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Ethiopia

Grain and Feed Annual

Grain and Feed Annual Report

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Report Highlights:
The wheat production estimate for MY14/15 is revised downward from the official USDA estimate by 600,000 metric tons to 3.8 million metric tons. Wheat imports during this same period are unchanged at 900,000 metric tons. For MY15/16, wheat production and imports are forecast to remain at nearly the same levels as the previous year. The MY14/15 corn production estimate is held relatively steady at 6.6 million metric tons with production expected to reach 7.0 million metric tons in MY15/16. Aside from wheat imports, there are no significant volumes of grain being traded outside the country due to continued export restrictions.

Overview of Ethiopia's Grain Situation:

Subsistence agriculture is the mainstay of Ethiopia's economy and is the key economic driver in the Government of Ethiopia's (GOE) five-year Growth & Transformation Plan (GTP) from 2010-15. Behind livestock, grain production is the second most important sector in the country's agriculture-based economy. Ethiopia is one of the largest grain producing countries in Africa with nearly all production done by smallholder farmers working on less than one hectare of land. Grain yields are relatively low due to the country's rugged topography, small-scale landholdings, limited mechanization, and insufficient supplies of fertilizer and improved seed. The GOE along with the Agriculture Transformation Agency (ATA) and the international donor community are working together to address these challenges in order to achieve the GTP goals of raising productivity, intensifying market-oriented agriculture, and promoting increased private investment in the agriculture sector.

Grain production accounts for nearly 80 percent of the land under cultivation and employs 60 percent of the rural workforce. Ethiopia has two crop seasons, the *Meher* and the *Belg*. The *Meher* season, which runs from October through February, accounts for roughly 90 percent of annual grain production. The overall performance of the MY14/15 *Meher* season was generally quite good due to relatively good rains in the main growing regions. Going forward, the continuous farm-level interventions in the form of improved seed, fertilizer, and extension services are expected to help lift overall grain production in the future.

Grain is an essential part of the Ethiopian diet. In fact, over 50 percent of the daily caloric intake of an average household is from wheat, sorghum, and corn. Households spend an average of 40 percent of their total food budget on cereals. Grain consumption, especially wheat, continues to climb as incomes rise and more people move to urban centers. The GOE imports wheat to meet some of this growing demand. Wheat and teff are the two most expensive grains with retail prices above $600/MT. See price table below. In order to cope with these high prices, some households and businesses substitute other less expensive grains, such as sorghum and corn, when making the traditional bread which is called injera.

While most grains are for human consumption, a small portion goes to the livestock sector. With grain production expected to grow in the future, some of the surplus will likely be channeled to the livestock sector. In particular, the use of more corn and soy in the livestock diet is expected to boost productivity among the country's livestock population, the largest in Africa.

The GOE imposes limits on grain trade. Grain exports are currently restricted, though some informal trade is probably occurring in production areas located along the country's borders. Grain imports are almost exclusively limited to wheat, nearly all of which the GOE's state-trading arm purchases off the international market and later distributes in the local market at a subsidized price. Private traders are cautious about importing grains given the uncertainty about the timing and nature of government interventions in the marketplace.

More details on the general grain situation in Ethiopia can be found in our Grain & Feed Report from 2014.

Retail Prices of Cereals in Addis Ababa for CY 2014
(USD/MT)

Commodities / **Month**	***Teff***	**Wheat**	**Barley**	**Maize**	**Sorghum**	**Millet**
January	725	504	544	369	618	665
February	713	497	532	359	600	656
March	720	514	533	393	612	666
April	700	527	544	371	602	624
May	730	523	538	370	595	667
June	719	561	569	380	603	670
July	719	583	592	383	593	666
August	729	590	596	383	595	670
September	730	604	631	384	608	670
October	738	625	680	377	611	672
November	753	611	643	378	600	674
December	717	616	623	374	587	670

Area and Production of Common Cereals in Ethiopia for MY14/15 (Oct-Sep)

Crop	Area (1,000 Hectares)	Production (1,000 MT)
Corn	2,230	6,580
Teff	3,770	4,330
Sorghum	1,810	3,966
Wheat	1,580	3,790
Barley	1,198	2,034
Millet	438	736
Total	**11,026**	**21,436**

Wheat

Production:

Wheat production for MY13/14 is lowered to 3.6 million metric tons, which is down roughly 600,000 metric tons from the official USDA figure. Similarly, the wheat production estimate for MY14/15 is revised downward to 3.8 million metric tons, down almost 600,000 metric tons from the official USDA estimate. Area harvested for both marketing years is also lowered from 1.8 million hectares to 1.6 million hectares. These new figures for production and area harvested are based on Post's tabulations of regionally-reported grain statistics. Further, rising wheat prices (as shown in the table above) along with reported shortages, suggest that production was not as high as was originally estimated.

While wheat production figures are lowered, year-over-year growth is apparent. Specifically, the increase in production from 3.6 million metric tons in MY13/14 to 3.8 million metric tons in MY14/15 is attributed to good rainfall, national and international efforts to combat wheat stem rust outbreaks, and the rising use of improved seed and fertilizer. In addition, the government's extension package continues to have a positive impact on production. The extension services among other activities provides for the distribution of improved seed and fertilizer, education on the optimal application of inputs (e.g. seed) and other agronomic techniques. Further, USAID, in partnership with its implementing partner, ACDI/VOCA, are working in the wheat value chain to increase productivity and quality, while reducing post-harvest losses. This USAID-funded program is known as the Agricultural Growth Program-Agribusiness and Market Development.

The outlook for wheat production in MY15/16 appears as though it will continue its upward trajectory with production estimated at 3.9 million metric tons. However, this estimate assumes that wheat stem rust will have a nominal impact on production. If there is a spike in rust prevalence, production would, of course, decline. At present, the rust situation, while a concern, appears to be under a control. The Ministry of Agriculture along with outside partners are working together to address the situation. According to CIMMYT, one of the international leaders working to halt the spread of wheat rust, 'replacement of the highly susceptible wheat cultivars is now the highest priority for Ethiopia.'

Consumption:

In light of the reductions to production, consumption figures for MY13/14 and 14/15 are both lowered to roughly 4.6 million metric tons and 4.7 million metric tons, respectively. With demand for wheat-based products expanding, wheat consumption is forecast to climb slightly in MY15/16 to 4.8 million metric tons. However, wheat and bread shortages will likely continue to pop up sporadically as demand for wheat-based products, particularly in urban areas, continues to grow.

Wheat is used to make important staple foods like bread, porridge (*genfo*), local beer (*tela*), roasted grain (*Kolo*) boiled grain (*nifro*), pasta, and different confectionary products. High wheat flour prices force some consumers and businesses to substitute or blend other grains with wheat in making some of these foods. Pasta demand is growing fast. However, as previously alluded to, some of this demand goes unsatisfied, since there are insufficient supplies of pasta-quality wheat. Given these constraints, the Ethiopian pasta industry, which is currently made up of 20 manufacturers, is obliged to work below their collective production capacity. As a consequence, Ethiopia imports sizeable volumes of pasta from Europe, mainly Italy.

Wheat is an important staple food crop and the third highest source of grain-based calories behind corn and sorghum. It accounts for a little more than 20 percent of the total calorie supply. See table below. According to the Central Statistical Agency's (CSA) crop utilization survey, 60 percent of production is used for household consumption, 20 percent is sold to the market, while the balance is used for seed, in-kind wages, animal feed and other uses. Wheat bran from commercial wheat millers is used as one of the ingredients in commercially-produced, compound animal feed.

Per Capita Calorie Supply from the Five Main Grains				
Grain Type	**Urban**	**Rural**	**National**	**Percentage**
Teff	601.7	196.69	254.13	18.2
Wheat	200.9	309.79	294.3	21
Barley	38.16	144.58	129.48	9.3
Maize	107.53	435.99	389.4	28
Sorghum	94.72	366.21	327.7	23.5
			Total	**100**

Trade:

Wheat imports are revised to take into account the above-mentioned changes to production. Specifically, imports for MY13/14 are raised to 985,000 metric tons, slightly above the USDA official estimate. The import estimate for MY14/15 is held unchanged at 900,000 metric tons. Of this amount, approximately 400,000 metric tons is from the Black Sea region and India. Meantime, MY15/16 wheat imports are expected to hold steady at 900,000 metric tons. This estimate could climb higher depending on grain production and food assistance needs in MY15/16.

Wheat is imported into the country by way of government purchases or food assistance. With respect to government purchases, the GOE, through its state trading arm, the Ethiopia Grain Trade Enterprise (EGTE), buys and distributes subsidized wheat to select millers. Only small volumes of commercially-purchased wheat enter the country outside these two channels. Even though international wheat prices are lower than domestic prices, local millers are generally reluctant to purchase directly from international suppliers since they worry about the possibility of being undercut if the government releases subsidized wheat stocks into the marketplace.

In MY14/15, the EGTE sold the subsidized wheat to 280 millers at a discounted price of USD $275 per metric ton. The mills distributed flour from this wheat to more than 5,000 targeted bakeries at a price of USD $398 per metric ton. The bakeries used the flour to make and sell bread at a fixed price of 0.07 cents per 100 grams. The growing cost of maintaining this subsidy has led the GOE to evaluate whether to continue this support in the future.

Stocks:

Ending stocks for MY13/14 and MY14/15 are revised down from the official USDA estimate to 350,000 metric tons and 300,000 metric tons, respectively. Ending stocks in MY15/16 are largely unchanged from the previous year at a little more than 280,000 metric tons.

Of the total amount of MY14/15 wheat stocks, the Emergency Food Security Reserve Administration's (EFSRA) is believed to hold 50-60 percent of the total. Specifically, the EFSRA reserve is assessed somewhere between 160,000-180,000 metric tons, but this figure could actually be lower since the GOE may not have replaced some of the reserve after using it to address earlier-identified needs. In addition, the current size of the reserve is lower than EFSRA's target amount of 200,000 metric tons, which is the projected base amount needed to feed the country's vulnerable population for three to four months.

All withdrawals from the EFSRA reserve are subject to strict rules. Well-established, reputable relief agencies, such as the World Food Program (WFP) can borrow grain from the reserve and replace the grain within an agreed timeframe. During large-scale humanitarian crises and times of widespread shortage, other food security programs, such as government social safety nets and price stabilization programs, can withdraw from the reserve.

The Ethiopian Grain Trading Enterprise is believed to hold about 5 percent of total MY14/15 stocks to hedge against possible wheat shortages. Millers and private traders hold about 25 percent of total wheat stocks, while farmers retain about 10 percent of the total.

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics

Wheat	2013/2014		2014/2015		2015/2016	
Market Begin Year	Oct 2013		Oct 2014		Oct 2015	
Ethiopia	USDA Official	New post	USDA Official	New post	USDA Official	New post
Area Harvested	1,750	1,550	1,800	1,580	0	1,600
Beginning Stocks	370	370	424	350	0	302
Production	4,254	3,617	4,400	3,790	0	3,850
MY Imports	900	985	900	900	0	900
TY Imports	670	1,235	1,000	950	0	950
TY Imp. from U.S.	137	212	0	120	0	150
Total Supply	5,524	4,972	5,724	5,040	0	5,052
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed and Residual	500	300	500	310	0	310
FSI Consumption	4,600	4,322	4,900	4,428	0	4,460
Total Consumption	5,100	4,622	5,400	4,738	0	4,770
Ending Stocks	424	350	324	302	0	282
Total Distribution	5,524	4,972	5,724	5,040	0	5,052
1000 HA, 1000 MT, MT/HA						

Corn

Production:

Corn production for MY13/14 is lowered to 6.3 million metric tons, which is down roughly 1.2 million metric tons from the official USDA figure. Area harvested is, likewise, reduced from the official

estimate to 2.2 million hectares. The corn production estimate for MY14/15 is held relatively steady at 6.6 million metric tons, with area harvested at 2.2 million hectares, slightly down from the official estimate. These new figures for production and area harvested are based on Post's tabulations of regionally-reported grain statistics.

MY15/16 production is forecast upward to 7.0 million metric tons. This anticipated increase is attributed to ongoing efforts made by the GOE and outside partners (e.g. USAID) to improve productivity through improved seed and fertilizer application, better agronomic techniques, etc. USAID, in partnership with its implementing partner ACDI/VOCA, are working in the corn value chain to increase productivity and corn quality, while reducing post-harvest losses. This USAID-funded program is known as the Development. This and other interventions have contributed to improved corn yields which along with increased area planted have allowed Ethiopia to more than double corn production over the last decade.

The MY15/16 production estimate assumes that the recently-detected outbreak of maize lethal necrosis disease (MLND) does not spread. Isolated cases of the disease, which is believed to have crossed the border from Kenya, have been reported in the Rift Valley, south Oromia, and the Southern Regional States. Ethiopian agricultural experts are working with the international community to stem the spread of this damaging disease. FAS/Nairobi's report on the MLND situation in Kenya provides information on the impact of the disease in that country. Kenya's experience can be extrapolated to show possible consequences for Ethiopian corn production if the disease spreads here.

Corn is the cheapest and most widely produced grain on a tonnage basis. In MY2014/15, corn accounted for about 22 percent of total area planted in cereals and 30 percent of the total cereal production. Almost 95 percent of corn is produced by smallholder farmers. Commercial farms produce the remainder, most of which is used for seed purposes. Corn is also a critical food security crop, providing 28 percent of the total calories absorbed from grain consumption.

Consumption:

Given the previously-mentioned reduction in production, MY13/14 consumption is commensurately lowered to 6.6 million metric tons, down approximately 700,000 metric tons from the official USDA estimate. Likewise in MY14/15, the corn consumption estimate is lowered 370,000 metric tons to 6.7 million metric tons. While the consumption figures for MY13/14 and MY14/15 are revised downward, year-over-year corn consumption continues its upward climb. This trend is expected to continue in MY15/16 with consumption forecast at 7.0 million metric tons.

Corn is the most widely-consumed grain. According to CSA data, 80 percent of corn production is used for household consumption, 10 percent is sold on the open market, and the remainder is used for seed, wages in kind, and animal feed. Because corn is the cheapest grain, the poorer rural communities in corn-producing areas tend to eat more corn. Specifically, per capita corn consumption is estimated at 45/kg in rural areas and 16/kg in the urban areas. Further, in order to keep prices down, a number of bakeries and households throughout the country blend corn flour with wheat flour when making bread. In the meantime, the use of corn in animal feed rations, especially poultry, is gradually beginning to increase and is forecast to reach 600,000 metric tons in MY15/16. Corn stalks are also used for animal feed as well as for fuel and home construction.

Trade:
Estimated corn exports for 2014/15 and MY15/16 are nil since the GOE restricts corn shipments outside the country. These restrictions, however, are periodically relaxed when the government determines that there is surplus production. If such a scenario unfolds, there might be a blip in corn exports. According to traders, the permanent removal of these restrictions would create a greater economic incentive for farmers to increase corn production.

Stocks:
The MY13/14 level of corn stocks is cut from the official USDA estimate of 1.0 million metric tons to roughly 500,000 metric tons. The basis for this reduction is the lower corn production figure. In addition, farmers, which hold most of the stocks, prefer not to hold large supplies due to weevil and other storage concerns. Corn stocks for MY14/15 and MY15/16 are expected to hold around 380,000 metric tons.

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics

Corn	2013/2014		2014/2015		2015/2016	
Market Begin Year	Oct 2013		Oct 2014		Oct 2015	
Ethiopia	USDA Official	New post	USDA Official	New post	USDA Official	New post
Area Harvested	2,679	2,200	2,400	2,230	0	2,300
Beginning Stocks	763	763	959	481	0	380
Production	7,451	6,278	6,500	6,580	0	7,048
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	8,214	7,041	7,459	7,061	0	7,428
MY Exports	5	0	5	0	0	0
TY Exports	5	0	5	0	0	0
Feed and Residual	750	560	550	585	0	600
FSI Consumption	6,500	6,000	6,500	6,096	0	6,445
Total Consumption	7,250	6,560	7,050	6,681	0	7,045
Ending Stocks	959	481	404	380	0	383
Total Distribution	8,214	7,041	7,459	7,061	0	7,428
1000 HA, 1000 MT, MT/HA						

Sorghum

Production:
The sorghum production figure for MY13/14 is revised downward to 3.7 million metric tons, down roughly 430,000 metric tons from the official USDA estimate. This revision was based on post's tabulation of production statistics reported at the regional level. The MY14/15 estimate is expected to

hold relatively steady at 4.0 million metric tons due to favorable weather conditions, while the MY15/16 is likewise forecast to stay unchanged at 4.0 million metric tons.

One of the major production constraints is parasitic and endemic weed, called *striga*. To address this challenge, the Ethiopia Institute of Agricultural Research (EIAR), under the Ministry of Agriculture, released two *striga*-resistant, dwarf varieties of sorghum. However, to date, there has been a low adoption rate because farmers prefer the longer-stalked varieties to use for fuel, feed, and construction.

Consumption:
Based on the previously-mentioned drawdown in production in MY13/14, consumption for this same period is reduced to 3.9 million metric tons, about 300,000 metric tons lower than the official USDA estimate. Similarly, the consumption estimate for MY14/15 is reduced 200,000 metric tons to 4.0 million metric tons. MY15/16 consumption is expected to hold relatively unchanged from the previous year at 4.1 million metric tons.

Sorghum is primarily consumed at the household level and is often used instead of the pricier *teff* for making traditional bread, *injera*. In addition to *injera*, sorghum is also used to make local beer, while lower quality sorghum is going for animal feed. Sorghum stalks are used for fuel, feed, and construction material.

Trade:
Almost one third of sorghum is produced in the Amhara region in the northwestern part of the country that shares a border with Sudan. Given the distance from this region to Addis Ababa, farmers informally prefer to export surplus sorghum to neighboring Sudan. The volume exported depends on availability in Ethiopia and Sudan. The same type of informal trade is also observed in eastern parts of the country from Somalia regional state. Exports for MY13/14 and MY14/15 are 70,000 metric tons and 75,000 metric tons, respectively.

Meantime, sorghum imports in MY14/15 are estimated at 57,000 metric tons; this sorghum was imported from the United States for food aid purposes. MY15/16 imports are forecast at 50,000 metric tons.

Stocks:
Ending stocks for MY13/14 are trimmed back from the official USDA estimate to 200,000 metric tons. For MY14/15, stocks are brought down slightly to 173,000 metric tons and are expected to remain largely unchanged in MY15/16.

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics

Sorghum	2013/2014		2014/2015		2015/2016	
Market Begin Year	Oct 2013		Oct 2014		Oct 2015	
Ethiopia	USDA Official	New post	USDA Official	New post	USDA Official	New post
Area Harvested	1,818	1,785	1,800	1,810	0	1,820
Beginning Stocks	439	439	378	200	0	173
Production	4,114	3,680	4,000	3,966	0	4,032
MY Imports	100	50	50	57	0	50

TY Imports	100	50	50	60	0	60
TY Imp. from U.S.	5	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	4,653	4,169	4,428	4,223	0	4,255
MY Exports	75	70	75	75	0	0
TY Exports	75	70	75	75	0	0
Feed and Residual	200	223	200	230	0	235
FSI Consumption	4,000	3,676	4,000	3,745	0	3,850
Total Consumption	4,200	3,899	4,200	3,975	0	4,085
Ending Stocks	378	200	153	173	0	170
Total Distribution	4,653	4,169	4,428	4,223	0	4,255
1000 HA, 1000 MT, MT/HA						

Barley

Production:

Barley production for MY13/14 is scaled back to 1.7 million metric tons, down roughly 300,000 metric tons from the official USDA estimate. This revision was based on post's tabulation of production statistics reported at the regional level. MY14/15 production is estimated at 2.0 million metric tons,

largely unchanged from the official USDA estimate. Year-over-year growth between MY13/14 and MY14/15 is largely attributed to increases in malt barley plantings (vice food barley) to meet the demand of the growing beer industry. Production for MY15/16 is currently forecast to hold steady at 2.0 million metric tons, but possibly could go slightly higher if more farmers switch from other crops to malt barley in response to growing demand from newly-opened breweries.

There are two types of barley in Ethiopia: food barley for human consumption and malt barley. Malt barley is mainly used for beer production and its share of overall production is relatively low, but growing, at 15 percent. The government is keen to boost production of malt barley in an attempt to build the Ethiopia beer industry, much of which is owned by foreign beer companies. To enhance production, the GOE along with the locally-based breweries have invested in research and scaling up of new technologies.

Consumption:
Taking into account the revised production figure for MY13/14, consumption for the same period has been lowered to 1.7 million metric tons, down roughly 300,000 metric tons from the official USDA estimate. MY14/15 consumption estimate is expected to hold relatively steady at 2.1 million metric tons. The year-over-year growth in consumption is due to increased beer production. For MY15/16, production is expected to remain at 2.1 million metric tons, but possibly could go slightly higher if more farmers switch from other crops to malt barley in response to growing demand from the growing brewery industry.

Malt barley is the major raw ingredient used in beer production and, according to industry estimates, accounts for about 90 percent of the total raw material cost. There are two newly-opened beer factories and two more that are at the final stages of construction. These new and soon-to-be opened operations are driving greater demand for malt barley. The state-owned Asella Malt Factory (AMF) and the Gonder Malt Factory are currently the only two commercial malt processors in the country.

Barley is a staple food grain, especially in the highlands of Ethiopia. It is used for food (e.g. bread), beverages (e.g. local beer), livestock feed, and the grain stocks are used for thatched roofing in parts of the country. Roasted barley is a popular snack food. In light of its wide range of uses, barley is considered as the 'king of grains' in many places in Ethiopia.

Trade:
Barley imports are negligible and exports are nil.

Stocks:
Barley stocks are trimmed back slightly for both MY13/14 and MY14/15 due to rising demand. Stocks for MY15/16 are likewise scaled back for the same reason. Most of the barley stocks are malt barley. For 2014/15, malt factories held an estimated 40 percent, or 86,000 metric tons, of the total barley stocks in the country. The remainder is held by farmers and traders.

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics

Barley	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016
Market Begin Year	Oct 2013	Oct 2014	Oct 2015

Ethiopia	USDA Official	New post	USDA Official	New post	USDA Official	New post
Area Harvested	1,206	1,020	1,250	1,198	0	1,200
Beginning Stocks	193	193	271	222	0	215
Production	2,053	1,685	2,100	2,034	0	2,040
MY Imports	25	14	10	14	0	14
TY Imports	25	0	10	0	0	0
TY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	2,271	1,892	2,381	2,270	0	2,269
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed and Residual	200	155	200	155	0	180
FSI Consumption	1,800	1,515	1,900	1,900	0	1,930
Total Consumption	2,000	1,670	2,100	2,055	0	2,110
Ending Stocks	271	222	281	215	0	159
Total Distribution	2,271	1,892	2,381	2,270	0	2,269
1000 HA, 1000 MT, MT/HA						

Millet/Finger Millet

Production:

Millet production for MY13/14 is lowered to approximately 700,000 metric tons, down about 150,000 metric tons from the official USDA estimate. This revision was based on post's tabulation of production statistics reported at the regional level. Production in MY14/15 is down slightly at 736,000

metric tons, but is up from the previous year's figure due to favorable weather. MY15/16 production is expected to hold relatively steady around 750,000 metric tons.

Millet production accounts for five percent of the total area devoted to cereal production. Farmers prefer to grow other grains since the price of millet is so low compared to other grains and the fact that it is a more labor intensive crop. Further, the yields for millet are quite low since farmers tend to use relatively fewer inputs and plant the crop in marginal areas which is less fertile.

Consumption:
Based on the lower production figures for MY13/14, millet consumption for the same period is downwardly revised by 150,000 metric tons to 700,000 metric tons. Consumption for MY14/15 and MY15/16 is expected to hold reasonably steady at 732,000 metric tons and 746,000 metric tons, respectively.

In low-income households, families substitute less expensive millet for the pricier *teff* when making local bread, known as *injera*. Millet is also used to make local beer (*tela)*. A small amount is also used for animal feed.

Trade:
There is no formal export and import of millet in Ethiopia. There is, however, a negligible amount of informal trade that periodically occurs along the borders.

Stocks:
Stocks are negligible.

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics

Millet	2013/2014		2014/2015		2015/2016	
Market Begin Year	Oct 2013		Oct 2014		Oct 2015	
Ethiopia	USDA Official	New post	USDA Official	New post	USDA Official	New post
Area Harvested	455	435	440	438	0	440
Beginning Stocks	29	29	29	24	0	28
Production	850	695	750	736	0	748
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0

TY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	879	724	779	760	0	776
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed and Residual	25	30	25	32	0	32
FSI Consumption	825	670	725	700	0	714
Total Consumption	850	700	750	732	0	746
Ending Stocks	29	24	29	28	0	30
Total Distribution	879	724	779	760	0	776
1000 HA, 1000 MT, MT/HA						