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Report Highlights:

For MY 2022/23, Post maintains its forecast wheat production at 3.3 million metric tons (MMT), and barley at 1.2 MMT. Post forecasts MY 2022/23 barley imports at 772 thousand metric tons, in line with the import volume seen last year. Post wheat imports forecast aligns with the USDA figure at 8.2 MMT. Post anticipates that supplies from Southern hemisphere compensate for some of the shortfalls in deliveries from Europe and Mexico, based on traders' reports.

Executive Summary

Post forecasts marketing year (MY) 2022/23 (July 2022-June 2023) wheat harvested area to be in line with the previous two seasons and slightly higher than the figures cited by the Government of Algeria (GOA). Post forecasts are based on below-average harvests in recent seasons impacting the farmers' decisions to keep pace with past season plantings. As Post takes into account that only 10 percent of Algeria's fields are irrigated, Post maintains its 2022/23 yield and production forecast of 1.59 metric tons (MT) of wheat per hectare (ha), resulting in a crop of 3.3 million metric tons (MMT) and 1.17 MT of barley per ha, yielding 1.2 MT of barley.

The GOA has not released crop production and trade statistics since 2018. In December, Minister of Agriculture Mr. Abdelhafid Henni indicated that the 2021/2022 grain output recorded an increase of 48 percent compared to the previous season. Meanwhile, the official government news outlet, the Algerian Press Service (APS) noted that the country's grain production reached 4.1 MMT, which includes wheat, barley, and oats.

Regarding MY 2023/24, the satellite-derived Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) chart by region shows poor vegetative conditions lying in the west and east coasts and highlands. Overall, precipitation has been inadequate, and it is reflected in the soil moisture. However, with substantial rain received in mid to late January, Post expects precipitation levels and crop conditions to show recovery.

For MY 2022/23, Post's forecasted wheat imports align with the USDA figure at 8.2 MMT and is based on projected lower production and stable consumer demand, as well as on private trade reports of a relatively strong pace of imports by the Algerian Office of Cereals (OAIC).

MY 2022/23 Production Update

Planted Area to Remain Stable in 2022/23

Post maintains its marketing year (MY) 2022/23 wheat harvested area at just over 2 million hectares (ha) and barley harvested area at just over 1 million ha, in line with the previous two seasons. Post estimates are slightly higher than the figures cited by the GOA officials. In December 2022, the Minister of Agriculture, Abdelhafid Henni, reported during the plenary meeting of the Nation's Council at the Senate, that the area allocated to grains reached 2.6 million hectares (ha) in 2022 which represents 31 percent of agricultural land in rotation.

Post's forecast for stagnant growth in wheat and barley is based on several factors. The 2021/22 season was excessively dry across much of the country. It also had extreme heat; both weather events had adverse impacts on yields and resulted in a below average harvest, which impacted the farmers' bottom line. In addition, Post believes that due to the pandemic, and the squeeze on labor and financial resources, Algerian growers are at best, keeping pace with past seasons' plantings. Finally, about 70

percent of Algeria's farmland consists of family farms of less than 10 ha, which further constrains meaningful planted area expansion.

Post's area forecast considers government incentives to expand plantings, as well as fixed wheat prices. In late 2020, the GOA launched an Agricultural Roadmap to develop the sector, with a focus on key commodities such as wheat, corn, soybeans, and sugar. The roadmap seeks to broadly modernize crop farming in Algeria, by using drones and satellites, for example. In addition, the strategy envisions the expansion of irrigation. At the time that the strategy was launched, only 10 percent of Algeria's agricultural land was irrigated. In 2021, then Minister of Agriculture, Abdelhamid Hemdani announced additional plans to expand Algeria's wheat planted area to 3.5 million ha. Hemdani did not establish a timeline for nearly doubling Algeria's wheat area. However, to date, Post does not have evidence to indicate that Algeria's 2022/23 wheat and barley area has grown in a meaningful way.

In December, current Minister of Agriculture Abdelhafid Henni outlined all the government measures to develop cereal production, including the launch of a digital grain stocks management system. The system will track stocks held by the OAIC as well as the private producers. The Minister highlighted that digitization would enable the government to have precise information on domestic supply and to review the distribution of supplies to the 432 flour mills nationwide, thus ensuring better coverage of the needs of each wilaya. Henni also noted the creation of a seeds bank, the use of drones and satellites to track crop production, as well as the launch of a census for strategic crop harvests.

Note that per article 30 of ordinance No 22-01 of August 3, 2022, related to the 2022 supplementary finance law, [published in the Journal Officiel \(JO. No 53 on August 4, 2022\)](#), any farmer growing cereals benefiting from any kind of government support must sell their wheat and barley production to the OAIC cooperatives. In 2020 the government also obliged local cereal processors to source wheat only from the domestic market.

As outlined in the previous reports, in early 2022, to encourage and develop cereal and grains collection, the GOA increased the purchase prices of grains from farmers, which were last raised in 2008. On January 16, 2022, the [Algerian Press Service](#) (official outlet) reported in a press release President Tebboune's decision during the Minister's Council to increase purchase prices for the 2022 crop. According to the directive, the purchase price for durum wheat increased from 45,000 A.D. to 60,000 A.D, (about \$468 based on the official exchange rate) per MT, bread wheat purchase price increased from 30,000 A.D. to 50,000 A.D. (about \$390) per MT and barley and oat from 25,000 A.D. to 34,000 A.D (about \$265.62) per MT. As the government seeks to control the wheat and barley sector, this decision to raise official purchase prices aims to avoid speculation and the transformation of cereals intended for human consumption into animal feed.

[2022/23 Production to Increase on Last Season](#)

Post maintained its forecast 2022/23 yield and production forecast at 1.59 MT of wheat per ha, resulting in a crop of 3.3 MMT and 1.17 MT of barley per ha, yielding a 1.2 MT crop. Post's forecast takes into account that only 10 percent of Algeria's fields are irrigated. Note that the government estimates that

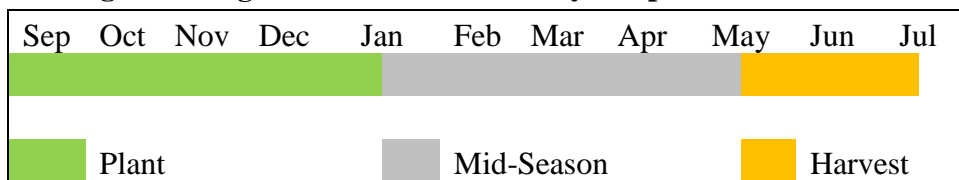
broad modernization of irrigation would increase the current wheat yields to 5-6 MT per ha, and eventually 7 MT per ha. So far, however, there is limited evidence of irrigation progress. The GOA provides certified seeds, fertilizer, and crop protection products at reduced prices to farmers. There have been no reports of fertilizer, or other input shortages, which provides some support for the yields in years with adverse weather events.

MOA has not released the MY 2022/23 grain production figures breakdown. However, in December 2022, Minister Henni indicated that the 2021/2022 grain output recorded an increase of 48 percent compared to the previous season. The Algerian Press Service (APS) published on [December 24, 2022](#), a news report indicating that the figures for grain production reached 4.1 MMT, which includes wheat, barley, and oats. APS did not provide the breakdown in production per crop.

MY 2023/24 Planting Preparation

Algerian farmers began to sow their MY 2023/24 crop in September 2022. Starting last year, the MOA encouraged planting to begin in September rather than in October in anticipation of benefiting from possible early rains. As usual, to ensure successful planting the MOA provided certified seeds, fertilizers, and technical and financial resources to the farmers. Furthermore, this year, the MOA dispatched supervision commissions for plantings to all the regions (referred to as *wilayas*) of the country to optimize yields. These commissions are made up of central and local executives, representatives of the farmers Union (UNPA) and the Chambers of Agriculture, and also executives of the OAIC, under the supervision of the governors.

Figure 1: Algeria’s Wheat and Barley Crop Season Calendar

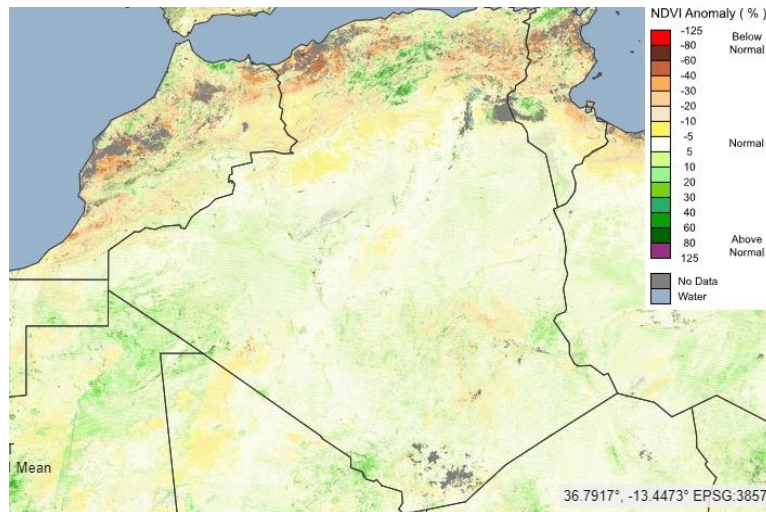


Source: Post Algiers Chart

Weather and Soil Moisture Update for the 2023/24 Season

The Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) chart by region below shows that the vegetation index looks below normal in the west and east on the Mediterranean coast and normal in the center. Vegetation conditions overall look sparse in northern Algeria. The satellite image shows poor vegetation conditions on the west and east coasts and highlands. This year again, these regions seem to be missing substantive rain. These regions are part of the wheat and barley growing areas in Algeria.

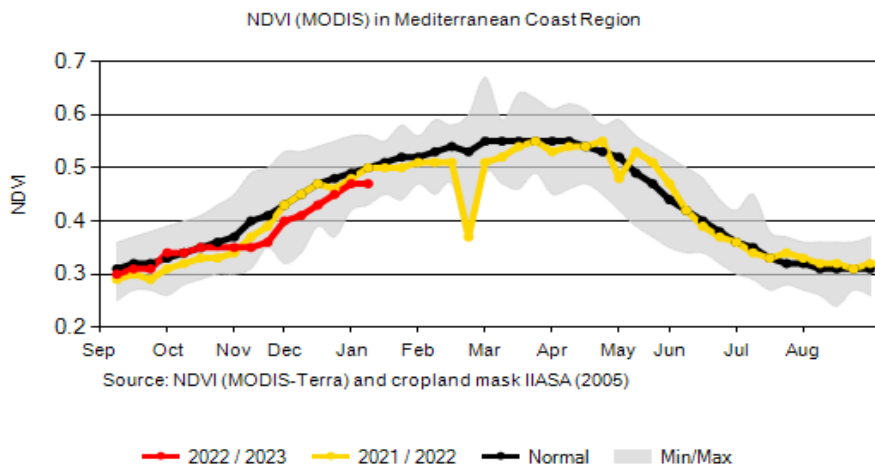
**Figure 2: Algeria: Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) by region
(As of January 5, 2023):**



Source: <https://glam1.gsfc.nasa.gov/>

The charts below depict the historical Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) as of January 3, 2023, by region in Algeria. The charts show that vegetation conditions were above the September - November of 2021-2022 season's level in the Mediterranean coast region, and then slightly lower than the previous year through January. However, the vegetation conditions remain currently within the Min/MAX range (minima/maxima monthly standards for the region) and normal average in the Mediterranean coast region.

**Chart 1: Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) in the Mediterranean Coast region
(As of January 3, 2023):**

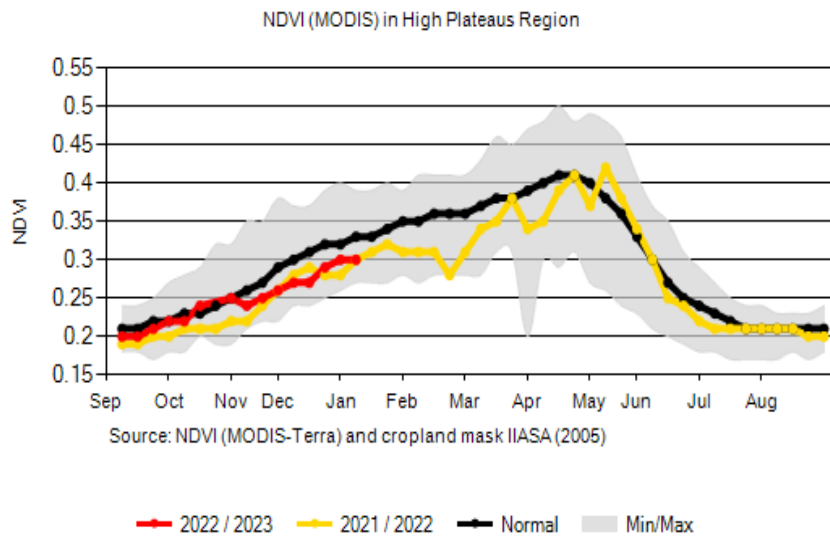


Source: Crop Explorer (<https://ipad.fas.usda.gov/cropexplorer/>)

**Note that the 2022/23 red line refers to the crop planting, growing period, and harvest dates, and not the USDA marketing year. As such, the 2022/2023 redline reflects crop conditions for the 2023/24 MY crop.*

In the high plateaus, vegetation conditions are also above last year’s level from September through November and slightly below last year’s level, and below the normal average from November to January. However, the vegetation index remains within Min/Max level (minima/maxima monthly standards for the region).

Chart 2: Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) in the High Plateaus region (As of January 3, 2023):

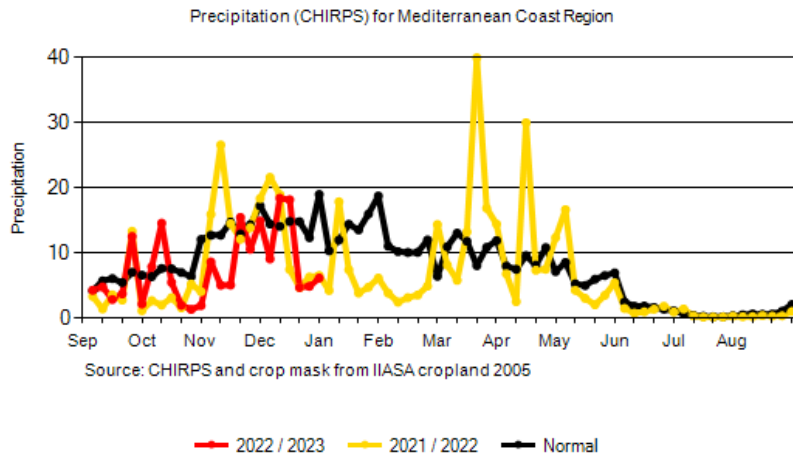


Source: Crop Explorer (<https://ipad.fas.usda.gov/cropexplorer/>)

**Note that the 2022/23 red line refers to the crop planting, growing period, and harvest dates, and not the USDA marketing year. As such, the 2022/2023 redline reflects crop conditions for the 2023/24 MY crop*

The two USDA Crop Explorer precipitation charts for Algeria’s Mediterranean coast as well as the highlands show average levels of precipitation from September through early November 2022. However, precipitation levels dropped noticeably during the November-December timeframe, tracking similar levels seen during the last crop cycle.

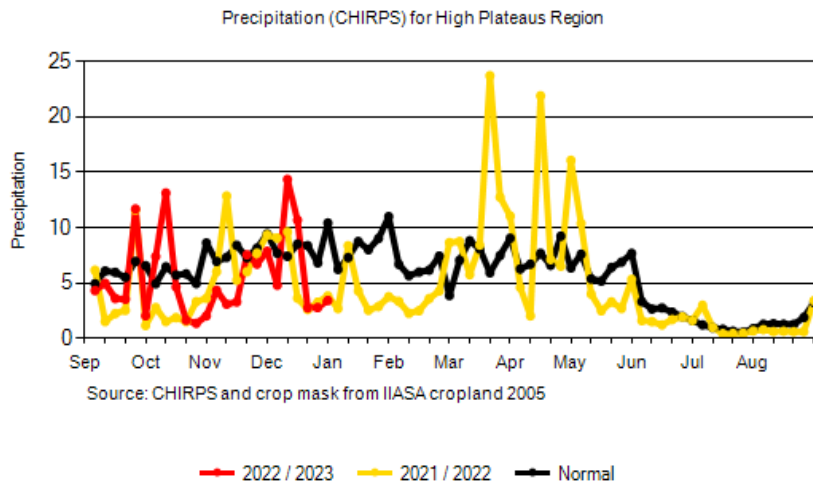
**Chart 3: USDA Crop Explorer Precipitation in the Mediterranean Coast region
(Last updated December 31, 2022)**



Source: Crop Explorer (<https://ipad.fas.usda.gov/cropexplorer/>)

**Note that the 2022/23 red line refers to the crop planting, growing period, and harvest dates, and not the USDA marketing year. As such, the 2022/2023 redline reflects crop conditions for the 2023/24 MY crop*

**Chart 4: USDA Crop Explorer Precipitation in the High Plateaus region
(Last updated December 31, 2022)**

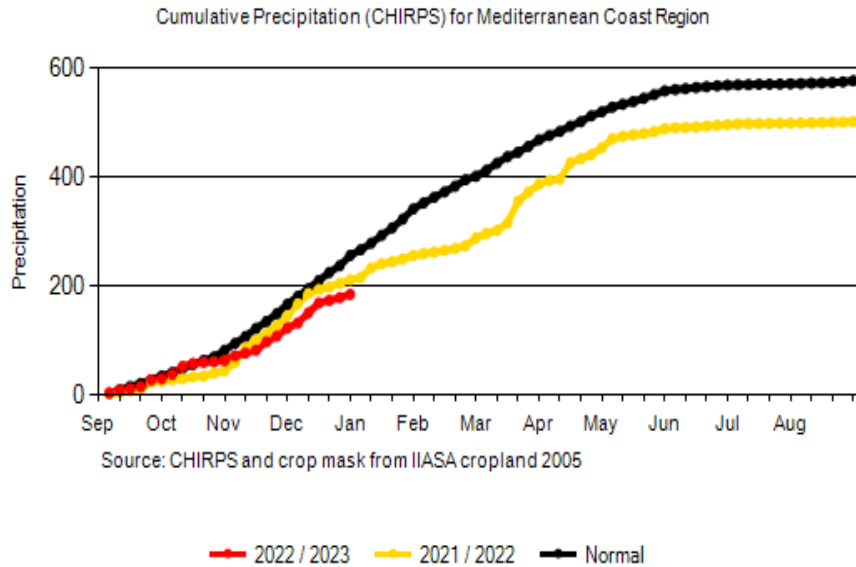


Source: Crop Explorer (<https://ipad.fas.usda.gov/cropexplorer/>)

**Note that the 2022/23 red line refers to the crop planting, growing period, and harvest dates, and not the USDA marketing year. As such, the 2022/2023 redline reflects crop conditions for the 2023/24 MY crop*

The USDA Crop Explorer Cumulative Precipitation chart below shows that the level of precipitation for the MY 2023/24 season started at the same level as the year prior, however, increased in October through November, before dropping again in December through January. The level remained below the normal average and below last year's level in the Mediterranean coast region.

**Chart 4: Cumulative Precipitation in the Mediterranean Coast region
(As of January 3, 2022)**

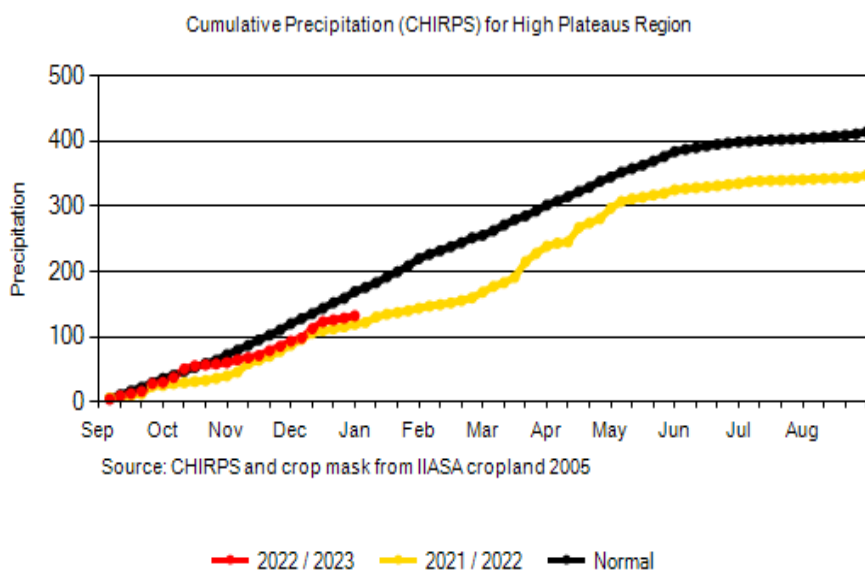


Source: Crop Explorer (<https://ipad.fas.usda.gov/cropexplorer/>)

**Note that the 2022/23 red line refers to the crop planting, growing period, and harvest dates, and not the USDA marketing year. As such, the 2022/2023 redline reflects crop conditions for the 2023/24 MY crop*

In the high plateaus, the level of precipitation started at the same level as in September 2021, however, increased in October and through November above the 2021 levels, then decreased in December through January to the same level as the previous year.

**Chart 5: Cumulative Precipitation in the High Plateaus region
(As of January 3, 2022)**

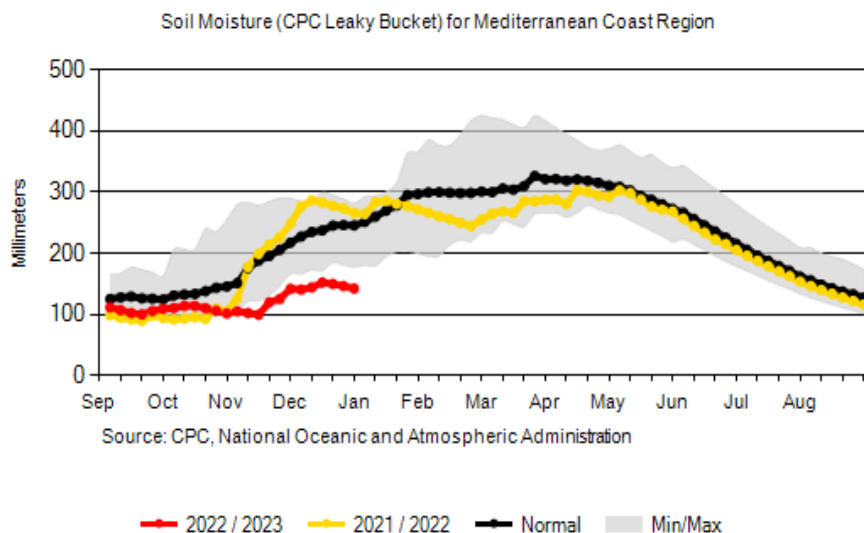


Source: Crop Explorer (<https://ipad.fas.usda.gov/cropexplorer/>)

**Note that the 2022/23 red line refers to the crop planting, growing period, and harvest dates, and not the USDA marketing year. As such, the 2022/2023 redline reflects crop conditions for the 2023/24 MY crop*

Overall, the level of precipitation was not sufficient, and it is reflected in the soil moisture charts below. In addition, the charts below show better soil moisture at the beginning of the 2022 sowing season (September-November) compared to the same period last year in the Mediterranean coast and highlands regions. However, with the lack of precipitation in November and December in both regions, soil moisture decreased sharply below the average and even below the Min/Max level, highlighting serious dryness concerns for the 2023/24 crop season compared to the previous one. This situation is the same as the previous year for both regions during the same period. However, with ample rain in mid to late January, Post expects that precipitation and soil level may show recovery.

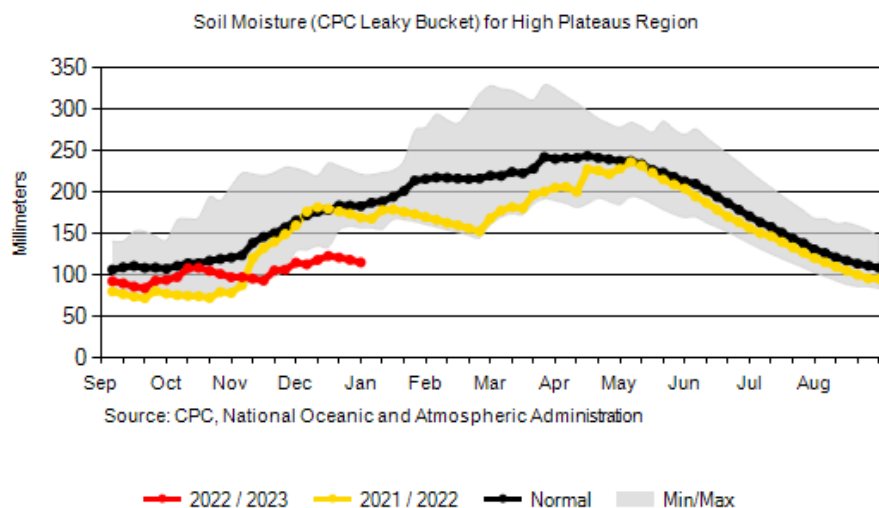
**Chart 6: Algeria: USDA Crop Explorer Soil Moisture in the Mediterranean Coast region
(As of December 31, 2022)**



Source: Crop Explorer (<https://ipad.fas.usda.gov/cropexplorer/>)

**Note that the 2022/23 red line refers to the crop planting, growing period, and harvest dates, and not the USDA marketing year. As such, the 2022/2023 redline reflects crop conditions for the 2023/24 MY crop*

**Chart 7: Algeria: USDA Crop Explorer Soil Moisture in the High Plateaus region
(As of December 31, 2022)**



Source: Crop Explorer (<https://ipad.fas.usda.gov/cropexplorer/>)

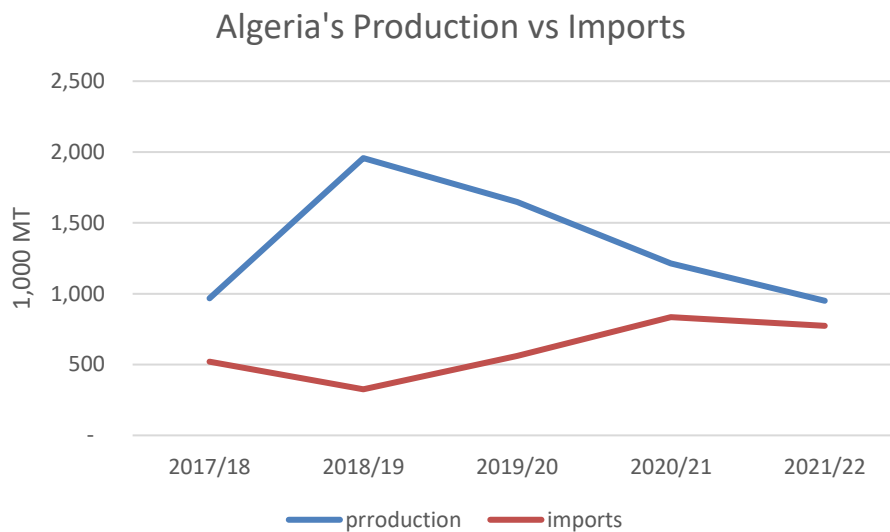
**Note that the 2022/23 red line refers to the crop planting, growing period, and harvest dates, and not the USDA marketing year. As such, the 2022/2023 redline reflects crop conditions for the 2023/24 MY crop*

Consumption Update

Post forecasts wheat consumption at 11.1 MMT for MY2022/23, which represents a small uptick on the last season's estimate of 11.05 MMT. Algeria is among the largest consumers of wheat in the world. Wheat is the major staple food and represents 60 percent of the food ration in Algeria. There are no new agreements to open new mills or expand the old mills. The government is also encouraging consumers to decrease their consumption of bread to avoid waste and decrease the demand for bread (common wheat thus reducing imports. However, with bread prices starting at around 10 U.S. cents per baguette, Post anticipates that wheat consumption will remain relatively stable in the near future.

Barley remains mainly used for animal feed with a small portion used for bread and couscous for human consumption. As such, barley consumption is a function of pasture conditions. In years with poor pasture conditions, there is an increased demand for barley. If the current dry conditions remain, Post anticipates that barley demand may increase.

Figure:3 Algeria's Barley Production vs Imports



Data Source: USDA PSD Online & Trade Data Monitor LLC.

Trade Update

Forecast for 2022/23 Wheat Trade

Post forecasts that in MY 2022/23 (July 2022-June 2023), Algeria's wheat imports will reach 8.2 MMT, the highest level since the 2016/17 season when imports hit 8.4 MMT. Post forecast aligns with the USDA figure and is based on the projected production and stable consumer demand. In addition, Post

forecast is also based on private trade reports of a relatively strong pace of imports by the OAIC. Note that Algeria does not release the results of its tenders.

Trade Data Monitoring (TDM) data – based on customs information from markets exporting to Algeria – shows that in the first 5 months of the marketing, Algeria imported just 1.8 MMT of wheat, as compared to 3.2 MMT imported in July-November 2021. However, TDM data does not currently reflect Algeria’s wheat imports from Russia. Trade reports indicate that the OAIC typically sources optional origin wheat, meaning that traders may supply wheat of any origin as long as it meets other requirements set out in the tender. According to the trade press, Algeria has continued to bring in Russian wheat throughout the conflict in the Black Sea region.

During the Global Grain conference in mid-November 2022, the press quoted the Director General of the OAIC Nasreddine Messaoudi, as saying that Algeria is satisfied with the wheat it has been importing from Russia. Messaoudi noted that the protein levels of Russian wheat were good and that the specific weights have been higher on average than those coming from the European Union (EU). Concerning bug damage rates, Messaoudi stated that there has been progress and that “we are seeing rates of between 0.3-0.4 percent.” Notably, in 2020, Algeria relaxed its wheat import specifications to allow 0.5 percent bug-damaged grain, up from the previous 0.2 percent, to allow wheat from Black Sea origin.

Trade estimates for wheat import volumes from Russia are not possible to confirm, though using private trade reports, Post estimates that another 600 thousand to 700 thousand MT may have been delivered to Algeria so far in this marketing season. If correct, this would bring Algeria’s total imports to about 2.5 MMT of wheat for July-November 2022.

In the first five months of the year, the list of wheat suppliers to Algeria has narrowed considerably as compared to the same period last season. During the first five months of the 2022/23 MY, that is from July to November 2022, Algeria imported wheat from 10 countries as compared to 18 countries in the first five months of the last MY.

Table 1: Algeria Five Months (July-November) Wheat Imports by Origin

	07/21-11/21	07/22-11/22	%Δ
France	1,120,835	1,015,226	-9%
Bulgaria	27,500	244,809	790%
Canada	227,574	184,540	-19%
Romania	-	124,707	
Ukraine	135,648	123,705	-9%
Estonia	-	60,282	
United States	-	51,453	
Germany	1,024,593	31,500	-97%
Turkey	873	7,257	731%
South Korea	2	2	0%
Poland	265,902	-	

Mexico	252,850	-	
Russia	88,200	n/a	
Sweden	29,033	-	
Latvia	28,500	-	
Lithuania	15,250	-	
Spain	32	-	
Netherlands	1	-	
Total from World	3,216,793	1,843,481	-43%

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC., wheat volumes in WGE

Overall, shipments from Europe and the Black Sea region are down over 40 percent in the first five months of this marketing year to a total of 1.6 MMT, as compared to 2.7 MMT received during the same period last season. A host of European countries reported zero wheat sales to Algeria so far this season, which is not surprising given the ongoing conflict in the Black Sea region. The largest decrease in the total volume of shipments has been from Germany, with Algeria missing almost one MMT of wheat from one of its key traditional suppliers. The decrease in supplies from traditional European partners has been couched to an extent with strong shipments from Bulgaria and to some extent from Romania and Estonia.

Post anticipates that in the second half of the year, supplies from the Southern hemisphere (Argentina, Uruguay, and possibly Australia) – where exports kick into high gear during their end of summer and into fall – should compensate for some of the shortfalls in deliveries from Europe and Mexico. Together with the Russian volumes, Post believes that Algeria can reach 8.2 MMT in imports for this season.

Estimate for 2021/22 Wheat Trade

The TDM data shows that 8.021 MMT were shipped to Algeria in MY2021/22. As such, Post maintains wheat imports estimate at 8.021 MMT in MY 2021/22.

As of the 2021/22 MY, Europe remains by far the largest supplier to Algeria, though its total volume of shipments has been decreasing in the last three seasons. Meanwhile, wheat imports from North America (Canada, United States), Mercosur (Argentina, Uruguay), and the Black Sea region (Russia, Ukraine, Belarus) are about evenly split between 800 thousand and 900 thousand MT apiece. Notably, supplies from Mercosur and the Black Sea region saw substantial increases from 2020/21 to 2021/22.

Table 2: Algeria Wheat Imports by Origin

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	%Δ from 2020/21 to 2021/22
Europe	6,175,094	5,941,187	5,356,578	-10%
France	5,636,773	1,897,980	1,824,799	-4%
Germany	93,000	1,808,624	1,367,000	-24%
Bulgaria	-	26,250	909,316	3364%
Romania	-	23,400	727,069	3007%
Poland	64,220	1,038,648	296,551	-71%
Italy	-	15,344	156,261	918%
Sweden	249,792	154,728	29,033	-81%
Latvia	-	465,927	28,500	-94%
Lithuania	-	454,593	15,250	-97%
Netherlands	-	-	2,740	
Spain	5,522	143	57	-60%
Denmark	-	-	2	
Estonia	30,700	55,550	-	-100%
Serbia	87	-	-	
United Kingdom	95,000	-	-	
N America	902,701	1,407,905	900,934	-36%
Canada	372,615	1,001,560	614,184	-39%
Mexico	255,638	218,470	252,850	16%
United States	274,448	187,875	33,900	-82%
Mercosur	-	123,858	879,428	610%
Argentina	-	92,360	815,680	783%
Uruguay	-	31,498	63,748	102%
Black Sea	34,833	41,502	830,366	1901%
Ukraine	34,833	13,000	466,912	3492%
Russia	-	28,502	363,454	1175%
Belarus	-	25	-	-100%
ROW	1,629	225	53,917	23863%
Australia	-	-	52,148	
Turkey	860	219	1,731	690%
Egypt	61	-	33	
South Korea	8	6	5	-17%
China	32	-	-	
India	4	-	-	
Saudi Arabia	664	-	-	

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC., wheat volumes in WGE

Forecast for 2022/23 Barley Trade

Post forecasts 2022/23 barley imports at 772,000 MT, in line with the import volume seen last year. The forecast for barley imports is based on the projected production and stable demand. Algeria's barley demand is driven by the livestock industry, which uses barley for feed. Typically, Algeria's barley imports are strongly correlated with domestic production of the crop. In an event of poor harvest, imports tend to increase, while in years with ample production imports tend to decrease.

However, note that Post forecast may be revised, given the apparent lack of imports in the first five months of the MY. Data from TDM shows that in July-November 2022, Algeria only received 1,600 metric tons of barley, compared to 342,000 MT received by this time last season. On average, Algeria's imports of barley stand at around 255,00 MT in the first five months of the MY.

Post believes that there may be a lag in data reporting from countries shipping barley to Algeria. Some data may be missing from Russian exports of barley to Algeria as well. Post also anticipates that barley imports from the Southern hemisphere, which harvests and begins to export at the end of its summer and into the fall season, may make up the shortfall from European suppliers seen so far during this MY.

Estimate for 2021/22 Barley Trade

Post estimates Algeria's 2021/22 barley imports at 772,000 MT, in line with the USDA estimate and data reported by the TDM. Last season's exports were down from the record-breaking 2020/21 season, however, were still the second highest in the last five years. On average, Algeria imported about 600,000 MT annually in the last five years. As already noted, barley imports are correlated with domestic production and are driven by the livestock industry.

The EU-27 continued to be the strongest supplier of barley to Algeria in 2021/22. Meanwhile, imports from the United Kingdom completely zeroed out. Notably, Argentina emerged as the second leading supplier of barley to Algeria.

Table 3: Algeria Barley Imports by Origin and MY in MT

Reporter	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Germany	62,280	92,000	321,330
Argentina	-	-	88,340
Ukraine	274,949	78,903	83,081
France	179,780	-	63,503
Lithuania	-	30,253	62,999
Latvia	-	12,904	62,835
Romania	-	-	59,000
Poland	-	44,046	30,899
Turkey	1,277	-	444
Denmark	30,000	94,579	-
United Kingdom	11,830	147,066	-
Spain	-	108,934	-
Bulgaria	-	33,000	-
Estonia	-	145,439	-
Russia	-	47,300	-
TOTAL	560,116	834,424	772,431

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC.

Table 4: Wheat, Production, Supply and Distribution

Wheat	2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023	
Market Year Begins	Jul 2020		Jul 2021		Jul 2022	
Algeria	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	2075	2075	2075	2075	2075	2075
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	5358	5358	4992	5092	4406	4511
Production (1000 MT)	3107	3107	2500	2500	3700	3300
MY Imports (1000 MT)	7680	7680	8286	8021	8200	8200
TY Imports (1000 MT)	7680	7680	8286	8021	8200	8200
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	188	188	34	34	0	30
Total Supply (1000 MT)	16145	16145	15778	15613	16306	16011
MY Exports (1000 MT)	3	3	2	2	5	2
TY Exports (1000 MT)	3	3	2	2	5	2
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	50	50	70	50	70	50
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	11100	11000	11300	11050	11300	11100
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	11150	11050	11370	11100	11370	11150
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	4992	5092	4406	4511	4931	4859
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	16145	16145	15778	15613	16306	16011
Yield (MT/HA)	1.4973	1.4973	1.2048	1.2048	1.7831	1.5904
(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)						
MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column						
TY = Trade Year, which for Wheat begins in July for all countries. TY 2022/2023 = July 2022 - June 2023						

Table 5: Barley, Production, Supply and Distribution

Barley	2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023	
Market Year Begins	Jul 2020		Jul 2021		Jul 2022	
Algeria	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	978	1025	1025	1025	1025	1025
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	662	662	359	759	131	531
Production (1000 MT)	1213	1213	950	950	1600	1200
MY Imports (1000 MT)	834	834	772	772	400	772
TY Imports (1000 MT)	778	778	688	688	400	688
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	2709	2709	2081	2481	2131	2503
MY Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
TY Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	2000	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	350	350	350	350	350	350
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	2350	1950	1950	1950	1950	1950
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	359	759	131	531	181	553
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	2709	2709	2081	2481	2131	2503
Yield (MT/HA)	1.2403	1.1834	0.9268	0.9268	1.561	1.1707
(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)						
MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column						
TY = Trade Year, which for Barley begins in October for all countries. TY 2022/2023 = October 2022 - September 2023						

Attachments:

No Attachments