania	4.7	4.3	7.8	12.4	5.1	9.8
Russian Fed.	34.0	34.4	46.9	24.6	29.4	35.6
Ukraine	15.0	10.2	21.3	11.3	13.8	17.4
OCEANIA	**25.1**	**24.1**	**23.6**	**9.5**	**12.0**	**11.9**
Australia	24.8	23.8	23.3	8.9	11.4	11.3
WORLD	**590.3**	**582.7**	**582.3**	**887.8**	**875.2**	**902.4**
Developing countries	276.0	268.0	257.5	371.5	349.9	369.2
Developed countries	314.3	314.7	324.8	516.3	525.4	533.2

Source: FAO **Note:** Totals computed from unrounded data.
1/ Including Taiwan Province. **2/** Fifteen member countries.

Table A.1 b) **- WORLD CEREAL PRODUCTION – Estimates for 2001 as of January 2002**

	Rice (paddy)			Total Cereals 1/		
	1999	2000	2001 estim.	1999	2000	2001 estim.
	(. . . . . million tonnes . . . . .)					
ASIA	**555.0**	**544.6**	**537.4**	**1 031.4**	**989.3**	**976.6**
Bangladesh	34.6	36.5	39.1	36.5	38.3	41.0
China 2/	200.4	189.8	181.4	454.9	407.9	398.2
India	134.2	129.4	132.0	235.3	234.7	230.2
Indonesia	50.9	51.9	50.1	60.1	61.6	59.2
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	2.3	2.0	1.9	14.2	12.3	11.6
Japan	11.5	11.9	11.3	12.3	12.8	12.3
Kazakhstan	0.2	0.2	0.2	14.3	11.6	16.5
Korea, D. P. R.	2.3	1.7	2.1	3.9	3.0	3.7
Korea, Rep. of	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.9
Myanmar	20.1	20.1	20.6	20.8	20.7	21.2
Pakistan	7.7	7.2	5.7	27.8	30.5	26.8
Philippines	12.0	12.5	12.7	16.5	17.0	17.2
Saudi Arabia	-	-	-	2.5	2.2	2.2
Thailand	24.2	25.6	25.2	28.6	30.4	29.8
Turkey	0.3	0.3	0.3	26.3	29.3	25.5
Viet Nam	31.4	32.5	31.9	33.1	34.4	33.9
AFRICA	**17.2**	**17.2**	**17.2**	**111.6**	**112.1**	**116.7**
North Africa	**5.9**	**6.0**	**5.3**	**27.2**	**24.5**	**27.9**
Egypt	5.8	6.0	5.2	19.4	20.0	18.9
Morocco	-	-	-	3.9	2.0	4.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	**11.4**	**11.2**	**11.9**	**84.4**	**87.5**	**88.8**
Western Africa	**7.2**	**7.3**	**7.7**	**39.9**	**38.7**	**42.0**
Nigeria	3.3	3.3	3.5	22.1	22.7	23.6
Central Africa	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**3.1**	**3.0**	**3.0**
Eastern Africa	**0.8**	**0.9**	**0.9**	**20.2**	**21.0**	**23.6**
Ethiopia	-	-	-	7.8	9.3	8.8
Sudan	-	-	-	3.1	3.5	4.8
Southern Africa	**2.9**	**2.6**	**2.9**	**21.3**	**24.9**	**20.2**
Madagascar	2.6	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.8
South Africa	-	-	-	10.0	13.5	10.3
Zimbabwe	-	-	-	2.0	2.5	1.9
CENTRAL AMERICA	**2.4**	**2.4**	**2.1**	**34.1**	**32.7**	**34.3**
Mexico	0.4	0.4	0.3	28.4	27.2	29.1
SOUTH AMERICA	**21.9**	**21.0**	**19.8**	**101.2**	**104.1**	**112.9**
Argentina	1.7	0.9	0.9	34.9	38.6	35.8
Brazil	11.6	11.4	10.4	47.7	46.0	56.5
Colombia	2.2	2.3	2.1	3.7	3.8	3.7
NORTH AMERICA	**9.3**	**8.7**	**9.7**	**389.5**	**395.4**	**369.5**
Canada	-	-	-	54.0	51.3	44.2
United States	9.3	8.7	9.7	335.6	344.1	325.3
EUROPE	**3.1**	**3.2**	**3.1**	**384.7**	**385.3**	**428.6**
Bulgaria	-	-	-	5.6	5.1	5.1
EC 3/	2.6	2.5	2.6	203.9	217.6	204.2
Hungary	-	-	-	11.4	10.0	14.6
Poland	-	-	-	25.7	22.3	26.0
Romania	-	-	-	17.0	9.4	17.6
Russian Fed.	0.4	0.6	0.5	59.0	64.4	82.9
Ukraine	0.1	0.1	0.1	26.3	24.0	38.8
OCEANIA	**1.4**	**1.1**	**1.8**	**35.9**	**37.2**	**37.2**
Australia	1.4	1.1	1.8	35.0	36.3	36.3
WORLD	**610.3**	**598.3**	**591.1**	**2 088.4**	**2 056.2**	**2 075.8**
Developing countries	584.3	573.0	564.8	1 231.8	1 190.8	1 191.5
Developed countries	26.0	25.3	26.3	856.6	865.3	884.3

Source: FAO **Note**: Totals computed from unrounded data.

1/ Rice is included in the cereal total in paddy terms. **2/** Including Taiwan Province. **3/** Fifteen member countries.

Table A.2 a) - **WORLD IMPORTS OF CEREALS**

	Wheat (July/June) 1/			Coarse Grains (July/June)		
	1999/2000	2000/01 estim.	2001/02 f'cast	1999/2000	2000/01 estim.	2001/02 f'cast
	(. . . . . million tonnes . . . . .)					
ASIA	**50.0**	**44.7**	**49.5**	**57.5**	**57.2**	**57.6**
Bangladesh	1.7	1.1	1.4	-	-	-
China	2.0	1.4	3.1	8.3	7.1	7.9
Taiwan Province	1.1	1.1	1.1	5.6	4.8	5.2
Georgia	0.5	0.7	0.5	-	-	-
India	1.6	0.1	-	0.4	0.2	0.2
Indonesia	3.5	3.9	4.0	0.7	1.3	1.4
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	7.0	6.5	6.5	2.1	2.2	2.1
Iraq	2.7	3.2	3.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Israel	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.4
Japan	5.8	5.7	6.0	20.6	20.4	20.1
Korea, D. P. R.	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.4
Korea, Rep. of	3.4	3.1	4.0	7.5	9.5	9.0
Malaysia	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.4	2.4	2.5
Pakistan	1.8	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.1
Philippines	2.9	3.0	3.0	0.7	0.4	0.6
Saudi Arabia	0.1	-	-	5.8	6.2	6.2
Singapore	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Sri Lanka	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1
Syria	0.1	-	0.1	1.9	1.0	1.0
Thailand	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.3
Yemen	1.7	1.8	1.9	0.2	0.2	0.2
AFRICA	**24.1**	**26.2**	**24.8**	**12.6**	**15.0**	**14.0**
North Africa	**14.8**	**17.2**	**16.8**	**8.6**	**10.6**	**9.6**
Algeria	4.4	5.2	4.9	1.8	2.1	1.9
Egypt	5.9	6.2	6.1	3.8	4.9	4.3
Morocco	2.2	3.3	3.0	1.5	1.7	1.5
Tunisia	1.0	1.1	1.4	0.8	1.2	1.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	**9.2**	**9.0**	**8.0**	**4.0**	**4.4**	**4.4**
Côte d'Ivoire	0.3	0.3	0.3	-	-	-
Ethiopia	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.1	-	0.1
Kenya	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.5	0.4
Nigeria	1.3	1.6	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
Senegal	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	-	-
Sudan	1.2	1.3	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.1
South Africa	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.8
CENTRAL AMERICA	**6.5**	**6.5**	**6.7**	**13.7**	**14.6**	**14.0**
Cuba	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.3
Dominican Rep.	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.7
Mexico	2.8	3.1	3.2	10.4	11.2	10.7
SOUTH AMERICA	**12.8**	**12.5**	**11.7**	**7.6**	**7.8**	**6.5**
Brazil	7.4	7.2	6.5	1.6	1.6	0.4
Chile	0.8	0.5	0.3	1.1	1.2	1.2
Colombia	1.2	1.2	1.3	2.1	2.3	2.4
Peru	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.1
Venezuela	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2
NORTH AMERICA	**2.6**	**2.5**	**2.5**	**3.8**	**5.0**	**5.2**
Canada	-	0.1	0.1	1.1	2.6	2.5
United States	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.6
EUROPE	**12.8**	**9.0**	**10.4**	**7.7**	**8.8**	**8.7**
Belarus	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.1
EC 2/	3.4	3.2	6.5	2.3	2.9	3.1
Poland	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.9	0.6
Romania	0.2	0.3	-	0.1	1.4	1.0
Russian Fed.	5.2	1.6	0.9	2.5	0.8	1.6
Ukraine	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
OCEANIA	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**
New Zealand	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
WORLD	**109.1**	**101.9**	**106.0**	**103.0**	**108.5**	**106.0**
Developing countries	82.2	79.4	81.4	68.7	72.3	69.7
Developed countries	26.9	22.4	24.7	34.3	36.2	36.3

Source: FAO **Note:** Totals computed from unrounded data.

1/ Including wheat flour in wheat grain equivalent, but excluding semolina.
2/ Excluding trade between the fifteen EC member countries.

Table A.2 b) - **WORLD IMPORTS OF CEREALS**

	Rice (milled)			Total Cereals 1/		
	2000	2001 estim.	2002 f'cast	1999/2000	2000/01 estim.	2001/02 f'cast
	(. . . . . million tonnes . . . . .)					
ASIA	**11.5**	**11.3**	**12.5**	**118.9**	**113.2**	**119.5**
Bangladesh	0.5	0.5	0.2	2.1	1.6	1.6
China	0.2	0.2	1.1	10.6	8.7	12.1
Taiwan Province	-	-	0.1	6.7	5.9	6.4
Georgia	-	-	-	0.5	0.7	0.5
India	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.1	0.3	0.3
Indonesia	2.0	1.4	2.0	6.2	6.6	7.4
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	1.1	1.0	1.2	10.2	9.7	9.8
Iraq	1.2	1.2	1.2	4.1	4.6	4.4
Israel	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.1	2.8	3.2
Japan	0.7	0.7	0.7	27.1	26.8	26.8
Korea, D. P. R.	0.4	0.6	0.6	1.3	1.9	1.5
Korea, Rep. of	0.1	0.1	0.1	10.9	12.8	13.1
Malaysia	0.7	0.7	0.6	4.4	4.4	4.4
Pakistan	-	-	-	1.8	0.1	0.2
Philippines	0.7	0.9	0.7	4.3	4.3	4.3
Saudi Arabia	0.8	0.8	0.8	6.7	7.1	7.1
Singapore	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.9
Sri Lanka	-	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Syria	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.2	1.3	1.3
Thailand	-	-	-	1.2	1.0	1.1
Yemen	0.2	0.2	0.3	2.2	2.2	2.4
AFRICA	**6.4**	**7.1**	**6.3**	**43.0**	**48.3**	**45.0**
North Africa	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**23.6**	**28.0**	**26.6**
Algeria	-	-	-	6.2	7.3	6.9
Egypt	-	-	-	9.7	11.1	10.4
Morocco	-	-	-	3.7	5.0	4.5
Tunisia	-	-	-	1.8	2.3	2.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	**6.1**	**6.9**	**6.0**	**19.3**	**20.3**	**18.4**
Côte d'Ivoire	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.3	1.4	1.1
Ethiopia	-	-	-	1.3	0.8	0.5
Kenya	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.5	2.1	1.1
Nigeria	1.2	1.5	1.2	2.5	3.2	3.0
Senegal	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.9
Sudan	-	-	-	1.3	1.5	1.3
South Africa	0.5	0.6	0.6	2.0	1.8	1.9
CENTRAL AMERICA	**1.6**	**1.6**	**1.7**	**21.8**	**22.7**	**22.5**
Cuba	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.8	1.6	1.7
Dominican Rep.	-	-	-	1.0	1.1	1.1
Mexico	0.4	0.4	0.5	13.6	14.8	14.4
SOUTH AMERICA	**0.9**	**1.0**	**0.8**	**21.3**	**21.3**	**19.1**
Brazil	0.7	0.7	0.6	9.7	9.5	7.5
Chile	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.0	1.8	1.5
Colombia	0.1	0.1	-	3.3	3.6	3.7
Peru	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.5	2.3	2.5
Venezuela	-	0.1	-	2.6	2.6	2.5
NORTH AMERICA	**0.6**	**0.6**	**0.6**	**6.9**	**8.1**	**8.2**
Canada	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.3	3.0	2.9
United States	0.3	0.3	0.3	5.6	5.1	5.3
EUROPE	**1.5**	**1.4**	**1.5**	**21.9**	**19.2**	**20.5**
Belarus	-	-	-	1.6	0.7	0.7
EC 2/	0.6	0.6	0.6	6.3	6.7	10.1
Poland	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.5	1.0
Romania	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.8	1.1
Russian Fed.	0.4	0.3	0.4	8.1	2.7	2.9
Ukraine	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.9	0.2
OCEANIA	**0.4**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**1.0**
New Zealand	-	-	-	0.3	0.3	0.3
WORLD	**22.8**	**23.4**	**23.8** 3/	**234.9**	**233.7**	**235.9**
Developing countries	19.3	19.9	20.2	170.2	171.6	171.3
Developed countries	3.5	3.5	3.6	64.7	62.2	64.6

Source: FAO **Note:** Totals computed from unrounded data.

1/ Trade in rice refers to the calendar year of the second year shown.
2/ Excluding trade between the fifteen EC member countries.
3/ Highly tentative.

Table A.3 a) - **WORLD EXPORTS OF CEREALS**

	Wheat (July/June) 1/			Coarse Grains (July/June)		
	1999/2000	2000/01 estim.	2001/02 f'cast	1999/2000	2000/01 estim.	2001/02 f'cast
	(. . . . . million tonnes . . . . .)					
ASIA	**11.4**	**10.0**	**10.6**	**9.2**	**11.8**	**4.9**
China 2/	0.5	0.4	0.3	7.2	9.8	3.4
India	0.5	2.3	2.5	-	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	-	0.2	0.2	0.2
Japan	0.5	0.4	0.4	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	6.0	3.7	4.2	0.9	0.4	0.4
Myanmar	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1
Pakistan	-	0.3	1.0	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syria	0.1	-	0.5	-	-	-
Thailand	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.3
Turkey	2.0	1.6	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.2
Viet Nam	-	-	-	0.2	0.2	0.2
AFRICA	**0.3**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**1.4**	**2.7**	**2.2**
Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.2
Nigeria	-	-	-	0.2	0.2	0.1
South Africa	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.6	1.2
Sudan	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.2
Uganda	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1
CENTRAL AMERICA	**0.5**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**-**	**0.1**	**0.5**
SOUTH AMERICA	**10.3**	**11.0**	**11.0**	**9.1**	**14.5**	**17.4**
Argentina	10.3	11.0	11.0	8.6	12.9	12.1
Brazil	-	-	-	-	1.0	4.7
Paraguay	-	-	-	0.3	0.3	0.3
Suriname	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1
NORTH AMERICA	**47.9**	**44.7**	**43.5**	**60.3**	**58.4**	**59.7**
Canada	18.5	16.8	16.0	3.2	3.2	2.7
United States	29.5	27.9	27.5	57.1	55.1	57.0
EUROPE	**22.6**	**17.7**	**22.4**	**17.8**	**13.9**	**16.5**
Bulgaria	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
Czech Rep.	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.3	-	0.2
EC 3/	16.7	14.5	11.0	12.9	10.6	9.1
Hungary	0.7	1.2	1.6	1.9	0.8	1.9
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	0.6	-	0.8	0.3	-	0.1
Russian Fed.	0.6	0.7	2.5	0.1	0.5	1.5
Ukraine	2.0	0.1	4.5	1.0	1.6	2.9
OCEANIA	**17.3**	**16.5**	**18.0**	**3.9**	**3.8**	**4.8**
Australia	17.3	16.5	18.0	3.9	3.8	4.8
WORLD	**110.3**	**100.4**	**106.0**	**101.8**	**105.1**	**106.0**
Developing countries	15.6	17.3	17.4	18.7	27.0	23.4
Developed countries	94.6	83.1	88.6	83.1	78.0	82.7

Source: FAO

Note: Totals computed from unrounded data.

1/ Including wheat flour in wheat grain equivalent, but excluding semolina.
2/ Including Taiwan Province.
3/ Excluding trade between the fifteen EC member countries.

Table A.3 b) - **WORLD EXPORTS OF CEREALS**

	Rice (milled)			Total Cereals 1/		
	2000	2001 estim.	2002 f'cast	1999/2000	2000/01 estim.	2001/02 f'cast
	(. . . . . million tonnes . . . . .)					
ASIA	**17.3**	**17.8**	**18.0**	**37.8**	**39.6**	**33.5**
China 2/	3.1	1.8	1.5	10.8	11.9	5.2
India	1.4	1.5	2.1	1.9	3.8	4.6
Indonesia	-	-	-	0.2	0.2	0.2
Japan	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.0
Kazakhstan	-	-	-	6.9	4.0	4.6
Myanmar	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.8
Pakistan	2.0	2.3	1.8	2.0	2.6	2.8
Saudi Arabia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syria	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.5
Thailand	6.6	7.5	7.5	6.6	7.8	7.8
Turkey	-	-	-	2.2	2.4	0.6
Viet Nam	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.7	4.0
AFRICA	**0.6**	**0.8**	**0.9**	**2.3**	**3.6**	**3.2**
Egypt	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.9
Ethiopia	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.2
Nigeria	-	-	-	0.2	0.2	0.1
South Africa	-	-	-	0.3	1.7	1.3
Sudan	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.2
Uganda	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1
CENTRAL AMERICA	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.8**
SOUTH AMERICA	**1.5**	**1.3**	**1.3**	**20.9**	**26.7**	**29.7**
Argentina	0.4	0.3	0.3	19.2	24.1	23.4
Brazil	-	-	-	-	1.0	4.7
Paraguay	-	-	-	0.3	0.3	0.3
Suriname	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	-
Uruguay	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.7
NORTH AMERICA	**2.8**	**2.7**	**2.8**	**111.0**	**105.7**	**106.0**
Canada	-	-	-	21.7	20.0	18.7
United States	2.8	2.7	2.8	89.3	85.7	87.3
EUROPE	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**40.6**	**31.8**	**39.1**
Bulgaria	-	-	-	1.1	0.8	0.7
Czech Rep.	-	-	-	1.2	0.5	1.0
EC 3/	0.2	0.2	0.2	29.8	25.3	20.3
Hungary	-	-	-	2.6	2.0	3.5
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	-	-	-	1.0	-	0.9
Russian Fed.	-	-	-	0.7	1.3	4.0
Ukraine	-	-	-	3.0	1.7	7.4
OCEANIA	**0.5**	**0.7**	**0.7**	**21.7**	**21.0**	**23.5**
Australia	0.5	0.7	0.7	21.7	21.0	23.5
WORLD	**22.8**	**23.4**	**23.8** 4/	**234.9**	**228.9**	**235.9**
Developing countries	18.9	19.3	19.6	53.2	63.7	60.3
Developed countries	4.0	4.1	4.3	181.6	165.2	175.5

Source: FAO

Note: Totals computed from unrounded data.

1/ Trade in rice refers to the calendar year of the second year shown.
2/ Including Taiwan Province.
3/ Excluding trade between the fifteen EC member countries.
4/ Highly tentative.

Table A.4 – **CEREALS: Supply and Utilization in Main Exporting Countries (National Crop Years)**

	Wheat 1/			Coarse Grains 2/			Rice (milled basis)		
	1999/2000	2000/01 estim.	2001/02 f'cast	1999/2000	2000/01 estim.	2001/02 f'cast	1999/2000	2000/01 estim.	2001/02 f'cast
	(. . . . . million tonnes . . . . .)								
	UNITED STATES (June/May)			**UNITED STATES**			**UNITED STATES** (Aug./July)		
Opening stocks	25.7	25.9	23.5	51.4	48.9	52.7	0.7	0.9	0.9
Production	62.6	60.8	53.3	263.6	274.7	262.3	6.5	5.9	6.6
Imports	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total Supply	**90.9**	**89.1**	**79.3**	**317.5**	**326.0**	**317.4**	**7.5**	**7.1**	**7.8**
Domestic use	35.4	36.7	33.9	212.2	216.7	216.6	3.8	3.7	3.8
Exports	29.7	28.9	27.2	56.5	56.6	57.5	2.8	2.6	2.7
Closing stocks	25.9	23.5	18.3	48.9	52.7	43.3	0.9	0.9	1.3
	CANADA (August/July)			**CANADA**			**THAILAND** (Nov./Oct.) 3/		
Opening stocks	7.4	7.7	9.2	5.0	5.8	5.1	1.4	1.7	1.7
Production	26.9	26.8	21.3	27.0	24.5	23.0	16.0	17.0	16.7
Imports	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.1	2.6	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Supply	**34.4**	**34.6**	**30.6**	**33.1**	**32.9**	**30.6**	**17.4**	**18.6**	**18.4**
Domestic use	8.3	8.7	8.4	23.8	24.1	23.7	9.2	9.4	9.3
Exports	18.3	16.7	15.7	3.5	3.7	2.7	6.6	7.5	7.5
Closing stocks	7.7	9.2	6.5	5.8	5.1	4.1	1.7	1.7	1.6
	ARGENTINA (Dec./Nov.)			**ARGENTINA**			**CHINA** (Jan./Dec.) 3/ 4/		
Opening stocks	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.8	1.2	113.2	112.9	106.5
Production	15.3	16.0	15.5	17.9	21.7	19.5	137.4	130.1	124.4
Imports	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.1
Total Supply	**16.1**	**16.4**	**15.9**	**18.8**	**22.6**	**20.6**	**250.8**	**243.2**	**232.0**
Domestic use	4.9	4.8	4.6	9.4	8.5	8.3	134.8	134.9	135.4
Exports	10.8	11.2	11.0	8.5	12.9	11.7	3.1	1.8	1.5
Closing stocks	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.8	1.2	0.6	112.9	106.5	95.1
	AUSTRALIA (Oct./Sept.)			**AUSTRALIA**			**PAKISTAN** (Nov./Oct.) 3/		
Opening stocks	2.0	3.7	5.0	0.9	0.8	2.7	0.6	1.1	0.9
Production	24.8	23.8	23.3	8.9	11.4	11.3	5.2	4.8	3.8
Imports	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Supply	**26.7**	**27.4**	**28.3**	**9.8**	**12.3**	**13.9**	**5.7**	**5.9**	**4.6**
Domestic use	5.3	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.6	6.2	2.6	2.7	2.7
Exports	17.8	16.6	18.0	3.5	4.0	5.2	2.0	2.3	1.8
Closing stocks	3.7	5.0	4.5	0.8	2.7	2.5	1.1	0.9	0.2
	EC (July/June) 5/			**EC** 5/			**VIET NAM** (Nov./Oct.) 3/		
Opening stocks	14.8	12.9	14.3	21.5	17.6	19.9	1.4	3.1	4.0
Production	97.6	105.2	92.0	103.7	109.9	109.6	20.9	21.7	21.3
Imports	3.4	3.2	6.5	2.3	2.9	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Supply	**115.8**	**121.3**	**112.8**	**127.5**	**130.4**	**132.5**	**22.3**	**24.8**	**25.3**
Domestic use	86.2	92.4	90.1	97.0	99.9	101.7	15.8	17.2	17.5
Exports	16.7	14.6	11.2	12.9	10.6	9.1	3.5	3.6	3.8
Closing stocks	12.9	14.3	11.5	17.6	19.9	21.7	3.1	4.0	4.0
TOTAL ABOVE									
Opening stocks	50.7	50.5	52.4	79.7	73.9	81.5	117.2	119.6	114.0
Production	227.2	232.5	205.3	421.2	442.3	425.7	186.0	179.5	172.7
Imports	6.0	5.7	9.1	5.9	7.9	7.9	0.6	0.6	1.5
Total Supply	**283.9**	**288.8**	**266.9**	**506.8**	**524.1**	**515.1**	**303.7**	**299.6**	**288.2**
Domestic use	140.1	148.4	142.7	348.0	354.9	356.5	166.3	167.9	168.6
Exports	93.3	88.0	83.1	84.8	87.8	86.3	17.9	17.8	17.3
Closing stocks	50.5	52.4	41.1	73.9	81.5	72.3	119.6	114.0	102.2

Source: FAO **Note:** Totals computed from unrounded data.

1/ Trade data include wheat flour in wheat grain equivalent. For the EC semolina is also included.

2/ Argentina (Dec./Nov.) for rye, barley and oats, (March/February) for maize and sorghum; **Australia** (November/October) for rye, barley and oats, (March/February) for maize and sorghum; **Canada** (August/July); **EC** (July/June); **United States** (June/May) for rye, barley and oats, (September/August) for maize and sorghum.

3/ Rice trade data refer to the calendar year of the second year shown.

4/ Including Taiwan province.

5/ Excluding trade between the fifteen EC member countries.

Table A.5 - **WORLD STOCKS: Estimated Total Carryovers of Cereals 1/**

	Crop Years ending in:						
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 estim.	2002 f'cast
	(. . . . . million tonnes . . . . .)						
TOTAL CEREALS	**574.5**	**617.0**	**662.1**	**683.7**	**680.6**	**641.9**	**586.5**
Wheat	**217.8**	**225.6**	**251.1**	**257.0**	**251.5**	**237.1**	**211.5**
held by:							
- main exporters 2/	28.6	36.0	39.3	50.7	50.5	52.4	41.1
- others	189.2	189.6	211.8	206.2	201.0	184.7	170.4
Coarse Grains	**211.7**	**239.6**	**258.0**	**269.4**	**261.2**	**239.6**	**223.6**
held by:							
- main exporters 2/	31.7	46.7	69.3	79.7	73.9	81.5	72.3
- others	180.1	192.9	188.7	189.8	187.3	158.2	151.3
Rice (milled basis)	**144.9**	**151.8**	**153.0**	**157.4**	**167.9**	**165.2**	**151.5**
held by:							
- main exporters 3/	107.0	111.8	115.7	117.2	119.6	114.0	102.2
excl. China 4/	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.1	6.7	7.4	7.1
- others	37.9	40.0	37.3	40.1	48.3	51.2	49.3
BY REGIONS							
Developed Countries	**102.8**	**121.7**	**169.1**	**171.2**	**162.1**	**164.9**	**166.4**
Australia	2.4	3.2	3.8	3.0	4.6	7.8	7.2
EC	22.7	24.4	35.1	36.6	31.0	34.6	33.7
Canada	9.8	14.0	10.4	12.5	13.6	14.3	10.7
Hungary	1.2	2.3	3.2	3.4	2.9	1.8	3.4
Japan	6.1	6.8	6.9	6.3	6.2	5.9	5.4
Poland	1.9	4.2	4.0	4.2	3.7	1.3	1.5
Romania	3.3	1.2	4.5	2.7	2.8	0.5	2.1
Russian Fed.	7.2	6.5	18.0	5.8	4.9	6.5	17.7
South Africa	1.0	2.4	3.7	2.3	1.7	2.9	1.7
Ukraine	7.6	3.6	4.5	2.2	2.2	1.9	5.3
United States	25.5	39.9	58.7	77.8	75.6	77.1	62.9
Developing Countries	**471.6**	**495.3**	**493.0**	**512.5**	**518.5**	**477.0**	**420.1**
Asia	**440.1**	**457.3**	**458.0**	**475.3**	**482.2**	**443.6**	**386.4**
China 4/	366.0	380.0	378.1	387.7	382.3	337.9	290.4
India	31.7	32.3	37.9	42.3	53.8	62.8	60.4
Indonesia	6.0	6.4	4.7	5.0	5.3	5.1	3.3
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	4.5	3.5	2.0	1.6	1.9	1.4	1.1
Korea, Rep. of	1.6	2.3	2.8	2.8	3.3	3.3	3.5
Pakistan	3.4	3.7	4.1	4.6	4.3	4.3	0.7
Philippines	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.6	2.0	2.4	2.4
Syria	4.9	5.1	4.0	4.2	3.7	2.2	2.7
Turkey	4.4	6.8	7.2	9.0	6.6	5.6	3.6
Africa	**15.7**	**23.5**	**20.4**	**25.1**	**22.8**	**21.1**	**20.1**
Algeria	2.0	2.8	2.1	2.6	1.8	1.4	1.7
Egypt	1.8	2.6	3.2	3.9	3.7	4.4	3.1
Ethiopia	1.2	1.6	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.2
Morocco	0.6	3.8	2.5	4.7	3.0	1.4	1.6
Nigeria	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.8	2.3
Tunisia	1.0	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.1
Central America	**5.8**	**6.6**	**4.7**	**5.5**	**6.1**	**5.7**	**5.4**
Mexico	4.5	5.4	3.6	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.2
South America	**10.0**	**7.8**	**9.7**	**6.5**	**7.3**	**6.5**	**8.2**
Argentina	1.2	2.5	2.1	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.0
Brazil	6.0	2.9	4.9	1.5	2.6	1.7	3.8

Source: FAO **Note:** Based on official and unofficial estimates. Totals computed from unrounded data.

1/ Stock data are based on an aggregate of carryovers at the end of national crop years and should not be construed as representing world stock levels at a fixed point in time.

2/ The major wheat and coarse grains exporters are Argentina, Australia, Canada, the EC and the United States. See Table A.4 for country details.

3/ The major rice exporters are China (including Taiwan Province), Pakistan, Thailand, the United States and Viet Nam. See Table A.4 for country details.

4/ Including Taiwan Province.

Table A.6 - **EXPORT PRICES OF CEREALS AND SOYBEANS**

	Wheat			Maize		Sorghum	Soybeans
	U.S. No.2 Hard Red Winter Ord. Prot. 1/	U.S. Soft Red Winter No.2 1/	Argentina Trigo Pan 2/	U.S. No.2 Yellow 1/	Argentina 2/	U.S. No.2 Yellow 1/	U.S. No.2 Yellow 1/
	(. . . . . US$/tonne . . . . .)						
July/June							
1997/98	142	129	135	112	109	111	263
1998/99	120	100	116	95	98	92	203
1999/2000	112	97	112	91	90	89	190
2000/2001	128	101	124	86	84	93	184
2001 – January	134	109	122	95	91	104	191
August	126	104	120	93	89	97	196
September	127	108	119	90	88	98	185
October	126	114	111	86	89	96	171
November	128	116	109	90	93	96	173
December	125	118	107	93	97	100	174
2002 – January I	125	120	. . .	92	. . .	97	169
II	129	125	115	93	. . .	99	174
III	130	122	115	93	90	99	177
IV	129	119	116	91	89	96	174
V	127	117	114	90	90	94	171

Sources: International Grain Council and USDA.

1/ Delivered U.S. Gulf ports. **2/** Up River f.o.b.

Table A.7 - **WORLD PRICES AND PRICE INDICES FOR RICE AND OILCROP PRODUCTS**

	RICE						OILCROP PRODUCTS		
	Export prices			FAO Indices			FAO Indices		
	Thai 100%B 1/	Thai broken 2/	U.S. Long grain 3/	Total	Quality		Marketing years	Edible/ soap fats and oils	Oilcakes and Meals
					High	Low			
January/December	(. . . . US$/tonne . . .)			(. . . 1982-84=100 . . .)			**Oct./Sept.**	(. . . 1990-92=100 . . .)	
1997	316	214	439	127	129	120	1991/92	103	104
1998	315	215	413	127	128	126	1992/93	103	97
1999	253	192	333	114	115	110	1993/94	127	93
2000	207	143	271	98	101	89	1994/95	153	94
2001	178	136	264	90	91	84	1995/96	140	128
2001 – January	187	134	291	94	97	84	1996/97	134	133
October	173	146	236	88	89	88	1997/98	154	116
November	178	135	230	88	89	87	1998/99	125	82
December	183	135	214	89	88	90	1999/00 - Oct.-Mar.	98	87
2002 – January I	188	137	208	)			- Apr.-Sep.	84	90
II	201	144	208	)			2000/01 - Oct.-Mar.	76	98
III	200	151	208	) 90	90	92	- Apr.-Sep.	86	94
IV	198	147	208	)			2001/02 - Oct.-Dec.	94	99

Sources: Rice Indices: FAO ; Rice prices: International rice brokers and trading companies.

Note: The FAO Indices are calculated using the Laspeyres formula. The rice export price indices are calculated for 15 export prices. In this table two groups representing "High" and "Low" quality rice are shown. The price indices for oilcrop products are calculated for international prices of ten selected oils and fats and seven selected cakes and meals. The weights used are the average export values of each commodity for the 1990-92 period.

1/ White rice, 100% second grade, f.o.b. Bangkok, indicative traded prices. **2/** A1 super, f.o.b. Bangkok, indicative traded prices **3/** U.S.No.2, 4% brokens f.a.s.

Table A.8 - **WHEAT AND MAIZE FUTURES PRICES**

	March		May		July		September	
	this year	last year	this year	last year	this year	last year	this year	last year
	(. . . . . US$/tonne . . . . .)							
WHEAT								
December 26	105	101	104	105	104	109	105	112
January 2	107	101	106	106	105	109	106	113
8	112	104	110	108	109	112	110	115
15	111	105	111	109	110	113	112	116
22	108	105	109	109	109	113	110	117
29	106	99	108	103	108	107	109	111
MAIZE								
December 26	79	89	82	92	85	95	87	98
January 2	79	89	82	93	85	95	87	98
8	83	89	86	92	88	95	91	98
15	84	85	87	88	89	91	91	94
22	83	85	85	88	88	91	90	94
29	81	82	84	85	87	88	89	92

Source: Chicago Board of Trade

Table A.9 - **OCEAN FREIGHT RATES FOR WHEAT**

	From U.S. Gulf ports to:				From North Pacific ports to:	
	Rotterdam 1/	CIS Black Sea 1/ 2/	Egypt (Alexandria) 1/	Bangladesh 1/	China 1/	Japan 1/
	(. . . . . US$/tonne. . . . .)					
July/June						
1996/97	11.00	18.85	12.77	20.00	27.00	28.29
1997/98	9.60	18.10	11.70	20.17	27.00	28.00
1998/99	9.42	25.45	9.25	18.75	27.00	29.17
1999/2000	12.60	40.97	13.65	18.50	27.00	32.83
2000/2001	13.10	40.97	15.00	18.31	27.00	36.31
2001 - January	12.30	40.97	14.30	18.50	27.00	36.50
June	12.00	40.97	15.00	18.50	27.00	35.75
July	12.00	40.97	15.00	18.50	27.00	35.75
August	12.00	40.97	15.00	18.50	27.00	35.75
September	11.50	40.97	15.00	18.50	27.00	35.75
October	11.50	40.97	15.00	18.50	27.00	36.00
November	11.50	40.97	15.00	18.50	27.00	36.00
December	11.50	40.97	15.00	18.50	26.00	33.00
2002 - January	10.35	40.97	15.00	18.50	27.00	33.00

Source: International Grain Council

Note: Estimated mid-month rates based on current chartering practices for vessels ready to load three to four weeks ahead.
1/ Size of vessels: Rotterdam over 40 000 tonnes; CIS 20-40 000 tonnes; Egypt over 30 000 tonnes; Bangladesh over 40 000 tonnes; China 20-35 000 tonnes; Japan 15-24 999 tonnes.
2/ Excludes CIS and United States flag vessels.

Table A.10 - **UNITED STATES: CEREALS AND SOYBEANS - PRODUCTION FOR 2001**

	1999	2000	2001	Change 2001 over 2000
	(. . . . . million tons . . . . .)			(. . . percentage . . .)
Wheat	62.6	60.8	53.3	-12.3
of which: winter	46.2	42.6	37.1	-13.1
Coarse grains	263.6	274.7	262.3	-4.5
of which: maize	239.5	253.2	241.5	-4.6
Rice (paddy)	9.3	8.7	9.7	11.6
Soybeans	72.2	75.1	78.7	4.8

Source: USDA: January 2002.

Table A.11- **CANADA: CEREALS AND OILSEEDS - PRODUCTION FOR 2001**

	1999	2000	2001	Change 2001 over 2000
	(. . . . . thousand tonnes . . . . .)			(. . percentage . . .)
Wheat	26 941	26 804	21 282	-20.6
Oats	3 641	3 389	2 769	-18.3
Barley	13 196	13 468	11 355	-15.7
Rye	387	260	194	-25.4
Maize	9 161	6 827	8 171	19.7
Mixed Grains	447	382	371	-2.9
Linseed	1 022	693	702	1.3
Rapeseed	8 798	7 126	5 062	-29.0

Source: Statistics Canada, January 2002.

Table A.12 - **AUSTRALIA: CEREAL PRODUCTION FOR 2001**

	1999	2000	2001	Change 2001 over 2000
	(. . . . . thousand tonnes . . . . .)			(. . percentage . .)
Wheat	24 757	23 765	23 300	-2.0
Oats	1 092	1 131	1 233	9.0
Barley	5 022	7 196	6 784	-5.7
Sorghum	1 891	2 107	2 195	4.2
Maize	338	355	461	29.9
Triticale	521	601	526	-12.5
Rice (paddy)	1 350	1 098	1 760	60.3

Source: Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resources Economics, January 2002.

Table A.13 - **SELECTED INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY PRICES**

	Currency and Unit	Effective Date	Latest Quotation	1 month ago	1 year ago	Average 1989-91
Sugar (I.S.A. daily price)	US cents per lb	28.01.02	7.5	7.9	10.2	11.4
Coffee (I.C.O. daily price)	US cents per lb	28.01.02	41.9	43.8	49.5	76.7
Cocoa (I.C.C.O. daily price)	US cents per lb	28.01.02	64.2	58.8	50.4	56.0
Tea (total tea, Mombasa)	US$ per kg.	28.01.02	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.5
Bananas (Central America, f.o.b., Hamburg)	DM per tonne	08.02.02	1 028☒1/ 862☒2/	860☒1/ 689☒2/	1 882 1/ 1 510 2/	1 107
Rubber (RSS 1, spot London)	Pence per kg.	25.01.02	47.5	41.0	50.2	54.5
Cotton (COTLOOK, index "A" 1-3/32")	US cents per lb	25.01.02	43.7	43.0	63.5	78.5
Wool (64's, London)	Pence per kg	25.01.02	419	366	342	466

Source: FAO
1/ EC duty paid, estimated. 2/ Estimated price for EFTA markets.

STATISTICAL NOTE: Data are obtained from official and unofficial sources. For cereals, production data refer to the calendar year in which the whole harvest or bulk of harvest takes place. For sugar, production data relate to the October/September season. For vegetable oils and oil meals derived from oilseeds, production data refer to the year in which the bulk of the seeds concerned are crushed. For trade in wheat and coarse grains, the time reference period is normally the July/June marketing year unless otherwise stated. Trade data for rice and other commodities refer to the calendar year. Coarse grains refer to all other cereals except wheat and rice. Quantities are in metric tonnes unless otherwise stated. '-' means nil or negligible.

In the presentation and analysis of statistical material, countries are sub-divided, where appropriate, into the following two main economic groupings: "Developed countries" (including the developed market economies and the transition markets) and "Developing countries" (including the developing market economies and the Asia centrally planned countries). The designation "Developed and "Developing" economies is intended for statistical convenience and does not necessarily express a judgement about the stage reached by a particular country or area in the development process.

References are also made to special country groupings: Low Income Food Deficit Countries (LIFDCs), Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Net Food-Importing Developing Countries (NFIDCs). The LIFDCs currently includes 82 countries that are net importers of cereals with per caput income below the level used by the World Bank to determine eligibility for IDA assistance (i.e. US$ 1 445 in 1999). The LDCs and NIFDCs groups include a list of countries agreed by the World Trade Organization (WTO) to qualify as beneficiaries under the Marrakech Decision on the Possible Negative Effects of the Reform Programme on Least-Developed and Net-Food Importing Developing Countries. The LDCs group currently includes 49 countries with low income as well as weak human resources and low level of economic diversification. The list is reviewed every three years by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. The NIFDCs group includes 21 developing country WTO Members which notified their request to be listed as NFIDCs and have submitted relevant statistical data concerning their status as net-importers of basic foodstuffs during a representative period. This list is reviewed annually by the WTO Committee on Agriculture.

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Regular Contents and Release Dates[1/]	No. 1 20 February	No. 2 15 May	No. 3 17 July	No. 4 16 October	No. 5 18 December
Cereal Supply/Demand Roundup[2/]	●	●	●	●	●
Cereal Production, Trade, Stocks & Prices	●	●	●	●	●
Cereal Utilization – extended report		●			
Cereal Import Bills		●			●
Food Aid					●
Ocean Freight Rates		●		●	
Cassava		●		●	
Fertilizers	●	●	●	●	●
Meat and Meat Products	●	●		●	
Milk and Milk Products		●			●
Oilseeds, Oils and Oilmeals		●			●
Pulses		●		●	
Sugar			●		●
Fish	●				
Special Features[3/]					

1/ These dates are tentative and refer to the release of the English version. Food Outlook in Arabic, Chinese, French and Spanish language is available shortly after the release of the English version.
2/ Including update on food emergencies. 3/ Each report may include topical notes as considered appropriate.

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