



GIEWS Country Brief

The Republic of Uzbekistan

Reference Date: 19-May-2025

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Drier-than-average weather conditions affected soil moisture for 2025 winter cereals
- Cereal production in 2024 estimated at above-average level
- Near-average wheat import requirements forecast in 2024/25 marketing year
- Average inflation rate estimated to increase in 2025

Drier-than-average weather conditions affected soil moisture for 2025 winter cereals

Planting of the 2025 winter cereals, mainly wheat, to be harvested between June and August, finalized last November. According to FAO's Agricultural Stress Index System (ASIS), cumulative precipitation during October and November 2024 was approximately 20 percent below the long-term average in key cereal-producing regions. This deficit, coupled with warmer-than-average temperatures, led to reduced soil moisture levels across most planted areas, potentially impacting crop development. These conditions are supported by FAO's Earth Observation data, which indicate below-average rainfall and elevated temperatures during the same period.

Cereal production in 2024 estimated at above-average level

Aggregate 2024 cereal production is estimated at about 8 million tonnes, 10 percent above the five-year average level, mainly due to favourable weather conditions during the growing season. Wheat production is pegged at a slightly above-average level of 6.7 million tonnes. Maize is also estimated at above-average levels, with the output set at 722 000 tonnes. This performance also reflects national efforts to strengthen agricultural resilience. In response to drier-than-average conditions, the country has promoted drought-tolerant wheat varieties, improved irrigation systems and implemented projects to support climate adaptation in the sector.

Near-average wheat import requirements forecast in 2024/25 marketing year

In the 2024/25 marketing year (July/June), import requirements of wheat, including grains and flour, accounting on average for over 90 percent of total cereal purchases, are forecast at a near-average level of 3.5 million tonnes. In particular, imports of wheat flour have increased by about 70 percent between 2014/15 and 2024/25, driven by a combination of factors, including rising

Uzbekistan

Crop Calendar

(*major foodcrop)

Cereals (winter)

Coarse grains (spring)



Sowing

Growing

Harvesting

Uzbekistan

Cereal Production

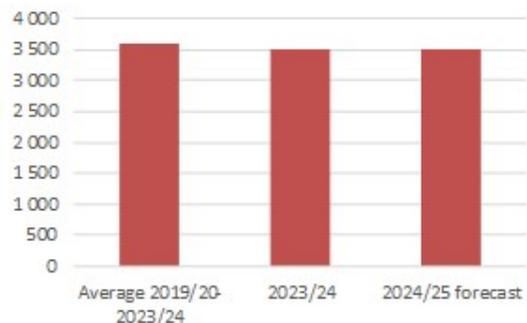
	2019-2023	2023	2024	change
	average		estimate	2024/2023
	000 tonnes			percent
Wheat	6 194	6 462	6 700	3.7
Maize	583	771	722	-6.4
Rice (paddy)	331	356	360	1.2
Others	286	340	299	-11.9
Total	7 394	7 928	8 081	1.9

Note: Percentage change calculated from unrounded data.

Uzbekistan

Wheat Imports

000 tonnes



Note: Split years refer to crop marketing year.

domestic demand, limited processing capacity and trade policies that have made imports more economically attractive in recent years. Similarly, purchases of high-quality wheat grain, mainly sourced from Kazakhstan, have risen, driven by improvements in local milling capacity in the 2024/25 marketing year.

Average inflation rate projected to decrease by end of 2025

According to the Central Bank of Uzbekistan (CBU), inflation is forecast to decrease from 10.3 percent in early 2025 to around 8 percent by the end of the year, aided by tight monetary policies and the fading impact of previous energy price reforms. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) forecasts that Uzbekistan's real GDP growth will rise from 5.6 percent in 2024 to 5.7 percent in 2025.

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This brief was prepared using the following data/tools:

FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheet (CCBS) <https://www.fao.org/giews/data-tools/en/>.

FAO/GIEWS Food Price Monitoring and Analysis (FPMA) Tool <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/>.



GIEWS Country Brief

The Republic of Uzbekistan

Reference Date: 09-November-2023

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Cereal production in 2023 estimated at above-average level
- Near-average wheat import requirements forecast in 2023/24 marketing year
- Average inflation in 2023 forecast to decrease on yearly basis

Cereal production in 2023 estimated at above-average level

Harvesting of 2023 winter cereals, mainly wheat, planted between September and November 2022, finalized in August 2023. Spring grains in 2023, mainly maize and rice, were planted between April and June and the harvest took place in September 2022.

The aggregate 2023 cereal output is estimated at about 8.4 million tonnes, 20 percent above the five-year average level, following favourable weather conditions during the growing season. Wheat production is pegged at slightly above-average level of 7.1 million tonnes. Maize and rice production are also estimated at above-average levels, with respective outputs set at 600 000 tonnes and 355 000 tonnes.

Planting of 2024 winter cereals, to be harvested from June next year, started in October 2023 and it is currently ongoing under favourable weather conditions.

Near-average wheat import requirements forecast in 2023/24 marketing year

In the 2023/24 marketing year (July/June), import requirements of wheat, including wheat grain and wheat flour, accounting on average for over 90 percent of the total cereal purchases, are forecast at a near-average level of 3.3 million tonnes. Imports of wheat flour have increased by 75 percent between 2013/14 and 2023/24, and purchases of high quality wheat grain, mainly sourced from Kazakhstan, have sharply increased due to the improved local milling capacity.

Average inflation in 2023 forecast to decrease on yearly basis

According to the Central Bank of Uzbekistan, the average inflation rate is forecast to decrease from 12–14 percent in 2022

Uzbekistan

Crop Calendar

(*major foodcrop)

Cereals (winter)
Coarse grains (spring)



Sowing
Growing
Harvesting

Uzbekistan

Cereal Production

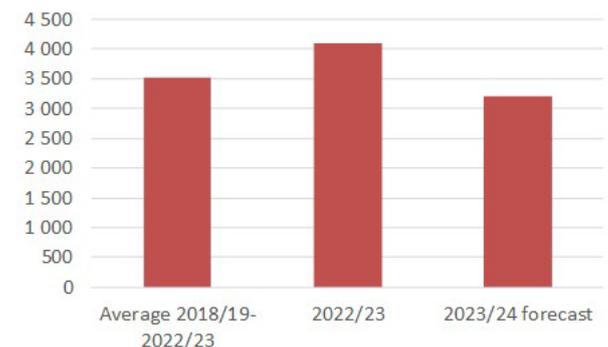
	2018-2022 average	2022	2023 estimate	change 2023/2022
	000 tonnes			percent
Wheat	5 983	6 270	7 100	13.2
Maize	511	656	600	-8.5
Rice (paddy)	302	346	355	2.5
Others	258	283	302	6.7
Total	7 055	7 555	8 357	10.6

Note: Percentage change calculated from unrounded data.

Uzbekistan

Wheat Imports

000 tonnes



Note: Split years refer to crop marketing years.

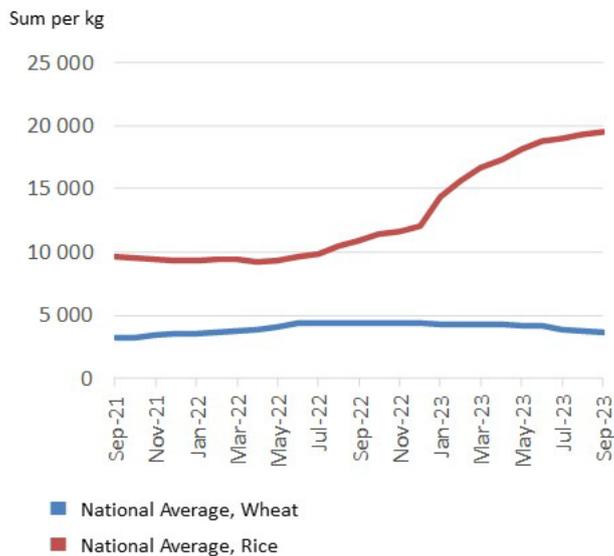
to 8.5–9.5 percent in 2023. However, food inflation remained high throughout 2023 and the national average price of rice has increased by 90 percent from September 2022 to August 2023; instead, the national average price of wheat has remained stable from June 2022 to August 2023.

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 FAO/GIEWS Earth Observation for Crop Monitoring <https://www.fao.org/giews/earthobservation/>.
 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) <https://www.ipcinfo.org/>.

Uzbekistan

Retail prices of wheat and rice





GIEWS Country Brief Uzbekistan

Reference Date: 19-September-2022

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Wheat output in 2022 estimated at near-average level
- Near-average wheat import requirements forecast in 2022/23 marketing year
- Average inflation in 2022 forecast to increase on yearly basis

Wheat output in 2022 estimated at near-average level

Harvesting of 2022 winter cereals, mainly wheat, planted between September and November last year, finalized in mid-August. The 2022 spring grains, mainly maize and rice, were planted between April and June, and harvesting of early-planted crops took place in August, while harvesting of late-planted crops is ongoing.

The aggregate 2022 cereal output is forecast at about 7.2 million tonnes, 3 percent above the five-year average level, following overall conducive weather conditions during the season. The result is on account of a slightly above-average output estimated for wheat, at 6.1 million tonnes, and near-average outputs forecast for maize and rice.

Planting of 2023 winter cereals, to be harvested from June next year, started in late August and is currently ongoing under favourable weather conditions.

Near-average wheat import requirements forecast in 2022/23 marketing year

In the 2022/23 marketing year (July/June), import requirements of wheat (including wheat grain and wheat flour), accounting on average for over 90 percent of the total cereal purchases, are forecast at a near-average level of 3.3 million tonnes. Imports of wheat flour have declined by 70 percent between 2011/12 and 2021/22, while purchases of high quality wheat grain, mainly sourced from Kazakhstan, have sharply increased due to an improved local milling capacity.

Average inflation in 2022 forecast to increase on yearly basis

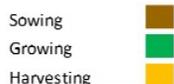
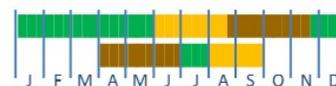
According to the Central Bank of Uzbekistan, the average inflation rate is forecast to increase slightly from 10.7 percent in 2021 to 12-14 percent in 2022, due to high prices for imported commodities, especially food items. It is estimated that food

Uzbekistan

Crop Calendar

(*major foodcrop)

Cereals (Winter)
Coarse Grains (Spring)



Source: FAO/GIEWS.

Uzbekistan

Cereal Production

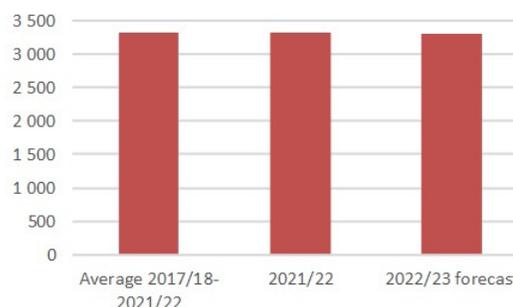
	2017-2021 average	2021	2022 forecast	change 2022/2021
	000 tonnes			percent
Wheat	5 945	5 985	6 100	1.9
Maize	458	590	460	-22.0
Rice (paddy)	304	298	303	1.8
Others	235	276	290	5.2
Total	6 942	7 148	7 153	0.1

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

Uzbekistan

Wheat Imports

000 tonnes



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

inflation in July 2022 was about 16 percent higher compared to 12 months earlier.

The Gross domestic product (GDP) growth is expected to decline from 7.4 percent in 2021 to about 5 percent in 2022. According to the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU), private consumption in 2022 may be affected by a decline in remittances, which accounted for about 11 percent of the GDP in recent years, with approximately 70 percent originating from the Russian Federation and Ukraine. The implementation of international sanctions, following the escalation of the war in Ukraine, is expected to negatively affect demand for goods and services in the Russian Federation, reducing work opportunities also for migrants.

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GIEWS Country Brief Uzbekistan

Reference Date: 13-October-2021

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Cereal production in 2021 estimated at below-average level
- Above-average wheat import requirements forecast in 2021/22 marketing year

Cereal production in 2021 estimated at below-average level

Harvesting of the 2021 winter and spring cereals finalized in August and September, respectively.

Poor cumulative precipitation amounts during the season affected soil moisture in most central and southern croplands, resulting in below-average vegetation conditions in May, just before the beginning of the harvest of wheat, which accounts for over 80 percent of the total annual cereal production (NDVI Anomaly map).

As a result, the aggregate 2021 cereal output is forecast at about 6.4 million tonnes, 8 percent below the five-year average mostly on account of the expectation of a reduced wheat output, forecast at 5.4 million tonnes.

Planting of the 2022 winter cereals, to be harvested from June next year, started in late August and is currently ongoing under overall favourable weather conditions.

Above-average wheat import requirements forecast in 2021/22 marketing year

In the 2021/22 marketing year (July/June), import requirements of wheat (including wheat grain and wheat flour), accounting on average for over 90 percent of the total cereal purchases, are forecast at 3.5 million tonnes, about 20 percent above the five-year average level. Imports of wheat flour have declined by more than 70 percent between 2011/12 and 2020/21, 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

Crop Calendar

(*major foodcrop)

Cereals (Winter)
Coarse Grains (Spring)

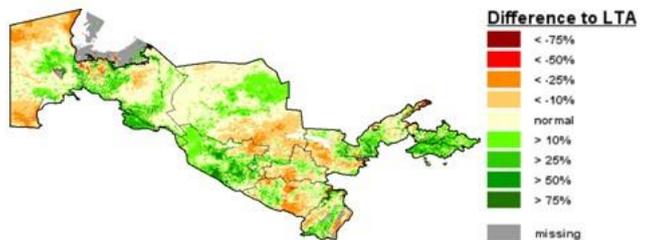


Sowing
Growing
Harvesting

Source: FAO/GIEWS.

Uzbekistan - NDVI anomaly

Relative difference to Long Term Average - May 2021



Source: FAO/GIEWS Earth Observation System.

Uzbekistan

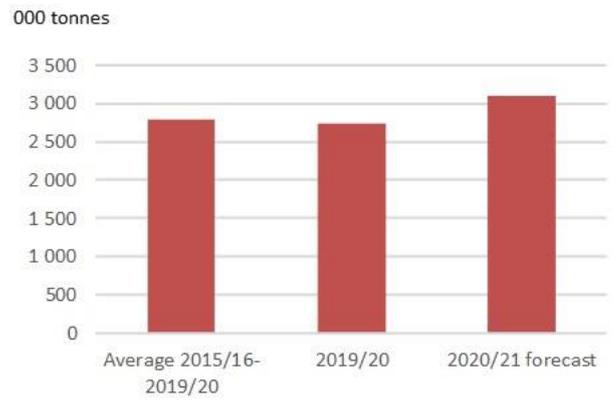
Cereal Production

	2016-2020	2020	2021	change
	average			2021/2020
	000 tonnes			percent
Wheat	6 108	6 016	5 400	-10.2
Maize	429	447	430	-3.9
Cereals NES	400	400	400	0.0
Others	491	433	465	7.4
Total	7 428	7 297	6 695	-8.2

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

Uzbekistan

Wheat Imports



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



GIEWS Country Brief Uzbekistan

Reference Date: 29-March-2021

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Drier-than-average weather conditions affected soil moisture for 2021 winter cereals
- Cereal production in 2020 estimated at near-average level
- Above-average wheat imports forecast in 2020/21 marketing year

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 (see ASI and VHI maps). 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

Uzbekistan

Crop Calendar

(*major foodcrop)

Wheat (Winter)*
Coarse Grains (Spring)
Maize*

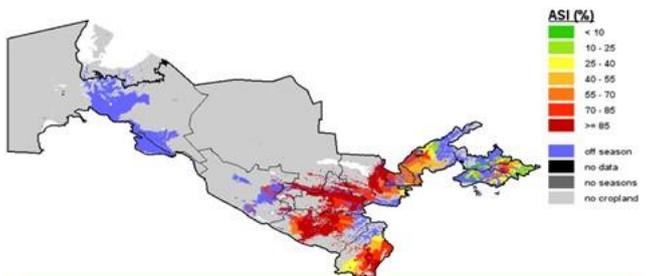


Sowing
Growing
Harvesting

Source: FAO/GIEWS.

Uzbekistan - Agricultural Stress Index (ASI)

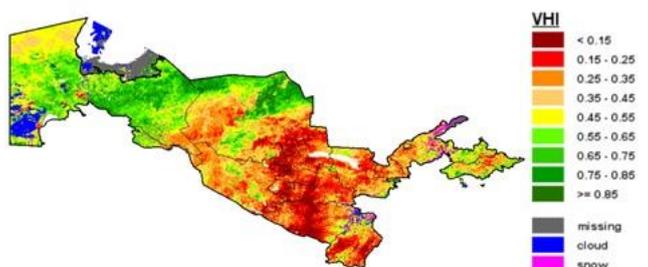
from start of season 1 to dekad 1, March 2021



Source: FAO/GIEWS Earth Observation System.

Uzbekistan - Vegetation Health Index (VHI)

Dekad 1, March 2021



Source: FAO/GIEWS Earth Observation System.

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

	2015-2019 average	2019	2020 estimate	change 2020/2019
	000 tonnes			percent
Wheat	6 298	6 094	6 016	-1.3
Maize	428	421	447	6.2
Cereals NES	400	400	400	0.0
Others	524	472	433	-8.3
Total	7 649	7 387	7 297	-1.2

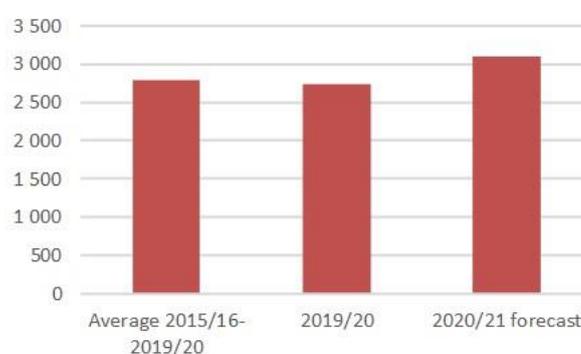
Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheet.

Uzbekistan

Wheat Imports

000 tonnes



Note: Split year refers to crop marketing year.

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets.

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GIEWS Country Brief Uzbekistan

Reference Date: 30-October-2020

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Cereal production in 2020 estimated at near-average level
- Near-average wheat imports forecast in 2020/21 marketing year

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](#)).

Uzbekistan

Crop Calendar

(*major foodcrop)

Wheat (Winter)*
Coarse Grains (Spring)
Maize*



Sowing
Growing
Harvesting

Source: FAO/GIEWS.

Uzbekistan

Cereal Production

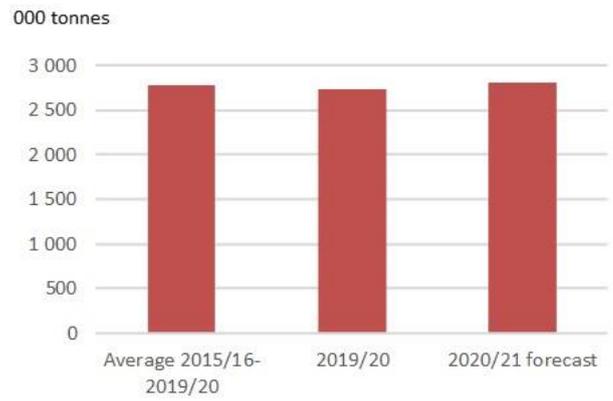
	2015-2019 average	2019	2020 estimate	change 2020/2019
	000 tonnes			percent
Wheat	6 439	6 800	6 300	-7.4
Maize	422	395	409	3.5
Cereals NES	400	400	400	0.0
Others	550	579	553	-4.5
Total	7 812	8 174	7 662	-6.3

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheet.

Uzbekistan

Wheat Imports



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



GIEWS Country Brief Uzbekistan

Reference Date: 30-June-2020

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- 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.

Planting of the 2020 spring grains, mainly maize and rice, is nearing completion and harvesting of early-planted crops is expected to start in August.

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

Uzbekistan

Crop Calendar

(*major foodcrop)

Cereals (Winter)

Coarse Grains (Spring)

Maize*



Sowing

Growing

Harvesting

Source: FAO/GIEWS.

Uzbekistan

Cereal Production

	2015-2019 average	2019	2020 forecast	change 2020/2019
	000 tonnes			percent
Wheat	6 439	6 800	6 300	-7.4
Maize	415	395	409	3.5
Cereals NES	400	400	400	0.0
Others	556	579	553	-4.5
Total	7 810	8 174	7 662	-6.3

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheet.

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.

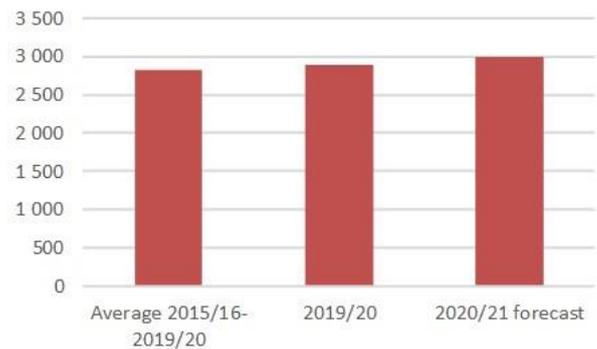
On 30 April 2020, the World Bank approved a USD 200 million financing programme to support the implementation of economic development policies in response to the health, social and economic crisis due to the COVID-19 outbreak.

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Uzbekistan

Wheat Imports

000 tonnes



Note: Split year refers to crop marketing year.

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets.



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

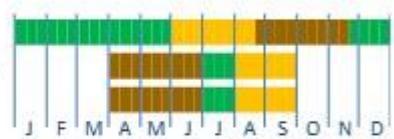
Crop Calendar

(*major foodcrop)

Cereals (Winter)

Coarse Grains (Spring)

Maize*



Sowing

Growing

Harvesting

Source: FAO/GIEWS.

Uzbekistan

Cereal Production

	2013-2017 average	2017	2018 estimate	change 2018/2017
	000 tonnes			percent
Wheat	6 756	6 079	6 000	-1.3
Maize	415	389	376	-3.4
Rice (paddy)	385	395	240	-39.3
Others	420	547	219	-60.0
Total	7 977	7 411	6 835	-7.8

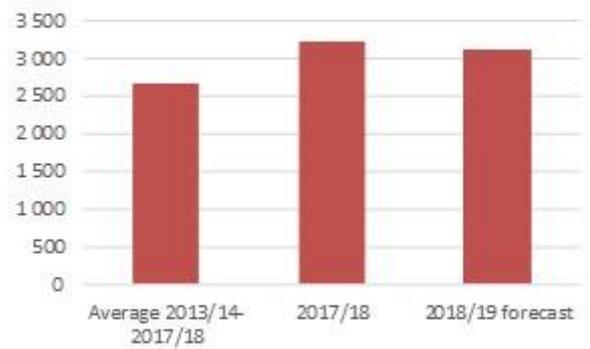
Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheet.

Uzbekistan

Cereals Imports

000 tonnes



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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.



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

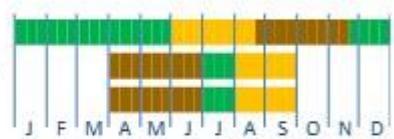
Crop Calendar

(*major foodcrop)

Cereals (Winter)

Coarse Grains (Spring)

Maize*



Sowing

Growing

Harvesting

Source: FAO/GIEWS.

Uzbekistan

Cereal Production

	2013-2017 average	2017	2018 estimate	change 2018/2017
	000 tonnes			percent
Wheat	6 756	6 079	6 000	-1.3
Maize	415	389	376	-3.4
Rice (paddy)	385	395	240	-39.3
Others	420	547	219	-60.0
Total	7 977	7 411	6 835	-7.8

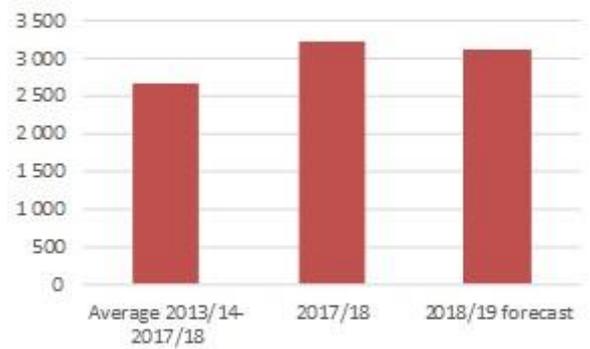
Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheet.

Uzbekistan

Cereals Imports

000 tonnes



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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.



GIEWS Country Brief Uzbekistan

Reference Date: 10-October-2018

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Cereal production in 2018 estimated below the five-year average
- Import requirements for 2018/19 forecast above five-year average
- Government fixed price of bread at UZS 1 020

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

Uzbekistan

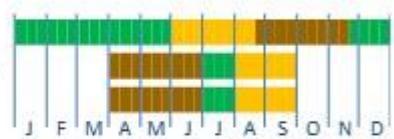
Crop Calendar

(*major foodcrop)

Cereals (Winter)

Coarse Grains (Spring)

Maize*



Sowing

Growing

Harvesting

Source: FAO/GIEWS.

Uzbekistan

Cereal Production

	2013-2017 average	2017	2018 estimate	change 2018/2017
	000 tonnes			percent
Wheat	6 921	6 900	6 000	-13.0
Maize	417	400	400	0.0
Others	410	459	412	-10.2
Total	7 989	8 159	6 812	-16.5

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.

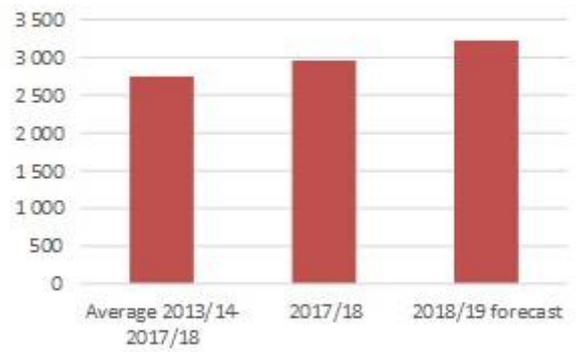
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheet.

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



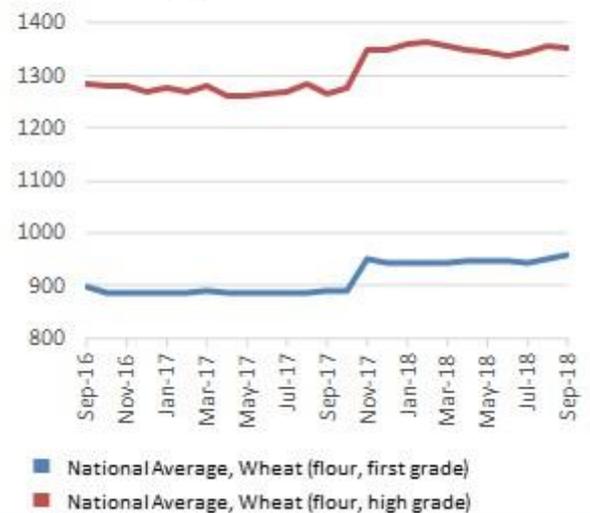
Note: Includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years (for rice, calendar year of second year shown).

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets.

Uzbekistan

Wholesale prices of wheat flour

Uzbekistan Sum per kg



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

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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

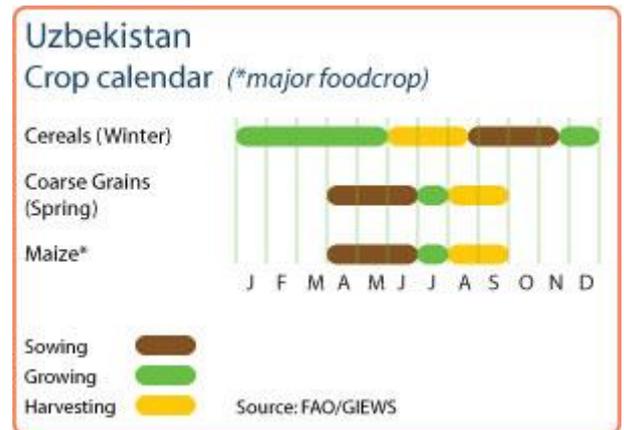
Harvesting of 2017 winter cereals crops (mainly wheat) is underway and will be completed by the end of August. Harvesting of the spring crops will start soon and is expected to continue until the end of September. The latest estimates put the 2017 cereal production at an average 8 million tonnes. Wheat 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

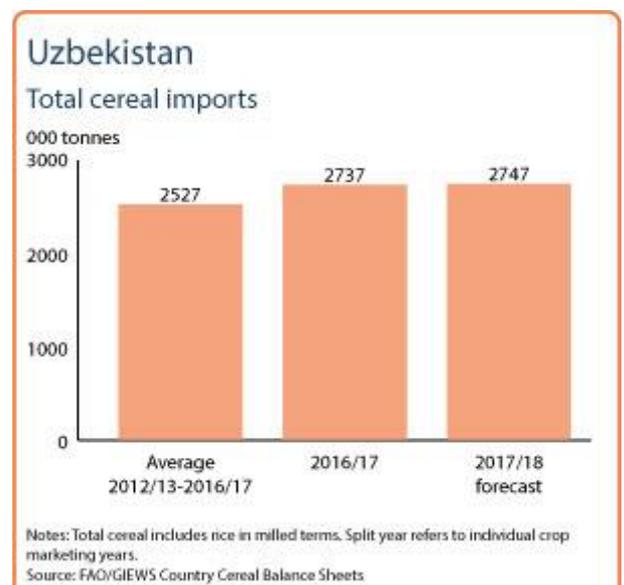
To provide support to the low income households, the Government continues to regulate the prices of several basic foods, including wheat flour and bread. As a result of this policy, wheat flour prices remained unchanged in June and were around their values of a year earlier.



Uzbekistan Cereal production

	2012-2016 average	2016	2017 forecast	change 2017/2016
	000 tonnes			percent
Wheat	6,980	6,940	6,900	-1
Barley	223	240	240	0
Rice (paddy)	213	212	212	0
Others	367	705	703	0
Total	7,783	8,098	8,055	-1

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



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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

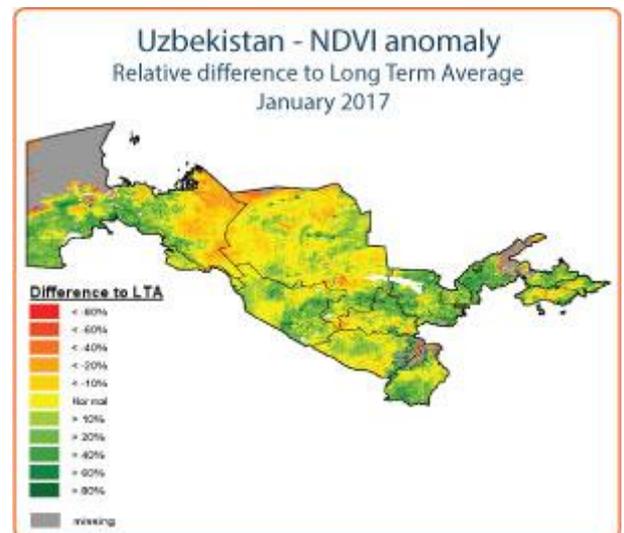
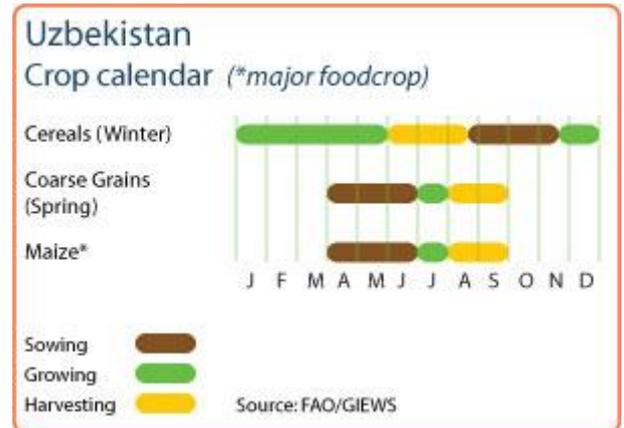
Latest estimates put the 2016 cereal production at 7.9 million tonnes, slightly down from the previous year's level. The decline reflects the reduction in the wheat output, which was estimated at 6.7 million tonnes in 2016, and it is mainly due to the lower yields, following unfavourable weather conditions 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 2016/17 marketing 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.



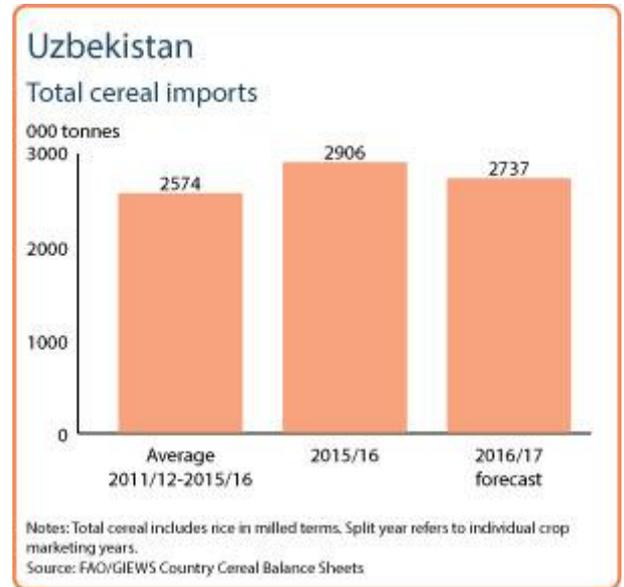
Uzbekistan
Cereal production

	2011-2015 average	2015	2016 estimate	change 2016/2015
	000 tonnes			percent
Wheat	6 858	6 967	6 748	-3
Barley	213	240	240	0
Rice (paddy)	194	211	212	0
Others	270	705	705	0
Total	7 535	8 123	7 905	-3

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

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.



Reference Date: 04-May-2016

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

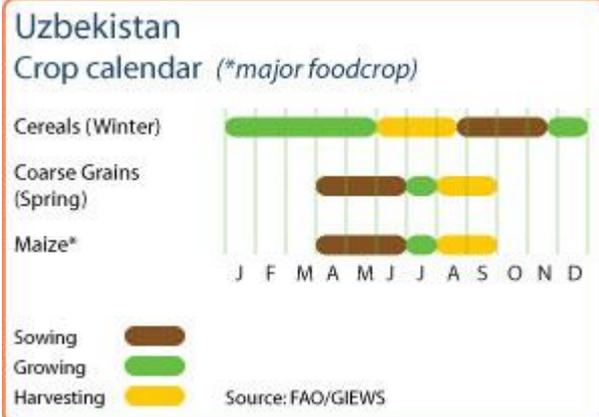
Latest estimates puts 2015 cereal production at 7.4 million tonnes, down 722 000 tonnes from the previous year's level. Most of the decline was on account of the reduced wheat output, which is estimated at 7 million tonnes. The decrease in wheat production is mainly attributed to lower yields, following 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

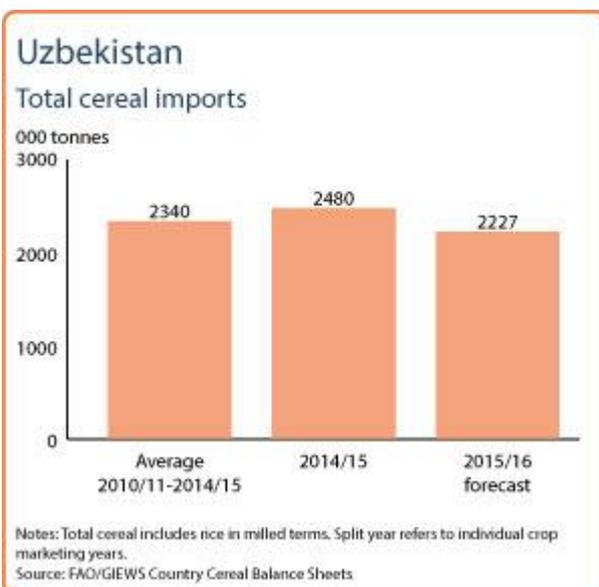
As of the beginning of October 2014, the price of a standard loaf of bread, baked from first grade flour, was increased by the Government to UZS 650 (USD 0.27), and since then remained unchanged. However, the devaluation of the national currency and inflation caused an increase in prices of many basic food products. Moreover, the number of labour migrants from Uzbekistan is estimated at around



Uzbekistan
Cereal production

	2011-2015 average	2015	2016 forecast	change 2016/2015
	000 tonnes		percent	
Wheat	6 895	6 967	7 000	0
Rice (paddy)	194	211	212	0
Barley	175	100	100	0
Others	155	128	158	23
Total	7 420	7 406	7 470	1

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



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.

Reference Date: 14-August-2014

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Cereal production in 2014 forecast at a record level
- Import requirements are forecast at an average level in the 2014/15 marketing year (July/June)
- Food security concerns for vulnerable groups of population

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)

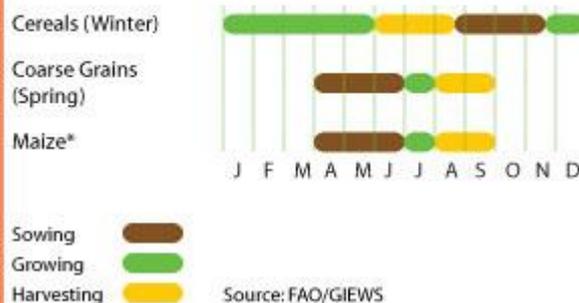
Despite relatively stable cereal production in recent years (2009-2013) and anticipated record production in 2014, the country still needs to import almost 50 percent of wheat for food consumption in the 2014/15 marketing year (July/June). Wheat import requirements in 2014/15 are forecast to decrease 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.

Uzbekistan

Crop calendar (*major foodcrop)



Uzbekistan

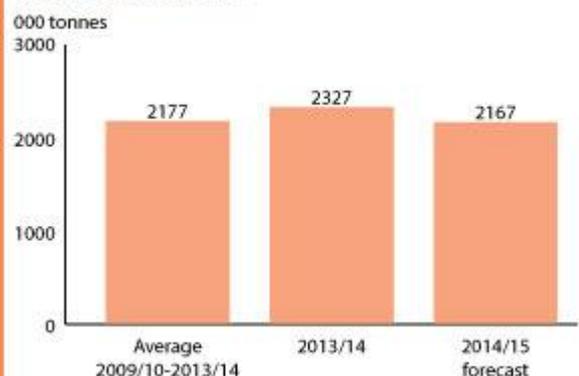
Cereal production

	2009-2013 average	2013	2014 forecast	change 2014/2013
	000 tonnes		percent	
Wheat	6 649	6 880	7 280	6
Maize	193	170	180	6
Barley	191	240	245	2
Others	199	218	218	0
Total	7 233	7 508	7 923	6

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

Uzbekistan

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

Reference Date: 14-December-2012

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

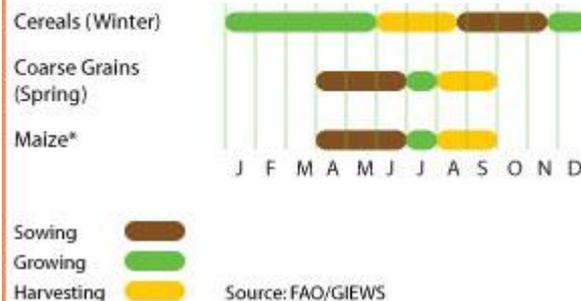
Uzbekistan's total cereal output is estimated to be above the five-year average in 2012. It has been officially reported that the country has produced around 7.4 million tonnes of cereals, of which 6.7 million tonnes is wheat, reflecting a 8.5 percent increase in yields. Wheat is the main cereal product 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. Reportedly, in 2011, Kazakhstan exported 1.23 million tonnes of 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 of 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

Uzbekistan Crop calendar (*major foodcrop)

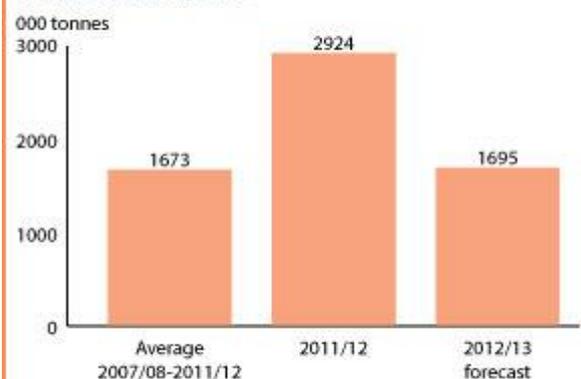


Uzbekistan Cereal production

	2007-2011 average	2011	2012 estimate	change 2012/2011
	000 tonnes			percent
Wheat	6,402	6,330	6,700	6
Maize	199	215	180	-16
Rice (paddy)	186	220	220	0
Others	165	196	248	27
Total	6,952	6,961	7,348	6

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

Uzbekistan 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

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.

Reference Date: 13-February-2012

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Planted area to 2011/12 winter crops similar to the previous year's good level
- Cereal production in 2011 is estimated slightly below the five-years average
- Country still needs to import around 46 percent of its wheat food consumption
- Food security remains fragile

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

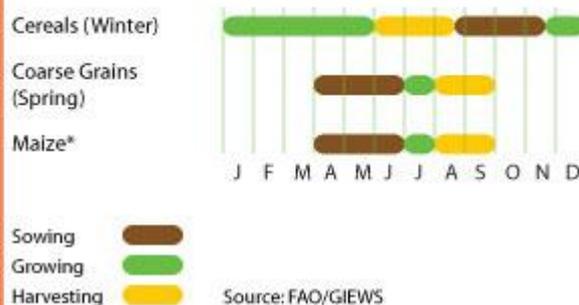
In spite of a relatively stable cereal production during the past years (2006-2011), the country still needs to import over 46 percent of its wheat food consumption needs. Wheat import requirements in marketing year 2011/12 (July/June) are forecast to increase by almost 13 percent compared with the previous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

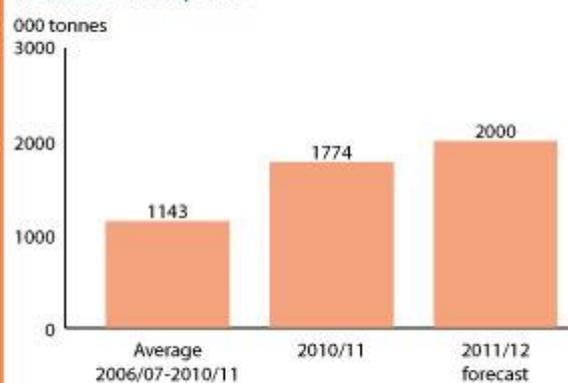


Uzbekistan Cereal production

	2006-2010 average	2010	2011 forecast	change 2011/2010
	000 tonnes			percent
Wheat	6 335	6 700	6 417	-4
Maize	195	170	205	21
Rice (paddy)	186	207	130	-37
Others	110	60	46	-23
Total	6 826	7 137	6 798	-5

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

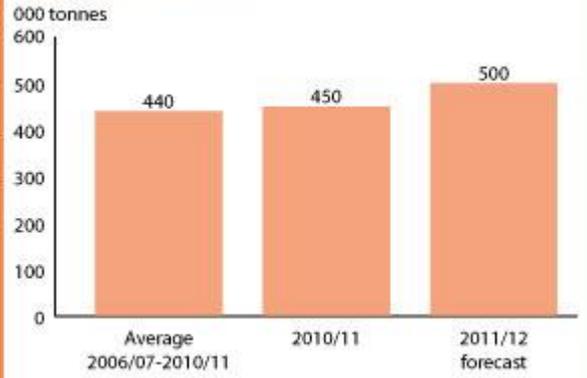
Uzbekistan Total cereal imports



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

Uzbekistan

Total cereal exports



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

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Reference Date: 25-May-2011

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Cereal production in 2011 is forecast to decline slightly due to dry winter
- The country still needs to import around 37 percent of food wheat consumption

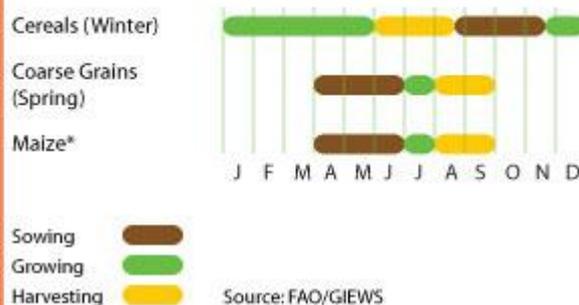
Cereal production in 2011 is forecast around the above average harvest of 2010

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.

Uzbekistan Crop calendar (*major foodcrop)

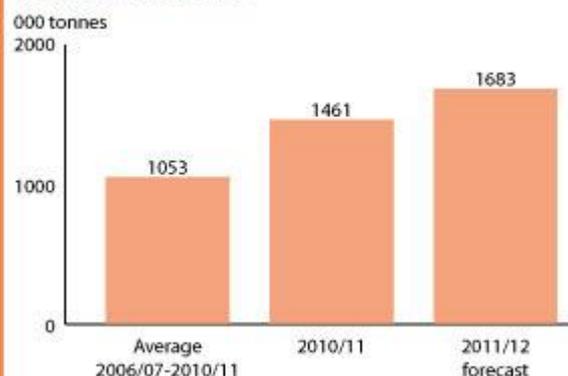


Uzbekistan Cereal production

	2006-2010 average	2010	2011 forecast	change 2011/2010
	000 tonnes		percent	
Wheat	6 335	6 700	6 500	-3
Maize	195	170	180	6
Rice (paddy)	172	170	154	-9
Others	31	10	9	-10
Total	6 811	7 100	6 893	-3

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

Uzbekistan 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

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.

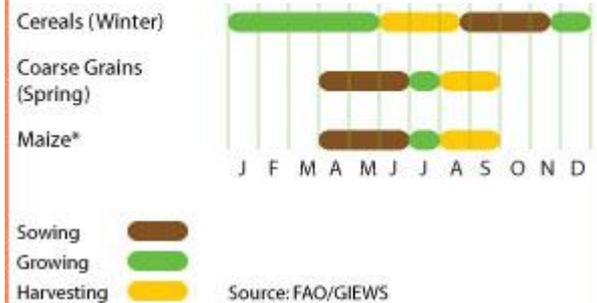
Import of cereals still required to satisfy consumption needs

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 (*major foodcrop)

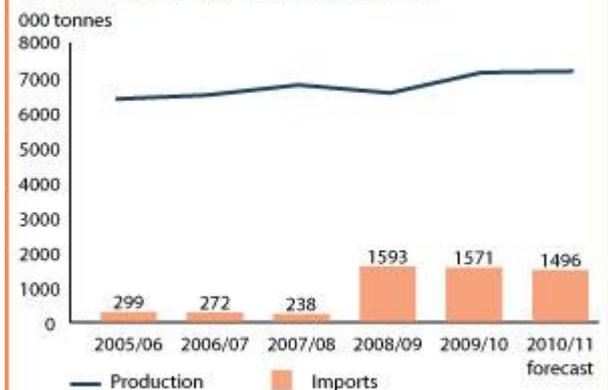


Uzbekistan Cereal production

	2005-2009 average	2009	2010 forecast	change 2010/2009
	000 tonnes			percent
Wheat	6181	6637	6750	2
Maize	193	230	190	-17
Rice (paddy)	178	190	155	-18
Others	124	86	85	-1
Total	6676	7143	7180	1

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

Uzbekistan Total cereal production and imports



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