GIEWS Country Brief
The Republic of Chile

Reference Date: 02-April-2025

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- **Severe dry weather conditions curbed yield prospects of 2025 maize crop**
- **Output of 2024 wheat and oats crops estimated below average, due to reduced plantings**
- **Cereal import requirements for 2024/25 marketing year anticipated at below-average level**
- **Retail prices of rice above year-earlier levels in February 2025**

Severe dry weather conditions curbed yield prospects of 2025 maize crop

Harvesting operations of the 2025 maize crop, that was planted in the last quarter of 2024, started in February 2025 and output is forecast below the five-year average. Planted area is officially anticipated at 47 000 hectares, about 20 percent below the average, in line with the declining trend of the last ten years, due to the low profitability of the crop which discourages famers to plant. Severe dryness and high temperatures in the key producing central regions in the December 2024 to February 2025 period, coinciding with maturation and grain filling stages, curbed yield prospects and production is forecast to remain below the average level.

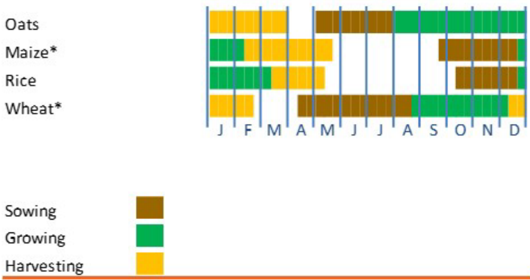
Output of 2024 wheat and oats crops estimated below average, due to reduced plantings

The 2024 wheat harvest was finalized in February and production is estimated at 1.13 million tonnes, about 8 percent below the average. Planted area is officially estimated at about 189 000 hectares, about 8.5 percent below the five-year average, as lower year-on-year prices in the second quarter of 2024, compounded by rising production costs, discouraged farmers' planting intentions. Average rainfall amounts in the key producing central regions of La Araucanía, Biobío, Maule y Ñuble from August to December 2024 provided conducive conditions for crop development and crop yields are estimated to be near the average. Heatwaves and windy conditions in January and February 2025 caused wildfires in the main cropping regions, but only limited damages were reported on wheat crops as harvesting operations were already nearing completion.

Harvesting of the 2024 oats crops is nearing completion. Planted area was officially estimated about 8 and 30 percent higher than

Chile

Crop Calendar *(*major foodcrop)*



Chile

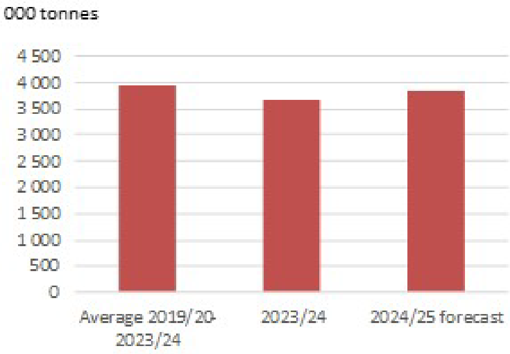
Cereal Production

	2019-2023 average	2023	2024 estimate	change 2024/2023
	000 tonnes			percent
Wheat	1 234	1 189	1 130	-5.0
Maize	702	543	531	-2.2
Oats	474	457	470	2.8
Others	393	368	318	-13.7
Total	2 803	2 557	2 449	-4.2

Note: Percentage change calculated from unrounded data.

Chile

Cereals Imports



Notes: Includes rice in milled terms. Split years refer to individual crop marketing years (for rice, calendar year of second year shown).

2022 and 2023 levels, despite remaining below average. Dry weather conditions in the second quarter of 2024 in the main producing region of La Araucanía, where half of plantings is concentrated, had a negative impact on crop development and curtailed yields. As a result, the output of the 2024 oats crop is estimated at a below-average level of 318 000 tonnes.

Overall, 2024 aggregate cereal production is estimated at a below-average level of 2.4 million tonnes, reflecting a reduction in plantings of wheat, oats and maize.

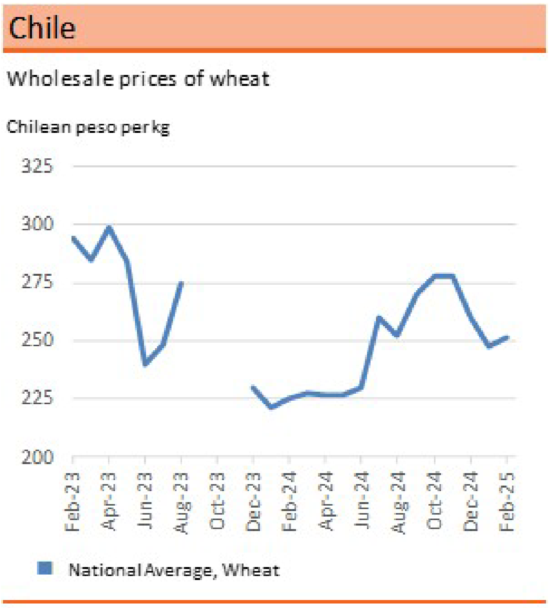
Cereal import requirements for 2024/25 marketing year anticipated at below-average level

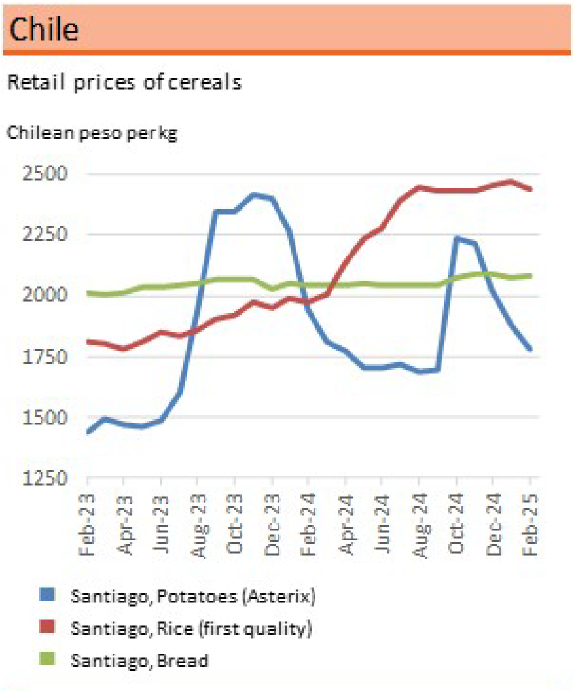
Cereal import requirements in the 2024/25 marketing year (April/March) are estimated at average 3.8 million tonnes. Wheat import requirements are anticipated to decline for the third consecutive year in line with the shrinking demand by the salmon farming industry. By contrast, maize imports are forecast at an above-average level due to high demand by the poultry and swine sectors.

Retail prices of rice above year-earlier levels in February 2025

Retail prices of rice were stable in the second half of 2024 and in the first two months of 2025, but were about 25 percent higher year-on-year, in line with the high international prices in Paraguay and Argentina, the main exporting partners. In retail markets, prices of bread were nearly unchanged from October 2024 to February 2025 and were about 2 percent above their year-earlier level. With the end of the harvest in September 2024, retail prices of potatoes declined continuously for five consecutive months, reflecting the large domestic supply due to the above-average output and they were about 10 percent below their level of the previous year.

After declining in December 2024 and January 2025, wholesale prices of wheat exhibited a slight increase in February, reflecting the limited impact of wildfires on the ongoing harvest. Wheat prices in February 2025 were about 12 percent higher year-on-year, due to the reduced market availability caused by below-average imports and production in 2024.





This brief was prepared using the following data/tools:
FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheet (CCBS)
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https://fpma.fao.org/.
FAO/GIEWS Earth Observation for Crop Monitoring
https://www.fao.org/giews/earthobservation/.
Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) https://www.ipcinfo.org/.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

GIEWS Country Brief
The Republic of Chile

Reference Date: 07-August-2024

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT
- **Planted area with 2024 wheat crop preliminarily forecast at below-average level**
- **Cereal import requirements in 2024/25 forecast at near-average levels**
- **Retail prices of rice and potatoes higher year-on-year in July 2024**

Planted area with 2024 wheat crop preliminarily forecast at below-average level

The 2024 wheat planting is ongoing. Although no official forecast is available yet, the planted area is anticipated at a below-average level due to low prices in the domestic markets, which discouraged farmers to plant wheat. Weather forecasts point to a high probability of below-average rainfall amounts in the September to November period over the main producing central southern areas, curtailing yield prospects.

Harvesting of the 2024 maize crop was completed in May 2024 and production is estimated at a below-average level. This is due to the record-low sowings, officially estimated to be 22 percent below the five-year average. Planted area with maize has been declining during the last ten years due to the low profitability of grains. In 2024, low prices at planting time induced farmers to further curb the area sown.

Cereal import requirements in 2024/25 forecast at near-average levels

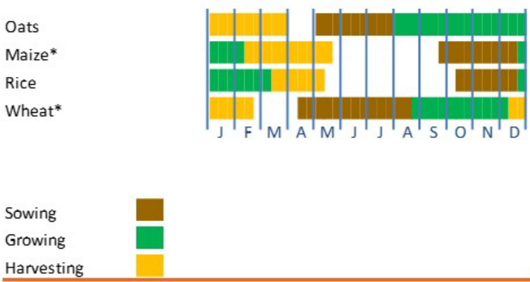
Cereal import requirements in the 2024/25 marketing year (April/March) are forecast at a near-average level of 3.7 million tonnes. In particular, wheat imports are expected to decline mainly due to the weakening demand by the salmon farming sector, on account of the expected decline in salmon production in 2024, while maize imports are likely to increase due to larger needs by the poultry and swine industries.

Retail prices of rice and potatoes higher year-on-year in July 2024

Retail prices of rice rose during the first half of 2024 and, as of July, they were 30 percent higher year-on-year, supported by elevated international quotations. After a sharp decline between December 2023 and May 2024 due to increased supplies from a rebound of the local harvests, prices of potatoes were stable in June to July. However, prices remained above their year-earlier

Chile

Crop Calendar *(*major foodcrop)*



Chile

Cereal Production

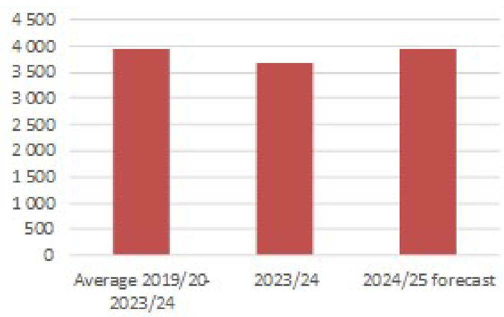
	2019-2023 average	2023	2024 forecast	change 2024/2023
	000 tonnes			percent
Wheat	1 236	1 200	1 180	-1.7
Maize	702	543	535	-1.5
Oats	465	410	390	-4.9
Others	382	314	304	-3.3
Total	2 785	2 467	2 409	-2.4

Note: Percentage change calculated from unrounded data.

Chile

Cereals Imports

000 tonnes



Notes: Includes rice in milled terms. Split years refer to individual crop marketing years (for rice, calendar year of second year shown).

levels in July 2024 due to reduced production in 2022 and 2023. Prices of bread have been stable throughout the first six months of the current year, and they were near their year-earlier levels in July 2024.

Chile

Retail prices of cereals

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Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) https://www.ipcinfo.org/.

Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

GIEWS Country Brief
The Republic of Chile

Reference Date: 16-February-2024

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- **Below-average cereal output expected in 2023 due to low planted area with maize and oats**
- **Area sown to 2024 maize crop officially estimated at record low level**
- **Cereal import requirements in 2023/24 forecast at slightly below-average levels**
- **Retail prices of staple food higher year-on-year in January 2024**

Below-average cereal output expected in 2023 due to low planted area with maize and oats

Harvesting of the 2023 crops of wheat and oats is ongoing. Satellite imagery before the start of the harvest in December 2023 points to average vegetation conditions in the key producing regions of Araucanía, Biobío and Maule. The 2023 wheat production is expected to be near average. Output of oats is expected at a below-average level due to a contraction in area sown, officially estimated to be 20 percent below the five-year average.

The 2023 aggregate cereal production is expected at a below-average level of 2.5 million tonnes, as a result of low sowings of maize and oats crops.

Area sown to 2024 maize crop officially estimated at a record low level

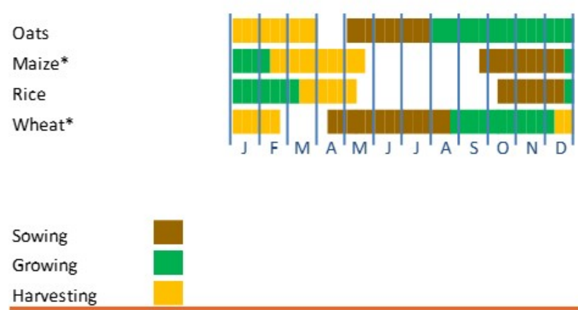
The 2024 maize crop, planted during the last quarter of 2023, is currently at vegetative and flowering stages. According to an official survey, plantings are estimated at a record low of 45 000 hectares, nearly 30 percent below the five-year average. Planted area with maize has been declining during the last ten years due to the low profitability of the crop. Low prices at planting time further curbed the 2024 area sown. Rainfall amounts between February and April are forecast at below-average levels, likely constraining yields.

Cereal import requirements in 2023/24 forecast at slightly below-average levels

Cereal import requirements in the 2023/24 marketing year (April/March) are forecast at a slightly below-average level of 3.8 million tonnes, due to ample carryover stocks from large cereal imports in 2022/23.

Chile

Crop Calendar *(*major foodcrop)*



Chile

Cereal Production

	2018-2022 average	2022	2023 estimate	change 2023/2022
	000 tonnes			percent
Wheat	1 276	1 290	1 270	-1.5
Maize	816	608	543	-10.7
Oats	460	333	390	17.1
Others	429	337	314	-6.8
Total	2 981	2 568	2 517	-2.0

Note: Percentage change calculated from unrounded data.

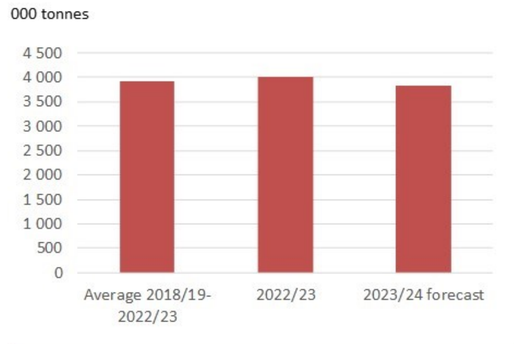
Retail prices of staple food higher year-on-year in January 2024

In retail markets, prices of potatoes increased sharply during the third quarter of 2023, reflecting tight domestic supplies due to the below-average production for the second consecutive year. Prices weakened between November 2023 and January 2024, but remained more than 65 percent above their year-earlier levels. Prices of bread strengthened in January after short-lived declines during the last two months of 2023. Prices of rice have been on the rise since May 2023 due to high export prices from Argentina and Paraguay, the country's key rice suppliers. As of January 2024, retail prices of rice were 11 percent higher year-on-year.

By contrast, wholesale prices of wheat declined seasonally in January 2024 and were 30 percent lower than a year before, following trends in international markets.

Chile

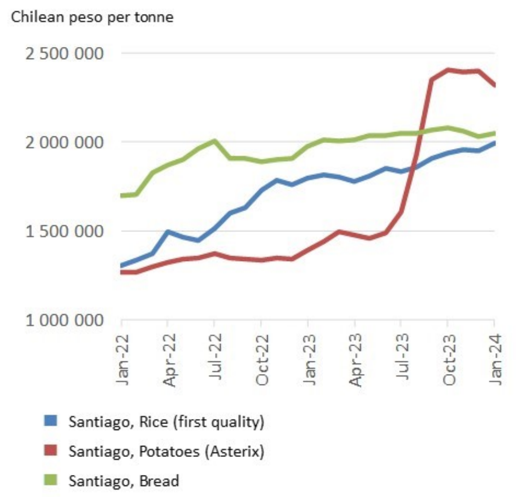
Cereals Imports



Note: Includes rice in milled terms. Split years refer to individual crop marketing years (for rice, calendar year of second year shown).

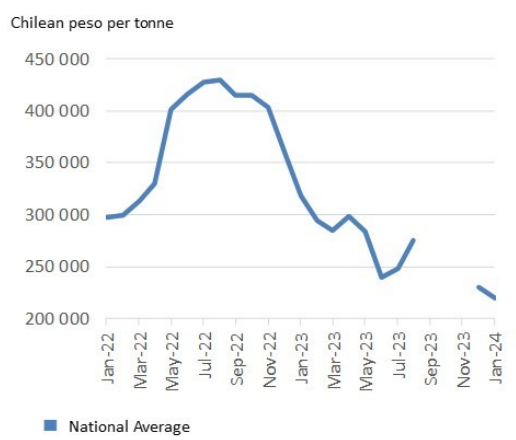
Chile

Retail prices of cereals



Chile

Wholesale prices of wheat



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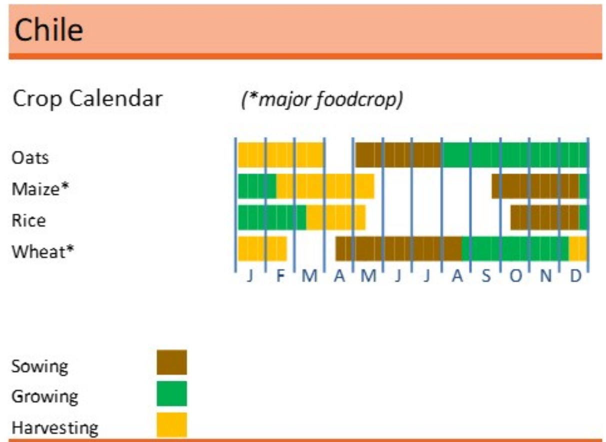
Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) https://www.ipcinfo.org/.

Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

GIEWS Country Brief
Chile

Reference Date: 02-February-2023

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT
- **Record-low cereal output expected in 2022 due to low wheat and maize sowings**
- **Maize crop of 2023 at vegetative and flowering stages**
- **Cereal import requirements in 2022/23 forecast at above-average levels**
- **Wholesale prices of wheat and maize over 20 percent up from year-earlier levels in December 2022**



Chile

Cereal Production

	2017-2021 average	2021	2022 estimate	change 2022/2021
		000 tonnes		percent
Wheat	1 312	1 107	1 115	0.7
Maize	907	794	608	-23.4
Oats	507	578	500	-13.6
Others	446	314	376	19.5
Total	3 172	2 794	2 599	-7.0

Note: Percentage change calculated from unrounded data.

Record-low cereal output expected in 2022 due to low wheat and maize sowings

Harvesting of the 2022 wheat crop is nearing completion and a below-average output is anticipated due to the low level of plantings. The planted area is officially estimated at 188 000 hectares, more than 10 percent below the five-year average, due to high costs and lower availability of inputs, resulting from supply chain bottlenecks. Below-average precipitation amounts in May and June 2022 in the key producing regions of Araucanía, Biobío and Maule, contributed to constrain the extent of plantings.

The 2022 aggregate cereal production is expected at a record-low level of 2.6 million tonnes, as a result of low plantings of both wheat and maize crops. The area sown with oats was near average in 2022, but lower than in 2020 and 2021, when an increasing export demand for processed products resulted in large sowings.

Maize crop of 2023 at vegetative and flowering stage

The 2023 maize crop is currently at vegetative and flowering stages and satellite imagery points to slightly below-average crop conditions due to below-normal precipitation amounts since October 2022. According to an official survey, plantings are estimated at 56 000 hectares, near the record-low level registered in 2022. Rainfall amounts during the February to April period are forecast at below-average levels, likely constraining yields.

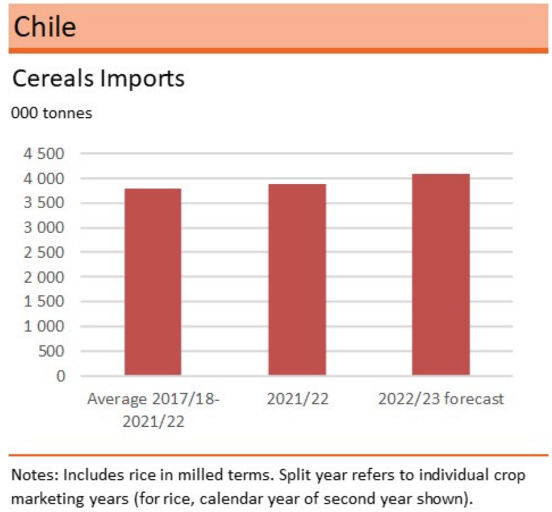
Cereal import requirements in 2022/23 forecast at above-average levels

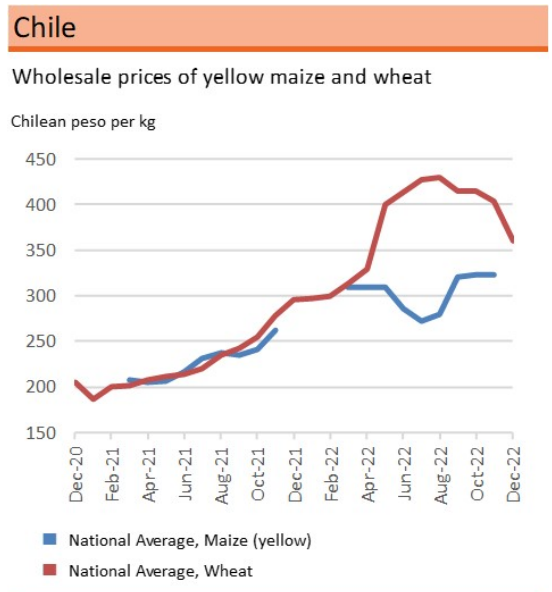
Cereal import requirements in the 2022/23 marketing year (April/March) are forecast at an above-average level of 4.1 million tonnes, reflecting the sustained local demand of maize for feed use and wheat for food and feed (salmon) use. The increase in import needs is exacerbated by the below-average domestic cereal production in 2022.

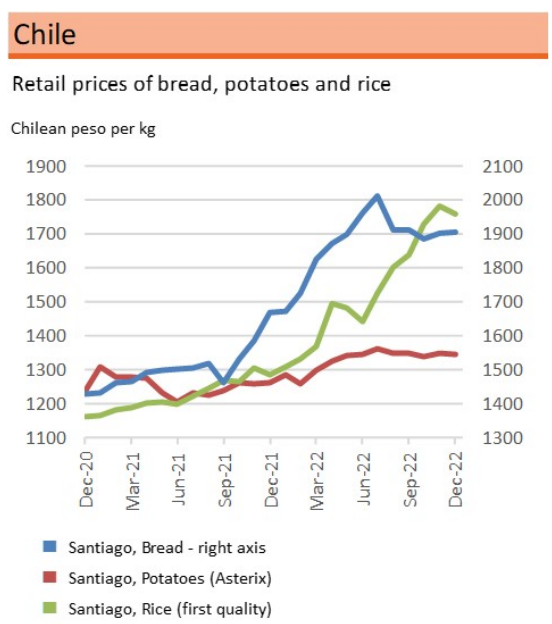
Wholesale prices of wheat and maize over 20 percent up from year-earlier levels in December-2022

Wholesale prices of wheat increased sharply during the first eight months of 2022 due to the upsurge of prices in international markets, where the country sources about half of its domestic wheat consumption requirements. Prices declined between September and December 2022 but remained 25 percent higher year-on-year. Elevated transportation and production costs contributed to the high level of wheat prices. Prices of yellow maize were also more than 20 percent above their year-earlier levels, supported by high export prices in Argentina, the country's main maize supplier.

In retail markets, bread prices have declined since August 2022, reflecting the recent weakening of prices of the main ingredient (wheat), while retail prices of rice have been on the rise due to higher export prices from Argentina and Paraguay, the country's key rice suppliers. However, in December 2022, prices of bread, rice and potatoes were still above their values a year earlier.







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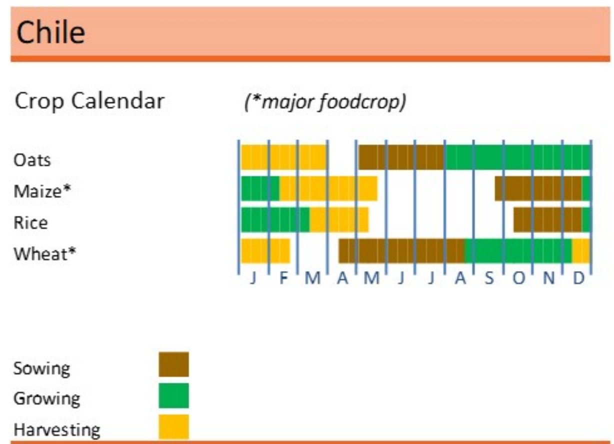
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

GIEWS Country Brief
Chile

Reference Date: 08-June-2022

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT
- **Planting of 2022 wheat and oat crops ongoing**
- **Cereal import requirements in 2022/23 forecast at high levels**
- **Wholesale prices of wheat and maize at record high levels in May 2022**
- **High international prices of cereals and fertilizers contribute to rising inflation and affect food security**



Source: FAO/GIEWS.

Chile

Cereal Production

	2017-2021 average	2021	2022 forecast	change 2022/2021
		000 tonnes		percent
Wheat	1 319	1 140	1 150	0.9
Maize	907	794	650	-18.1
Oats	506	570	560	-1.8
Others	452	345	362	4.8
Total	3 184	2 849	2 712	-4.8

Note: Percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheet.

Planting of 2022 wheat and oat crops ongoing

Harvesting of the 2022 maize crop is nearing completion and a record low production is expected, due to the low level of plantings. The planted area has been declining for the past ten years on account of the low profitability of the maize crop and it was officially estimated at an historic low level of 55 000 hectares. Although the initial planting intention survey pointed to larger sowings (70 000 hectares), below-average precipitation amounts in the last quarter of 2021 in the key producing regions of O'Higgins and Maule, constrained the extent of plantings. Persistent dry weather conditions during the first three months of 2022 affected crops, reducing yields.

Planting operations of the 2022 wheat and oat crops are ongoing under generally favourable weather conditions. Despite the high domestic prices of the crops, an expansion of sowings is unlikely as a consequence of elevated production costs. The planted area with the 2022 wheat crop is forecast to remain at below-average levels as in 2021. The area sown with oats increased between 2019 and 2021 due to an increasing export demand for processed products and in 2022 is anticipated to remain at above-average levels. Official weather forecasts point to below-average precipitations during the June-August period, with negative consequences on crop germination and development.

Cereal import requirements in 2022/23 forecast at high levels

Cereal import requirements in the 2022/23 marketing year (April/March) are expected at an high level of 4.1 million tonnes, reflecting the sustained local demand of maize for feed use and wheat for food and feed (salmon) use. The expected product shortfalls of the 2022 maize crop are likely to exacerbate the import needs.

Wholesale prices of wheat and maize at record high levels in May 2022

Wholesale prices of wheat have been on the rise since the beginning of 2021 following the high prices of grains imported from Argentina, Canada and the United States of America. The surge in international prices after the breakout of the conflict in Ukraine has accentuated the price gains in domestic markets, where prices in May 2022 were about 90 percent higher year on year, corresponding to record highs. Elevated transportation and production costs added upward pressure on prices. The high level of wheat grain prices contributed to increases in bread prices, which were 25 percent above year-earlier levels.

Prices of yellow maize were also at record high levels in May, supported by the high export prices of Argentina, the country's main maize supplier.

High international prices of cereals and fertilizers contribute to rising inflation and affect food security

In the 2019-2021 period, the country imported fertilizers mainly from China (mainland), Malaysia, the United States of America and the Russian Federation. Imports of fertilizers during the first quarter of 2022 have declined by more than 50 percent compared to the previous three-year average, as a result of the temporary export ban or quota introduced by China (mainland) and the Russian Federation. A decline in imports is likely to constrain domestic market supplies, with negative consequences on yields, production of current crops and farmers' income.

As the country is highly dependent on imports to cover its consumption needs of wheat and maize, high international cereal prices have been exerting upward pressure on prices in domestic markets since the start of the conflict in Ukraine. In addition, the depreciation of the Chilean peso, which lost about 15 percent of its value against the US dollar between April 2021 and April 2022, made imports costlier, further increasing inflation. According to official sources, the annual inflation rate of food items was estimated at 16 percent in April 2022. High food prices are likely to erode the purchasing power of vulnerable households, limiting their access to food.

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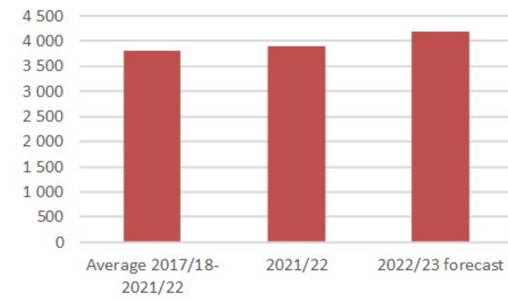
Chile

Cereals Imports

000 tonnes

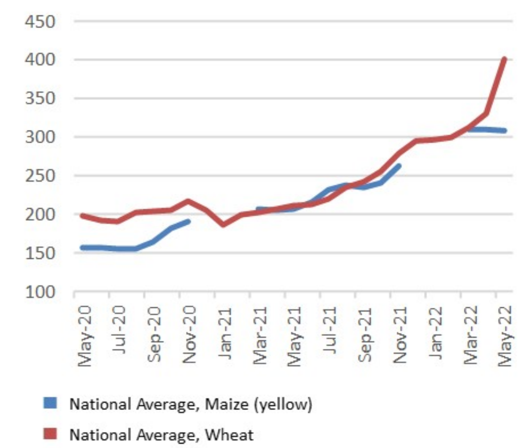


Notes: Includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years (for rice, calendar year of second year shown).
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets.

Chile

Wholesale prices of yellow maize and wheat

Chilean Peso per kg



Source: FAO/GIEWS Food Price Monitoring and Analysis Tool.

Chile

Retail prices of bread, potatoes and rice

Chilean Peso per kg

Source: FAO/GIEWS Food Price Monitoring and Analysis Tool.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

GIEWS Country Brief
Chile

Reference Date: 14-July-2021

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT
- **Planting operations of 2021 wheat and oat crops underway**
- **Cereal import requirements in 2021/22 forecast at high levels**
- **Prices of maize and wheat higher year on year reflecting trends in international market**
- **Concerns on food security conditions of most vulnerable households**

Planting operations of 2021 wheat and oat crops underway

Planting of the 2021 wheat and oat crops is ongoing in the key producing regions of Araucanía, Bío bío and Maule. The planted area with both crops is anticipated to be near average as the decreasing trend observed during the last five years, despite high production costs, was reversed due to rising prices of the grains. The strong export demand for processed oats also supported the expansion in plantings. Rainfall amounts are forecast at below-average levels in the August-October period, which coincides with crop germination and development, raising concerns on crop yields.

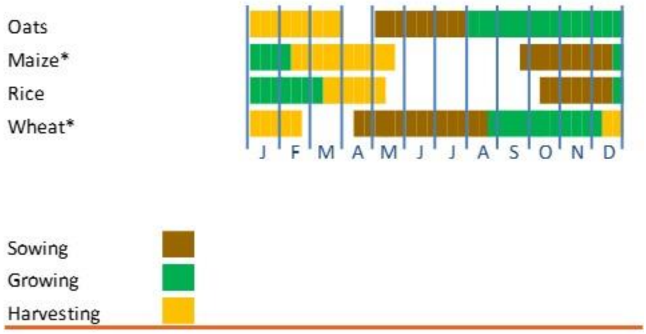
The 2021 maize crop was harvested between March and May and production is officially estimated at 630 000 tonnes, about 35 percent below the five-year average. The low level of output mainly reflects the reduced planted area, which has been declining during the last ten years due to the low profitability of the maize crop. According to an analysis by the Ministry of Agriculture, the net profit per hectare of maize has been decreasing since 2015 and it prompted farmers to shift to more remunerable horticulture crops. In addition, below-average rainfall amounts during the last quarter of 2020 affected crops at germinating and flowering stages in the main producing regions of O'Higgins and Maule, with negative consequences on yields.

Cereal import requirements in 2021/22 forecast at high levels

Cereal import requirements in the 2021/22 marketing year (April/March) are expected at high 4.1 million tonnes, reflecting the sustained local demand of maize for feed use and wheat for food and feed (salmon) use. Import needs have been exacerbated by the well below-average domestic maize production in 2021.

Chile

Crop Calendar *(*major foodcrop)*



Source: FAO/GIEWS.

Chile

Cereal Production

	2016-2020 average	2020	2021 forecast	change 2021/2020
		000 tonnes		percent
Wheat	1 346	1 279	1 280	0.1
Maize	983	593	631	6.4
Oats	530	524	530	1.1
Others	476	466	465	-0.3
Total	3 334	2 863	2 906	1.5

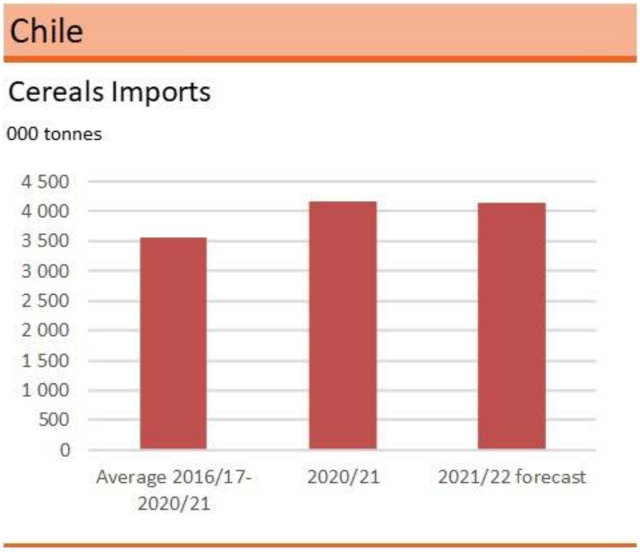
Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheet.

Prices of maize and wheat higher year on year reflecting trends in international market

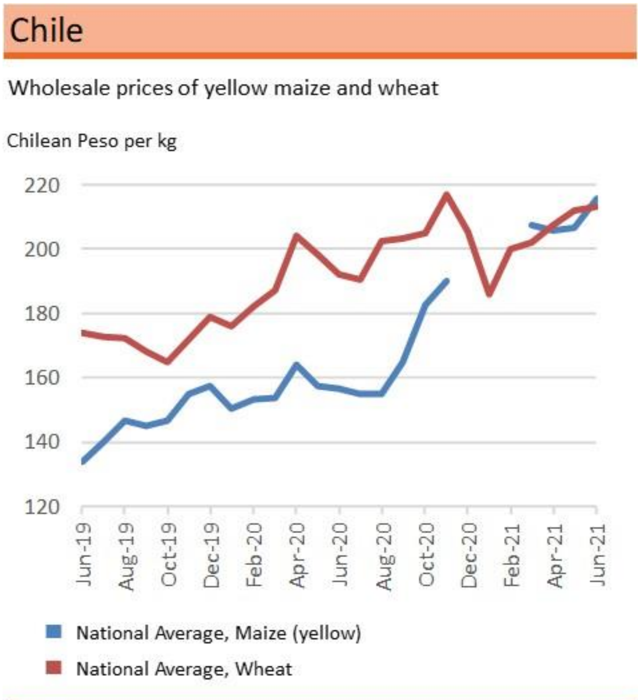
After weakening marginally in April and May, prices of yellow maize increased in June and were well above their year-earlier levels in line with trends in the international market. Reduced domestic supplies from the lower year-on-year imports during the first five months of the year also exerted upward pressure on prices. Prices of wheat grain increased steadily between February and June 2021 following the rise in prices of imported grains.

Concerns on food security conditions of most vulnerable households

According to FAO's State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World (SOFI) 2021, the prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the total population increased from 10.8 percent in 2014-2016 to 17.9 percent in 2018-2020. The worsening of food security took place amid a sharp contraction in the Gross domestic product (GDP) by 6 percent in 2020. Although the economy is forecast to rebound by 5 percent in 2021, concerns remain on the food security conditions of the most vulnerable households that are highly reliant on the informal economy.



Note: Includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years (for rice, calendar year of second year shown).
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets.



Source: FAO/GIEWS Food Price Monitoring and Analysis Tool.

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Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

GIEWS Country Brief
Chile

Reference Date: 29-March-2021

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- **Maize production in 2021 forecast well below average due to low plantings and yields**
- **Cereal production in 2020 estimated 20 percent below five-year average**
- **Cereal import requirements in 2020/21 expected at high levels**
- **Wheat prices higher year on year in February**

Maize production in 2021 forecast well below average due to low plantings and yields

Harvesting of the 2021 maize crop is ongoing and production is forecast to remain similar to the record low level registered in 2020. The unfavourable production prospects mainly reflect the reduced planted area, which has been declining during the last ten years due to the low profitability of the maize crop. Based on analysis by the Ministry of Agriculture, the net profit per hectare of maize has been decreasing since 2015 and it prompted farmers to shift to more remunerable horticulture crops. In addition, below-average rainfall amounts during the last quarter of 2020 affected crops at germinating and flowering stages in the main producing regions of O'Higgins and Maule, with negative consequences on yields.

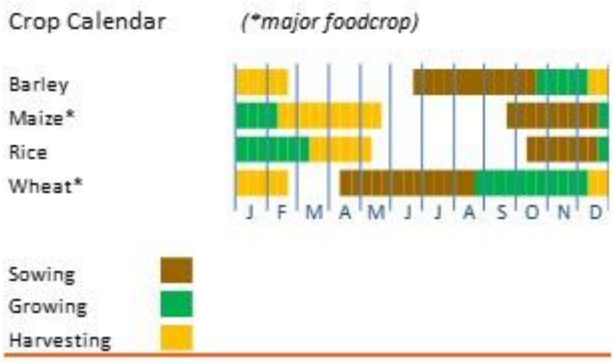
Cereal production in 2020 estimated 20 percent below five-year average

Harvesting of the 2020 wheat and oat crops has been recently completed. Production of wheat in 2020 is estimated at 1.3 million tonnes, slightly lower than the five-year average. Although the planted area increased for the first time in four years, it remained below average. By contrast, the 2020 oat output is estimated at a slightly above-average level due to the increase in planted area. The demand by the domestic oat processing industry has been on the rise since 2018, following the increasing export sales of processed oats. The aggregate cereal production in 2020 is estimated to be nearly 20 percent lower than the five-year average, mainly reflecting below-average sowings of wheat and maize crops.

Cereal import requirements in 2020/21 expected at high levels

Cereal import requirements in the 2020/21 marketing year (April/March) are expected at a high level of 4.1 million tonnes, reflecting sustained local demand of maize for feed use and

Chile



Source: FAO/GIEWS.

Chile

Cereal Production

	2015-2019 average	2019	2020 estimate	change 2020/2019
		000 tonnes		percent
Wheat	1 436	1 231	1 300	5.6
Maize	1 172	973	593	-39.1
Oats	536	477	570	19.4
Others	463	520	472	-9.3
Total	3 607	3 201	2 934	-8.3

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheet.

wheat for food and feed (salmon) use. The reduced domestic maize production in 2020 exacerbated the import needs.

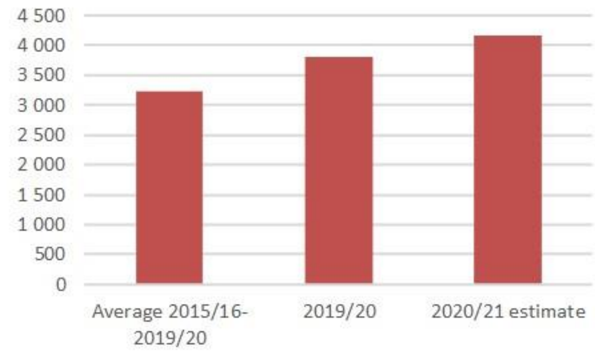
Wheat prices higher year on year in February

After declining seasonally in the last two months, prices of wheat grain increased in February following the rise in prices of imported grains. Prices were about 10 percent higher year on year, mainly reflecting the below-average wheat harvest as well as trends in the international market.

Chile

Cereals Imports

000 tonnes

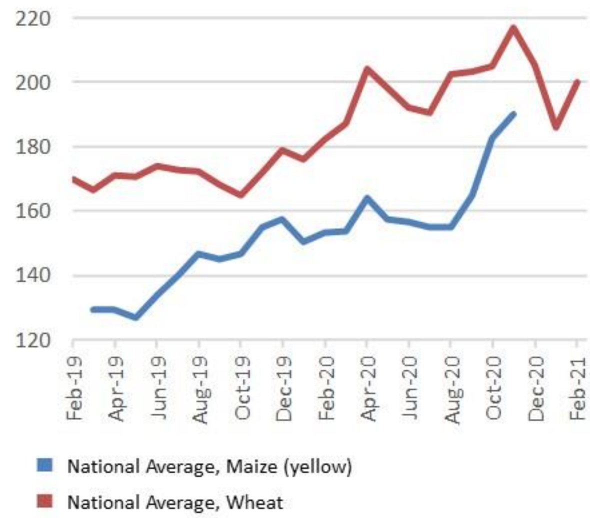


Note: Includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years (for rice, calendar year of second year shown).
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets.

Chile

Wholesale prices of yellow maize and wheat

Chilean Peso per kg



Source: FAO/GIEWS Food Price Monitoring and Analysis Tool.
Note: No official data available for prices of yellow maize of February 2019

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Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

GIEWS Country Brief
Chile

Reference Date: 10-August-2020

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT
- **Maize production in 2020 estimated well below average due to low plantings and yields**
- **Planting of 2020 wheat and oat crops recently completed**
- **Cereal import requirements in 2020/21 forecast to remain well above-average levels**
- **Wheat and maize prices declined since May but higher year on year**

Maize production in 2020 estimated well below average due to low plantings and yields

Harvesting of the 2020 maize crop was completed in May and production is estimated at 750 000 tonnes, more than 30 percent lower than the previous five-year average. The reduced output mainly reflects the lowest planted area over a decade as a result of the reducing profitability of farmers. Based on analysis of the Ministry of Agriculture, the net profit per hectare of maize has been decreasing since 2015, which induced farmers to opt for horticulture crops that are more profitable. In addition, planting operations were hampered by limited precipitation amounts in September-October. Below-average rainfall amounts continued across the cropping season, which significantly affected crop yields in the main producing regions of O'Higgins and Maule.

Planting of 2020 wheat and oat crops recently completed

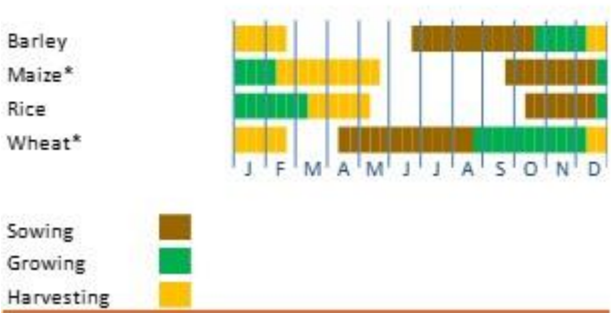
Planting operations of the 2020 wheat and oat crops have recently completed under favourable weather conditions as rains improved in June replenishing soil moisture. According to an association of producers, an annual increase in profits received by farmers has instigated an increase in plantings in 2020. However, the planted area is expected to remain at a below-average level following the low domestic price levels between 2016 and 2018. Weather forecasts point to a high likelihood of below-average rainfall amounts in key producing regions of Araucanía, Bío Bío and Maule in the August-October period, which could diminish yield prospects.

Cereal import requirements in 2020/21 forecast to remain well above-average levels

Cereal import requirements in the 2020/21 marketing year (April/March) are forecast to increase for the fifth consecutive year and remain at the high levels of 4 million tonnes. The high

Chile

Crop Calendar *(*major foodcrop)*



Source: FAO/GIEWS.

Chile

Cereal Production

	2015-2019 average	2019	2020 forecast	change 2020/2019
		000 tonnes		percent
Wheat	1 423	1 164	1 250	7.4
Maize	1 172	973	750	-22.9
Oats	523	410	460	12.2
Others	463	517	509	-1.6
Total	3 580	3 064	2 969	-3.1

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheet.

import needs mainly reflect the sustained local demand of maize for feed use and wheat for food and feed (salmon) use.

Wheat and maize prices declined since May but were higher year on year

After reaching a peak in April 2020, wholesale prices of maize and wheat grain decreased for the third consecutive month in July. Both prices were about 10 percent higher year on year, mainly due to the increased domestic demand and a sharp depreciation of the local currency amid the COVID-19 pandemic.

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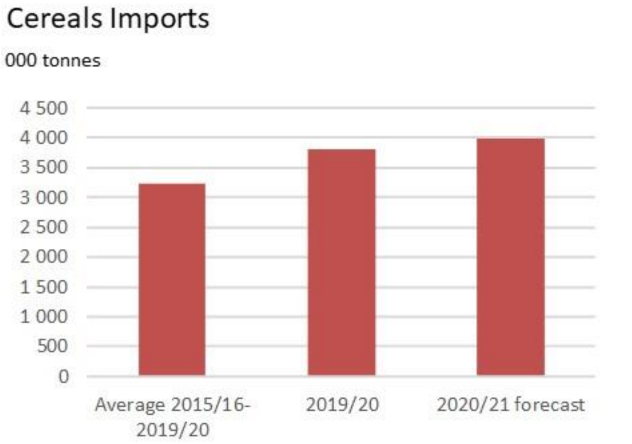
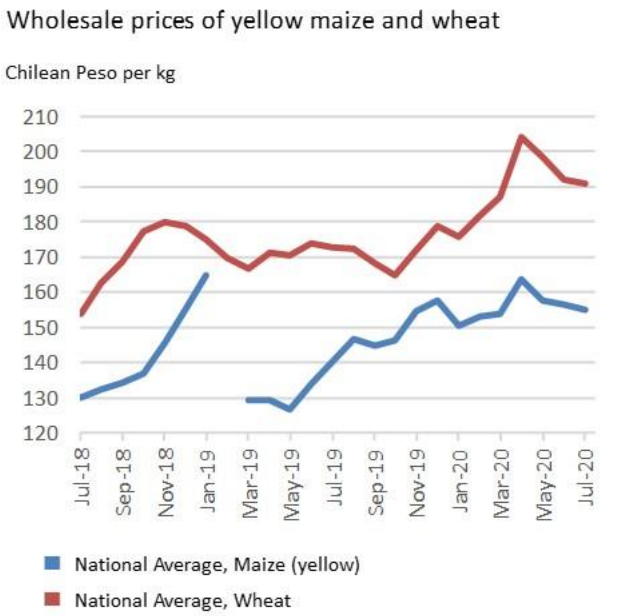
Chile



Note: Includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years (for rice, calendar year of second year shown).
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets.

Chile



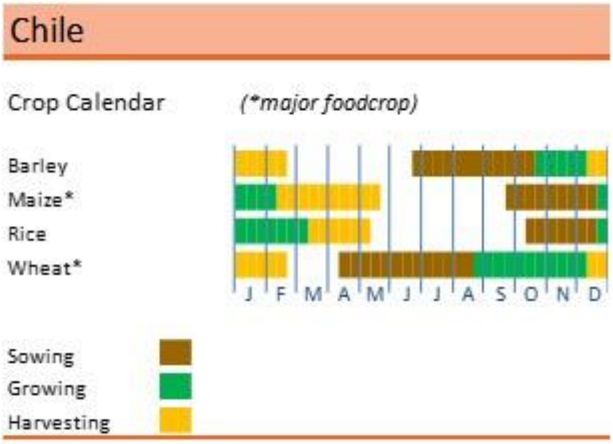
Source: FAO/GIEWS Food Price Monitoring and Analysis Tool.
Note: No official data available for prices of yellow maize of February 2019

GIEWS Country Brief
Chile

Reference Date: 27-March-2020

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- **Production of 2020 maize crop anticipated at below-average level, due to lowest plantings over decade**
- **Cereal production in 2019 estimated at low level**
- **Cereal import requirements in 2019/20 anticipated to remain at above-average levels**
- **Wheat and maize prices higher than year earlier**



Source: FAO/GIEWS.

Production of 2020 maize crop anticipated at below-average level, due to lowest plantings over decade

Harvesting of the 2020 maize crop is ongoing under overall dry weather conditions in the main producing O'Higgins and Maule regions. Production is forecast at 860 000 tonnes, 27 percent lower than the five-year average, due to the lowest plantings in over ten years. Based on analyses of the Ministry of Agriculture, the net profit per hectare of maize has been decreasing since 2015, which induced farmers to opt for more profitable horticulture crops. In addition, limited precipitation in September-October during the planting and early development stages in the key producing O'Higgins Region, instigated lower plantings and affected yields of crops.

Cereal production in 2019 estimated at low level

Cereal production for 2019 is estimated at 3.35 million tonnes, 8 percent lower than average, with wheat and maize accounting for 1.45 million tonnes and 973 000 tonnes, respectively. The below-average outputs mainly reflect lower plantings of wheat, maize and oats, which in total were nearly 15 percent below the previous five-year average.

Cereal import requirements in 2019/20 anticipated to remain at above-average levels

Cereal import requirements in the 2019/20 marketing year (April/March) are anticipated to remain at high levels of 3.5 million tonnes. The high imports mainly reflect the sustained local demand of maize for feed use and wheat for food and feed (salmon) use.

Chile

Cereal Production

	2014-2018 average	2018	2019 estimate	change 2019/2018
	000 tonnes			percent
Wheat	1 486	1 400	1 450	3.6
Maize	1 214	1 111	973	-12.4
Oats	525	385	410	6.5
Others	425	551	512	-7.1
Total	3 650	3 447	3 345	-2.9

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheet.

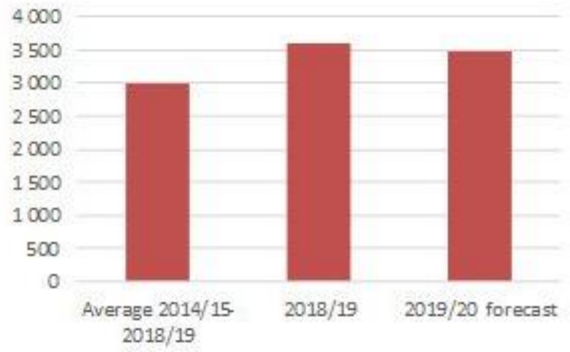
Wheat and maize higher than year earlier

Prices of wheat grain started increasing since October 2019 and were on the rise in March 2020, despite the 2019 new harvest that took place in the December-February period. As of March 2020, prices were about 12 percent higher year on year, supported by the lower production in 2019 and the reduced imports since the last quarter of 2019. Prices of yellow maize strengthened in March 2020 despite the ongoing harvest and were well above their year-earlier levels due to the unfavourable 2020 production outlook.

Chile

Cereals Imports

000 tonnes

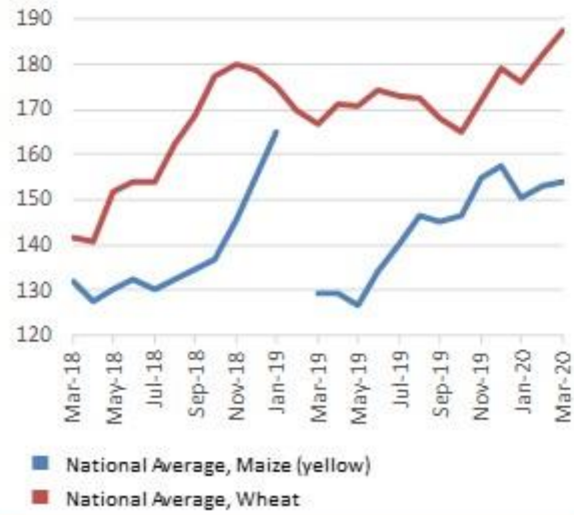


Note: Includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years (for rice, calendar year of second year shown).
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets.

Chile

Wholesale prices of yellow maize and wheat

Chilean Peso per kg



Source: FAO/GIEWS Food Price Monitoring and Analysis Tool.
Note: No official data available for prices of yellow maize of February 2019

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Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

GIEWS Country Brief
Chile

Reference Date: 02-September-2019

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT
- **Cereal production anticipated slightly below average in 2019**
- **Cereal imports requirements in 2019/20 forecast to remain at high levels**
- **Maize and wheat prices higher than a year earlier**

Cereal production anticipated slightly below average in 2019

Planting of the 2019 wheat crop has recently completed and harvesting will start in December 2019. According to the official survey, the area planted remained lower than the five-year average. However, plantings rebounded by 5 percent year-on-year as wheat prices at planting were higher than a year earlier. Currently, satellite-based imagery indicates above-average vegetation conditions in the major producing Maule, Bío Bío and La Araucanía regions. Wheat production in 2019 is preliminarily forecast at 1.45 million tonnes, slightly lower than the five-year average, mainly reflecting below average area sown.

Harvesting of the 2019 maize crop was completed in May and production is officially estimated at 973 000 tonnes, 25 percent lower than the five-year average, due to the lowest plantings in over ten years. Based on analyses of the Ministry of Agriculture, net profit per hectare of maize has been decreasing since 2015, which induced farmers to opt for more profitable horticulture crops.

The 2019 oats crop is at the early development stage and production is anticipated at a well below-average level of 410 000 tonnes due to low plantings. According to official data, the area sown in 2019 is more than 20 percent lower than the five-year average. The contraction in plantings is the result of large stocks and low prices due to the expansion of production between 2010 and 2016.

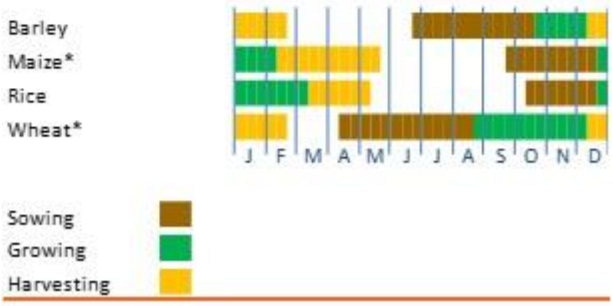
Cereal production for 2019 is anticipated at 3.3 million tonnes, 8 percent lower than average, mainly due to a contraction in maize and oats plantings.

Cereal import requirements in 2019/20 forecast to remain at high levels

Cereal import requirements in the 2019/20 marketing year (April/March) are forecast at an above-average level of 3.4 million

Chile

Crop Calendar *(*major foodcrop)*



Source: FAO/GIEWS.

Chile

Cereal Production

	2014-2018 average	2018	2019 forecast	change 2019/2018
		000 tonnes		percent
Wheat	1 486	1 400	1 450	3.6
Maize	1 214	1 111	973	-12.4
Oats	525	385	410	6.5
Others	425	551	512	-7.1
Total	3 650	3 447	3 345	-2.9

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheet.

tonnes. High imports mainly reflect sustained local demand of maize for feed use and wheat for food and feed (salmon) use.

Maize and wheat prices higher than a year earlier

Prices of yellow maize were stable between March and May with the harvest that took place in that period. Since May 2019, prices have been increasing due to more expensive imports as the local currency weakened from the corresponding month. Prices in July were slightly higher than a year earlier due to the well below-average output in the 2019/20 season. Prices of wheat grain started to seasonally increase in April. In July, prices were 10 percent higher than their levels a year earlier, mainly reflecting reduced imports during the second quarter of 2019.

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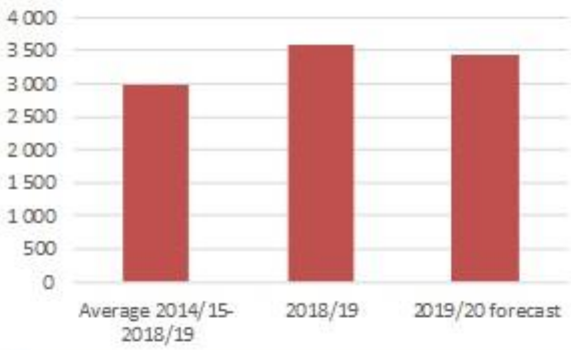
Chile

Cereals Imports

000 tonnes



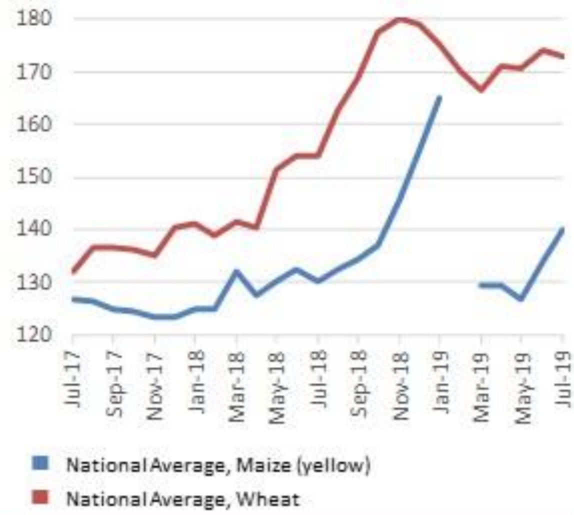
Note: Includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years (for rice, calendar year of second year shown).

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets.

Chile

Wholesale prices of yellow maize and wheat

Chilean Peso per kg



Source: FAO/GIEWS Food Price Monitoring and Analysis Tool.

Note: No official data available for prices of yellow maize of February 2019

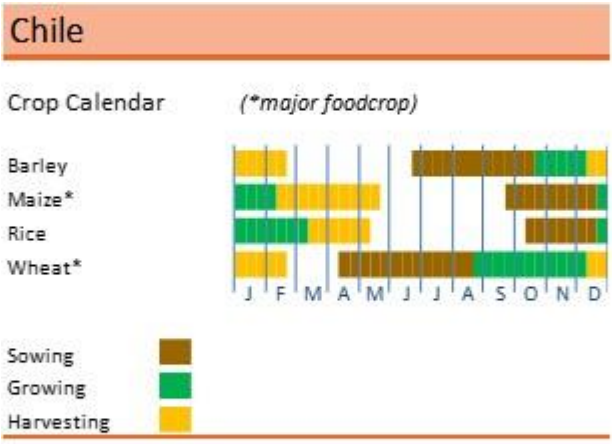
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

GIEWS Country Brief
Chile

Reference Date: 02-September-2019

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- **Cereal production anticipated slightly below average in 2019**
- **Cereal imports requirements in 2019/20 forecast to remain at high levels**
- **Maize and wheat prices higher than a year earlier**



Source: FAO/GIEWS.

Chile

Cereal Production

	2014-2018 average	2018	2019 forecast	change 2019/2018
	000 tonnes			percent
Wheat	1 486	1 400	1 450	3.6
Maize	1 214	1 111	973	-12.4
Oats	525	385	410	6.5
Others	425	551	512	-7.1
Total	3 650	3 447	3 345	-2.9

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheet.

Cereal production anticipated slightly below average in 2019

Planting of the 2019 wheat crop has recently completed and harvesting will start in December 2019. According to the official survey, the area planted remained lower than the five-year average. However, plantings rebounded by 5 percent year-on-year as wheat prices at planting were higher than a year earlier. Currently, satellite-based imagery indicates above-average vegetation conditions in the major producing Maule, Bío Bío and La Araucanía regions. Wheat production in 2019 is preliminarily forecast at 1.45 million tonnes, slightly lower than the five-year average, mainly reflecting below average area sown.

Harvesting of the 2019 maize crop was completed in May and production is officially estimated at 973 000 tonnes, 25 percent lower than the five-year average, due to the lowest plantings in over ten years. Based on analyses of the Ministry of Agriculture, net profit per hectare of maize has been decreasing since 2015, which induced farmers to opt for more profitable horticulture crops.

The 2019 oats crop is at the early development stage and production is anticipated at a well below-average level of 410 000 tonnes due to low plantings. According to official data, the area sown in 2019 is more than 20 percent lower than the five-year average. The contraction in plantings is the result of large stocks and low prices due to the expansion of production between 2010 and 2016.

Cereal production for 2019 is anticipated at 3.3 million tonnes, 8 percent lower than average, mainly due to a contraction in maize and oats plantings.

Cereal import requirements in 2019/20 forecast to remain at high levels

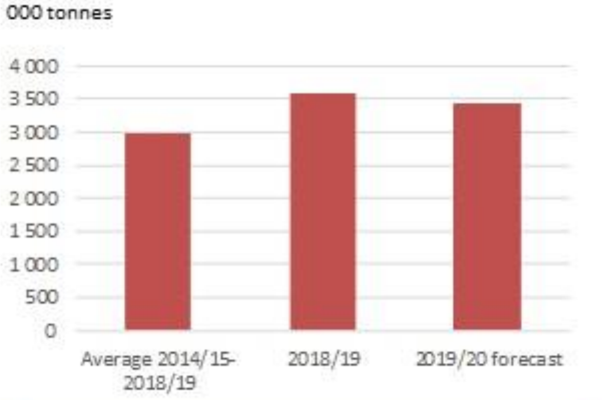
Cereal import requirements in the 2019/20 marketing year (April/March) are forecast at an above-average level of 3.4 million tonnes. High imports mainly reflect sustained local demand of maize for feed use and wheat for food and feed (salmon) use.

Maize and wheat prices higher than a year earlier

Prices of yellow maize were stable between March and May with the harvest that took place in that period. Since May 2019, prices have been increasing due to more expensive imports as the local currency weakened from the corresponding month. Prices in July were slightly higher than a year earlier due to the well below-average output in the 2019/20 season. Prices of wheat grain started to seasonally increase in April. In July, prices were 10 percent higher than their levels a year earlier, mainly reflecting reduced imports during the second quarter of 2019.

Chile

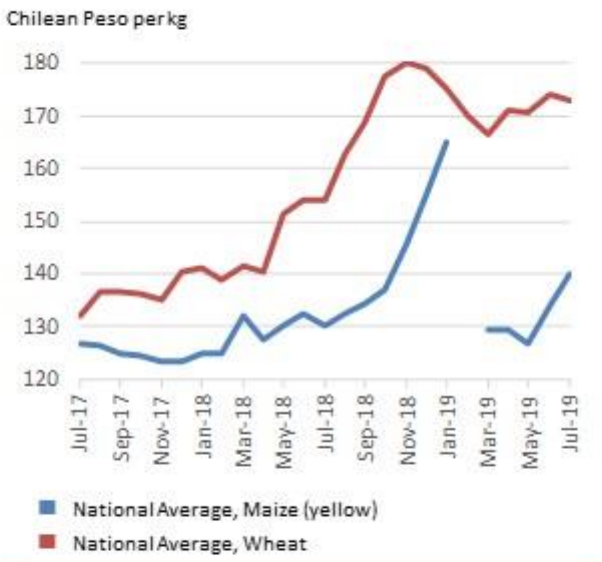
Cereals Imports



Note: Includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years (for rice, calendar year of second year shown).
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets.

Chile

Wholesale prices of yellow maize and wheat



Source: FAO/GIEWS Food Price Monitoring and Analysis Tool.
Note: No official data available for prices of yellow maize of February 2019

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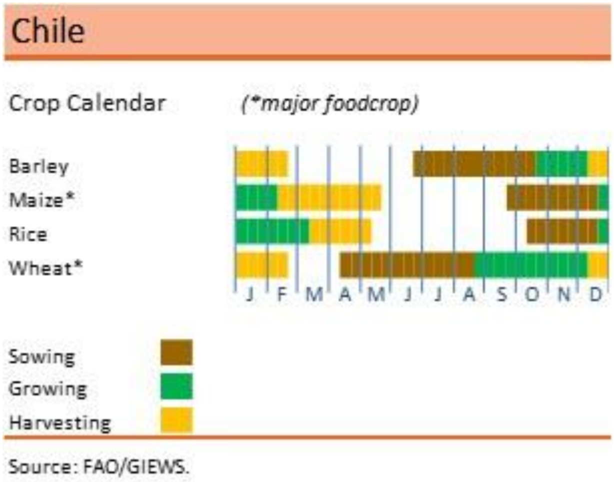
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

GIEWS Country Brief
Chile

Reference Date: 09-November-2018

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- **Cereal production for 2018 anticipated at below-average level**
- **Cereal imports requirements in 2018/19 expected to be record high**
- **Maize and wheat prices well above year-earlier levels**



Chile

Cereal Production

	2013-2017 average	2017	2018 estimate	change 2018/2017
	000 tonnes			percent
Wheat	1 478	1 469	1 445	-1.6
Maize	1 296	1 063	1 111	4.5
Oats	570	571	500	-12.5
Others	380	422	480	14.0
Total	3 724	3 525	3 536	0.3

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheet.

Cereal production for 2018 anticipated at below-average level

The 2018 aggregate cereal production is anticipated at 3.53 million tonnes, 5 percent lower than the previous five-year average, mainly due to reduced planting of wheat and maize crops.

The 2018 wheat crops are generally at flowering and grain-filling stages. FAO's early estimates point to slight decline from the last five-year average, mainly due to a contraction in area sown. According to official sources, the planted area declined by 5 percent compared to the previous five-year average, reflecting low wheat grain prices during the sowing period. On the other hand, according to satellite-based information, normal to above-average vegetation conditions are observed in Bío Bío and La Araucanía regions, that accounts for 75 percent of the total production.

Harvesting of the 2018 maize crop finalized in May 2018. Despite favourable weather conditions in major producing O'Higgins, Maule and Bío Bío regions, the 2018 maize production is estimated at a well below average level of 1.1 million tonnes, due to a significant contraction in the area sown, the lowest record in over ten years.

Cereal import requirements in 2018/19 expected to be record high

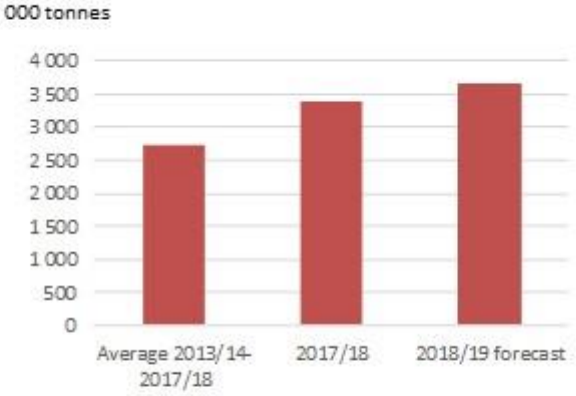
Cereal import requirements in the 2018/19 marketing year (April/March) are forecast at a record 3.6 million tonnes, about 7 percent above last year's high level. The increase mainly reflects higher local demand of maize for feed use and wheat for both food and feed (salmon) use.

Maize and wheat prices well above year-earlier levels

Prices of yellow maize increased slightly in October and were 10 percent higher year-on-year, despite large imports since the beginning of the marketing year in April, mainly due to a weaker currency. Prices of wheat grain increased seasonally in October and were 30 percent higher than their levels a year earlier, mainly reflecting more expensive imports from Argentina, the country's main supplier.

Chile

Cereals Imports



Note: Includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years (for rice, calendar year of second year shown).
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets.

Chile

Wholesale prices of yellow maize and wheat

Source: FAO/GIEWS Food Price Monitoring and Analysis Tool.

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Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

GIEWS Country Brief
Chile

Reference Date: 21-June-2017

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- **Cereal production for 2017 anticipated at its lowest level in ten years**
- **Cereal imports in 2017/18 marketing year expected to increase from last year**
- **Maize and wheat prices follow mixed trends in May**

Cereal production for 2017 anticipated at its lowest level in ten years

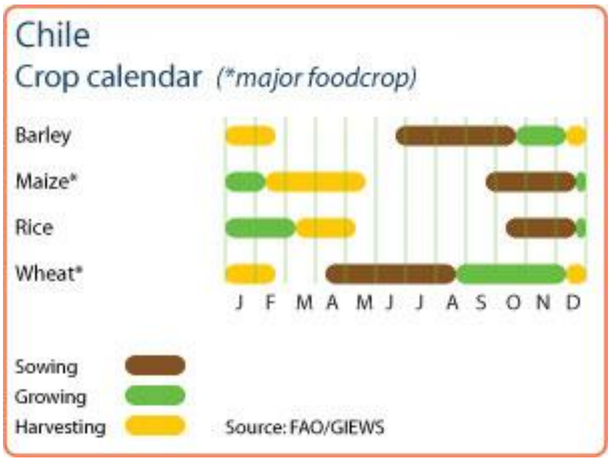
The harvest of the main cereals, wheat and maize, concluded during the first quarter of 2017. Early estimates point to a significant decline in production following farmers' decision to reduce sowings as a consequence of the prevailing low prices due to abundant supplies at the national and regional level. Cereal output in 2017 is anticipated at about 3 million tonnes, some 18 percent below last year's high level, its lowest in a decade. The sharpest decline occurred in wheat output, which declined by almost one-third from the previous year.

Cereal imports in 2017/18 marketing year expected to increase from last year

Cereal imports for the 2017/18 marketing year (April/March) are forecast to increase some 12 percent from last year's high level and reach 2.8 million tonnes. The increase mainly reflects higher maize and wheat imports following this year's reduced crops and high local demand.

Maize and wheat prices follow mixed trends in May

Maize prices increased slightly in May, after declining in the past two months, and were moderately above their year earlier levels as an expected decline in production provided support. By contrast, wheat prices declined moderately in May and were significantly below year-earlier levels, as increased imports pressured prices downward.



Chile

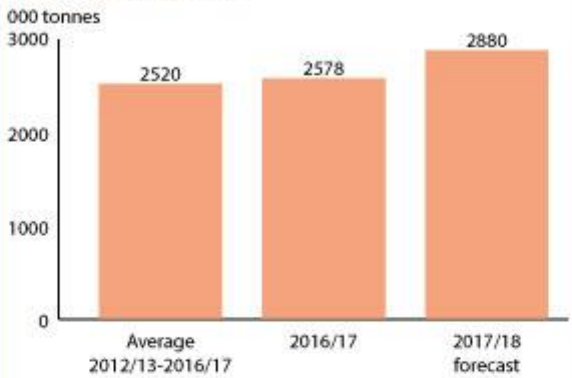
Cereal production

	2012-2016 average	2016	2017 forecast	change 2017/2016
	000 tonnes			percent
Wheat	1 452	1 732	1 190	-31
Maize	1 322	1 149	1 068	-7
Oats	539	533	550	3
Others	228	282	225	-20
Total	3 541	3 696	3 034	-18

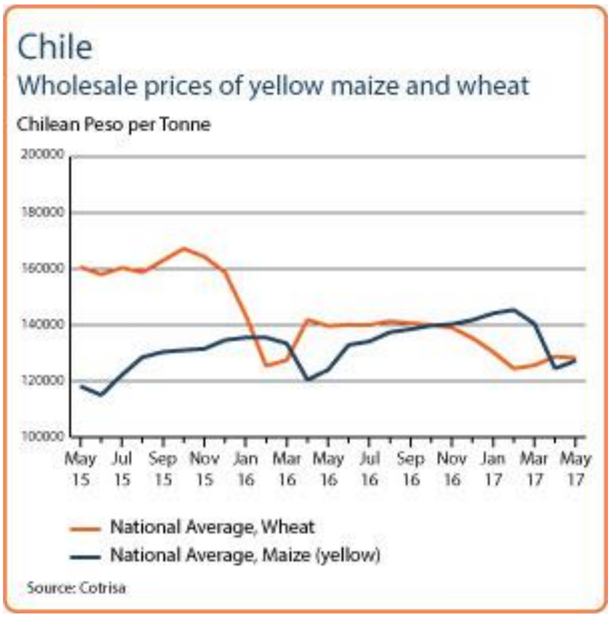
Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Chile

Total cereal imports



Notes: Total cereal includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

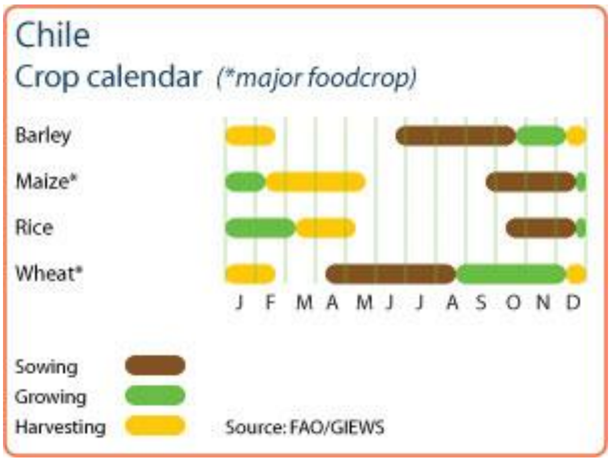

Chile
Wholesale prices of yellow maize and wheat
Chilean Peso per Tonne
200000
180000
160000
140000
120000
100000
May 15
Jul 15
Sep 15
Nov 15
Jan 16
Mar 16
May 16
Jul 16
Sep 16
Nov 16
Jan 17
Mar 17
May 17
National Average, Wheat
National Average, Maize (yellow)
Source: Cotrisa

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

GIEWS Country Brief
Chile

Reference Date: 05-May-2017

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT
- **Cereal production for 2017 estimated at sharply reduced level**
- **Cereal imports in 2017/18 marketing year expected to increase from last year**
- **Maize prices declined in March with new harvest, wheat price unchanged**



Cereal production for 2017 estimated at sharply reduced level

Harvest of the 2017 wheat crop concluded in early March and early estimates point to a 19 percent decline from last year's record level to 1.4 million tonnes, close to average levels. The decline in wheat output reflects a 21 percent decline from last year's record sowing levels, mainly due to prevailing low prices. The harvest of the 2017 maize crop is fairly advanced. Early estimates point to a sharp decline in production for a second consecutive year as planting levels declined some 7 percent from last year's low levels, mainly reflecting a second year of prevailing low prices. Ample maize availabilities in the subregion, particularly in Argentina, have pressured local prices downward and discouraged plantings. The 2017 maize crop has been preliminarily estimated at 1 million tonnes, its lowest level in more than eight years. Total cereal output for 2017 is estimated at about 3.2 million tonnes or 14 percent below last year's level and well below average.

Chile

Cereal production

	2012-2016 average	2016	2017 forecast	change 2017/2016
	000 tonnes			percent
Wheat	1 452	1 732	1 400	-19
Maize	1 322	1 149	1 000	-13
Oats	539	533	550	3
Others	229	282	222	-21
Total	3 541	3 696	3 172	-14

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

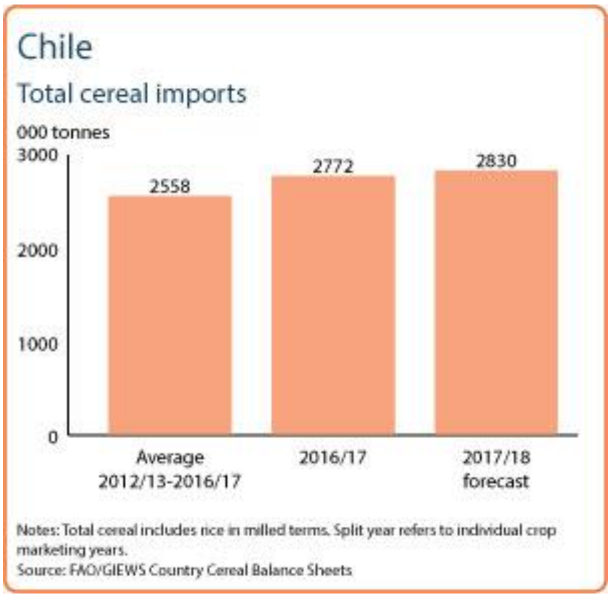
Cereal imports in 2017/18 marketing year expected to increase from last year

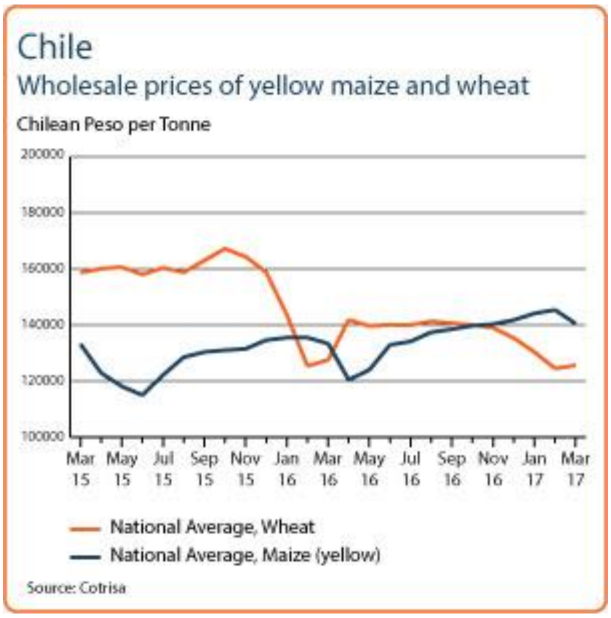
Cereal imports for the 2017/18 marketing year (April/March) are forecast to increase some 2 percent from last year's high level and reach 2.8 million tonnes. The increase mainly reflects higher maize imports following this year's reduced crop and high local demand. By contrast, wheat imports are forecast to remain virtually unchanged from last year's high level.

Maize prices declined in March with new harvest, wheat price unchanged

Yellow maize prices declined in March with the beginning of the new harvest, after increasing in the past several months on tight supplies from the significantly reduced 2016 harvest. However, prices remained well above last year's level.

Prices of wheat grain were unchanged in March and slightly below their year-earlier levels reflecting good availabilities from the 2017 harvest and large imports earlier in the year.





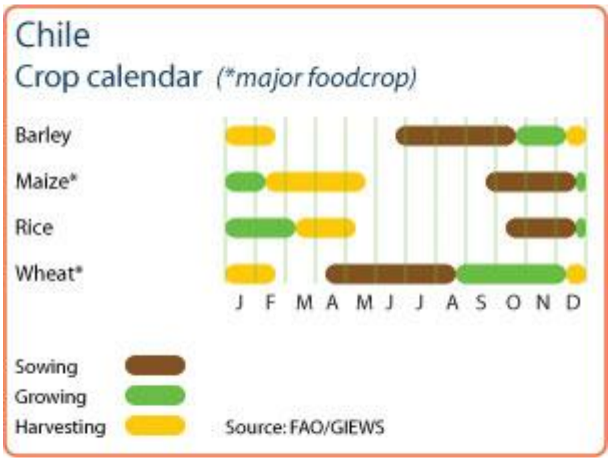
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

GIEWS Country Brief
Chile

Reference Date: 16-November-2016

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- **Cereal production in 2016 estimated slightly down from last year's high level**
- **Cereal imports in 2016/17 marketing year expected to increase from last year**
- **Wheat and maize prices stable in October, maize prices above year-earlier levels**



Cereal production in 2016 estimated slightly down from last year's high level

Cereal production in 2016 is estimated at 3.7 million tonnes, with a decline of 3 percent from last year's high level but still above the five-year average. Maize production declined by 25 percent compared to last year's level, mainly reflecting lower plantings due to prevailing low prices at the beginning of the season and increased production costs. Planting delays due to adverse weather conditions in key-growing areas also contributed to the decline. By contrast, wheat production has been estimated at 1.7 million tonnes, its highest level in more than a decade. The increase mainly reflects higher sowings in response to high local demand.

Planting of the 2017 wheat crop concluded in August and preliminary official estimates point to a contraction in area sown of 13 percent from last year's high level, mainly reflecting the lower prices. Planting of the 2017 maize crop is virtually concluded, no official estimates are yet available, but the good weather conditions and prevailing high prices are anticipated to support increased sowings.

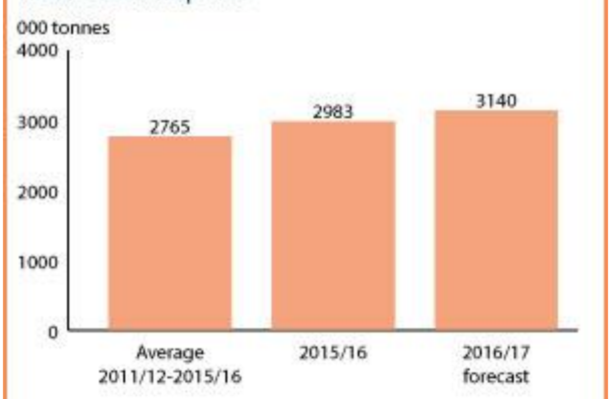
Chile
Cereal production

	2011-2015 average	2015	2016 estimate	change 2016/2015
	000 tonnes			percent
Maize	1 435	1 539	1 149	-25
Wheat	1 421	1 482	1 732	17
Oats	581	600	630	5
Others	208	230	239	4
Total	3 645	3 851	3 750	-3

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Cereal imports in 2016/17 marketing year expected to increase from last year

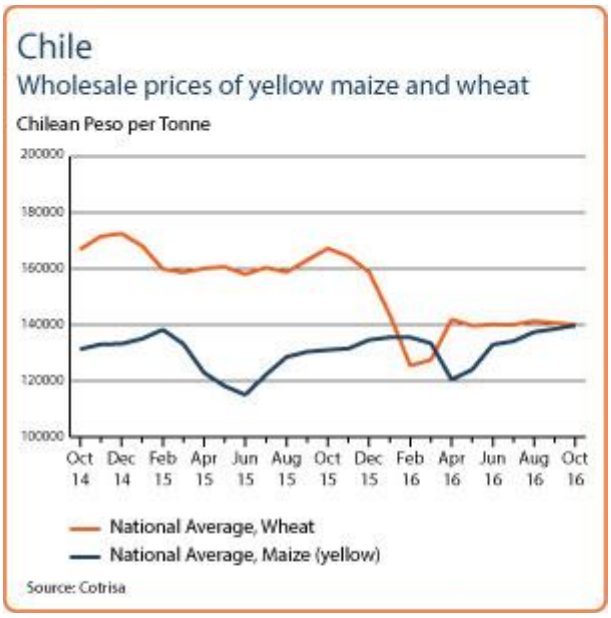
Cereal imports for the 2016/17 marketing year (April/March) are forecast to increase by 7 percent and reach 3.1 million tonnes. The increase mainly reflects higher maize imports following this year's reduced crop and high local demand.



Notes: Total cereal includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Wheat and maize prices stable in October, maize prices above year-earlier levels

Adequate volumes of maize imports continued to keep yellow maize prices relatively stable in October although they were still higher than the corresponding month last year due to the reduced 2016 harvests. Prices of wheat were generally unchanged and down from October last year reflecting good 2016 outputs and adequate import volumes.


Chile
Wholesale prices of yellow maize and wheat
Chilean Peso per Tonne
200000
180000
160000
140000
120000
100000
Oct 14
Dec 14
Feb 15
Apr 15
Jun 15
Aug 15
Oct 15
Dec 15
Feb 16
Apr 16
Jun 16
Aug 16
Oct 16
National Average, Wheat
National Average, Maize (yellow)
Source: Cotrisa

Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

GIEWS Country Brief
Chile

Reference Date: 4-August-2016

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- **Cereal production in 2016 estimated down from last year's high level**
- **Cereal imports in 2016/17 marketing year expected lower than in previous year**
- **Wheat prices stable in July, maize prices well above year-earlier levels**

Cereal production in 2016 estimated down from last year's high level

Cereal production in 2016 is estimated at 3.7 million tonnes, a decline of 2.5 percent from last year's high level but still above the five-year average. The decline mainly reflects a contraction in maize production, which is estimated 24 percent below last year's level, mainly reflecting lower plantings due to prevailing low prices at the beginning of the season and increased production costs. Planting delays due to adverse weather conditions in key-growing areas also contributed to the decline. By contrast, wheat production has been estimated at 1.7 million tonnes, its highest level in more than a decade. The increase mainly reflects higher sowings in response to high local demand.

Cereal imports in 2016/17 marketing year expected lower than in previous year

Cereal imports for the 2016/17 marketing year (April/March) are forecast to decline moderately to 3.1 million tonnes. The reduction mainly reflects expected lower wheat imports following this year's bumper crop. By contrast, maize imports are forecast well above the five-year average level reflecting high local demand and this year's reduced crop.

Wheat prices stable in July, maize prices well above year-earlier levels

Wheat prices, were unchanged in July and remain well below year-earlier levels reflecting ample availabilities from this year's bumper crop.

Prices of yellow maize in July were unchanged from the previous month but were sharply above their level a year ago reflecting this year's reduced availabilities.

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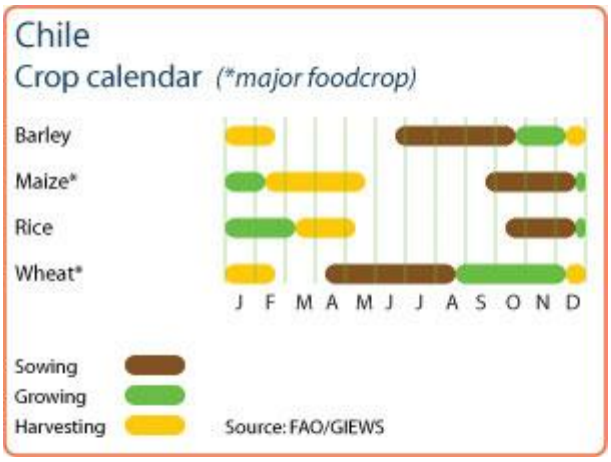
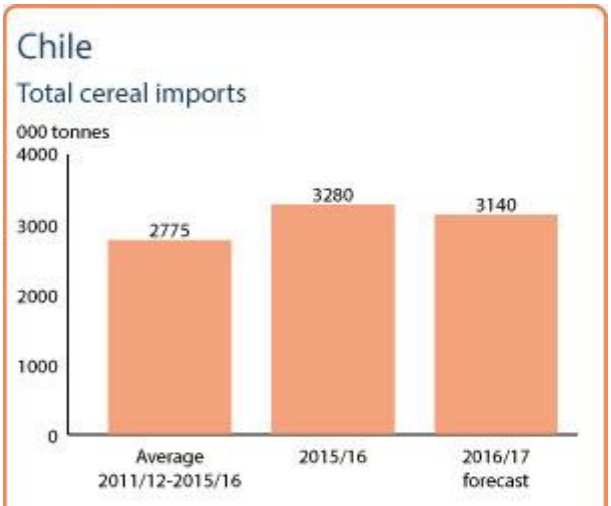


Chile

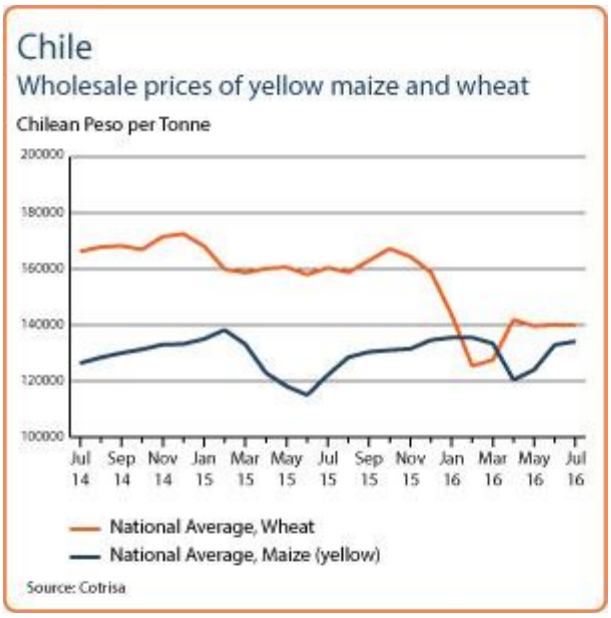
Cereal production

	2011-2015 average	2015	2016 estimate	change 2016/2015
	000 tonnes			percent
Maize	1 435	1 539	1 149	-25
Wheat	1 421	1 482	1 732	17
Oats	581	600	630	5
Others	208	230	241	5
Total	3 645	3 851	3 752	-3

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets



Notes: Total cereal includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets


Chile
Wholesale prices of yellow maize and wheat
Chilean Peso per Tonne
200000
180000
160000
140000
120000
100000
Jul 14
Sep 14
Nov 14
Jan 15
Mar 15
May 15
Jul 15
Sep 15
Nov 15
Jan 16
Mar 16
May 16
Jul 16
National Average, Wheat
National Average, Maize (yellow)
Source: Cotrisa

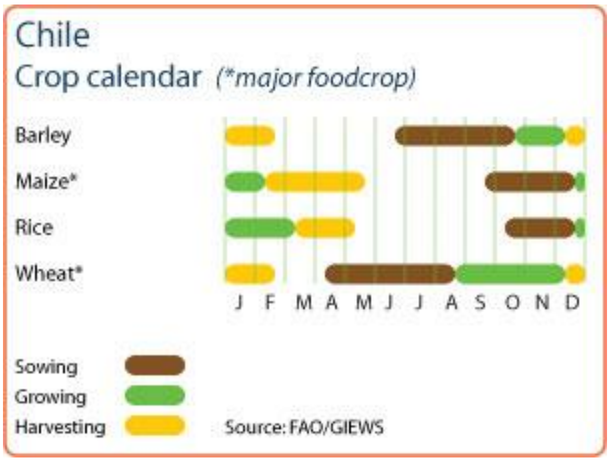
GIEWS Country Brief

Chile

Reference Date: 17-December-2015

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- **Low prices and adverse weather conditions negatively affect plantings of 2016 maize crop**
- **Cereal production in 2015 to recover from last year's reduced level**
- **Lower year-on-year cereal imports in 2015/16 marketing year (April/March)**
- **Wheat and maize prices stable in November and lower compared to a year earlier**



Plantings of 2016 maize crop anticipated to decline

Planting of the maize crop for harvest in 2016 is ongoing and preliminary official forecasts point to a sharp decline in area, as a result of low prices prevailing in the international market and increased production costs, mainly due to a weaker national currency. Furthermore, planting delays due to adverse weather conditions in key-growing areas may negatively impact yields in the affected parts.

Chile

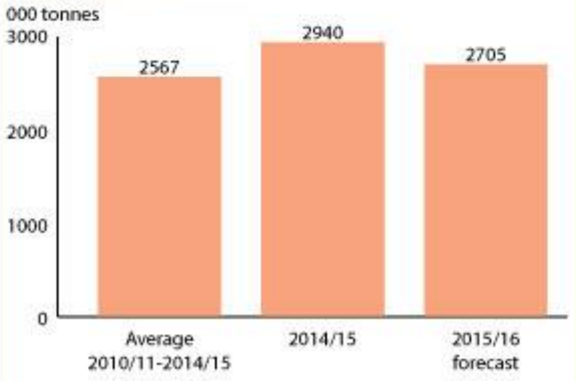
Cereal production

	2010-2014 average	2014	2015 forecast	change 2015/2014
	000 tonnes			percent
Wheat	1,429	1,358	1,482	9
Maize	1,399	1,186	1,539	30
Oats	537	610	600	-2
Others	193	203	230	13
Total	3,558	3,357	3,851	15

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Cereal production in 2015 to recover from last year's reduced level

Harvesting of the 2015 wheat crop is currently underway and production is forecast at nearly 1.5 million tonnes, 9 percent up from last year's reduced level. This reflects a recovery in yields from the weather-reduced levels of last year coupled with an expansion in the area planted, as a result of favourable weather conditions at planting time and reflecting a shift to wheat from alternative crops, such as barley and oats. The 2015 maize crop, harvested earlier in the year, is estimated at a record level of more than 1.5 million tonnes. The bumper output is attributed to an increase in the area planted due to attractive prices at sowing time and well above-average yields. Overall, cereal production in 2015 is anticipated at a bumper level of nearly 3.9 million tonnes.



Notes: Total cereal includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

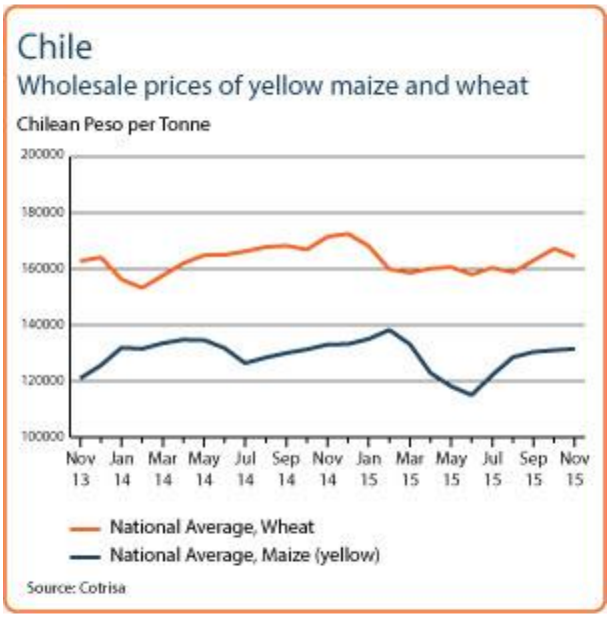
Lower year-on-year cereal imports in 2015/16 marketing year (April/March)

The country imports significant volumes of yellow maize for animal feed and of wheat to meet growing domestic demand from the milling industry. Following the good cereal output in 2015, total cereal imports in the 2015/16 marketing year (April/March) are forecast at around 2.7 million tonnes, 8 percent below the high level of 2014, but still above average, also due to an expected increase in rice purchases despite the good paddy crop gathered this year.

Wheat and maize prices relatively stable in November and lower than a year earlier

Maize prices remained virtually unchanged in November compared to October, after sustained increases in the previous months, mainly as a result of the depreciation of the local currency. Wheat prices declined slightly in November and were lower than a year earlier, reflecting increased supplies from the 2015 harvest. Overall, the general year-on-year inflation rate fell to 3.9 percent in November, dipping below

4 percent for the first time in 19 months, with zero monthly variation, the first time that the Price Index has not risen since December 2014.



GIEWS Country Brief

Chile

Reference Date: 01-April-2015

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- **Cereal production in 2015 to recover from last year's reduced level**
- **Cereal imports in 2014/15 marketing year (April/March) estimated at high levels**
- **Wheat and maize prices declined in March with new harvests**

Cereal production in 2015 expected to recover from last year's reduced levels

Cereal production in 2015 is forecast to increase by almost 10 percent from last year's reduced levels and reach 3.7 million tonnes, slightly above the country's five-year average. The increase mainly reflects a strong recovery in maize production, currently being harvested, due to higher sowings driven by high local prices at planting time and improved yields. Maize output is preliminarily estimated at 1.4 million tonnes or 18 percent up from last year's reduced level. Wheat production, harvested until February, is set at almost 1.5 million tonnes or 9 percent up from 2014, due to increased sowings and good yields.

Cereal imports in 2014/15 marketing year (April/March) estimated at high levels

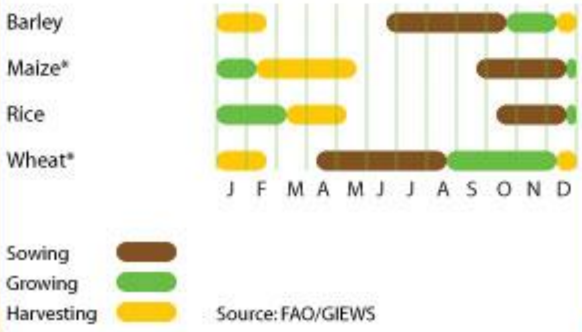
Total cereal imports in 2014/15 marketing year (April/March) are estimated at around 2.9 million tonnes, an increase of almost 6 percent from the previous year's high level. This reflects the reduced 2014 maize and wheat outputs and strong domestic demand.

Wheat and maize prices declined in March with new harvests

Wheat prices declined for a third consecutive month in March, reflecting increased supplies from the 2015 harvest and imports. However, prices remained unchanged from their year-earlier levels. Maize prices declined sharply in March with the ongoing harvest which halted the upward trend of prices in the previous months.

Chile

Crop calendar (*major foodcrop)



Source: FAO/GIEWS

Chile

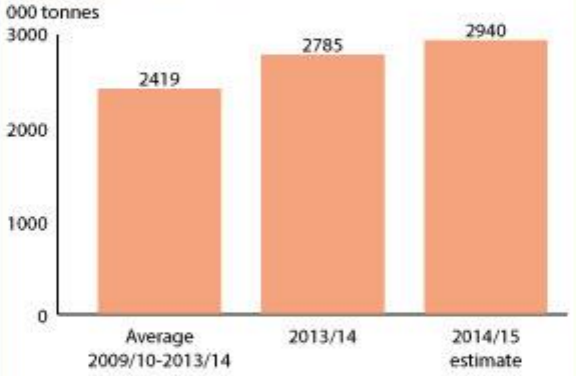
Cereal production

	2010-2014 average	2014	2015 forecast	change 2015/2014
	000 tonnes			percent
Wheat	1 429	1 358	1 480	9
Maize	1 399	1 186	1 400	18
Oats	537	610	600	-2
Others	193	203	201	-1
Total	3 558	3 357	3 681	10

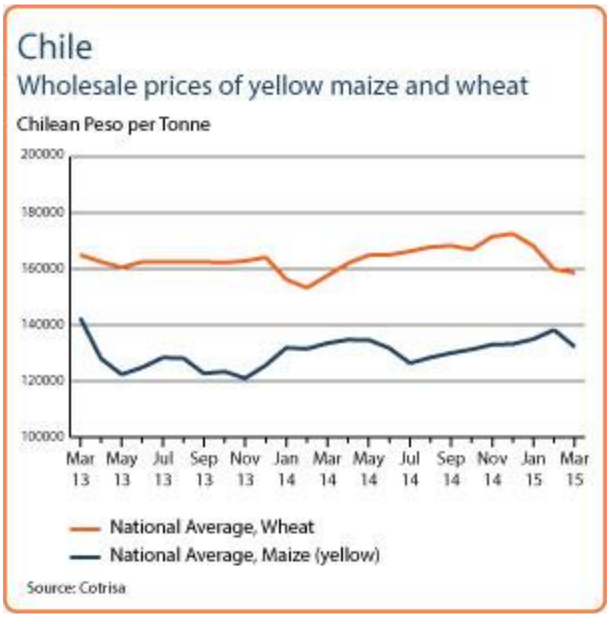
Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Chile

Total cereal imports



Notes: Total cereal includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets


Chile
Wholesale prices of yellow maize and wheat
Chilean Peso per Tonne
200000
180000
160000
140000
120000
100000
Mar 13
May 13
Jul 13
Sep 13
Nov 13
Jan 14
Mar 14
May 14
Jul 14
Sep 14
Nov 14
Jan 15
Mar 15
National Average, Wheat
National Average, Maize (yellow)
Source: Cotrisa

GIEWS Country Brief

Chile

Reference Date: 20-March-2015

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- **Cereal production in 2015 projected to recover from last year's reduced level**
- **Cereal imports projected to decline during 2015/16 marketing year (April/March)**
- **Cereal prices follow mixed trends in February**

Cereal production in 2015 projected to recover from last year's reduced levels

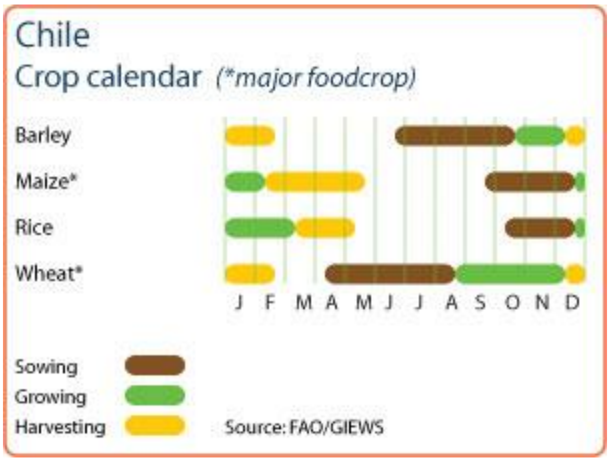
Cereal production for 2015 is forecast to increase almost 10 percent from last year's reduced levels and reach 3.6 million tonnes, slightly above the country's five-year average. The increase in cereal production mainly reflects a strong recovery in maize production, currently being harvested, due to higher sowings driven by sustained local demand and an improvement in yields. Maize output is preliminarily estimated at 1.4 million tonnes or 18 percent up from last year's reduced level. Wheat production, harvested in February, has been preliminarily estimated at almost 1.5 million tonnes or 9 percent up from 2014, due to increased sowings and good yields.

Cereal imports projected to decline during 2015/16 marketing year (April/March)

Total cereal imports for the 2015/16 marketing year (April/March) are forecast at around 2.7 million tonnes, a decrease of 8 percent from last year's level. The decline reflects lower maize imports due to the expected strong recovery of production. However, at 975 000 tonnes, maize imports will remain above the five-year average. Wheat imports are expected to decline only slightly and close to last year's levels.

Cereal prices follow mixed trends in February

Maize prices in February continued to strengthen for a seventh consecutive month and were 5 percent higher than their year-earlier levels, underpinned by reduced 2014 outputs and the weakening of the national currency as the country imports about half of its consumption requirements. By contrast, wheat prices declined for a third consecutive month in February, although remaining above year-on-year levels, with the arrival of the new harvest into the markets.

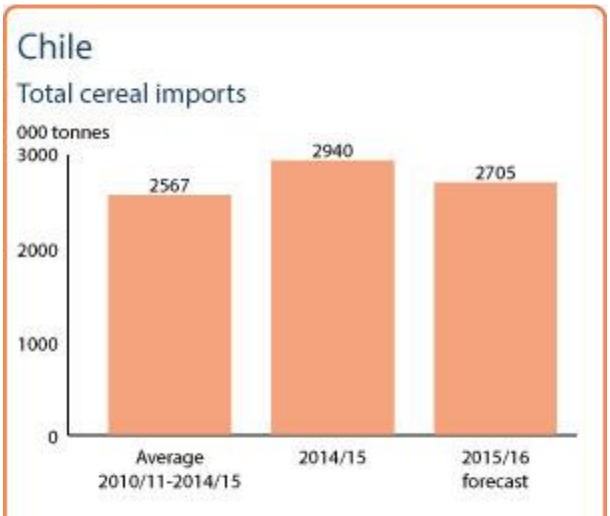


Chile

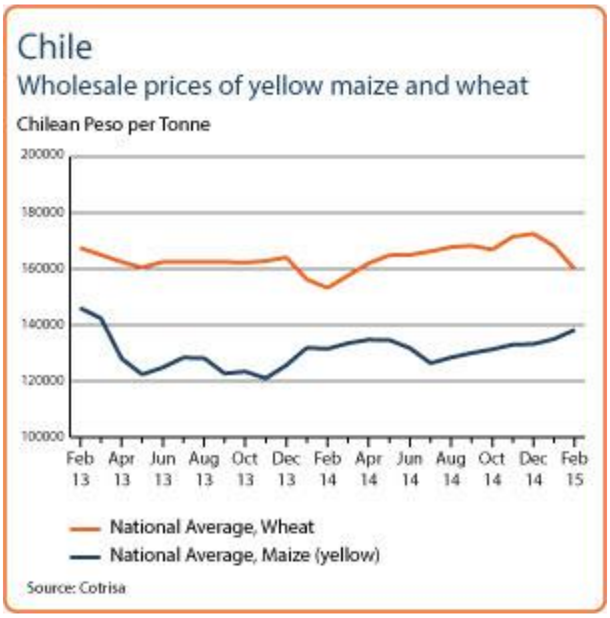
Cereal production

	2010-2014 average	2014	2015 forecast	change 2015/2014
	000 tonnes			percent
Wheat	1 429	1 358	1 480	9
Maize	1 399	1 186	1 400	18
Oats	537	610	600	-2
Others	193	203	201	-1
Total	3 558	3 357	3 681	10

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets



Notes: Total cereal includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets


Chile
Wholesale prices of yellow maize and wheat
Chilean Peso per Tonne
200000
180000
160000
140000
120000
100000
Feb 13
Apr 13
Jun 13
Aug 13
Oct 13
Dec 13
Feb 14
Apr 14
Jun 14
Aug 14
Oct 14
Dec 14
Feb 15
National Average, Wheat
National Average, Maize (yellow)
Source: Cotrisa

GIEWS Country Brief

Chile

Reference Date: 11-November-2014

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Cereal production down sharply in 2014
- Cereal production set to recover in 2015
- Cereal imports projected to rise during the 2014/15 marketing year (April/March)
- Cereal prices firm in October but higher than a year earlier

Cereal production down sharply in 2014

Cereal production in 2014 was down by 11 percent on the previous year's level, at around 3.2 million tonnes. This reduction in output was led by maize, where the harvest was 22 percent lower, well below its levels of the last five years. This reflected a reduction in cultivated area, owing to the low market prices prevailing at planting time. Wheat production fell to around 1.4 million tonnes, 8 percent below the 2013 and average level, owing to bad weather during the growing season.

Cereal production set to recover in 2015

Planting for the 2015 maize crop will end in late November, whereas wheat sowing was completed in August. Official estimates show that, for both crops, the area sown recovered from the previous year's level and is close to the average of the last five years. Assuming favourable weather conditions during the growing season, FAO forecasts production of 1.4 million tonnes of wheat and maize, close to the average level. The recovery in production levels is due mainly to a larger area sown, reflecting high demand on the local market, following the reduction in output in 2014.

Cereal imports projected to rise during the 2014/15 marketing year (April/March)

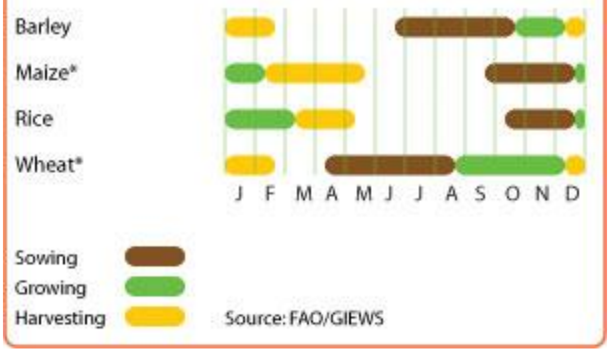
Total cereal imports for the 2014/15 marketing year (April/March) are forecast at around 3 million tonnes, with about 1 million tonnes of maize and wheat imported, respectively. This represents a 6 percent increase on the previous year, and nearly 22 percent above the average, reflecting the reduction in the cereal production in 2014.

Cereal prices firm in October but higher than a year earlier

Maize and wheat prices in October were unchanged from their September levels. Nonetheless, prices were above their levels of a year earlier, reflecting the reduced production of both crops in 2014 and continuing currency depreciation.

Chile

Crop calendar (*major foodcrop)



Chile

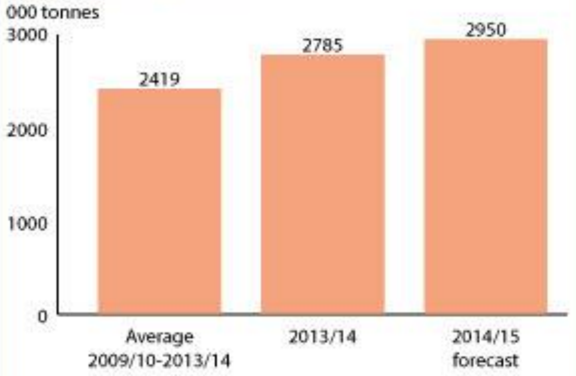
Cereal production

	2009-2013 average	2013	2014	change 2014/2013
	000 tonnes			percent
Maize	1 431	1 518	1 186	-22
Wheat	1 387	1 475	1 358	-8
Oats	453	418	448	7
Others	198	196	203	4
Total	3 469	3 607	3 195	-11

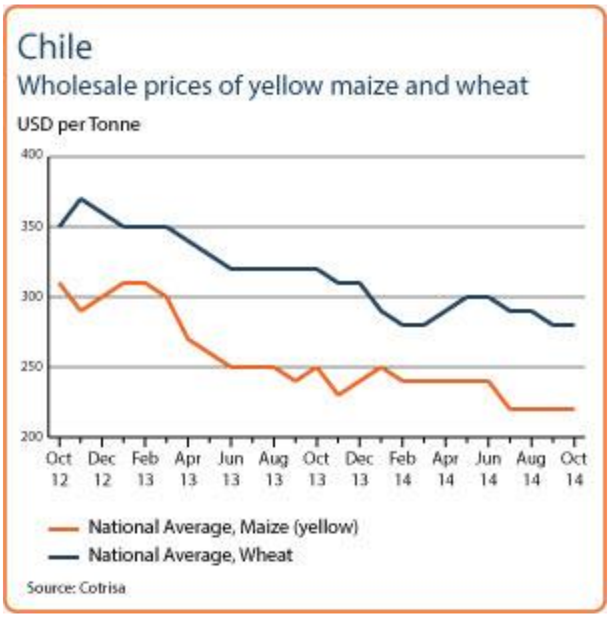
Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Chile

Total cereal imports



Notes: Total cereal includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets


Chile
Wholesale prices of yellow maize and wheat
USD per Tonne
400
350
300
250
200
Oct 12
Dec 12
Feb 13
Apr 13
Jun 13
Aug 13
Oct 13
Dec 13
Feb 14
Apr 14
Jun 14
Aug 14
Oct 14
National Average, Maize (yellow)
National Average, Wheat
Source: Cotrisa

GIEWS Country Brief

Chile

Reference Date: 03-March-2014

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT
- The 2014 wheat production lower than last year's record but still above average
- Despite reduction in plantings the maize 2014 production to remain high
- Cereal imports to remain firm due to lower than anticipated production
- Prices of maize and wheat in February remained relatively low

The 2014 wheat production lower than last year's record but still above average

Harvest of the 2014 wheat crop was concluded in February. Early official estimates put this year's production at 1.4 million tonnes, below last year's record level but still above than the past five years average. This estimate is lower than initially expected as a result of significant reduction in yields due to dry weather, particularly in "La Araucania" and "Bio Bio" regions, which account for more than two thirds of national production.

Despite reduction in plantings the maize 2014 production to remain high

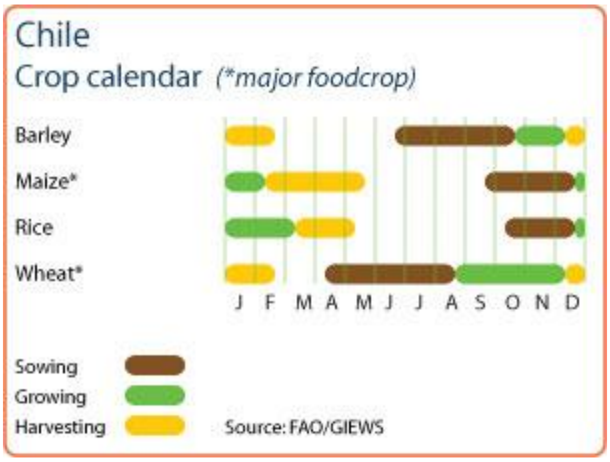
Harvest of the 2014 maize crop is currently underway. Latest forecast have been marginally revised downward as the reduction in the area planted, in response to low prices, was higher than initially estimated. Official estimates point to a decline in area planted of about 7 percent from 2013 and to a production level of 1.4 million tonnes. At the expected level, the 2014 production would be 6 percent lower than the record crop of the previous year but still be average.

Cereal imports to remain firm due to lower than anticipated production

Initial forecast for cereal imports in the 2014/15 marketing year (April/March) point to a slight increase from the previous year mainly due to the anticipated reduction in 2014 production of wheat and maize.

Prices of maize and wheat in February remained relatively low

Prices of maize and wheat in February remained relatively stable, declining by less than 1 percent and 2 percent respectively and were well below their levels from a year earlier. This reflects ample supplies in the market from the recently completed wheat harvest and the arrival of new crop from the ongoing maize harvest.

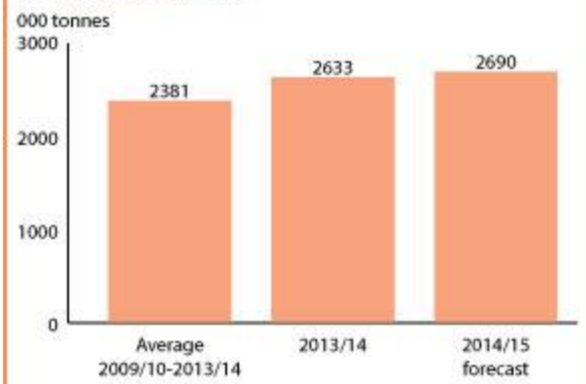


Chile

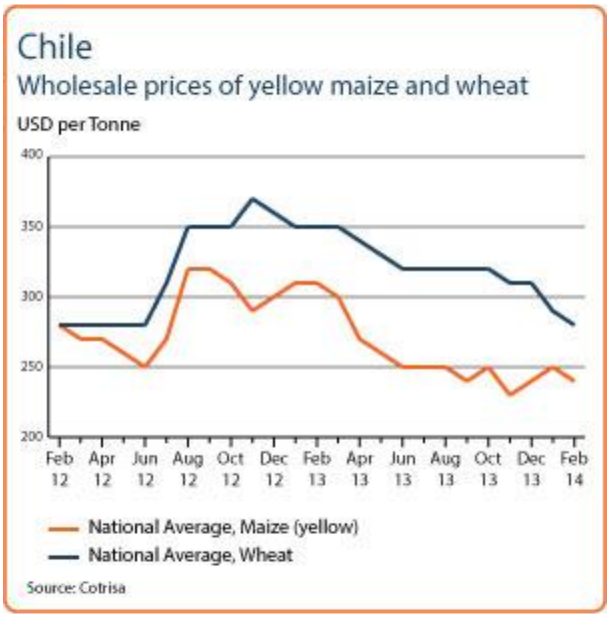
Cereal production

	2009-2013 average	2013	2014 forecast	change 2014/2013
	000 tonnes			percent
Maize	1,431	1,518	1,430	-6
Wheat	1,387	1,475	1,400	-5
Oats	453	418	448	7
Others	198	196	213	9
Total	3,469	3,607	3,491	-3

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets



Notes: Total cereal includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets


Chile
Wholesale prices of yellow maize and wheat
USD per Tonne
400
350
300
250
200
Feb 12
Apr 12
Jun 12
Aug 12
Oct 12
Dec 12
Feb 13
Apr 13
Jun 13
Aug 13
Oct 13
Dec 13
Feb 14
National Average, Maize (yellow)
National Average, Wheat
Source: Cotrisa

GIEWS Country Brief

Chile

Reference Date: 20-November-2013

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT
- Record 2014 wheat production in prospect
- Cereals imports to decrease slightly
- Prices of potatoes soared in October while those of maize and wheat remained stable

The 2014 wheat production forecast at near record levels

The 2014 wheat crop to be harvested from December is anticipated to increase by some 6 percent from last year's good level to a near record level of 1.5 million tonnes. The increase follows larger plantings and favourable weather conditions during the season in the main producing areas of Autacaría and Bío Bío.

Sowing of the 2014 maize crop to be harvested from next March is well underway. Early official forecasts point to a reduction in the area planted due to relatively low prices, which is expected to reduce production by 4 percent from last year's good crop. However, at the expected level of 1.45 million tonnes, the 2014 production would be still average.

Cereal imports to decrease slightly

Cereal imports in the 2014/15 marketing year (April/March) are anticipated to decrease slightly from the previous year mainly due to a reduction in wheat imports for the 2014/15 marketing year, reflecting the bumper 2013 wheat harvest. By contrast, maize imports are forecast to remain firm at the previous year's level in order to satisfy the sustained demand from the feed industry.

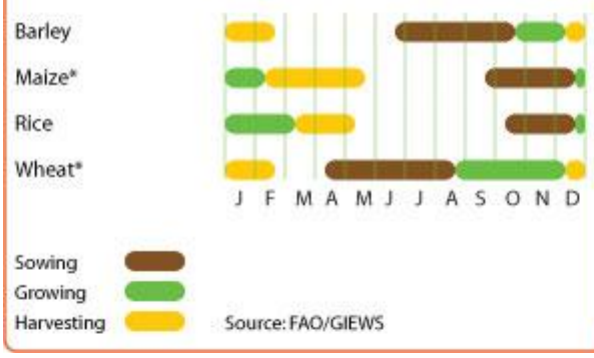
Prices of potatoes soared in October while those of maize and wheat remained stable

Prices of potatoes, a main staple in the local diet, rose by more than 32 percent in October due to increased regional demand, following reduced 2013 productions in neighbouring countries as result of frosts, but were still below their levels at the same time a year earlier.

By contrast, wheat and maize prices remained unchanged in October, with those of maize more than 15 percent below their levels of a year earlier, reflecting the 2013 bumper crop.

Chile

Crop calendar *(*major foodcrop)*



Source: FAO/GIEWS

Chile

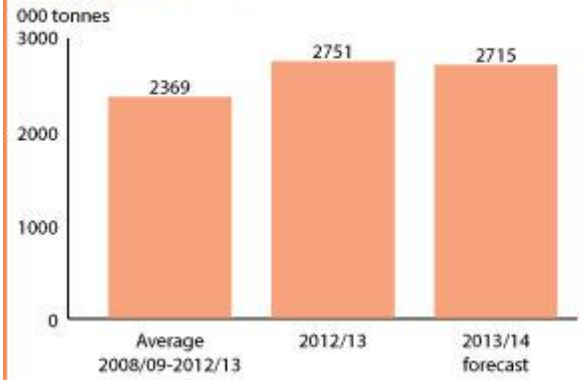
Cereal production

	2009-2013 average	2013	2014 forecast	change 2014/2013
	000 tonnes			percent
Maize	1 431	1 518	1 455	-4
Wheat	1 387	1 475	1 564	6
Oats	453	418	448	7
Others	198	196	213	9
Total	3 469	3 607	3 680	2

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Chile

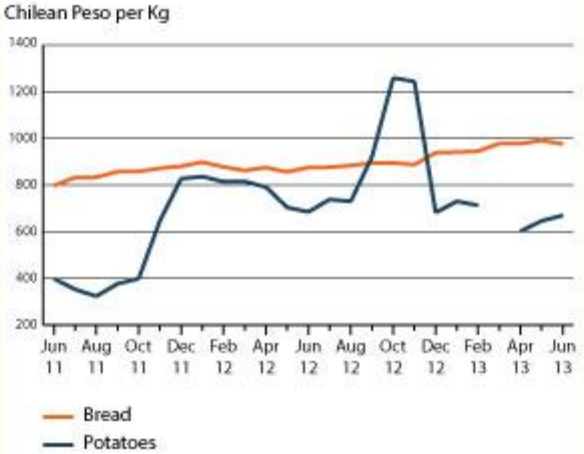
Total cereal imports



Notes: Total cereal includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Chile

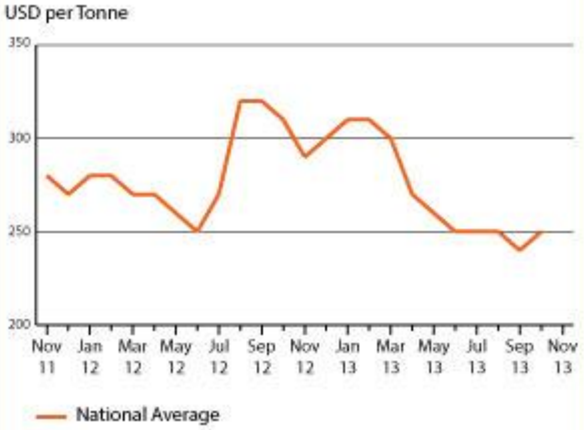
Selected retail food prices in Santiago



Source: ODEPA

Chile

Wholesale prices of yellow maize



Source: Cotrisa

GIEWS Country Brief

Chile

Reference Date: 19-July-2013

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Record 2013 maize output
- Imports of cereals to decrease slightly
- Prices of bread remain firm

Record 2013 maize production

Harvest of the 2013 maize crop was completed earlier in the year. Good rains during the growing season benefited crops and contributed to higher yields, while the area planted continued to increase in response to sustained demand from the feed industry. Production is estimated at close to 1.6 million tonnes, some 4 percent up from last year's previous record level.

Sowing of the 2013 wheat crop, to be harvested from December this year, is well advanced. The area planted is anticipated to increase slightly from last year's level. Assuming generally favourable weather conditions in the remaining of the season, early forecasts point to an about average 2013 wheat crop.

Imports of cereals to decrease slightly

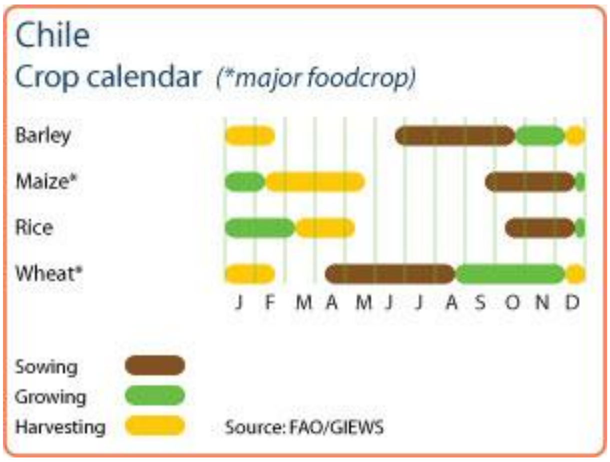
Maize imports in the 2013/14 marketing year (February/January) are anticipated to decrease reflecting this year's bumper harvest, as well as an increase use of alternative and cheaper crops, such as sorghum, by the feed industry.

Wheat imports in 2012/13 (December/November) are forecast to decrease slightly from last year's high levels mainly as a result of reduced export availabilities in Argentina. At the same time, the value of imports is expected to increased, following the country's shift to more expensive wheat exporting sources--such as the United States and Canada--in order to satisfy consumption requirements, including the growing demand for feed from the aquaculture industry.

Prices of bread remain firm

Bread prices in the Santiago market were stable in June but were some 11 percent higher than a year earlier. This reflects lower wheat availabilities for milling due to the drop in imports from Argentina.

Maize prices remained stable in July but were 4 percent higher than a year earlier, in line with international trends.



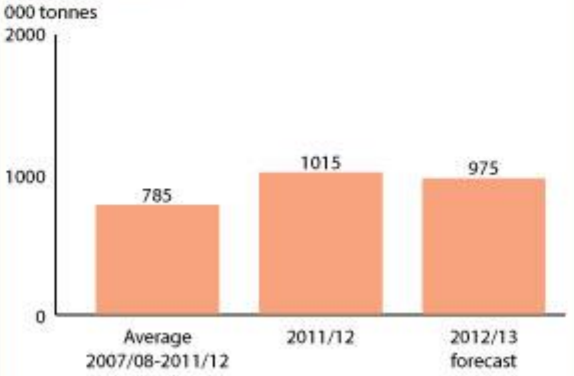
Chile

Cereal production

	2008-2012 average	2012	2013 forecast	change 2013/2012
	000 tonnes			percent
Maize	1 400	1 493	1 555	4
Wheat	1 352	1 300	1 311	1
Oats	447	560	418	-25
Others	198	219	211	-4
Total	3 396	3 572	3 495	-2

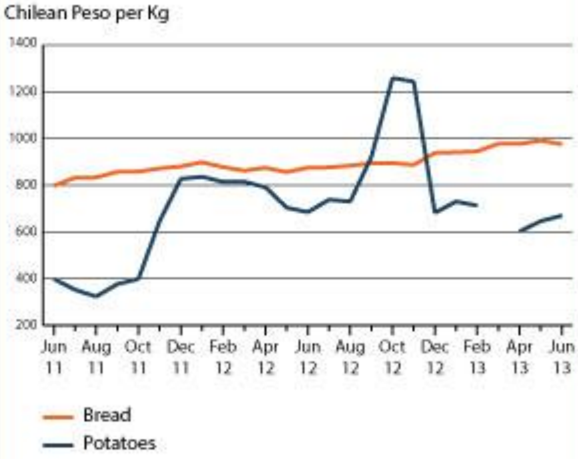
Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Chile
Wheat imports



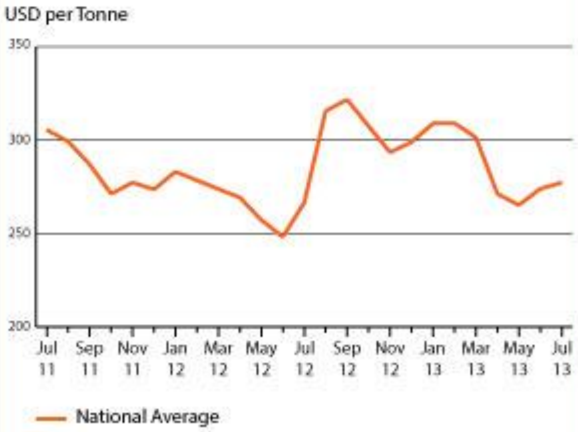
Notes: Split year refers to individual crop marketing year.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Chile
Selected retail food prices in Santiago



Source: ODEPA

Chile
Wholesale prices of yellow maize



Source: Cotrisa

GIEWS Country Brief

Chile

Reference Date: 11-July-2012

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT
- Early indications point to a recovery of the 2012 wheat crop
- The 2012 maize output estimated at record level
- Prices of bread and potatoes decline

Early indications for the 2012 wheat crop point to a recovery in production

Sowing of the 2012 wheat crop is underway in the key growing areas of the Araucanía, Bío Bío and Maule Regions. The area planted is anticipated to decrease for the second consecutive year in response to low domestic prices and relatively higher prices of alternative crops, particularly maize. However, assuming a return to normal yields from the reduced level of 2011, negatively affected by above normal temperatures during the season, the 2012 wheat output is tentatively forecast to increase by some 8 percent to 1.35 million tonnes.

Harvest of the 2012 maize crop was completed in May and production is estimated at about 1.6 million tonnes or 8 percent higher than in 2011. This is the result of an increase in plantings, reflecting high prices, which more than offset a reduction in yields caused by a dry spell, associated with La Niña weather pattern, in the centre-north zone during late 2011 and early 2012.

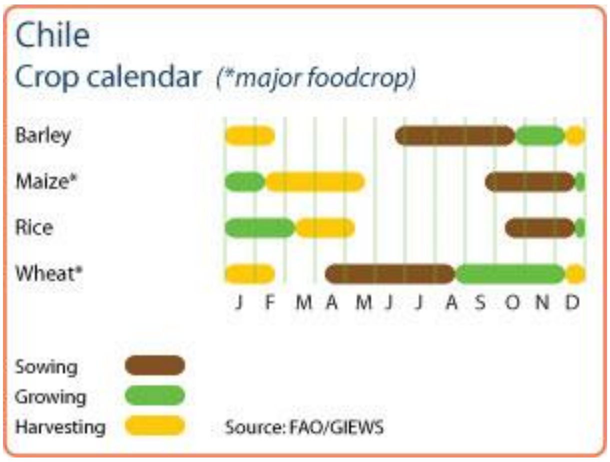
Imports of maize to decline

Maize import requirements in the 2012/13 (February/January) marketing year are anticipated to decline compared to the previous year following the 2012 bumper crop and the average level of the past five years. The lower maize imports reflect also the substitution of maize with cheaper feed crops, such as sorghum.

By contrast, wheat import requirements in 2011/12 (December/November) marketing year are expected at a high level of about 840 000 tonnes or 12 percent above average, following the reduced 2011 crop.

Prices of bread and potatoes decline

Bread prices on the Santiago market declined slightly in May but were 4 percent higher than a year earlier. Potato prices have declined in the past five months from the peaks reached in January following a drought-reduced harvest in the centre-north zone. The decline in prices reflects improved availabilities from the new harvest in the main southern producing areas; however, prices still remained 72 percent above their levels in June 2011.

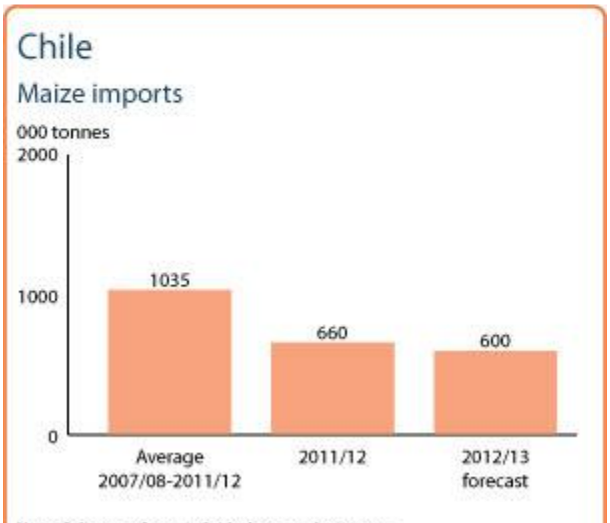


Chile

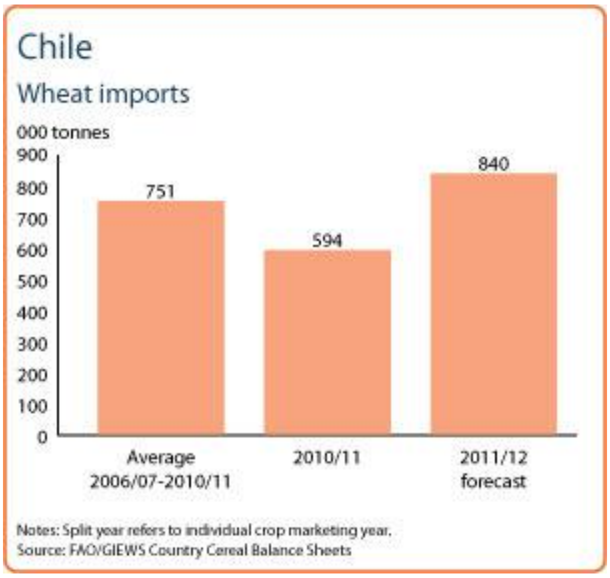
Cereal production

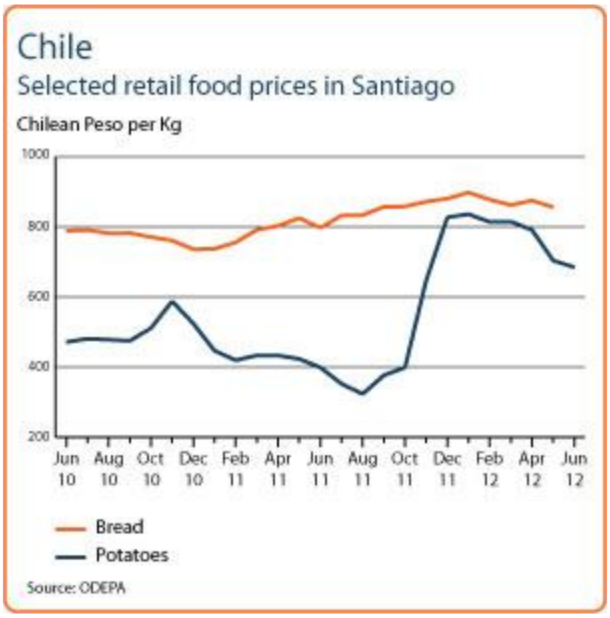
	2007-2011 average	2011	2012 forecast	change 2012/2011
	000 tonnes			percent
Maize	1 378	1 438	1 560	8
Wheat	1 347	1 253	1 350	8
Oats	403	564	560	-1
Others	195	193	195	1
Total	3 323	3 448	3 665	6

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets



Notes: Split year refers to individual crop marketing year.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets


Chile
Wheat imports
000 tonnes
900
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
751
594
840
Average
2006/07-2010/11
2010/11
2011/12
forecast
Notes: Split year refers to individual crop marketing year.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets


Chile
Selected retail food prices in Santiago
Chilean Peso per Kg
1000
800
600
400
200
Jun 10
Aug 10
Oct 10
Dec 10
Feb 11
Apr 11
Jun 11
Aug 11
Oct 11
Dec 11
Feb 12
Apr 12
Jun 12
Bread
Potatoes
Source: ODEPA

GIEWS Country Brief

Chile

Reference Date: 28-February-2012

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- 2011 wheat production higher than in 2010
- Uncertain prospects for maize production in 2012
- Prices of bread and potatoes increase

Good 2011 wheat production

The 2011 wheat harvest has just been completed, and preliminary estimates put production at around 1.6 million tonnes, 2 percent up on the 2010 figure, mainly due to an increase in sown area.

Prospects for the 2012 maize harvest uncertain

A severe drought, associated with the La Niña weather pattern, is affecting the centre-north zone of Chile, including the Atacama, Coquimbo, Valparaíso, O Higgins and Maule regions. The Government declared an agricultural emergency because of a water shortage in 77 boroughs; and in February it set up the Inter-regional Water Emergency Council to draw up a plan of action to deal with the emergency and combat the effects of the drought, which is expected to last throughout the first quarter of 2012.

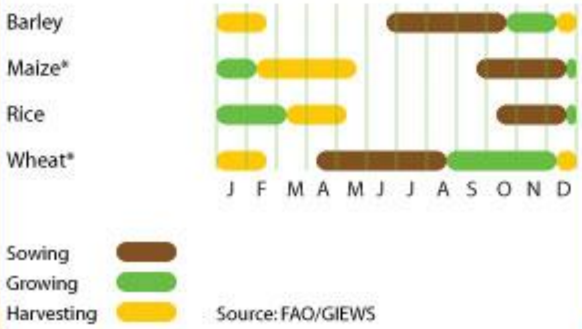
Sowing for the 2012 maize crop was completed in December. The estimated sown area is about 13 percent larger than 2011, in response to high prices on the local market. Nonetheless, the effect of the drought on crop development makes it hard to forecast production, since yields could be lower in rain fed areas.

Prices of bread and potatoes increase

Bread prices on the Santiago market rose in the second half of 2011, and in January 2012 were 22 percent higher than a year earlier. Potato prices soared from September onwards as a result of the drought, and in January 2012 were 87 percent up year on year.

Chile

Crop calendar *(*major foodcrop)*



Chile

Cereal production

	2006-2010 average	2010	2011 estimate	change 2011/2010
	000 tonnes			percent
Maize	1 367	1 358	1 356	0
Wheat	1 316	1 570	1 600	2
Oats	377	381	400	5
Others	206	155	201	30
Total	3 266	3 464	3 557	3

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Chile

Selected retail food prices in Santiago

Source: ODEPA

GIEWS Country Brief

Chile

Reference Date: 14-June-2011

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Good cereal production expected for 2011
- Sowing outlook good for 2012 wheat crops
- Prices of bread and potatoes show a downward trend

Good 2011 maize production despite water shortage

The 2011 maize crop has been harvested. Although some areas of the country suffered drought conditions, the main cereal production areas (regions VI, VII, VIII and IX) experienced favourable weather conditions. Satellite images of these areas revealed normal or above average crop conditions during the agricultural season. Early estimates indicate that 2011 production of maize will stand at around the same level produced in 2010.

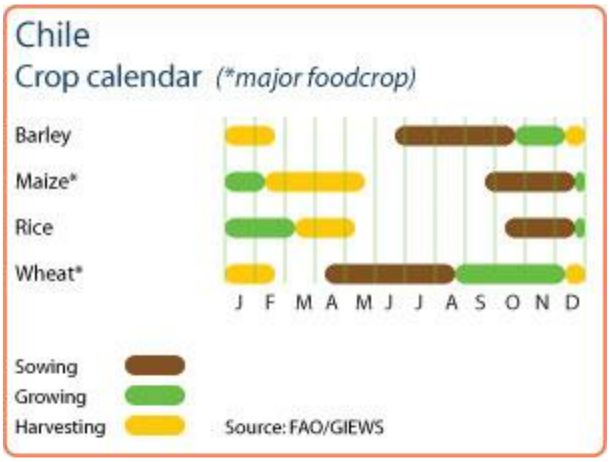
In view of the persistent shortage of water in the centre of the country at the beginning of June, the government declared a state of emergency in the province of Petorca, the town of Quilpué in the Valparaíso region (region V) and the town of Los Vilos in the Coquimbo region (IV), for six months. The government is also providing food and veterinary assistance to farmers affected by the drought.

Sowing outlook good for 2012 wheat crops

The 2011/12 wheat crops, which will be harvested at the end of the year, are currently being sown. In the IX Araucanía region, known as the breadbasket of Chile, where over 50 percent of the annual output is produced, weather conditions are favourable for field operations with the rainy season starting off well and with low temperatures. It is estimated that the area sown with wheat will increase slightly in relation to the 2010/11 season due to the substantial increase in international prices.

Prices of bread and potatoes show a downward trend and prices of maize stable

Prices of bread in the local market in Santiago have been increasing since the beginning of 2011 as a result of the high prices of wheat in the international market. In the case of potatoes, after increasing from September to November, prices began to fall from December 2010. In June 2011 they were at the lowest level recorded in the last two years - CLP 386.4/kg. The decrease in potato prices is due to substantial increases in yields, which resulted from the high production levels (21.3 tonne/ha, a record figure), a consequence of good weather conditions and increases in the sown area driven by high prices of potatoes recorded the season before. Despite the high level of maize price in the export market, domestic prices of maize in May remained relatively stable as a result of the newly harvested crops reaching the markets.



Chile

Cereal production

	2006-2010 average	2010	2011 forecast	change 2011/2010
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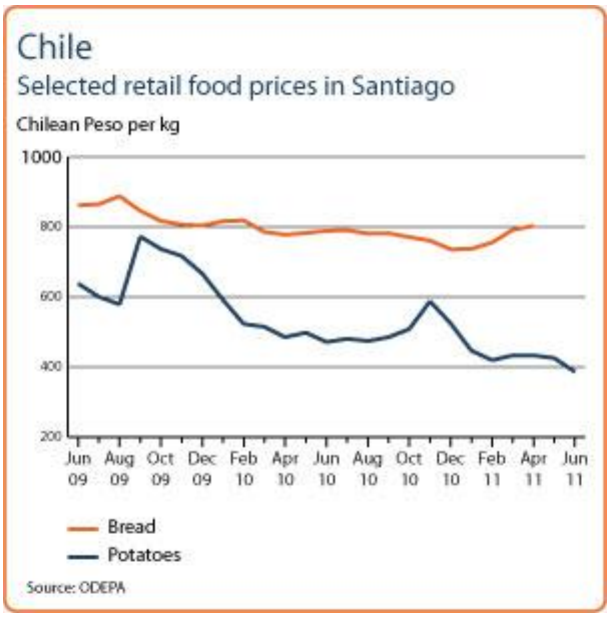
Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets



GIEWS Country Brief

Chile

Reference Date: 4-March-2011

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

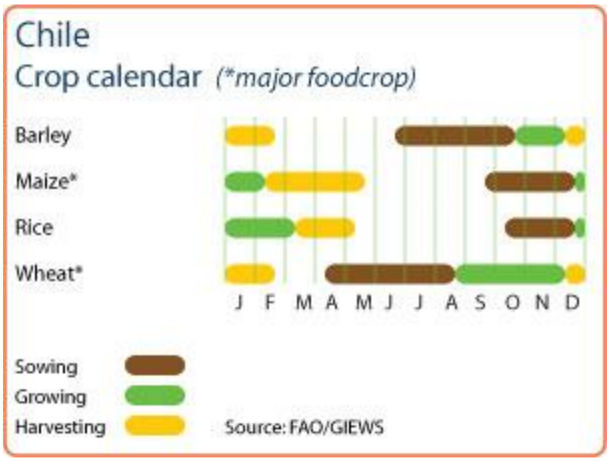
- Uncertain prospects for the 2011 maize crop
- Prices of bread on the rise but potato prices declining

Uncertain prospects for the 2011 maize crops due to water shortage

Adverse weather conditions during the maize season sowing period of the 2010/11 agricultural campaign affected the sown area which is estimated at a lower level than that of last year. Some areas of the country suffered substantial water shortage, including the main cereal-producing regions (regions 6, 7, 8 and 9). At the beginning of February, the government declared an agricultural state of emergency in the municipalities of La Ligua, Cabildo, Papudo, Petorca and Zapallar in the province of Petorca; the municipality of Nogales, in the province of Quillota, and the municipality of Putaendo, in the province of San Felipe. The government is supplying food and veterinary assistance to the dry land livestock farming industry and to farmers in the irrigation area affected by drought conditions However, the satellite images in mid-March indicate uncertain prospects for the crops beginning to be cultivated.

Price of bread on the rise

The price of bread in the Santiago local market increased by 3 percent in February compared to January prices, due to the increase in the international price of wheat. However, prices are still 8 percent below levels recorded for February 2010. Price of potatoes, after increasing from September to November, began to decline from December 2010. February's levels were the lowest registered in the last two years at CLP 419.5/kg. The decline in the price of the potato is due to the substantial increase in production, which resulted from the high yield (21.3 t/ha, a record figure), good weather conditions, and increased sown area driven by the high prices recorded in the previous season.

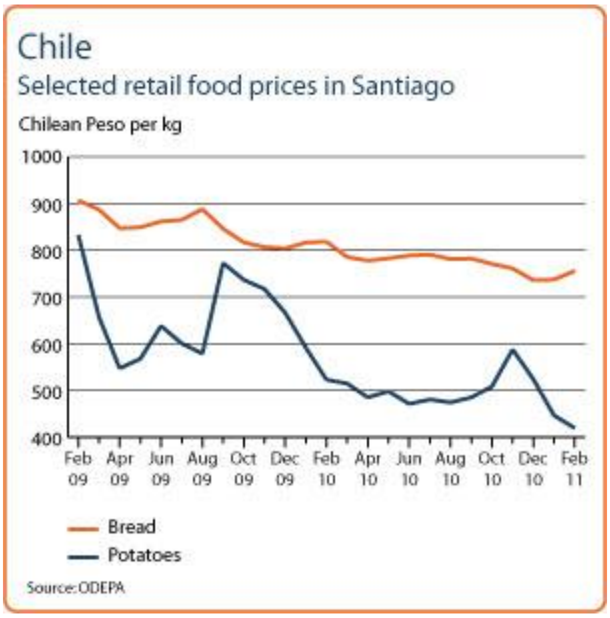


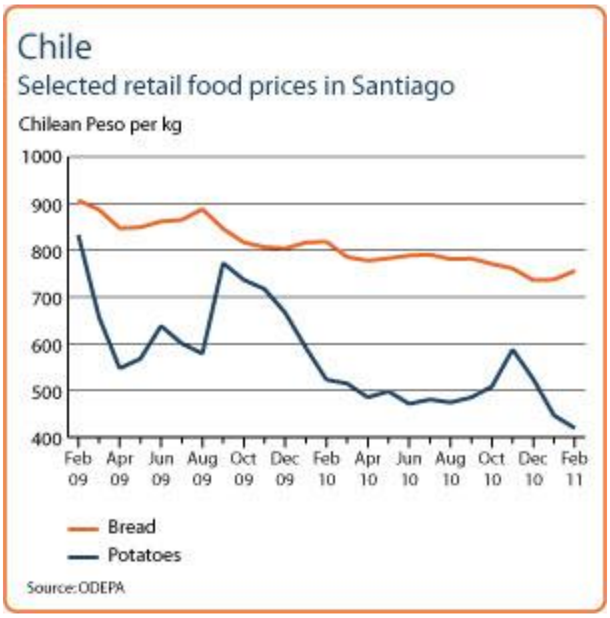
Chile

Cereal production

	2005-2009 average	2009	2010 forecast	change 2010/2009
	000 tonnes			percent
Maize	1397	1346	1358	1
Wheat	1283	1524	1150	-25
Oats	372	344	380	10
Others	224	215	183	-15
Total	3276	3429	3071	-10

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets



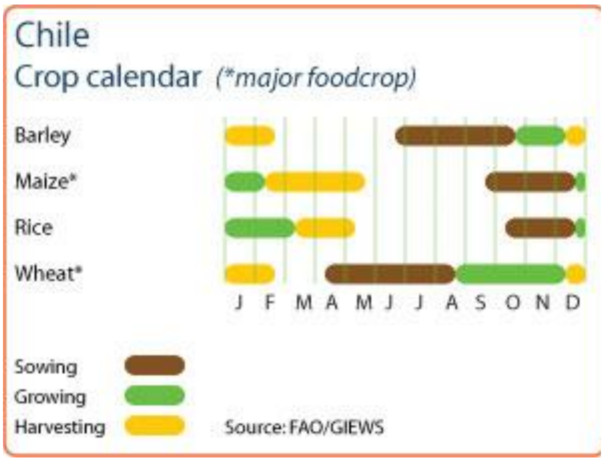

Chile
Selected retail food prices in Santiago
Chilean Peso per kg
1000
900
800
700
600
500
400
Feb 09
Apr 09
Jun 09
Aug 09
Oct 09
Dec 09
Feb 10
Apr 10
Jun 10
Aug 10
Oct 10
Dec 10
Feb 11
Bread
Potatoes
Source: ODEPA

GIEWS Country Brief

Chile

Reference Date: 20-August-2010

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT
- Record low temperatures affecting southern Chile
- Rice production in 2010 declined following unusually cold weather and damage to the irrigation system
- Prices of bread and potatoes continue to decline



Chile

Cereal production

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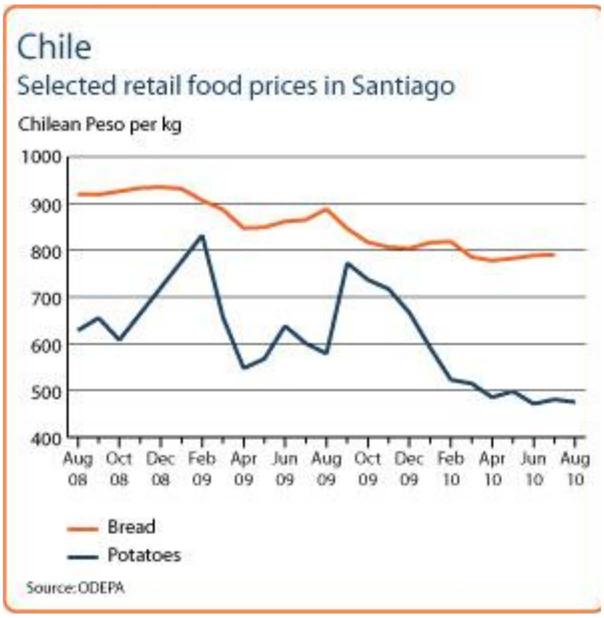


Cold spell brings unseasonably low temperatures and snowfall in central Chile

Since the beginning of July, extremely low temperatures have brought snowfall in the Aysén region, where snow depth exceeded 100 cm and in some areas of the La Araucanía and Bío Bío Region. Elsewhere, the low temperatures caused frost which locally affected vegetable and fruit production. On the other hand, a rainfall deficit was also reported in July in most of the country.

Planting of the 2010 wheat cropping season is nearing completion in the key farming states of Araucanía, Bío Bío and Maule. Good precipitation at the beginning of the cropping season favoured the planting of the crop but the extremely cold temperatures in the last weeks may adversely affect crop development.

Production of rice in 2010 estimated at 25 percent below last year

Reduced rice production, the harvest of which was completed last May, was gathered following below average temperatures that delayed planting and prolonged the vegetative growing stage of the crop. In addition, the February earthquake caused the localized destruction of irrigation canals that served more than 60 000 hectares and contributed to further yield decreases as many producers, particularly in the Bío Bío Region decided not to harvest the standing crops. As a consequence, paddy production is officially estimated at about 95 000 tonnes, 25 percent lower than in 2009 and the average.

By contrast, official estimates for the maize cultivated area were revised upwards by 14 percent to 122 000 ha while production estimates are put at 1.36 million tonnes, almost similar to last year's average crop.

Prices of basic food continue to decline

Bread prices have remained relatively low throughout 2009 and early 2010. Despite the slight increase recorded since April, the Office of Agricultural Studies and Policies (PASO) reported that the domestic price of wheat is not reflecting the recent sharp increase in the international price of this cereal as mills are still well stocked. In addition, according to official reports, the cost of wheat grain does not exceed 17 percent of the final price of bread, which is lower than the cost of other factors such as labour and energy.

In August 2010, the price of potatoes in Santiago reached CLP 475/kg, about 24 percent below the level at the same month in 2008. The price of this staple has continued to decline steadily since September 2009.

Reference Date: 12-April-2010

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Recent estimates report that more than 1.8 million people were affected by the earthquake and 460 000 hectares under irrigation were damaged
- Forecasts point to a reduction in 2010 maize and rice production
- Prices of basic food commodities remain constant

After almost two months, the country begins to return to normality
On 22nd of March 2010, one month after the violent earthquake that struck the country, the Government announced the end of the emergency phase. The latest official figures confirm that more than 1.8 million people have been affected, particularly in the regions of Valparaíso, O'Higgins, Maule and Bio Bio.

The Ministry of Agriculture has released preliminary damage estimates for the agricultural sector and, as reported, the earthquake affected an area of approximately 460 000 hectares under irrigation in the departments of O'Higgins, Maule, Bio Bio and Araucania.

Damages to grains storage infrastructures and processing plants (in particular for wheat flour production) and limited access to fuel could delay the maize and rice crops harvesting that are currently underway. However, both the Government and the national industry are already promoting actions of rehabilitation and reconstruction.

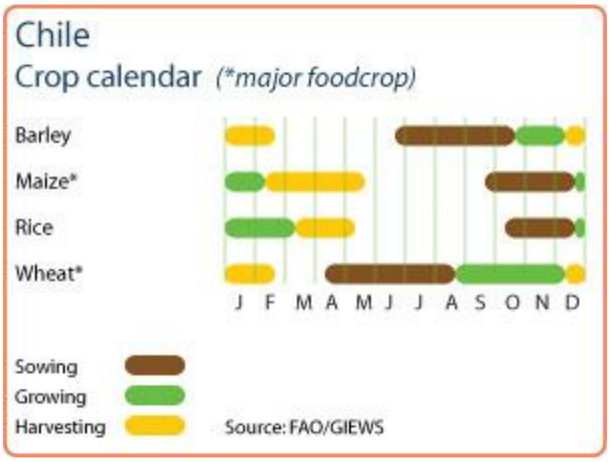
Production of 2010 maize and rice is forecast to be lower than 2009

Harvesting of the 2010 maize crop is currently underway and production is estimated at a level below the output obtained in 2009. In October, cold spring temperatures delayed sowing of the maize crop, causing a significant reduction in planted area (estimated at 107 000 hectares, nearly 20 percent below the average of the last 5 years) and a delay in the crop development stage. Additionally, damages to the irrigation system are limiting the supply of water to crops which are currently at their critical grain maturing stage. Official estimates indicate that in Regions VI, VII and VIII (where almost the entire country's maize production is concentrated) output in 2010 could fall by 20 percent compared with the already below average result of 2009.

Similarly, harvesting 2010 rice crop is underway and average yields have been reduced by lower than usual temperatures that delayed planting and prolonged the vegetative growth stage. The destruction of canals of irrigation caused by the earthquake could further aggravate this situation. Therefore, paddy production is tentatively forecast at 117 000 tonnes, almost 10 percent lower than the good result of 2009.

2010 wheat planting is about to start under favourable weather conditions

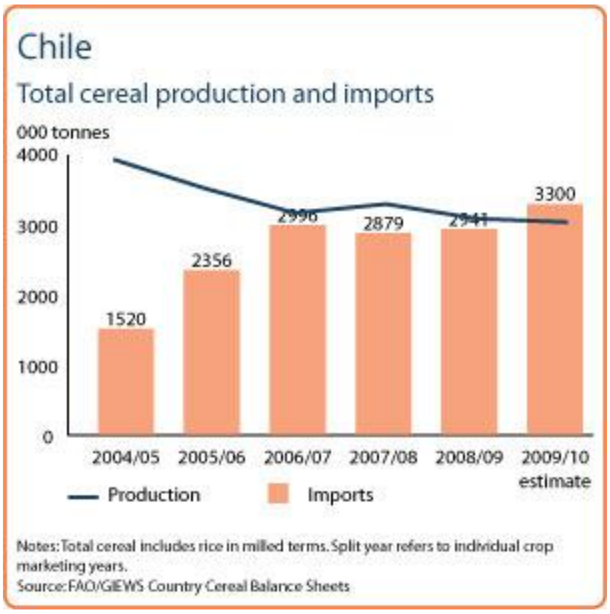
After several months of erratic rainfall, since April moderate rains combined with an increase in average temperatures have prevailed in the major grain producing areas of the country's central region. If this



Chile
Cereal production

	2004-2008 average	2008	2009 estimate	change 2009/2008
	000 tonnes			percent
Maize	1417	1365	1346	-1
Wheat	1348	1145	1150	0
Oats	411	384	344	-10
Others	226	194	198	2
Total	3402	3088	3038	-2

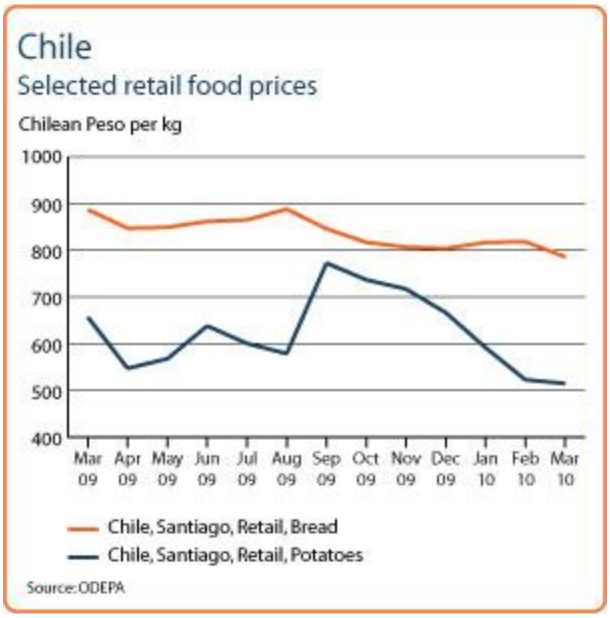
Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets



good weather persists, it may benefit planting of 2010 wheat cropping season scheduled to start in late April.

Prices of basic food remain constant

Bread prices have remained relatively low throughout 2009 and early 2010. In March 2010, prices of potatoes in the market of Santiago have reached CLP 516/Kg, 20 per cent above the price of the same month in 2008. However, since September 2009, the price level of this food has continued to decline steadily.



GIEWS Country Brief

Chile

Reference Date: 30-January-2010

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT
- Mixed rainfall for summer crops
- Low input costs could increase maize average yields for current season
- Import requirements expected to return to 2007/08 levels

Poor rainfall levels in central and northern regions

The central region of Chile in early December was marked by an increase in temperature and lower precipitation levels, during the planting period for maize and rice, conditions that are generally associated with El Niño phenomenon. The *Dirección Meteorológica de Chile* has forecast that rainfall will be normal in February and March in the southern regions, but below-average rains are expected in the central and northern regions, including O'Higgins and Maule, which are the two largest cereal producers.

Decline in area planted for cereals

Harvesting of wheat is ongoing while harvesting of maize is scheduled to start in mid February. Reports from the Ministry of Agriculture and the Millers' Association Centre have indicated that conditions for wheat production were more favorable this season compared to last year due to the sufficient rainfall volumes and good precipitations distribution throughout the growing period September to November. However, the areas sown for maize and wheat, the principal grains grown in the country, have declined by 16 and 10 percent respectively for the 2009/10 season. Despite this drop, the reduction in fertilizers costs is likely to increase yields.

Policies to support cereal production

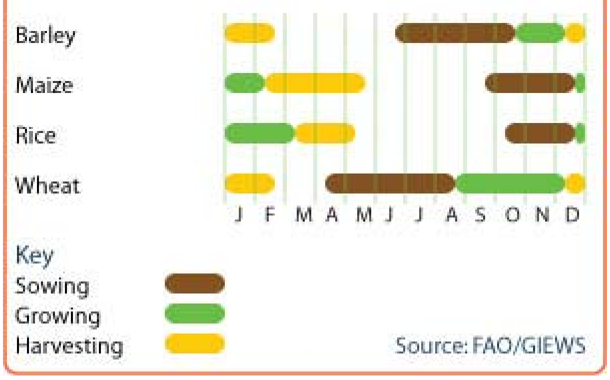
The Ministry of Agriculture has implemented a number of policies to improve the participation of small scale wheat farmers in the supply chain. One such policy includes the dissemination of a single import price for wheat, which producers can use to determine their planting intentions, based on the domestic production costs and the import price.

Furthermore, storage facilities for 400 quintals of cereals will be put at the disposal of small scale farmers to store their cereals as a prices support strategy.

Maize import requirements return to the average level of the 2007/08 commercial season

It is forecast that 1.7 million tonnes of maize and 1.1 million tonnes of wheat will have to be imported for the 2009/10 commercial season (July/June). Maize imports are returning to the 2006/07 and 2007/08 commercial season levels even though they have risen sharply over last year when national demand fell due to high international prices. As of December 2009, the consumer price index for cereals and flour declined by 2.3 percent, compared to the level a year earlier. In addition, food prices throughout 2009 have remained relatively stable.

Crop calendar
Chile



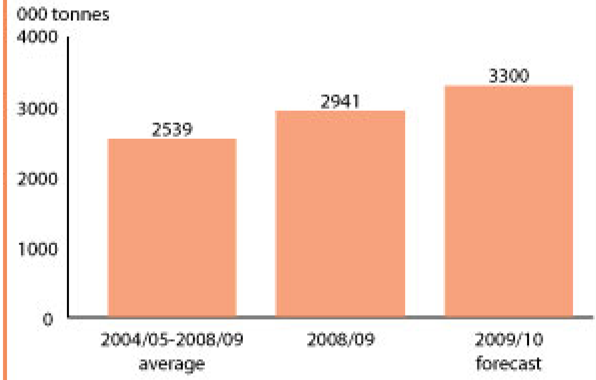
Chile

Cereal production

	2004-2008 average	2008	2009 forecast	change 2009/2008
	000 tonnes			percent
Maize	1417	1365	1346	-1
Wheat	1348	1145	1150	0
Oats	411	384	344	-10
Others	226	194	198	2
Total	3402	3088	3038	-2

Note:percentage change calculated from unrounded data.

Total cereal imports



Notes:Total cereal includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years.
Source:FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

GIEWS Country Brief

Chile

Reference Date: 30-September-2009

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT
- Favourable weather forecasts for summer crops
- Low input costs could increase maize average yields during next cropping season
- Import requirements expected to return to 2007/2008 levels

Good rainfall is forecasts for autumn-winter crops

The Dirección Meteorológica de Chile has forecast that rainfall will be above normal in the quarter September-November. The annual crops sown in autumn-winter will have adequate moisture to develop normally. Heavy rainfall is expected on the rangelands which will ensure a greater supply of green fodder crops in the spring, favoring livestock production in the southern regions.

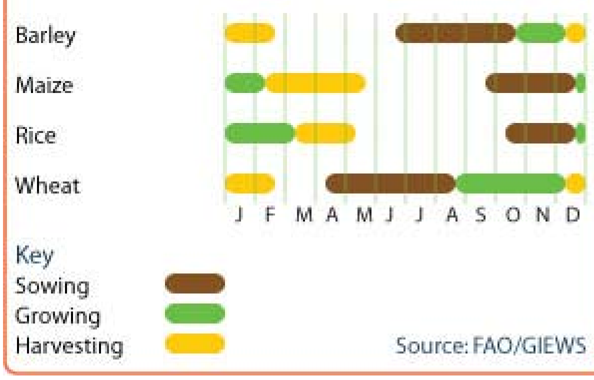
The 2010 maize crop will be sown at lower production costs than last year

Sowing of the 2010 maize crop began in September in Departments VI, VII and the north of Department VIII, for harvesting in February 2010.

Production costs are currently around the historical averages, with a 40 percent fall in the price of urea since July 2008. Despite the preliminary sowing forecasts of approximately 123 000 hectares, which was about 3.5 percent less than in 2008, favourable fertiliser prices should guarantee higher yields in the forthcoming season with similar output to last year's.

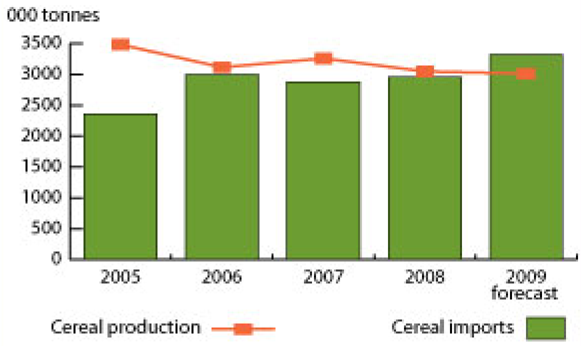
The 2009 maize harvest has now been completed throughout the country. Official data are consistent with the early production forecasts of 1.2 million tonnes.

Crop calendar
Chile



Cereal production and imports
Chile

Cereal production	2004-2008 average	2008	2009 forecast	change 2009/2008
	000 tonnes			percent
Maize	1417	1365	1346	-1.4%
Wheat	1348	1145	1150	0.4%
Oats	411	384	344	-10.4%
Other	183	155	174	12.3%
Total Cereals	3361	3049	3014	-1.1%



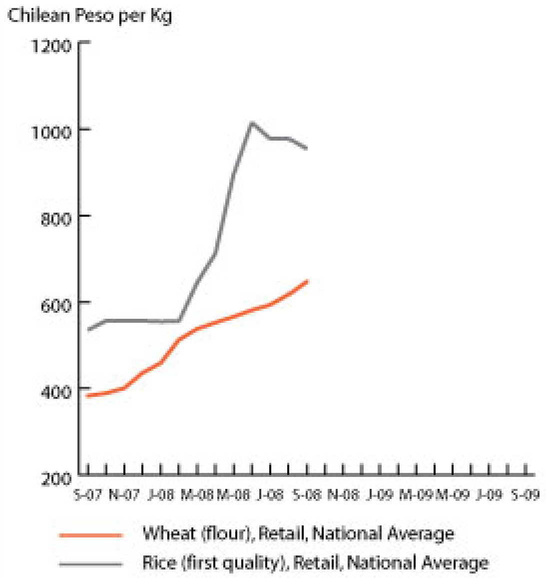
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Maize import requirements have returned to the average level of the 2007/2008 commercial season

It is forecast that 1.7 million tonnes of maize and 1.1 million tonnes of wheat will have to be imported for the 2009/2010 commercial season (July/June.

Maize imports are returning to the 2006/2007 and the 2007/2008 commercial season levels even though they have risen sharply over last year when national demand fell due to high international prices.

Chile
Selected food prices



Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadisticas de Chile