Drier-than-average weather conditions affected soil moisture for 2021 winter cereals

Planting of the 2021 winter cereals, mainly wheat, to be harvested from June, finalized last November. Poor cumulative precipitation amounts (about 50 percent less than the long-term average) and warmer-than-average temperatures between October 2020 and January 2021 affected soil moisture in most crop lands. In February, precipitations improved but vegetation conditions were still below the average levels in most crop lands in early March. Farmers recently started to irrigate crop lands (about 80 percent of the country’s cultivated land is irrigated) and to apply fertilizers in order to support crops’ growth and development. Winter cereals are currently germinating and adequate amounts of rainfall and irrigation water in the coming months are crucial to determine the 2021 winter cereals output level.

Cereal production in 2020 estimated at near-average level

Harvesting of the 2020 cereals finalized last September and the aggregate output is estimated at about 7.3 million tonnes, close to the five-year average. Production of wheat in 2020 is officially set at about 6 million tonnes, 5 percent below the average level due to slightly below-average plantings. By contrast, the output of maize is officially set at 447,000 tonnes, slightly above the average value following favourable weather conditions during the season which positively affected yields. Production of cereals NES is estimated at a near-average level of 400,000 tonnes.

Above-average wheat imports forecast in 2020/21 marketing year

In the 2020/21 marketing year (July/June), wheat import requirements, accounting on average for over 90 percent of the total cereal purchases, are forecast at 3.1 million tonnes, about 10 percent above the five-year average level. Imports of wheat flour have declined by more than 70 percent between 2011/12
and 2019/20, while purchases of high-quality wheat grain, mainly sourced from Kazakhstan, have increased due to improved local milling capacities. Once the domestic needs of wheat flour are satisfied, the exceeding production is usually exported to neighbouring countries.

### Uzbekistan

#### Cereal Production

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>6,298</td>
<td>6,094</td>
<td>6,016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maize</td>
<td>428</td>
<td>421</td>
<td>447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cereals NES</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>524</td>
<td>472</td>
<td>433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>7,649</td>
<td>7,387</td>
<td>7,297</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

#### Wheat Imports

![Wheat Imports Graph](image)

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

**Disclaimer:** The designations employed and the presentation of material in this information product do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of FAO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.
Cereal production in 2020 estimated at near-average level

Harvesting of the 2020 cereals finalized in September and the aggregate output is estimated at 7.7 million tonnes, close to the five-year average. Production of wheat in 2020 is set at a near-average level of 6.3 million tonnes following overall favourable weather conditions during the season. The outputs of maize and cereals NES are set at 409 000 and 400 000 tonnes, respectively, also close to the average volumes.

Planting of the 2021 winter cereals, to be harvested from June next year, began in October under slightly drier-than-average weather conditions and it is expected to be completed by mid-November.

Near-average wheat imports forecast in 2020/21 marketing year

In the 2020/21 marketing year (July/June), wheat import requirements, accounting on average for over 90 percent of the total cereal purchases, are forecast at 2.8 million tonnes, similar to the five-year average level. Imports of wheat flour have declined by more than 70 percent between 2011/12 and 2019/20, while purchases of high quality wheat grain, mainly sourced from Kazakhstan, have increased due to improved local milling capacities. Once the domestic needs of wheat flour are satisfied, the exceeding production is exported to neighbouring countries.

In order to facilitate imports and ensure an adequate availability of domestic supplies as a response to the COVID-19 pandemic, on 3 April 2020, the Government eliminated the import tariffs on a number of food commodities, including wheat flour, sugar, meat and dairy products, until 31 December 2020 (see FPMA Food Policy).
Disclaimer: The designations employed and the presentation of material in this information product do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of FAO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Uzbekistan

Wheat Imports

000 tonnes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Split year refers to crop marketing year.
FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOTS
- Favourable production prospects for 2020 wheat crop
- Cereal production in 2019 estimated slightly above average
- Slightly above-average wheat imports forecast in 2020/21 marketing year

Favourable production prospects for 2020 wheat crop
Harvesting of the 2020 winter cereals, mainly wheat, planted between September and November 2019, is ongoing and is expected to be completed by mid-August 2020. Weather conditions were overall favourable throughout the season and the 2020 wheat output is preliminarily forecast at a near-average level of 6.3 million tonnes.

Harvesting of the 2020 winter cereals, mainly wheat, planted between September and November 2019, is ongoing and is expected to be completed by mid-August 2020. Weather conditions were overall favourable throughout the season and the 2020 wheat output is preliminarily forecast at a near-average level of 6.3 million tonnes.

Cereal production in 2019 estimated slightly above average
Harvesting of the 2019 cereals finalized in September 2019 and the aggregate output is estimated at an above-average level of 8.2 million tonnes. Wheat output in 2019 is set at 6.8 million tonnes, 5 percent above the five-year average, due to larger-than-average plantings and favourable weather conditions during the season, which had a positive impact on yields.

Slightly above-average wheat imports forecast in 2020/21 marketing year
In the 2020/21 marketing year (July/June), wheat import requirements are forecast at 3 million tonnes, 7 percent above the five-year average. Over the last years, the country decreased its imports of wheat flour (which declined by more than 70 percent between 2011/12 and 2019/20) and raised its purchases of high quality wheat grain from Kazakhstan, due to increased local milling capacities. This allows the country to satisfy its domestic needs of wheat flour and to export the exceeding production of wheat flour to neighbouring countries.

On 23 October 2019, the Government approved the Agriculture Development Strategy, valid for the period 2020-2030. The
Strategy aims at the development and implementation of national policies to ensure food security, food safety and healthy diets. It also provides for the transition to market pricing for all agricultural products, including grains, as well as for the abolition of State procurement of cotton and wheat.

**COVID 19 and measures adopted by the Government**

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Government has taken a number of measures, including restricting the entry and exit from the country, imposing quarantine and self-isolation measures, suspending international events and conferences.

To facilitate imports and ensure an adequate availability of domestic supplies, on 3 April 2020, the Government adopted the Decree 5978, which eliminates the import tariffs on a number of food commodities, including wheat flour, sugar, meat and dairy products, until 31 December 2020.

On 6 April 2020, the Ministry of Finance announced the adoption of tax reduction measures to support small and medium size enterprises and entrepreneurs that are facing the negative economic consequences of the COVID-19 crisis.

On 30 April 2020, the World Bank approved a USD 200 million financing programme to support the implementation of economic development policies in response to the health, social and economic crisis due to the COVID-19 outbreak.

---

**Disclaimer:** The designations employed and the presentation of material in this information product do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of FAO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.
GIEWS Country Brief
Uzbekistan

Reference Date: 28-May-2019

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Favourable production prospects for 2019 cereal crops
- Cereal production in 2018 estimated below average
- Well above-average cereal imports forecast in 2018/19

Favourable production prospects for 2019 cereal crops

Harvesting of the 2019 winter cereal crops is expected to start in June and production prospects are favourable. Between October 2018 and April 2019, precipitations were overall adequate and although in the first half of May rain levels were well below the average across the country, remote sensing data shows good crop conditions in the most cropping areas.

Planting of the 2019 spring grains, to be harvested from August, started in April and it is expected to finalize by the end of June.

Cereal production in 2018 estimated below average

The 2018 cereal production, mainly wheat, is set at 6.8 million tonnes, 14 percent below the five-year average, reflecting adverse weather conditions between March and May 2018, which had a negative impact on yields.

Well above-average cereal imports forecast in 2018/19

In the 2018/19 marketing year (July/June), cereal import requirements are forecast at 3 million tonnes, about 15 percent above the five-year average, reflecting above-average wheat shipments, set at 2.9 million tonnes. Over the last years, the country decreased the imports of wheat flour (which halved between 2011/12 and 2017/18) and raised its purchases of high quality wheat grain from Kazakhstan, due to increased local milling capacities. This allows the country to satisfy its domestic needs of wheat flour and export additional supplies of wheat flour to neighbouring countries.
Uzbekistan

Cereals Imports

000 tonnes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average 2013/14-2017/18</td>
<td>2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017/18</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018/19 Forecast</td>
<td>2,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years (for rice, calendar year of second year shown).
Favourable production prospects for 2019 cereal crops
Harvesting of the 2019 winter cereal crops is expected to start in June and production prospects are favourable. Between October 2018 and April 2019, precipitations were overall adequate and although in the first half of May rain levels were well below the average across the country, remote sensing data shows good crop conditions in the most cropping areas.

Planting of the 2019 spring grains, to be harvested from August, started in April and it is expected to finalize by the end of June.

Cereal production in 2018 estimated below average
The 2018 cereal production, mainly wheat, is set at 6.8 million tonnes, 14 percent below the five-year average, reflecting adverse weather conditions between March and May 2018, which had a negative impact on yields.

Well above-average cereal imports forecast in 2018/19
In the 2018/19 marketing year (July/June), cereal import requirements are forecast at 3 million tonnes, about 15 percent above the five-year average, reflecting above-average wheat shipments, set at 2.9 million tonnes. Over the last years, the country decreased the imports of wheat flour (which halved between 2011/12 and 2017/18) and raised its purchases of high quality wheat grain from Kazakhstan, due to increased local milling capacities. This allows the country to satisfy its domestic needs of wheat flour and export additional supplies of wheat flour to neighbouring countries.
Uzbekistan

Cereals Imports

000 tonnes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Average 2013/14-2017/18</th>
<th>2017/18</th>
<th>2018/19 forecast</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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


Disclaimer: The designations employed and the presentation of material in this information product do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of FAO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.
Cereal production in 2018 estimated below five-year average

Harvesting of the 2018 cereal spring crops finalized at the end of September. Total cereal production is set at 6.8 million tonnes, which is about 17 percent below the 2017 output and below the five-year average. The year-on-year decrease is mainly due to a reduced 2018 winter wheat output reflecting adverse weather conditions between March and May 2018, which had a negative impact on yields. As a result, the 2018 wheat output is estimated at 6 million tonnes, 13 percent less than the previous year. Maize output is set at an average level of 400,000 tonnes, unchanged from the previous year.

Planting of the winter wheat crop for harvest by mid-2019 is ongoing under favourable weather conditions.

Cereal imports in 2018/19 marketing year forecast above five-year average

In the 2018/19 marketing year (July/June), cereal import requirements are forecast at 3.3 million tonnes, with an increase of 11 percent compared to the previous year, reflecting higher wheat shipments. Wheat imports are set at 3 million tonnes, well above the average. The country raised its imports of high quality milling wheat from Kazakhstan over recent years due to increased local milling capacities. This allows the country to satisfy its domestic needs of wheat flour and export additional supplies of wheat flour to neighbouring countries.

Government fixed the price of bread at UZS 1,020 per loaf

Prices of wheat flour remained overall stable since November 2017 due to the Government’s control over several basic foods.

On 15 September 2018, the Government liberalized the price of bread and over the course of two days the prices increased from UZS 650 (USD 0.08) to UZS 1,200 (USD 0.15) per loaf. In an
attempt to curb price surges, the Government fixed the price of bread at UZS 1 020 (USD 0.12) on 17 September 2018 (see FPMA policy).

Uzbekistan

Cereals Imports

000 tonnes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Average 2013/14-2017/18</th>
<th>2017/18</th>
<th>2018/19 forecast</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>3,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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


Uzbekistan

Wholesale prices of wheat flour

Uzbekistan Sum per kg

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

Reference Date: 19-July-2017

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT
- Cereal production in 2017 forecast close to average
- Import requirements for 2017/18 forecast close to last year’s level
- Government continues to regulate prices of basic foods

Cereal production in 2017 forecast close to average
Harvesting of 2017 winter cereals crops (mainly wheat) is underway and will be completed by the end of August. Harvesting of the spring crops will start soon and is expected to continue until the end of September. The latest estimates put the 2017 cereal production at an average 8 million tonnes. Wheat output, which accounts for 90 percent of the total cereal production, is forecast at 6.9 million tonnes in 2017, close to the level of last year, following favourable weather conditions during the growing season.

Cereal imports in 2017/18 marketing year forecast close to previous year’s level
Although domestic cereal production covers the majority of the local requirements, the country needs to import some high quality wheat and wheat flour. Wheat imports in the 2017/18 marketing year (July/June) are forecast at 2.5 million tonnes, close to last year’s level. Kazakhstan continues to be the main supplier of high quality wheat and wheat flour.

Government continues to regulate prices of basic foods
To provide support to the low income households, the Government continues to regulate the prices of several basic foods, including wheat flour and bread. As a result of this policy, wheat flour prices remained unchanged in June and were around their values of a year earlier.
Disclaimer: The designations employed and the presentation of material in this information product do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of FAO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.
GIEWS Country Brief
Uzbekistan

Reference Date: 20-February-2017

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT
- Winter cereals for harvest in 2017 are in good conditions
- Cereal production in 2016 declined from previous year
- Import requirements for 2016/17 are forecast below last year’s level
- Government continues to regulate prices of basic foods

Winter cereals for harvest in 2017 are in good conditions
Sowing of the winter cereals for the harvest in 2017 has been completed at the end of November under satisfactory conditions. Recent remote sensing data shows that levels of precipitations in October-December were close to average in most crop areas. The Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) shows that vegetation conditions were close to the average at the end of January.

Cereal production in 2016 declined from previous year
Latest estimates put the 2016 cereal production at 7.9 million tonnes, slightly down from the previous year’s level. The decline reflects the reduction in the wheat output, which was estimated at 6.7 million tonnes in 2016, and it is mainly due to the lower yields, following unfavourable weather conditions during the crop season. By contrast, the outputs of the maize, rice and barley crops remained around the previous year’s level.

Import requirements for 2016/17 are forecast below previous year level
The country continues to import around 30 percent of cereals (mainly wheat and wheat flour) for food consumption. Wheat imports in the 2016/17marketing year (July/June) are forecast at level of 2.5 million tonnes, slightly below last year, due to the good domestic harvest and abundant level of carry-overs. Kazakhstan continues to be the main supplier of a high quality wheat and wheat flour.

Government continues to fix prices of basic foods
Strong depreciation of the national currency and decline of the level of remittances raise concerns about the local food security.
The national currency lost around 20 percent of its value in 2016. Moreover, from the beginning of 2017, the country is planning to introduce free circulation of foreign currencies, which may lead to further devaluation of the Uzbekistan Sum.

To provide support to the low-income families, the Government continues to regulate the prices of several basic foods (including wheat flour and bread). As a result of such policy, wheat flour prices remained unchanged in January and were around their values of a year earlier.

![Graph showing total cereal imports in Uzbekistan from 2011/12 to 2016/17 forecast.](Diagram)

**Uzbekistan**

**Total cereal imports**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Average</th>
<th>2011/12-2015/16</th>
<th>2015/16</th>
<th>2016/17 forecast</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>2574</td>
<td>2906</td>
<td>2737</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: Total cereal includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing year.

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets
FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Early forecast points to small increase in 2016 cereal production
- Cereal production in 2015 declined from record of previous year
- Import requirements for 2015/16 marketing year (July/June) are forecast below-average level
- Food security concerns for vulnerable groups of population

Early forecast points to small increase in 2016 cereal production

Lower-than-average precipitation during the winter raised some concerns during the past months for this year’s winter wheat crop. However, recent remote sensing data shows that vegetation conditions in most of the country are normal or above average for this stage of the season, indicating that soil moisture reserves have been adequate for vegetative development of crops that have come out of dormancy earlier than normal. FAO’s early forecast is set at 7.5 million tonnes, slightly below last year’s level.

Cereal production in 2015 estimated to have declined from record of previous year

Latest estimates puts 2015 cereal production at 7.4 million tonnes, down 722 000 tonnes from the previous year’s level. Most of the decline was on account of the reduced wheat output, which is estimated at 7 million tonnes. The decrease in wheat production is mainly attributed to lower yields, following unfavourable weather conditions. By contrast, the outputs of the maize, rice and barley crops remained around the previous year’s level.

Import requirements for 2015/16 marketing year (July/June) forecast below-average level

Despite relatively stable cereal production in recent years and a record production in 2014, the country still needs to import wheat (mainly wheat flour) for food consumption as only between 50-55 percent of the locally-produced crop is milling quality. Wheat imports in 2015/16 are forecast to remain at a high level of 2.2 million tonnes, accounting for almost 92 percent of total cereal imports, due to sustained strong domestic demand. Kazakhstan is the main supplier of high quality wheat and wheat flour.

Food security concerns for vulnerable groups of population

As of the beginning of October 2014, the price of a standard loaf of bread, baked from first grade flour, was increased by the Government to UZS 650 (USD 0.27), and since then remained unchanged. However, the devaluation of the national currency and inflation caused an increase in prices of many basic food products. Moreover, the number of labour migrants from Uzbekistan is estimated at around...
2 million, which makes many households in Uzbekistan very sensitive to declines in the level of remittances. According to estimates from the Central Bank of Russia, by the end of the third quarter of 2015, the decrease in remittances amounted to 60 percent for Uzbekistan, compared to the same period in 2014. The devaluation of the Rouble, along with the stagnation of the Russian economy, resulted in less employment for migrants with the devaluation halving the earnings for those who were employed.
Cereal production in 2014 forecast at a record level

Harvesting of the 2014 winter crops, mainly wheat, is nearing completion, while that of spring crops just started and is expected to continue until the end of September. The wheat crop, accounts for about 90 percent of the total cereal production. FAO’s latest forecast of 2014 wheat production stands at 7.3 million tonnes, 6 percent up from last year’s above-average harvest. The increase is mainly attributed to anticipated record yields, following favourable weather conditions during the growing season and use of improved seeds. Similarly, prospects for the maize and barley crops are good due to favourable weather conditions during the growing season and adequate supplies of water for irrigation. Total cereal production in 2014 is forecast at 8 million tonnes, 6 percent above last year’s high level.

Import requirements are forecast at an average level in the 2014/15 marketing year (July/June)

Despite relatively stable cereal production in recent years (2009-2013) and anticipated record production in 2014, the country still needs to import almost 50 percent of wheat for food consumption in the 2014/15 marketing year (July/June). Wheat import requirements in 2014/15 are forecast to decrease slightly but remain at a high level of 2 million tonnes, due to sustained strong domestic demand. Kazakhstan is the main supplier of high quality wheat and wheat flour.

Food security concerns for vulnerable groups of population

A significant proportion of cultivated land is irrigated, although 50 percent of irrigated land suffers of salinity and degraded fertility that impacts farmers and rural populations. The low-income rural households are most vulnerable to food insecurity, given that they spend on average about 61 percent of their income on food and consume mainly cereals.
FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- The area planted with winter crops in 2012/13 is forecast to be similar to the good level in the previous year
- Cereal production in 2012 is estimated to be above the five-year average
- Import requirements are forecast to decrease significantly
- Concerns have been raised on food security for people on low incomes

The area planted with winter crops in 2012/13 is forecast to be similar to the good level in the previous year

The sowing of winter crops has been completed satisfactorily. The total area planted with winter cereals is similar to last year’s good level. The trend of increasing areas planted with cereals – by cutting off cotton fields – is expected to continue in spring assuming improved weather conditions.

Cereal production in 2012 is estimated to be above the five-year average

Uzbekistan’s total cereal output is estimated to be above the five-year average in 2012. It has been officially reported that the country has produced around 7.4 million tonnes of cereals, of which 6.7 million tonnes is wheat, reflecting a 8.5 percent increase in yields. Wheat is the main cereal product and represents around 91 percent of total cereal production. The estimated 1.4 million hectares planted with wheat is equal to the area planted in the previous year; over 81 percent of this area is irrigated. Between 50 and 55 percent of the crop is considered to be of milling quality. The remaining 9 percent of cereal crops are made up of barley, rice, and maize, which, except rice, are mainly used for feed.

Import requirements are forecast to decrease significantly

Despite relatively stable cereal production in recent years (2006-2011), the country still needs to Uzbekistan import 39 percent of wheat for food consumption in 2012/13 marketing year (July-June). Wheat import requirements in the 2012/13 marketing year (July-June) are forecast to decrease by about 42, reflecting increased production. Kazakhstan remains the main supplier of high quality wheat and wheat flour to Uzbekistan. In 2012/13 marketing year the export of Kazakh wheat flour to Uzbekistan is foreseen to decrease, as Uzbekistan introduced a 15 percent excise duty on flour in order to stimulate the local production of wheat flour. Increased wheat production allows the country to export lower grade wheat, with total exports estimated at 600 000 tonnes. The export destinations are reportedly Iran, Afghanistan and neighbouring CIS countries.

Concerns have been raised on food security for...
people on low incomes

A rapidly growing population, poor irrigation practices and high wheat and wheat flour prices all raise concerns about food security in Uzbekistan. A significant proportion of cultivated land is irrigated, although 50 percent of irrigated land is vulnerable to salinity which has degraded the fertility of the land throughout the country. At the same time about 20 percent of the population spend an average of 61 percent of their income on food and consume mainly cereals. Furthermore, the authorities have increased the price of regulated social bread. As of the beginning of October 2012, the price of a standard loaf of bread, baked from first grade flour, increased to UZS 550, which is still the most affordable bread for low-income families.
Early prospects for 2011/12 cereal crops overall satisfactory
Sowing of winter crops has been satisfactorily completed. The estimate of the total winter cereals planted area is similar to last year’s good level. The trend of increasing cereals planted area, by cutting off cotton fields, is expected to continue in spring assuming improved weather conditions. However, recent very cold winter temperatures have created concerns about frost damage in parts.

2011 cereal output below average
Total cereal production in 2011 was slightly below the five-year average due to low soil moisture in the winter-spring of 2011 and the drought during the summer in the main wheat production areas. Official estimates indicate a total cereal production of 6.8 million tonnes, 94 percent is wheat. Despite the summer drought, the decline in cereal production was relatively small, since production is mainly based on irrigation.

Country still needs to import over 46 percent of its wheat food consumption
In spite of a relatively stable cereal production during the past years (2006-2011), the country still needs to import over 46 percent of its wheat food consumption needs. Wheat import requirements in marketing year 2011/12 (July/June) are forecast to increase by almost 13 percent compared with the previous year to almost 2 million tonnes.

Food security remains fragile
About 20 percent of the population spend an average 61 percent of their income on food and consume mainly cereals.

Furthermore, climate change, a rapidly growing population and poor irrigation practices raise concerns about food security in the country. A significant proportion of cultivated land is irrigated, but 50 percent of irrigated land is vulnerable to salinity which has degraded the fertility of the land throughout the country.
Uzbekistan

Total cereal exports

000 tonnes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Average 2006/07-2010/11</th>
<th>2010/11</th>
<th>2011/12 forecast</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>440</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: Total cereal includes rice in milled terms. Splityear refers to individual crop marketing years.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets
Cereal production in 2011 is forecast around the above average harvest of 2010

Sowing season of spring crops has been completed. The total planted area (winter and spring) for cereal is estimated at around the good level of the last year. Below average precipitation and low soil moisture conditions were observed during the winter months. However, rains increased since the end of March benefiting the development of winter crops and planting of spring crops. By mid-May crop conditions were reported overall satisfactory. Total cereal production in 2011 is forecast at about 6.9 million tonnes of which nearly 94 percent is wheat.

The country still needs to import over one-third of its wheat consumption

Production of cereals has been increasing steadily during the past years and the output has doubled compared with ten years ago. However, the country still needs to import over one-third of its wheat food consumption needs. Following the three-year good harvest, import requirements of wheat and other cereals in marketing year 2010/11 (July/June) are forecast to decline by almost 14 percent compared from the previous marketing year to almost 1.5 million tonnes. At the beginning of April 2011, the Government has introduced a tax on food imports, including 15 percent for wheat flour.
GIEWS Country Brief
Uzbekistan

Reference Date: 26-August-2010

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT
- Favourable weather conditions and increased plantings contributed to continue the upward trend in cereal production in 2010
- Despite larger domestic production, the country still needs to import one-third of food wheat consumption
- Food prices stable supported by the state regulation

Cereal production rises further slightly in 2010
During the sowing and growing season of crops, mainly wheat, weather conditions were satisfactory. Harvesting of wheat, accounting for almost all the cereal production, was virtually complete as of late August. Farmers are still harvesting rice and maize. The total cereals 2010 production is forecast at about 7.2 million tonnes out of which nearly 6.8 million tonnes is wheat. The production of wheat is some 2 percent above the previous year’s level and 9 percent higher than the five-year average.

The good 2010 production outcome reflects favourable weather conditions throughout the growing season, an expansion of the planted area by 6 percent from last year and government support in particular through the provision of improved seeds. Due to various government measures to support agricultural production in the past years, average yields of wheat have increased by 12 percent in the last five years.

Import of cereals still required to satisfy consumption needs
Production of cereals has been increasing steadily during the past years and the output has doubled compared with ten years ago. However, the country still needs to import one-third of its food wheat consumption needs. Following the 2010 good harvest, import requirements of wheat in marketing year 2010/11 (July/June) are forecast to decline. Uzbekistan imports wheat mainly from Kazakhstan, which, despite a reduced production this year has adequate export surpluses.

Food prices stable
Prices of staples wheat flour and bread are stable reflecting the Government price regulation system.

Uzbekistan
Crop calendar

Cereal (Winter)
Coarse Grains (Spring)
Maize*

Sowing
Growing
Harvesting
Source: FAO/GIEWS

Uzbekistan
Cereal production

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>000 tonnes</td>
<td>000 tonnes</td>
<td>percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>6181</td>
<td>6637</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maize</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice (paddy)</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>6676</td>
<td>7143</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Uzbekistan
Total cereal production and imports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>000 tonnes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005/06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006/07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007/08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008/09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010/11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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