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Food Outlook

Biannual report on global food markets

November 2025

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Highlights

Agricultural markets are inherently sensitive to weather fluctuations. The latest FAO assessments point to broad-based increases in food commodity production, accompanied by strong consumption growth, supporting recovery of inventories. However, the trade outlook remains clouded by an evolving global trade environment and ongoing policy uncertainties.

Wheat

Global wheat production is expected to reach a new high in 2025, with utilization and stocks also forecast at record levels in the 2025/26 season. Trade will likely rebound from the subdued level of 2024/25, with importing countries taking advantage of low prices amid ample supplies in major exporting countries.

Coarse grains

Global coarse grain supplies are expected to remain ample in 2025/26, underpinned by record maize harvests in Brazil and the United States of America. Feed use of coarse grains is forecast to reach a new high amid stable market conditions, while maize, barley, and sorghum stocks will likely stay comfortably high into early 2026.

Rice

Although world rice utilization is forecast to grow robustly in 2025/26, it may still fall short of the expected global bumper harvest. As a result, world rice reserves could continue rising to reach unprecedented highs.

Meat

Global meat production is forecast to rise in 2025, led by growth in poultry meat output supported by lower feed costs, partly offset by a decline in bovine meat output due to limited cattle inventories. Strong import demand, in particular for bovine meat, is expected to support trade and keep prices elevated.

Sugar

International sugar markets are anticipated to shift toward a production surplus in the 2025/26 (October/September) season, largely reflecting expectations of higher global output and only modest growth in world consumption. Favourable weather conditions and expanded cultivated areas are set to drive record harvests.

Oilcrops

Preliminary forecasts indicate continued growth in global production of oilseeds and derived products in 2025/26. Strong demand for vegetable oils – especially from the biofuel sector – is expected to lead to further stock drawdowns, while the oilmeal market is likely to remain well supplied, with global inventories potentially reaching new record highs.

Dairy

Global milk production is forecast to rise in 2025, led by continued growth in Asia and higher output in the Americas. However, global dairy trade is predicted to contract, as high prices and improved domestic supplies are anticipated to curb import demand. International dairy prices remain elevated, despite recent declines.

Fisheries

Global fisheries and aquaculture production is projected to grow by 1.7 percent in 2025, reaching 197 million tonnes. Trade volumes continue to expand, although supplies from certain capture fisheries declined. Index prices for capture fisheries rose sharply in 2025, while aquaculture declined before recovering.

Special features

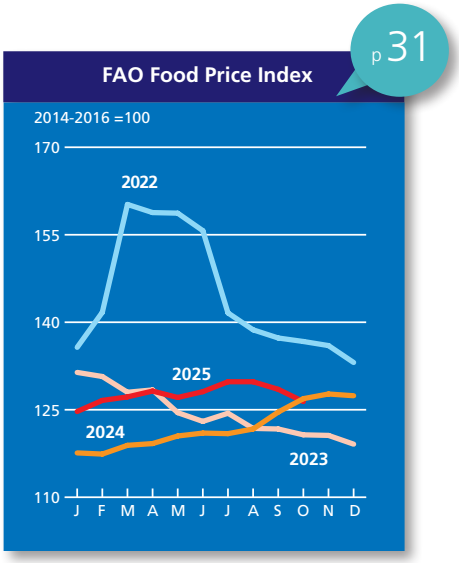
Fertilizer market developments

Fertilizer production rebounded in 2024 and 2025, led by nitrogen and potassium, while prices rose amid high energy costs but remained below the 2022 peaks. Global trade has stabilized, and short-term supply looks adequate, though policy developments and affordability will shape future trends.

Focus on olive oil

International olive oil prices declined significantly from their early 2024 peak following strong supply recovery in the 2024/25 season. As for 2025/26, tentative forecasts point to year on year stable olive oil production, while global consumption and trade are expected to keep expanding. Nevertheless, the sector still faces numerous challenges.

Contents



Food Outlook is published twice a year, normally in June and November. The June report contains a more detailed market analysis while the November report only provides summary market assessments (Markets at a glance).

Figures

Tables

Acknowledgements

The *Food Outlook* report is a product of the FAO Markets and Trade Division of the Economic and Social Development stream. This report was prepared under the overall guidance of Boubaker Ben-Belhassen, Director and Monika Tothova, Senior Economist. Market summaries were written by a team of economists, whose names appear under their respective contributions. A contribution by the International Grains Council on ocean freight rates for the market indicators section is also gratefully acknowledged. The report benefited from research support from many staff, namely, David Bedford, Victoria Johnston, Grace M. Karumathy, Lavinia Lucarelli, Emanuele Marocco, Emanuele Mazzini, Marco Milo, Fabio Palmeri, Gerome Retamal and the Fisheries and Aquaculture Statistics Team and GLOBEFISH.

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Cereals

Forecast at 2 990 million tonnes, world cereal production (including rice in milled equivalent) is expected to reach a record level in 2025, up 4.4 percent from 2024. Outputs of all major cereals are anticipated to rise, with the largest year on year increase forecast for maize and the smallest for rice. Both maize and rice outputs are predicted to hit new record highs.

World cereal utilization in 2025/26 is forecast at 2 929 million tonnes, up 51.9 million tonnes or 1.8 percent from 2024/25. The growth is expected to result mainly from ample supplies and lower prices. Feed use of cereals is expected to rise by 2.1 percent, with major producers such as Brazil and the United States of America directing more maize to animal rations, while in Asia, strong demand from aquaculture is expected to be met though imports of feed-quality wheat. Other uses of cereals, particularly maize, are also set to increase. Human consumption of cereals is forecast to rise marginally, reflecting population growth and gradual dietary shifts.

Based on the current forecasts for global cereal production in 2025, stocks could rise by 5.7 percent from their opening levels to a record high of 916.3 million tonnes. Global maize inventories are expected to expand the most, especially in Northern America, followed by wheat and barley, while global sorghum stocks may decrease slightly. World rice stocks at the close of the 2025/26 marketing year are forecast to rise by 2.2 percent to a new peak of 215.4 million tonnes. Overall, the global cereal stocks-to-use ratio in 2025/26 is predicted to rise to 31.1 percent, the highest level since 2017/18.

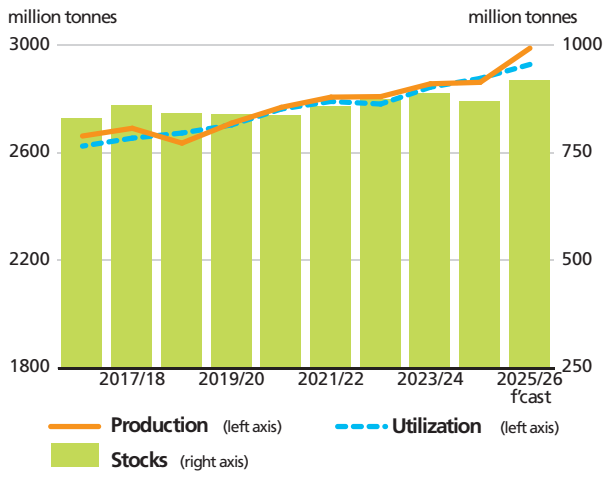
World trade in cereals in the 2025/26 season is anticipated to expand by 3.2 percent to 499.5 million tonnes. Wheat trade (July/June) is expected to rise by 9.9 million tonnes, or 5.1 percent from the previous season, driven largely by Asian imports, which are forecast to increase by 15.6 million tonnes. Global trade in coarse grains is anticipated to expand amid relatively low export prices and stronger demand for animal protein, though traded volumes will likely remain below the 2023/24 peak. By contrast, global rice trade is forecast to decline by 1.2 percent to 61.1 million tonnes in 2026.

In October 2025, the FAO Cereal Price Index averaged 103.6 points, down 9.5 percent from a year earlier and 40.3 percent below its peak reached in May 2022. The decline was led by international rice prices, with the FAO All Rice Price Index down 21.7 percent year on year. Wheat, maize and sorghum price indices also declined, while the barley index remained slightly above its October 2024 level.

Contact:

Jonathan Pound (Production)
Monika Tothova

Figure 1.1. Cereal production, utilization and stocks



Source: See references

Table 1.1. World cereal market at a glance[a]

	2023/24	2024/25 estim.	2025/26 f'cast	Change 2025/26 over 2024/25
		million tonnes		%
WORLD BALANCE				
Production	**2 857.3**	**2 862.8**	**2 989.6**	**4.4**
Trade[b]	**514.5**	**484.2**	**499.5**	**3.2**
Total utilization	**2 844.8**	**2 877.4**	**2 929.2**	**1.8**
Food	1 195.1	1 207.4	1 221.9	1.2
Feed	1 072.8	1 085.0	1 107.8	2.1
Other uses	576.8	584.9	599.6	2.5
Ending stocks[c]	**886.7**	**867.1**	**916.3**	**5.7**
SUPPLY AND DEMAND INDICATORS				
Per caput food consumption:				
World (kg/yr)	147.7	147.9	148.4	0.3
LIFDC (kg/yr)[d]	141.1	141.1	141.7	0.4
World stocks-to-use ratio (%)	**30.8**	**29.6**	**31.1**	
Major exporters stocks-to-disap-pearance ratio (%)	**20.9**	**20.3**	**21.7**	

FAO CEREAL PRICE INDEX (2014–2016=100)	2023	2024	2025 *Jan–Oct*	%Change Jan/Oct 2025 over Jan/Oct 2024
	131	113	113	-8%

Notes:
[a] Rice in milled equivalent.
[b] Trade refers to exports based on a July/June marketing season for wheat and coarse grains and on a January/December marketing season for rice.
[c] May not equal the difference between supply (defined as productionn plus opening stocks) and utilization due to differences in indivdual countries' marketing years.
[d] Low-Income Food-Deficit countries marketing years.

Wheat

Global wheat production in 2025 is forecast to rise by 2.5 percent year on year to a record level of 819 million tonnes. The increase is largely driven by an anticipated sharp rebound in the European Union, reflecting higher yields due to favourable weather and expanded plantings. A sizeable production increase was also recorded in India, supported by extensive plantings incentivized by remunerative prices, and in the Russian Federation, where conducive weather boosted yields, particularly for spring wheat. These gains more than offset expected declines in several Asia countries, where widespread and substantial rainfall deficits reduced outputs in the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kazakhstan, Pakistan, and Türkiye.

Total wheat utilization in 2025/26 is forecast at 808.3 million tonnes, up 7.7 million tonnes (1.0 percent) from 2024/25, driven by expectations of higher uses for both food and feed. Wheat food use is expected to rise by 3.4 million tonnes (0.6 percent), although globally, per capita consumption may fall slightly as population growth is concentrated in regions with lower wheat consumption levels. While primarily a food crop, wheat use in animal feed is expected to increase in Asia and Northern America in the current season.

World wheat trade in 2025/26 (July/June) is forecast to recover from its 2024/25 subdued level, rising by 9.9 million tonnes, or 5.1 percent, to 202.5 million tonnes, a level above the past five-year average but still well below the 2023/24 peak. Abundant exportable supplies are expected in major exporters, including Australia, Argentina, the European Union, the Russian Federation, and the United States of America. Although demand from China is likely to remain subdued, other traditional importers such as Indonesia, Pakistan, and the Syrian Arab Republic are expected to take advantage of the ample supply situation, while Türkiye's imports are set to rebound after the expiry of its import ban in March 2025.

Global wheat inventories are predicted to rise above their opening levels by 3.6 percent, reaching a record level of 328.8 million tonnes by the end of the season in 2026. Several major producers, including China and India, are expected to close the season with plentiful reserves. As a result, the global wheat stocks-to-use ratio is forecast to rise to 40.4 percent in 2025/26, indicating a generally comfortable global supply situation. Ample availabilities and strong competition among exporters have driven in recent months a general downward trend in international wheat prices, which in October 2025 averaged 6.3 percent below their level a year ago.

Contact:

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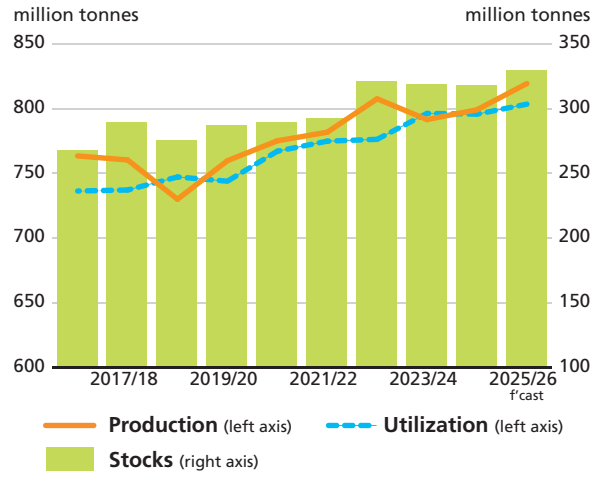
Figure 1.2. Wheat production, utilization and stocks



Source: See references

Table 1.2. World wheat market at a glance

	2023/24	2024/25 estim.	2025/26 f'cast	Change 2025/26 over 2024/25
	million tonnes			%
WORLD BALANCE				
Production	**791.5**	**799.0**	**819.2**	**2.5**
Trade[a]	**210.3**	**192.6**	**202.5**	**5.1**
Total utilization	**796.2**	**795.6**	**803.3**	**1.0**
Food	540.1	543.4	546.8	0.6
Feed	162.7	159.1	163.6	2.9
Other uses	93.5	93.1	93.0	-0.2
Ending stocks[b]	**317.6**	**317.4**	**328.8**	**3.6**
SUPPLY AND DEMAND INDICATORS				
Per caput food consumption:				
World (kg/yr)	66.7	66.6	66.4	-0.3
LIFDC (kg/yr)	40.7	40.4	40.4	0.0
World stocks-to-use ratio (%)	**39.9**	**39.5**	**40.4**	
Major exporters stocks-to-disappearance ratio[c] **(%)**	**20.4**	**19.8**	**20.3**	
FAO WHEAT PRICE INDEX[d] **(2014–2016=100)**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025** *Jan–Oct*	**%Change Jan/Oct 2025 over Jan/Oct 2024**
	127	107	103	-4.7

Notes:
[a] Trade refers to exports based on a common July/June marketing season.
[b] May not equal the difference between supply (defined as production plus carryover stocks) and total utilization due to differences in individual country marketing years.
[c] Major exporters include Argentina, Australia, Canada, the European Union, Kazakhstan, the Russian Federation, Ukraine and the United States of America.
[d] Derived from the International Grains Council (IGC) wheat index.

Coarse grains

Global coarse grain production in 2025 is forecast at 1 614 million tonnes, marking a 6.6 percent increase from last year and a new record high. Most of this growth reflects anticipated large maize harvests in Brazil and the United States of America, primarily driven by price-induced area expansions. Notable increases in maize production were also registered across most countries in Southern Africa, where ample and well-distributed rains led to strong yield recoveries. These increases are expected to more than offset maize production declines in Argentina and several Asian countries where dry-weather conditions curbed yields.

Total utilization of coarse grains in 2025/26 is forecast to rise by 32.4 million tonnes, or 2.1 percent, to a record level of 1 574 million tonnes. The increase is driven predominantly by anticipated growth in the use of maize for both feed and industrial purposes, as buyers continue to capitalize on ample supplies and low prices. Global utilization of barley in 2025/26 is set to rise by just under 1.0 million tonnes, or 0.7 percent, while that of sorghum could grow by 2.4 million tonnes, or 3.8 percent, mostly for animal feed in Brazil and China.

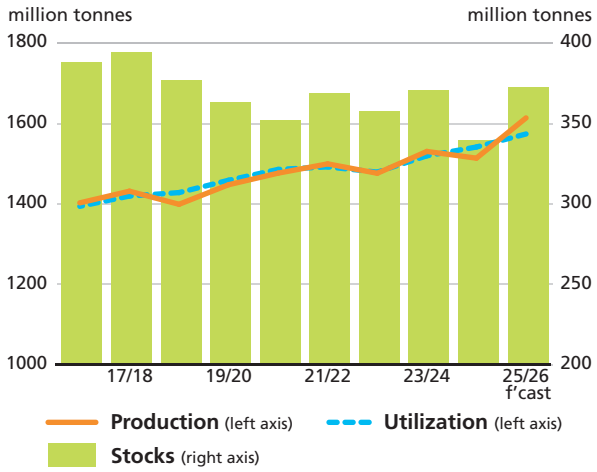
In the 2025/26 marketing year (July/June), international trade in coarse grains is forecast to grow by 6.1 million tonnes, or 2.6 percent, mainly reflecting an anticipated rebound in sorghum trade. China is expected to remain the world's leading importer of sorghum, while both Argentina and Brazil are set to expand their role in the sorghum export market. Trade in both maize and barley is also expected to recover from the previous season and reach the average levels of the past five seasons, with ample exportable supplies offering importers a wider choice of origins in 2025/26.

After falling to an eleven-year low in 2024/25, global coarse grain inventories are predicted to rebound strongly in 2025/26, due primarily to an anticipated recovery in maize stocks. Most of the expansion in maize inventories is anticipated in the United States of America, along with smaller increases in other exporting countries, including Brazil and Ukraine. Barley stocks are also expected to rebound in 2025/26, particularly in the European Union after a recovery in production, while sorghum stocks will likely contract slightly. Overall, both the world stocks-to-use ratio and the major exporters' stocks-to-disappearance ratio (in which "disappearance" is defined as domestic consumption plus exports) for coarse grains are expected to rise, with the latter climbing to 12.9 percent, exceeding the average level of the last five seasons.

Contact:

Jonathan Pound (Production)
Monika Tothova

Figure 1.3. Coarse grain production, utilization and stocks



Source: See references

Table 1.3. World coarse grain market at a glance

	2023/24	2024/25 estim.	2025/26 f'cast	Change 2025/26 over 2024/25
		million tonnes		%
WORLD BALANCE				
Production	**1 530.7**	**1 514.0**	**1 614.0**	**6.6**
Trade[a]	**244.5**	**229.8**	**235.8**	**2.6**
Total utilization	**1 519.8**	**1 541.7**	**1 574.1**	**2.1**
Food	226.9	229.5	233.6	1.8
Feed	891.4	908.7	926.7	2.0
Other uses	401.5	403.5	413.8	2.6
Ending stocks[b]	**369.9**	**339.1**	**372.1**	**9.7**
SUPPLY AND DEMAND INDICATORS				
Per caput food consumption:				
World (kg/yr)	28.0	28.1	28.4	1.1
LIFDC (kg/yr)	72.0	71.7	71.7	0.0
World stocks-to-use ratio (%)	**24.0**	**21.5**	**23.6**	
Major exporters stocks-to-disappearance ratio[c] **(%)**	**11.6**	**9.4**	**12.9**	
FAO COARSE GRAIN PRICE INDEX (2014–2016=100)	**2023**	**2024**	**2025** *Jan–Oct*	**%Change Jan/Oct 2025 over Jan/Oct 2024**
	134	109	117	7.8

Notes:
[a] Trade refers to exports based on a common July/June marketing season.
[b] May no t equa l the difference between supply (defined as production plus carryover stocks) and total utilization due to differences in individual country marketing years.
[c] Major exporters include Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, the European Union, the Russian Federation, Ukraine and the United States of America.

Rice

The 2025/26 season is on track to see another record global harvest of close to 556.4 million tonnes (milled basis), up 1.2 percent from 2024/25. In Asia, production is set to surpass last season's all-time high, underpinned by continued area expansions and, with some exceptions, generally favourable weather conditions. Similarly, Latin America and the Caribbean is poised to harvest its largest crop on record. These gains could overshadow weaker results elsewhere, as reduced producer margins are set to depress production in Europe, Northern America, and Oceania, while erratic rains curb output in Africa.

Although rising food consumption and continued efforts to divert excess supplies to non-food uses may keep world rice utilization robust in 2025/26, at a forecast 551.8 million tonnes, it could still fall short of global production. As a result, world rice stocks at the close of 2025/26 marketing year may rise by another 2.2 percent to a new high of 215.4 million tonnes. Stock accumulations in Bangladesh, Brazil, China, India, Thailand, and Viet Nam are forecast to drive this expansion, outweighing anticipated drawdowns namely in Indonesia, Madagascar, and the Philippines.

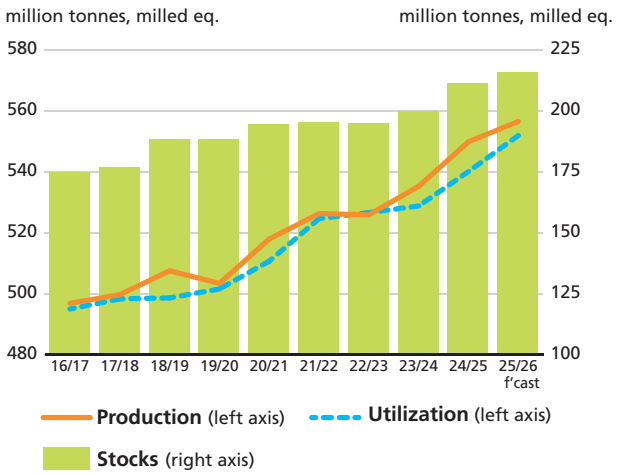
International rice trade regained momentum in 2024 and 2025, amid abundant exportable availabilities, reduced stockpiles in importing countries, and the repeal of India's export restrictions. However, with several traditional importing countries expected to rely on sufficient supplies at hand to meet consumption needs and/or stabilize consumer prices, world rice trade in 2026 (January-December) is predicted to subside by 1.1 percent year on year to 61.1 million tonnes. Apart from Brazil, India, Uruguay, and Viet Nam, most rice exporting countries are expected to see their shipments stagnate or decline in 2026, constrained by weaker demand in their traditional markets and/or a reduced competitive edge.

Large exportable supplies have fuelled intense competition among exporters, driving international rice prices down continuously since May. In the Indica segment, Indonesia's continued absence from the market and the Philippines' September imposition of restrictions on non-specialty rice imports have tended to exacerbate the downward price pressure exerted by the supply glut. As a result, the FAO All Rice Price Index (FARPI) averaged to 98.4 points in October 2025. At that level, the FARPI stood 7.5 percent below its May value and its lowest level since December 2021.

Contact:

Shirley Mustafa

Figure 1.4. Rice production, utilization and stocks



Source: FAO Rice Country Balance Sheet (RCBS) System

Table 1.4. World rice market at a glance

	2023/24	2024/25 estim.	2025/26 f'cast	Change 2025/26 over 2024/25
		million tonnes		%
WORLD BALANCE				
Production	**535.2**	**549.8**	**556.4**	**1.2**
Trade[a]	**59.7**	**61.8**	**61.1**	**-1.1**
Total utilization	**528.8**	**540.0**	**551.8**	**2.2**
Food	428.2	434.5	441.5	1.6
Ending stocks	**199.3**	**210.7**	**215.4**	**2.2**
SUPPLY AND DEMAND INDICATORS				
Per caput food consumption:				
World (kg/yr)	52.9	53.2	53.6	0.8
LIFDC (kg/yr)	28.5	29.0	29.7	2.2
World stocks-to-use ratio (%)	**36.9**	**38.2**	**38.6**	
Major exporters stocks-to-disappearance ratio (%)[b]	**30.9**	**31.6**	**32.1**	

FAO ALL RICE PRICE INDEX (2014–2016=100)	**2023**	**2024**	**2025** *Jan–Oct*	**%Change Jan/Oct 2025 over Jan/Oct 2024**
	132.0	159.7	104.4	-23.0

Notes:

[a] Calendar year exports (second year shown).

[b] Major exporters include India, Pakistan, Thailand, the United States of America and Viet Nam.

Source: FAO Rice Country Balance Sheet (RCBS) System: FAO Rice Price Update.

Oilcrops

Preliminary forecasts for the 2025/26 (October/September) marketing season point to continued expansion in global oilseed production, underpinned by larger harvests of rapeseed, soybean, and sunflower seed, which are expected to more than offset likely declines in cottonseed and groundnut outputs. The anticipated growth in global soybean production is primarily driven by expectations of a record harvest in Brazil, assuming normal weather conditions in the months ahead. By contrast, soybean outputs in Argentina, India, Ukraine, and the United States of America are expected to decline, mostly due to contraction in planting areas. Global rapeseed output is forecast to rebound in 2025/26, driven by generally favourable growing conditions across Australia, Canada, and the European Union, outweighing an expected smaller crop in Ukraine. As for sunflower seed, global production is anticipated to recover partially, underpinned by area expansions in Argentina and the Russian Federation, while production in the European Union is set to increase on account of higher yields. World palm oil output is forecast to increase marginally following last season's strong rebound, driven by a tepid growth in mature oil palm areas in Indonesia.

Global utilization of oils/fats in 2025/26 is forecast to expand by 2.1 percent from the previous season, largely driven by expectations of higher demand from the biofuel sector amid supportive policies across several major consuming countries. As global vegetable oil consumption is expected to outpace production, world carry-over inventories of oils/fats are forecast to decline for a third consecutive season in 2025/26. For meals/cakes, global consumption is tentatively forecast to grow by 3.2 percent, reflecting expectations of a modest increase in world production, while oilmeal stocks will likely continue accumulating, reaching new record highs.

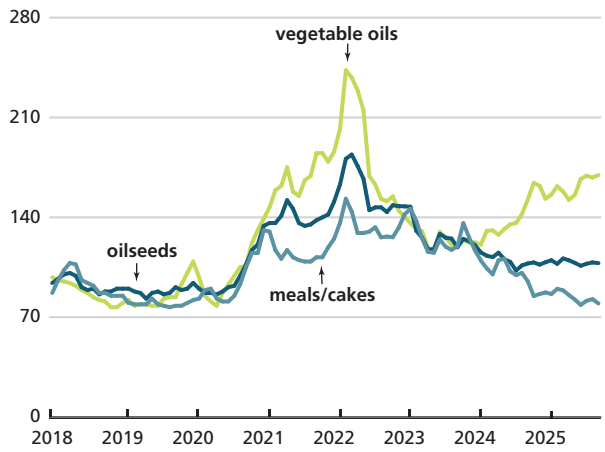
International trade in vegetable oils is expected to increase, fuelled by higher import requirements – mainly in Asia – to replenish stocks, which will be met by anticipated higher export availabilities. Meanwhile, after two consecutive seasons of strong growth, international trade in oilmeals is predicted to expand at a below average rate of 1.1 percent.

Reflecting these market fundamentals, international vegetable oil prices have remained relatively elevated, with the FAO Vegetable Oil Price Index reaching its highest level since mid-2022 in August 2025, while the FAO Oilmeal Price Index has declined in recent months to its five-year lows.

Contact:

Di Yang

Figure 1.5. FAO monthly international price indices for oilseeds, vegetable oils and meals/cakes (2014–2016 = 100)



Source: See references

Table 1.5. World oilcrop and product market at a glance

	2023/24	2024/25 estim.	2025/26 f'cast	Change 2025/26 over 2024/25
TOTAL OILCROPS				
Production	672.7	705.2	714.1	1.3
OILS AND FATS[a]				
Production[b]	259.6	267.0	270.5	1.3
Supply[c]	298.0	304.3	306.0	0.6
Utilization[d]	262.5	266.3	271.8	2.1
Trade	139.0	141.9	143.3	1.0
Global stocks-to-use ratio (%)	*14.2*	*13.4*	*12.9*	
Major exporters stocks-to-disappearance ratio (%)[e]	*10.2*	*9.5*	*9.7*	
MEALS AND CAKES[f]				
Production[b]	173.0	183.9	185.3	0.8
Supply[c]	203.1	218.1	222.0	1.8
Utilization[d]	169.9	175.8	181.5	3.2
Trade	114.8	118.7	120.0	1.1
Global stocks-to-use ratio (%)	*20.1*	*20.9*	*20.5*	
Major exporters stocks-to-disappearance ratio (%)[g]	*9.6*	*9.5*	*9.9*	

FAO PRICE INDICES Jan–Dec (2014–2016=100)	**2023**	**2024**	**2025** *Jan–Oct*	**%Change Jan/Oct 2025 over Jan/Oct 2024**
Oilseeds	128	111	109	-2.3
Meals/cakes	127	102	85	-19.4
Vegetable oils	126	138	161	21

Note: Refer to Appendix.

[a] Includes oils and fats of vegetable, animal and marine origin.
[b] Production plus opening stocks.
[c] Residual of the balance.
[d] Trade data refer to exports based on a common October/September marketing season.
[e] Major exporters include Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Indonesia, Malaysia, Ukraine and the United States.
[f] All meal figures are expressed in protein equivalent; meals include all meals and cakes derived from oilcrops as well as meals of marine and animal origin.
[g] Major exporters include Argentina, Brazil, Canada, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Paraguay, the Russian Federation, Ukraine, the United States and Uruguay.

Sugar

FAO's preliminary forecast for the 2025/26 season pegs global sugar production at 185.3 million tonnes, up 9.7 million tonnes, or 5.5 percent, from 2024/25, marking a new record level. The increase mainly stems from anticipated bumper harvests in several key producing countries. In Brazil, the world's largest sugar producer and exporter, output is forecast to rise by around 4.0 percent year on year, recovering from weather-related reductions in 2024/25. While a greater share of the sugarcane harvest is expected to be directed to ethanol production, the volume allocated to sugar manufacturing is also set to expand. A strong rebound in production is also anticipated in India, supported by adequate cumulative monsoon rainfall and an expansion in planted area, induced by comparatively higher returns for sugar cane relative to alternative crops, such as soybean, wheat, maize and sorghum. In Thailand, the world's second-largest sugar exporter, output is likewise expected to increase, underpinned by favourable growing conditions despite localized outbreaks of white leaf disease.

By contrast, sugar output in the European Union is forecast to decline, due to a reduction in sugar beet plantings as a result of lower price realizations and elevated input costs. Elsewhere, production is set to decline in Australia, the Russian Federation and the United States of America, while increases are anticipated in China, Indonesia and Mexico, compared with 2024/25 levels.

World sugar consumption in 2025/26 is forecast to rise by 1.3 percent, a slightly faster pace than the previous year, supported largely by lower sugar prices despite subdued global economic prospects. The expansion in consumption is expected to be led by Africa, driven by continued population growth and urbanization, and in Asia, where strong demand from the food and beverage industry continues to underpin demand.

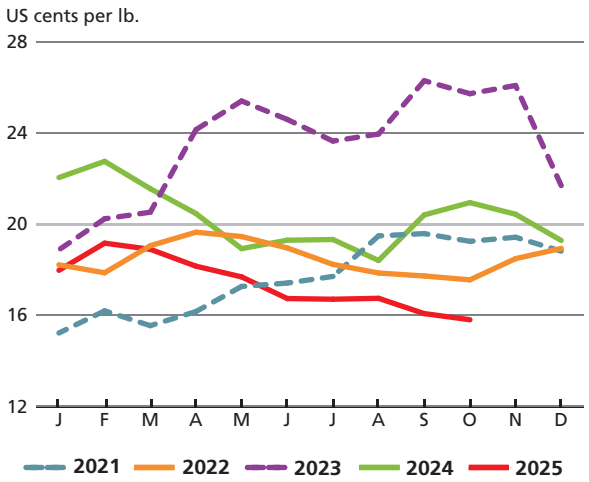
Global sugar trade in 2025/26 is preliminarily forecast at 65.2 million tonnes, up 3.0 percent from the previous season. Despite higher global production, trade growth is anticipated to remain moderate, as increased exports from countries such as Brazil and India are expected to be partly offset by reduced exportable availabilities in Europe.

In October 2025, international sugar prices declined to their lowest levels since December 2020, with favourable weather conditions bolstering 2025/26 production prospects in Brazil, India and Thailand. Additional downward pressure on prices stemmed from expectations of weaker global economic growth during the year.

Contact:

ElMamoun Amrouk
Fabio Palmeri

Figure 1.6. International sugar prices



Source: Prices refer to the Sugar No. 11 contract traded at the New York Intercontinental Exchange (ICE)

Table 1.6. World sugar market at a glance

	2023/24	2024/25 estim.	2025/26 f'cast	Change 2025/26 over 2024/25
	million tonnes			%
WORLD BALANCE				
Production	**182.7**	**175.6**	**185.3**	**5.53**
Trade*	**67.3**	**63.3**	**65.2**	**3.03**
Total utilization	**176.1**	**177.8**	**180.2**	**1.34**
Ending stocks	**122.8**	**120.5**	**126.3**	**4.81**
SUPPLY AND DEMAND INDICATORS				
Per caput food consumption:				
World (kg/yr)	21.8	21.8	21.9	0.40
LIFDC (kg/yr)	12.1	12.1	12.1	0.08
World stocks-to-use ratio (%)	**69.7**	**67.7**	**70.1**	**3.43**

ISA DAILY PRICE AVERAGE (US cents/lb)	**2023**	**2024**	**2025** *Jan–Oct*	**%Change Jan/Oct 2025 over Jan/Oct 2024**
	23.34	20.41	17.33	-15.08%

Notes:
* Trade refers to exports based on a common October/September marketing season.

Meat and meat products

World meat production is forecast to reach 384 million tonnes (carcass weight equivalent) in 2025, up 1.4 percent from 2024. The increase is mainly driven by expectations of a higher poultry meat output, along with gains in pig meat and modest growth in ovine meat, partially offset by a decline in bovine meat production. Global poultry meat production is projected to expand on the back of relatively lower feed costs and robust demand driven by its affordability. Despite continued high pathogenicity avian influenza (HPAI) outbreaks in major producing regions, the overall impact on broiler output has remained limited. Global pig meat production is expected to grow, underpinned by improved productivity and enhanced herd management efficiency. However, recurrent African Swine Fever (ASF) outbreaks, particularly in Asia and Europe, continue to hinder disease control efforts. Ovine meat output is also forecast to rise slightly, as declines in Oceania – due to smaller flocks, although partly offset by higher slaughter of older breeding ewes with heavier carcass weights – are expected to be balanced by increases elsewhere. By contrast, global bovine meat production is anticipated to contract, reflecting reduced cattle inventories, notably in Brazil and the United States of America, following several years of high slaughter levels prompted by weather-related factors and strong global demand.

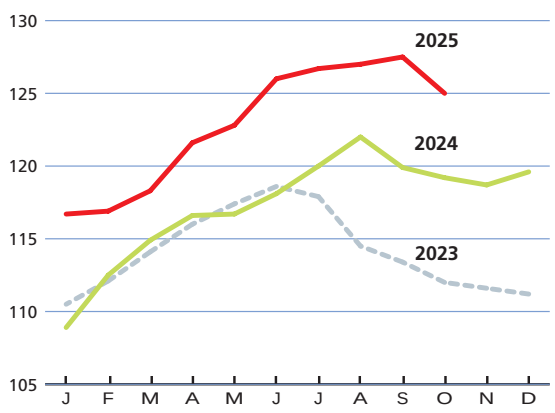
Global meat trade is forecast to expand by 1.7 percent in 2025, reaching 43.0 million tonnes. Tight bovine meat supplies, strong import demand, animal disease-related trade restrictions, and tariffs are reshaping trade patterns and contributing to continued volatility in international meat flows. Growth is expected to be led by bovine meat, with Australia expanding shipments to the United States, where domestic supplies remain limited, and Brazil increasing its sales to alternative markets following higher tariffs imposed by the United States. Firm global demand is also anticipated to boost poultry meat exports, although HPAI-related restrictions on Brazil have slowed growth, enabling smaller exporting countries to gain market share. Pig meat trade will likely expand, as increasing exports by Brazil are expected to outweigh reduced shipments from the European Union, particularly to China, following the imposition of provisional duties in September. By contrast, global ovine meat trade is forecast to decline, constrained by limited exportable supplies in key producing countries.

International meat prices, as measured by the FAO Meat Price Index, have trended upwards in 2025, led by increases in bovine and ovine meat quotations, both reaching new historical highs. The increase reflects limited global export availabilities, sustained import demand, and heightened market uncertainty stemming from animal disease outbreaks and geopolitical tensions.

Contact:

Emanuele Marocco

Figure 1.7. FAO international meat price index (2014–2016 = 100)



Source: See references

Table 1.7. World meat market at a glance

	2023	2024 estim.	2025 f'cast June	2025 f'cast Nov.	Change: 2025 over 2024
	million tonnes (carcass weight equivalent)				%
WORLD BALANCE					
Production	**372.2**	**378.1**	**380.5**	**383.5**	**1.4**
Bovine meat	76.4	78.3	78.0	78.0	-0.4
Poultry meat	146.3	150.0	152.4	154.4	2.9
Pig meat	124.7	125.1	125.2	126.3	1.0
Ovine meat	19.0	18.9	19.1	18.9	0.2
Trade	**40.3**	**42.2**	**43.0**	**43.0**	**1.7**
Bovine meat	11.9	13.0	13.2	13.4	3.1
Poultry meat	16.1	16.5	16.9	16.7	1.1
Pig meat	9.7	10.0	10.2	10.2	1.5
Ovine meat	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	-1.9
SUPPLY AND DEMAND INDICATORS					
Per caput food consumption:					
World (kg/year)	45.8	46.2	46.1	46.4	0.6
Trade - share of prod. (%)	**10.8**	**11.2**	**11.3**	**11.2**	**0.3**

FAO MEAT PRICE INDEX (2014–2016=100)	2023	2024	2025 Jan–Oct	%Change Jan/Oct 2025 over Jan/Oct 2024
	114	117	123	5.1

Milk and milk products

Global milk production in 2025 is forecast to expand by 1.4 percent, up from 1.1 percent growth recorded in 2024, marking a moderate recovery in global output growth. The increase mainly reflects continued output expansion in Asia – though at a slower pace – alongside faster growth in Central and South America.

In Asia, Bangladesh, India and Pakistan are anticipated to register mainly herd-driven gains, supported by gradual productivity improvements, while in China, output – which fell 2.8 percent in 2024 amid low farm-gate prices that prompted the exit of smaller producers – is expected to gradually stabilize, as productivity gains resulting from the consolidation among larger producers could limit the impact of ongoing herd reductions.

In the European Union, milk production in 2025 is forecast to rise slightly overall – although at a slower year on year pace – reflecting expected diverging trends among Member States. Stable feed costs and recovery from high Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) related disruptions have supported higher output in the United States, while high farm-gate prices and conducive conditions have induced an upturn in New Zealand.

Global dairy trade in milk-equivalent terms is forecast to contract by 1.3 percent in 2025, mainly reflecting firm international prices, which have impacted consumer purchasing power and weighed on demand. This contraction has been compounded by currency depreciation in several emerging markets, while improved domestic milk availability in key importing countries – particularly Algeria, Egypt and Saudi Arabia – and ongoing trade policy uncertainties have further limited global import demand. These factors more than offset a foreseen modest growth in imports by China, the world's largest dairy importer, where restocking and increased use in feed and nutritional applications underpinned a modest import recovery. In terms of prices, international dairy markets remained firm in 2025 despite recent declines. The FAO Dairy Price Index averaged 142.2 points in November, down 7.0 percent from May, yet 17.0 percent above the 2024 January to October average. Prices rose across all major products, led by cheese and whole milk powder, reflecting sustained demand in key Asian and Near Eastern markets. Skim milk powder recorded only marginal gains amid ample export supplies and subdued buying interest following earlier stock accumulation. Butter prices, after reaching record highs in June, eased in the second half of the year as milk-output prospects improved and competition among exporters intensified.

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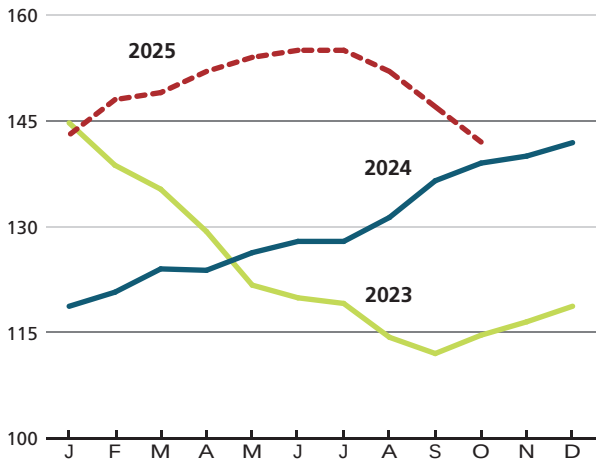
Figure 1.8. FAO international dairy price index (2014–2016 = 100)



Source: See references

Table 1.8. World dairy market at a glance

	2023	2024 *estim.*	2025 *f'cast*	Change: 2025 over 2024
		million tonnes (milk equivalent)		%
WORLD BALANCE				
Total milk production	**968.2**	**979.0**	**992.3**	**1.4**
Total trade	**86.3**	**87.8**	**86.7**	**-1.3**
SUPPLY AND DEMAND INDICATORS				
Per caput food consumption:				
World (kg/year)	119.2	119.6	120.2	0.5
Trade - share of prod. (%)	8.9	9.0	8.7	-2.6
FAO DAIRY PRICE INDEX (2014–2016=100)	**2023**	**2024**	**2025** *Jan–Oct*	**%Change Jan/Oct 2025 over Jan/Oct 2024**
	124	130	150	17.3

Fish and other acquatic products

Global fisheries and aquaculture production is forecast to reach 197 million tonnes in 2025, an increase of 3.3 million tonnes over 2024 levels (up 1.7 percent). Capture fisheries output will remain relatively stable at 92.9 million tonnes (up 0.7 percent). Recent scientific guidance called for additional reductions in certain cod, haddock and mackerel stocks, which is expected to reduce catches of these species. Aquaculture continues to be the driver of growth in supply, and is estimated to add 2.7 million tonnes in 2025, enabling a 2.7 percent increase from 2024. While tilapia production growth stalled, harvests of other major aquaculture species – carp, salmon, catfish and shrimp – all saw strong increases.

Global trade in aquatic products continues to expand in 2025, up 2.1 percent in volume terms. Shrimp, the most valuable traded commodity in the sector, saw particularly strong demand and supply. Other major traded commodities, such as salmon and tuna, also experienced healthy growth, although trade in some categories of groundfish and pelagics was negatively affected by falling catch volumes. The main gains for exporters were recorded by Viet Nam, which added USD 1 billion in 2025, driven by strong shipments of frozen pangasius fillets and live lobster; Ecuador, which increased exports by USD 900 million through higher sales of frozen raw shrimp; and India, which exported USD 800 million more, primarily in both raw and processed frozen shrimp.

In terms of prices, although the FAO Fish Price Index fell in the first five months of 2025, prices rebounded, standing at 121 points in September, one point higher than at the start of the year. Index prices for capture fisheries rose sharply since the beginning of 2025, while aquaculture prices initially declined before recovering and now stand above their levels from September 2024. Driven largely by reduced supply, whitefish from capture fisheries rose by 11 points from the start of the year, while pelagics (excluding tuna) grew by 50 points. Among aquaculture species, shrimp rose by 11 points during 2025 following an extended period of depressed prices, while salmon declined by 11 points on the back of increased supply.

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William Griffin
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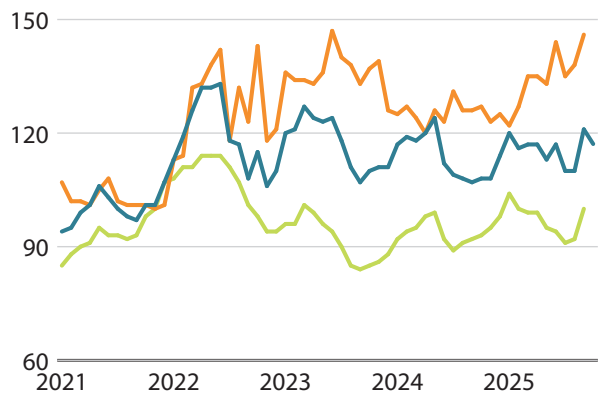
Figure 1.9. FAO Fish price index (2014–2016 = 100)



Source: See references

Table 1.9. World fish market at a glance

	2023	2024 estim.	2025 f'cast	Change: 2025 over 2024
	million tonnes (live weight)			%
WORLD BALANCE				
Production	**188.9**	**193.7**	**197.0**	**1.7**
Capture fisheries	90.4	92.3	92.9	0.7
Aquaculture	98.5	101.4	104.1	2.7
Trade value (exports USD billion)	**182.4**	**184.0**	**193.3**	**5.0**
Trade volume (live weight)	**66.7**	**68.8**	**70.3**	**2.1**
Total utilization	**188.9**	**193.7**	**197.0**	**1.7**
Food	170.1	173.3	176.0	1.6
Feed	15.5	16.4	17.4	5.8
Other uses	3.4	3.9	3.6	-9.0
SUPPLY AND DEMAND INDICATORS				
Per capita food consumption:				
Food fish (kg/year)	21.1	21.3	21.4	0.4
From capture fisheries (kg/year)	9.0	9.0	8.7	-2.4
From aquaculture (kg/year)	12.1	12.3	12.7	2.5
FAO FISH PRICE INDEX (2014–2016=100)	**2023**	**2024**	**2025** *Jan–Sep*	**%Change Jan/Sep 2025 over Jan/Sep 2024**
	139.6	137.7	115.6	0.6

Source of the raw data *for the FAO Fish Price Index: EUMOFA, INFOFISH, INFOPESCA, Statistics Norway, Danish Fisheries Agency*

Fertilizer market developments

Contributed by:
Maria Antip

The Fertilizer Market Update provides an overview of key developments in global fertilizer markets since the June edition of Food Outlook, covering production and consumption, input costs, prices, trade, as well as the short-term outlook.

Production, utilization and fertilizer input costs

Nitrogen and potash fertilizer production rebounded sharply in the 2024/25 season (July/June), though plant utilization rates remain below the highs of the 2010s, as capacity expansion of production plants continues to outpace fertilizer demand. By contrast, phosphate capacity growth has been slower, keeping utilization at the production plant level steady amid a gradual, affordability-driven demand recovery. Global forecasts foresee steady nutrient capacity growth of around 2 percent annually through 2030.

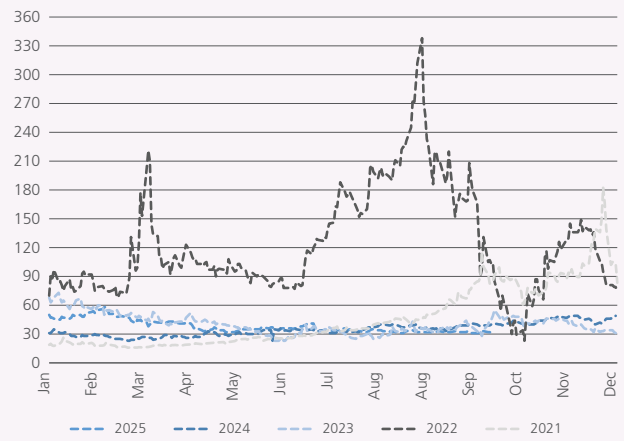
On the demand side, the International Fertilizer Association (IFA) reports that after two years of decline due to elevated price levels, including the price peaks of 2022, global fertilizer utilization rose by 6 percent to 200 million tonnes of nutrients in 2024, just below the 2020 record high of 203 million tonnes. Nitrogen use reached a record level of 115 million tonnes, 2 million tonnes more than in 2020, driving a 2 kg/ha increase in the average global fertilizer application rate across all planted crops.

The partial rebound in global fertilizer use in 2024 was mainly driven by lower fertilizer prices, a trend that continued through the first half of 2025, when prices began to increase before softening as of August 2025.

Demand for nitrogen and potash rose in 2024 and 2025, while phosphorus demand remained stable. In the first half of 2025, demand for all three nutrients showed signs of decline compared to 2024, as fertilizer use is closely tied to its affordability. Overall, nitrogen demand proved more resilient than phosphorus and potassium, reflecting its critical role in crop development and thus yields.

Nitrogen demand growth has been driven mainly by India, supported by increased urea subsidies and a reduction in the goods and services tax (GST) on agricultural inputs and farm machinery (down from 18 percent to 5 percent). The growth was also supported by China, where a renewed focus on agricultural self-sufficiency via an increased use of inputs has played a key role.

Figure 2.1. TTF daily price movement (2021–2025)



Source: Intercontinental Exchange. 2025. ICE Index: Dutch TTF Natural Gas Futures. [Accessed on 15 October 2025]. Atlanta, USA, ICE. https://www.ice.com/products/27996665/Dutch-TTF-Natural-Gas-Futures/data.

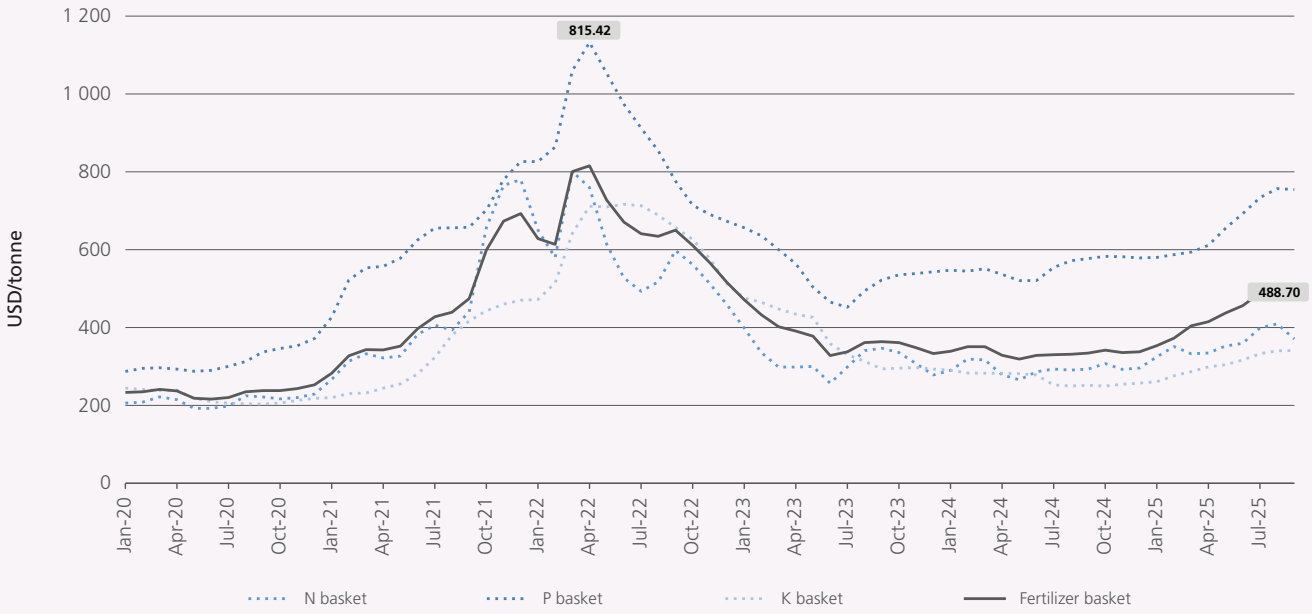
As of October 2025, phosphorus demand remains in recovery, with persistent weakness in East Asia, South Asia, Eastern Europe, and Central Asia, as elevated phosphate prices have led farmers to reduce usage or switch to products with lower phosphorus content.

The rebound in potash demand has been driven by Brazil, China, Indonesia and Malaysia, which together increased potash use by over 2 million tonnes in the past two years compared to 2023, due to improved affordability.

The cost of productionx – and thus the availability - of mineral fertilizers is closely tied to energy prices. Natural gas is a critical input for all nitrogen fertilizers, as well as for widely used phosphorus fertilizers such as monoammonium phosphate (MAP) and diammonium phosphate (DAP), and for various nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium (NPK) blends.

Stable natural gas prices support predictable fertilizer production and supply. In 2024, the Dutch natural gas Title Transfer Facility (TTF) index – the main reference market for gas trading in Europe - averaged EUR 35/megawatt hour, down 15 percent (or EUR 6/megawatt hour) compared to the 2023 annual average.

Figure 2.2. Nitrogen, phosphate and potassium prices (2020–2025)



Source: Author's elaboration based on Fertilizer Week. 2025. London, CRU. [Cited 15 October 2025]. https://www.crugroup.com/prices/

Early in 2025, the TTF index surged to EUR 58/megawatt hour, driven by a burst of cold weather across parts of the Northern Hemisphere and a shortfall in North Sea wind output, although prices remained well below the 2022 levels. Since that spike, prices have eased substantially. By September 2025, the TTF benchmark was trading at EUR 32–33/megawatt hour, roughly half the February peak, as summer refill activity, weaker near-term demand, and ample liquefied natural gas (LNG) flows weighed on the market. EU gas inventories reportedly reached about 75 percent of working capacity by late August 2025 after a large injection effort and additional LNG imports. Inventory rebuilding has reduced immediate price pressure, with the latest reports suggesting that the European Union has achieved its storage target of 90–95 percent. However, ongoing geopolitical risks mean that price volatility remains a concern heading into the winter.

In 2025 to date, natural gas prices have been less volatile than during the spikes of late 2021 and throughout 2022. However, price levels rose by 19 percent to an average of EUR 38/megawatt hour for January–October 2025, an increase of EUR 6/megawatt hour compared to the same period in 2024.

Despite higher natural gas prices, the increase in fertilizer production costs has been more moderate in 2025 to date than during previous peak years. In addition to more contained changes in natural gas prices compared to 2022, increased structural resilience in fertilizer production, particularly among those plants that have the option to import natural gas and/or ammonia from regions with lower productions costs such as the Near East and North Africa, has also played a role. Plant shutdowns in 2025 were mainly related to maintenance works rather than feedstock supply shocks. Nonetheless, regional conflicts continued to weigh on energy markets, occasionally triggering short-lived spikes in fertilizer prices. Intra-month energy cost volatility remains a challenge for fertilizer producers, particularly in Europe, where the cost base of production is higher due to other structural factors such as labour costs and environmental mitigation requirements.

Prices

In 2024 the average export price of a fertilizer basket[1] was USD 336/tonne, compared to USD 375/tonne in 2023, representing a decline of 10 percent. In

[1] The basket consists of the weighted average of export (free on board [FOB]) prices for nitrogen, phosphate, and potassium. It includes the following products: urea, urea ammonium nitrate (UAN), ammonium nitrate and ammonium sulphate, diammonium phosphate (DAP), monoammonium phosphate (MAP), triple-superphosphate (TSP), and muriate of potash (MOP). The weights used for each nitrogen (0.50), phosphorus (0.19) and potassium (0.31) reflect the percentage share of exports over 2019–2023.

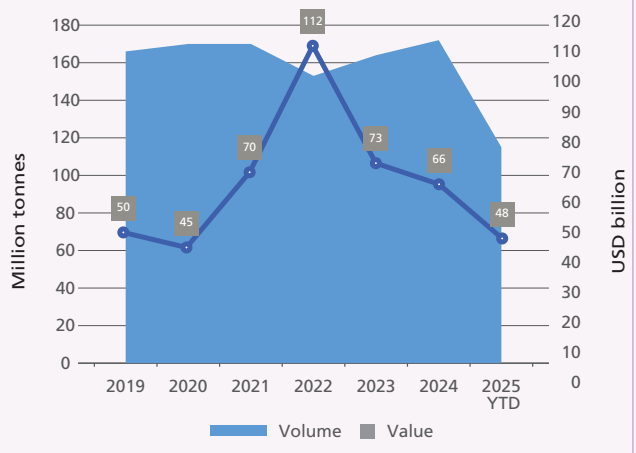
September 2025, export prices of a fertilizer basket of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium averaged USD 489/tonne – 46 percent higher than in September 2024, but still 40 percent below the historical peak of USD 815/tonne recorded in April 2022.

The effect of higher natural gas prices in 2025 is most readily reflected in nitrogenous fertilizer prices, which averaged USD 359/tonne in January–September 2025, higher 23 percent than during the same period in 2024. Phosphatic fertilizers (diammonium phosphate, monoammonium phosphate and triple superphosphate) also recorded a steep price increase in the first nine months of 2025, averaging USD 662/tonne, up 21 percent from USD 547/tonne in the same period in 2024.

The only fertilizers not directly linked to natural gas price developments are potassic fertilizers (muriate of potash and sulphate of potash), whose prices recorded a milder increase in the first nine months of 2025, averaging USD 306/tonne compared to USD 272/tonne during the same interval in 2024, a rise of 13 percent year on year.

Different nutrients are influenced by distinct market fundamentals and development in trade policies. The price increases across all three nutrient groups were driven by a myriad of concurrent factors, including regional demand seasonality, maintenance-related supply disruptions at production plants, stable natural gas supply, and trade policy measures. By the end of August, nitrogen and phosphates prices began to show signs of easing, driven by lower demand from key markets such as Brazil and India, where persistently high prices had started to erode affordability.

Figure 2.3. Global fertilizer trade (2019–2025)



Source: Global Trade Tracker. 2025. Kehrsatz, GTT. [Cited 15 October 2025]. https://www.globaltradetracker.com/

Global fertilizer trade

In 2024, global fertilizer trade volume – measured in gross product tonnes rather than nutrients – returned to the 2020 and 2021 levels, exceeding 170 million tonnes and representing a 4 percent increase from the 164 million tonnes traded in 2023. Despite the higher volumes, total trade value declined by 10 percent in 2024 to USD 66 billion, on account of lower international prices.

So far in 2025, trade data indicate that between January and September, global fertilizer trade volumes reached 115 million tonnes, while trade value totaled USD 48 billion. For the same period in 2024, volumes were higher at 132 million tonnes, valued at USD 51 billion. The smaller decline in trade values compared to volumes highlights the price increases through much of 2025 relative to 2024.

The lower year-to-date volume can be partly explained by a delayed start of the 2025/26 application season due to unfavourable weather conditions across much of the northern hemisphere.

Uncertainty around changes in trade policies and the impact of tariffs, as well as exchange rate volatility and credit financing issues, have altered buyers' behaviour. Overall, total fertilizer trade in 2025, in both volume and value terms, will ultimately depend on fertilizer price trends and their affordability relative to crop prices.

Short-term outlook (from November 2025 to March 2026)

Nitrogen supply is likely to remain adequate, even though no major capacity additions are expected in the remainder of the year. After a two-year absence from global markets, China resumed urea exports In July and extended its export window through the end of the year, allowing shipments of up to 2 million tonnes. Between June and September, China exported over 1 million tonnes, with the top destinations being Brazil, Ethiopia, Pakistan, the Republic of Korea, and Sri Lanka. Demand for urea is expected to remain robust, with India continuing to issue tenders periodically to ensure sufficient domestic supplies ahead of rabi season 2026 (October–March). Upward price pressure could develop if the main demand windows in Brazil, India and Europe overlap, particularly as major European buyers (France, Italy and Spain) have delayed spring purchases. In Europe, prices of nitrate are expected to decline as weak affordability constrains demand, but they could recover toward December 2025 as buyers

advance purchases ahead of the planned implementation of the carbon border adjustment mechanism (CBAM). In Brazil, ammonium sulphate demand has picked up since August 2025, causing a modest rebound of free on board (FOB) prices from Europe and China, the country's main suppliers. However, increases remain limited by abundant export supply from China, continued port storage bottlenecks, and softer urea prices.

Phosphate prices have continued to decline since August but remained well above their levels at the start of the year. Further easing is anticipated in the coming months, though prices are likely to stay historically high due to limited supply. Indian DAP import demand is foreseen to stay firm, although buyers are in a strong position given high stock levels while awaiting clarity on rabi season subsidies, potentially pushing for lower price. Ethiopia's shift from one type of compound fertilizers (nitrogen, phosphate and sulphur blends) to diammonium phosphate (DAP) has added over 1 million tonnes of demand to the global market in 2025 – a trend likely to persist through 2026. In Brazil, MAP prices have eased, butt buyers are expected to remain cautious due to weak barter ratios, credit constraints, and ample stocks supported by strong imports of alternative phosphate sources such as triple superphosphate (TSP).

Potash prices are predicted to remain steady, with a gradual downward trend expected across most regions over the coming months, as weak demand continues to pressure spot markets. Muriate of potash (MOP) prices peaked in July but have since eased due to weakening affordability and ample supply from Belarus, Canada, and the Russian Federation. While demand is expected to remain generally steady, it may soften in key markets such as China, India and the United States of America. By contrast, Southeast Asia is set to lead global demand growth, supported by high palm oil prices pushing up MOP prices, whereas Brazil is likely to face affordability pressures.

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Focus on olive oil

Contributed by:
Di Yang

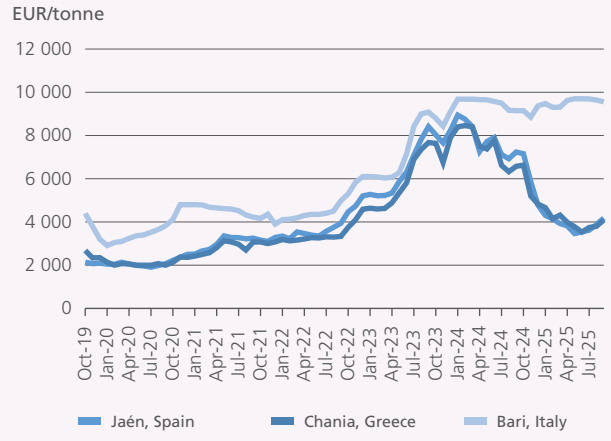
A feature article in the November 2024 edition of the Food Outlook offered an in-depth analysis of global olive oil production and examined conditions prevailing at that time. The current edition presents a market update and forecasts for the 2025/26 season.

International olive oil prices down markedly after reaching record highs in early 2024

Following a robust recovery in global olive oil production in the 2024/25 (October/September) marketing season, international prices declined significantly from their peak reached in early 2024. In Spain, the world's leading olive oil producer, wholesale prices of extra virgin olive oil (cold pressed from the fruit, without chemical or heat treatment) dropped sharply from nearly EUR 9 000 (USD 10 440) per tonne in January 2024 to EUR 4 180 (USD 4 849) per tonne in September 2025, which is 13.9 percent lower than the five-year average. Similarly, extra virgin olive oil prices in Greece also fell almost continuously from a historical high of EUR 8 460 (USD 9 814) per tonne in January 2024 to EUR 4 100 (USD 4 756) per tonne at the end of 2024/25 season.

An exception, however, was observed in Italy, one of the leading olive oil producers in the world. In contrast to recovering supplies in other major producing countries across the Mediterranean basin, Italy's 2024/25 harvest was severely affected by prolonged drought from June to August 2024, which hindered fruit development particularly in the southern growing regions. As a result, national olive harvest declined by nearly 25 percent from the previous season. Reflecting the lack of production recovery, prices of Italian extra virgin olive oil remained elevated and, unlike prices in Greece and Spain, reached record highs in mid-2025. At over EUR 9 500 (USD 11 020) per tonne in September 2025, quotations were 40.6 percent higher than the past five-year average.

Figure 2.4. Extra virgin olive oil prices (wholesale level)



Source: Author's own elaboration, based on International Olive Council data

Global olive oil production in 2025/26 to remain above past five-year average

As harvesting of the 2025/26 crop progresses, preliminary forecasts indicate a stable global olive oil output of 3.4 million tonnes, marginally below the level estimated for the previous season. Production in Spain is expected to trail marginally behind last year's level but still account for about 40 percent of global production. While beneficial rainfall from March to May 2025 in key growing regions supported favourable crop development during flowering and pollination stages, excessive heat and dryness since June 2025 have hampered yield prospects. Evidently, weather conditions in the coming months will remain critical in determining the final harvest outcome.

On the southern Mediterranean coast, Tunisia is anticipated to harvest a record-breaking crop, supported by ample precipitation throughout the growing season. At more than 400 000 tonnes, the preliminary forecast could position Tunisia as the world's second largest olive oil producer in 2025/26, accounting for 13 percent of global output. Meanwhile, production in Italy is expected to recover from the drought-reduced harvest of the previous season, largely underpinned by favourable conditions in the southern regions of the country.

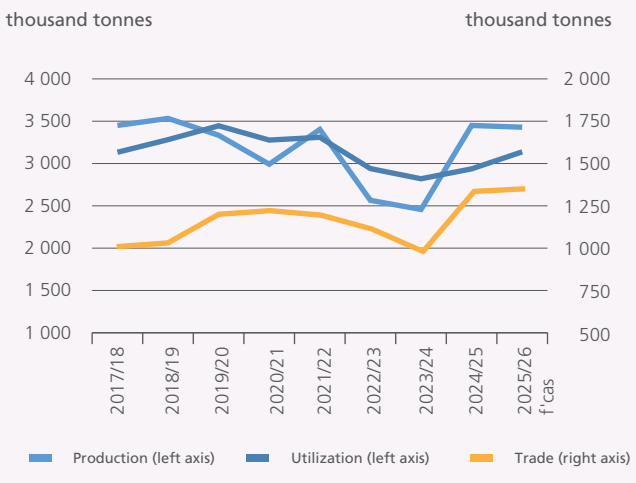
By contrast, olive oil production in Greece is expected to decline year on year. Besides the natural alternate bearing of olive trees – where a high-yield season is usually followed by a low-yield harvest – the crop has also been negatively affected by prolonged drought in parts of the main growing regions. Likewise, production in Türkiye is also forecast to decline from its record harvest registered in the previous season.

World olive oil consumption and trade expected to expand in 2025/26

Consumers had faced elevated olive oil prices since late 2022, as protracted droughts reduced global production, particularly in Spain, for two consecutive seasons. However, with benchmark prices in major exporting countries embarking on a declining trend in 2024 and falling sharply thereafter amid improving global supplies, world olive oil consumption is projected to continue recovering. Consumption already showed gradual recovery since early 2025 in response to more affordable prices. Yet, as the 2025/26 season starts with relatively low opening stocks, global utilization will unlikely recover fully to the record level reached before 2022/23.

In line with the anticipated recovery in consumption, global trade in olive oil is forecast to expand to over 1.3 million tonnes, potentially reaching a historical high. The European Union is anticipated to remain the world's leading exporter, largely supported by ample export availabilities in Spain – although higher import tariffs imposed by the United States of America may curb trade volumes. Meanwhile, preliminary forecasts of a record harvest in Tunisia could boost the country's share in global olive oil trade. By contrast, smaller expected production in Türkiye, traditionally one of the major olive oil exporters, is expected to limit its export capacity in 2025/26. On the import side, lower prices are expected to raise purchases across major markets, including Brazil, China, the European Union, and the United States of America.

Figure 2.5. World olive oil production, utilization and trade



Source: See References

Challenges for the olive oil sector remain

Although world olive oil production is expected to remain steady in 2025/26, producers continue to face several challenges that affect the sector's long-term profitability and sustainability. Irregular weather patterns and prolonged droughts across key producing regions represent the most pressing issues. In addition to reducing yields and compromising oil quality, overly warm conditions favour the spread of diseases such as Xylella fastidiosa. Rising production costs also pose another major challenge. As a labour-intensive industry, olive oil production is particularly sensitive to high labour and input costs, which make it difficult for smallholder producers to maintain profitability.

For exporters, stable trade relations and a predictable trading environment are essential for building and maintaining business with international buyers. Consistent trade policies and clear regulatory standards not only support exporters in developing long-term partnerships with distributors and retailers but also help them reduce compliance and transaction costs. In addition, effective regulations on border control and fraud prevention are particularly important for a product like olive oil, whose quality is closely linked to its origin and authenticity. Consistent product quality will strengthen consumer confidence and support steady demand from end users.

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Futures markets

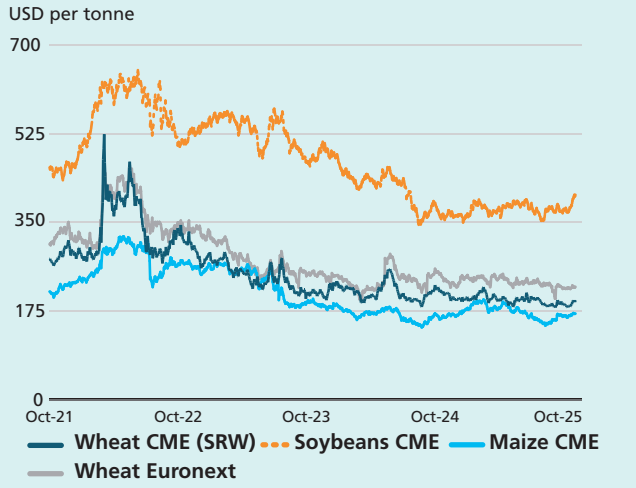
Alexis Poullain

Prices

Since the start of the 2025/26 marketing year in July, wheat futures have traded near five-year lows. On the Chicago Mercantile Exchange (CME), contracts for nearest delivery hovered around USD 190 per tonne, while milling wheat on Euronext traded near USD 220 per tonne. Wheat futures markets came under pressure from a comfortable global supply outlook, which has intensified competition among exporters. Some support stemmed from the measured pace of shipments from the Black Sea region, but a more significant price rebound remains contingent on stronger demand signals, which are currently limited.

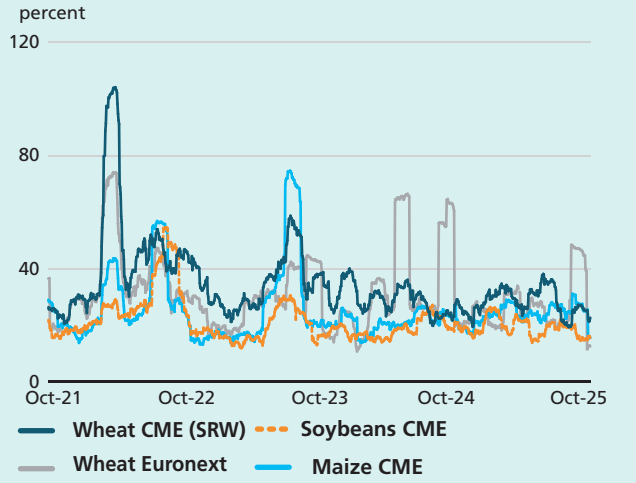
CME maize futures showed a firmer tone, rebounding from a five-year low of USD 150 per tonne in July to over USD 170 per tonne by late October. While early prospects of a large harvest in the United States of America initially weighed on prices in July, a subsequent rebound was supported by robust export demand and growing market concerns that mounting disease pressures could negatively impact final crop yields. The continued rise in CME maize futures prices will depend on the ability of the United States to sustain strong exports amid

Figure 3.1. Futures prices



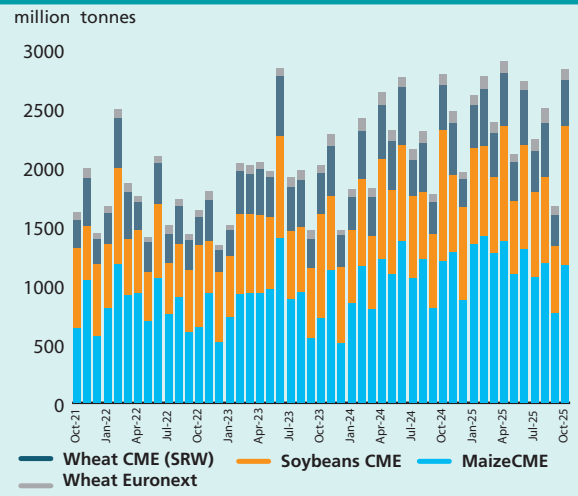
Source: Chicago Mercantile Exchange (CME) and Euronext.

Figure 3.2. Historical volatility (30 days)



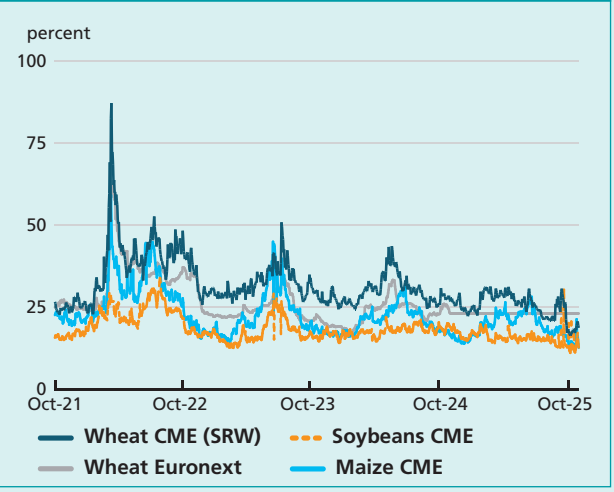
Source: Chicago Mercantile Exchange (CME) and Euronext.

Figure 3.3. Futures volumes



Source: Chicago Mercantile Exchange (CME) and Euronext.

Figure 3.4. Implied volatility



Source: Chicago Mercantile Exchange (CME) and Euronext.

trade uncertainties and competition from Brazil and Argentina.

CME soybean futures traded near five-year lows of around USD 375 per tonne, pressured by prospects for abundant global supplies. This market sentiment was underpinned by generally favourable crop weather in the United States' Midwest region and limited support from soybean oil values. Although China's soybean import demand reached a record high between July and September, this did not bolster CME futures, as United States' origins were largely sidelined due to trade tensions. Brazil continued to dominate exports to China, while a temporary suspension of export taxes in September spurred a surge in sales from Argentina.

Volumes and open interest

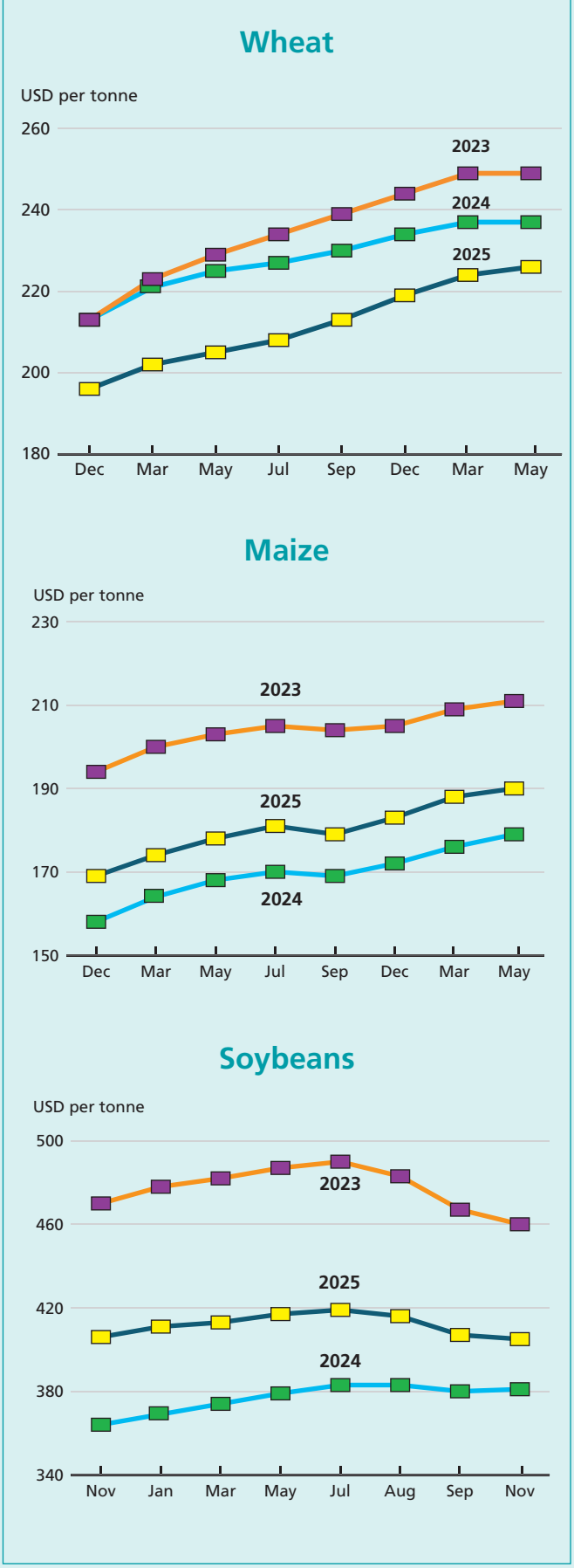
Trading activity on the CME remained relatively subdued during July–September, consistent with the seasonal slowdown typically observed at this time of year. Despite this quarterly lull, cumulative volumes since the start of the calendar year remain on track to reach a record high in 2025, following particularly active trading during the first two quarters. Average open interest on the CME, which reflects the number of outstanding contracts held overnight, increased by 6 percent compared to the third quarter of 2024. This rise was partly driven by a notable increase in wheat open interest, which returned to its highest level since January 2018. The simultaneous rise in trading volumes and open interest amid stable prices is more consistent with increased commercial hedging activity rather than with speculative trend-following strategies, which are unlikely to occur in a market without a clear price trend.

Average traded volumes and open interest also reached new record highs on Euronext during July–September, extending what has already been a record-breaking year in 2025 for the European exchange. This reinforces the growing role of EU wheat futures in global price discovery.

Volatility

Between July and October, price movements in CME wheat, maize, and soybean futures remained relatively contained. Thirty-day historical volatility averaged about 25 percent for wheat and stayed below 20 percent for both maize and soybeans. These levels represent smaller price fluctuations compared to the ten-year averages – 35

Figure 3.5. Forward curves snapshots as of Oct 2023, 2024 and 2025



Source: Chicago Mercantile Exchange (CME).

percent for wheat, 28 percent for maize, and 23 percent for soybeans – and are consistent with typical market conditions during this period without major weather disruptions, as has been the case so far in the 2025/26 marketing year.

Forward-looking volatility, measured through option-implied values, also remained below its long-term average, indicating that markets incorporated only modest risk premiums through May 2025. This continued restraint suggests that traders largely view the prevailing price balance as stable, even amid uncertain shifts in trade policy, mirroring patterns observed between 2017 and 2019.

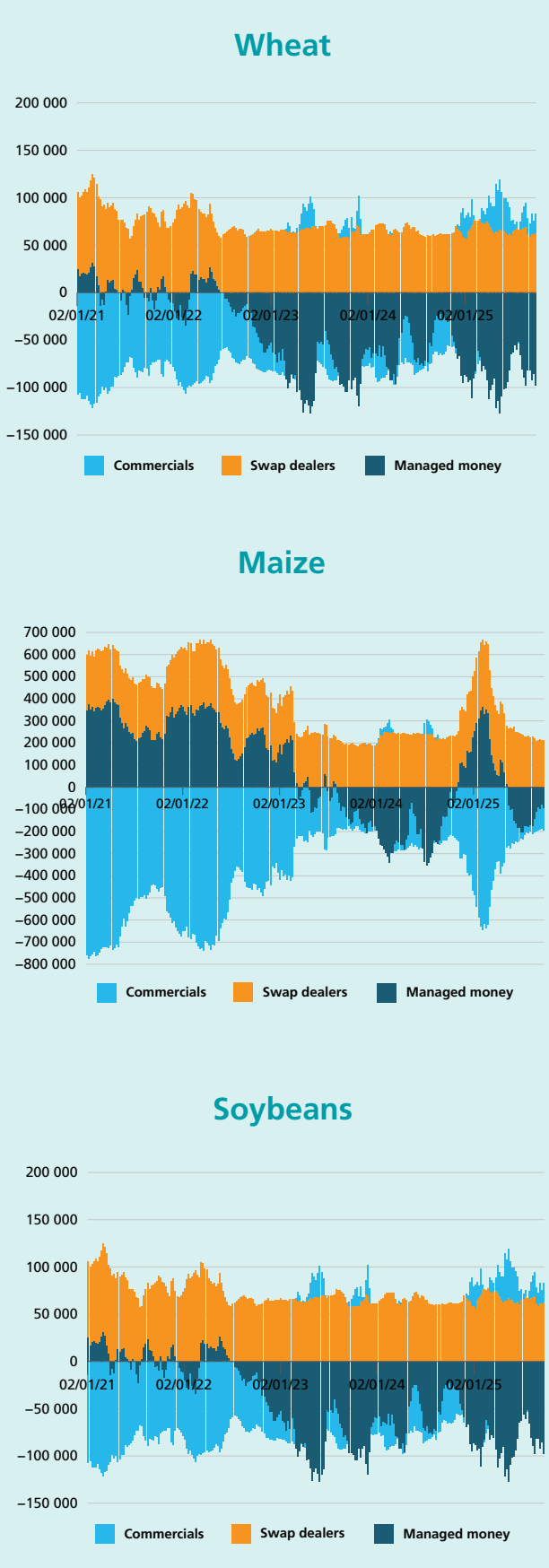
The ongoing United States federal government shutdown, as of 1 November 2025, has introduced a new source of uncertainty. It has halted critical United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) reports, including the benchmark World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE), creating an unusual information gap for markets. While the immediate impact is limited, with participants relying on private-sector estimates, a prolonged absence of official data could increase trade caution. If sustained, this data vacuum risks amplifying price volatility in the medium term, particularly if future reports reveal significant surprises once government operations resume.

Forward curves

Forward curves for CME wheat, maize, and soybean futures, as well as Euronext wheat, continue to exhibit a typical contango pattern, with prices for nearby delivery months trading below those for more distant contracts. This structure reflects market expectations that post-harvest supplies will exceed initial new-crop demand, prompting participants to store crops and benefit from higher prices in later delivery months rather than selling at lower spot levels.

In the maize market, however, deferred contracts – particularly the May–July spread – signal tighter supply conditions, reflecting anticipated constraints in the United States' balance between production and demand during the spring planting season. Conversely, soybean forward curves suggest ample supplies for the May–July 2026 contracts, driven by shipments from Brazil and Argentina to meet peak-season demand in China. This dynamic has displaced exports from the United States to China from their traditional early-season window, putting additional pressure on domestic supply projections.

Figure 3.6. CME net-length in lots (Oct 2021–Oct 2025)



Source: Chicago Mercantile Exchange (CME).

Investment flows

The temporary United States federal government shutdown has interrupted the release of the Commitment of Traders (COT) report by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC), creating a transparency gap that may affect market stability by limiting visibility into managed money activity.

As of the latest report on 26 September 2025, managed money positions showed varying trends across different grain markets. In CME wheat, funds maintained a net-short position from July 2022 through September 2025, marking a record duration and reflecting persistent bearish sentiment. In CME maize, money managers turned from net long to net short in May 2025, signaling a shift toward bearish expectations, although the size of their short positions declined by September. In soybean futures, fund positions fluctuate around neutrality, with long and short holdings roughly balanced, consistent with the lack of a clear price trend.

On Euronext wheat, funds maintained a net-short stance, consistent with the trend-following strategy observed since January 2023. This sustained bearish positioning reflects expectations of continued subdued prices in the European market.

Ocean freight rates

International Grains Council (IGC)

Ocean freight market (April–October 2025)

Despite an uncertain economic and trade policy environment, marked by the introduction of new port charges in both the United States of America and China, average dry bulk timecharter rates posted solid gains between April and October 2025. Reflecting this trend, the benchmark Baltic Dry Index (BDI) recorded a net increase of around 40 percent over the period and was likewise quoted around 40 percent higher year on year by late October.

After a subdued start to the calendar year, a rebound in Chinese demand, particularly for South Atlantic cargoes, emerged as a key driver of firmer sentiment through the past six months. This season's strong grains shipments out of North America offered additional support in recent months, notably for smaller-sized carriers. Values across the grains and oilseeds carrying segments, namely Panamax, Supramax, and Handysize, were further underpinned by spillover strength in the Capesize sector, primarily employed in the transportation of iron ore, coal and heavy raw materials.

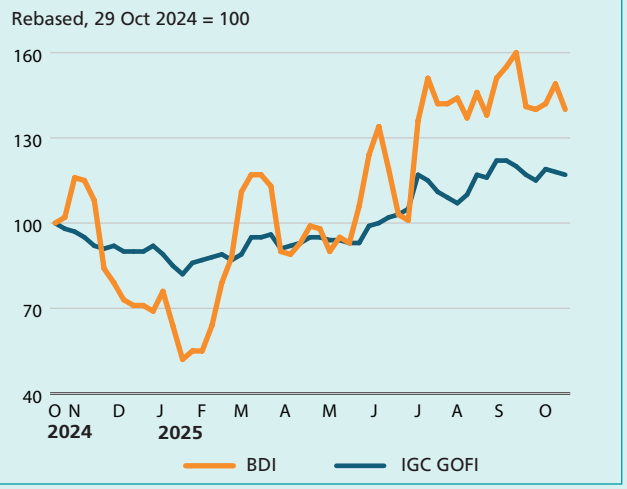
As of late October 2025, the International Grains Council's (IGC) Grains and Oilseeds Freight Index (GOFI), which tracks total voyage costs on major grains and oilseeds routes, was up by around one-quarter compared to six months earlier. The increase was primarily tied to higher daily timecharter rates, partly offset by an estimated 7 percent decline in average marine fuel prices over the same period. Voyage costs rose across all key origins, led by gains in Canada, the European Union, and the Black Sea region.

In recent months, freight market sentiment was influenced by geopolitical tensions and hostilities in the Black Sea region and the Near East. Security challenges in the Red Sea continued to restrict transits via the Suez Canal. However, a recent easing in regional tensions raised hopes for a gradual recovery in vessel traffic, even as shipping companies were expected to remain cautious about re-entering the area in the near term.

The recent introduction of new port charges by the United States and China contributed to an uncertain trade outlook. In the United States, previously announced fees on Chinese-linked vessels came into effect in mid-October 2025, though exemptions for smaller and non-laden carriers were expected to limit disruptions to grains and oilseeds exports. China's reciprocal tariffs on US-affiliated ships triggered turbulence, particularly in the Capesize segment, amid uncertainty surrounding the application of ownership rules.

On the logistics front, below-average water levels on the Mississippi River underpinned local barging costs to US Gulf ports during the start of the 2025/26 harvest, providing underlying support to US fob export

Figure 3.7. BDI and IGC GOFI (29 Oct 2024–29 Oct 2025)



Note: IGC Grains and Oilseeds Freight Index, constructed based on nominal freight rates on major grains/oilseeds routes using trade-weighted approach.
Sources: See the References for tables and figures.

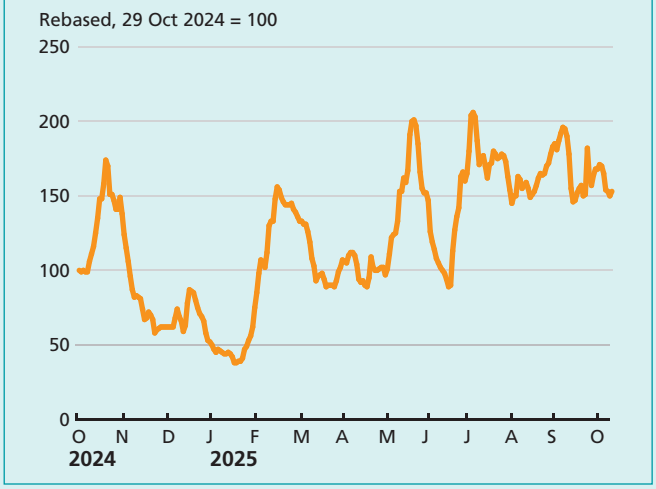
Table 3.1. Summary of dry bulk freight markets

	29 Oct 2025	Changes	
		6 months	y/y
		%	
Baltic Dry Index (BDI)*	**1961**	+ 40%	+ 40%
Sub-indices:			
Capesize	**2843**	**+ 44%**	+ 53%
Panamax	**1885**	+ 36%	+ 58%
Supramax	**1342**	**+ 39%**	+ 10%
*Baltic Handysize Index (BHSI)***	**862**	**+ 52%**	+ 19%
IGC Grains and Oilseeds Freight Index (GOFI)***	***163***	**+ 24%**	***+ 17%***

Notes:
* 4 January 1985 = 1000.
** 23 May 2006 = 1000.
*** 1 January 2013 = 100.

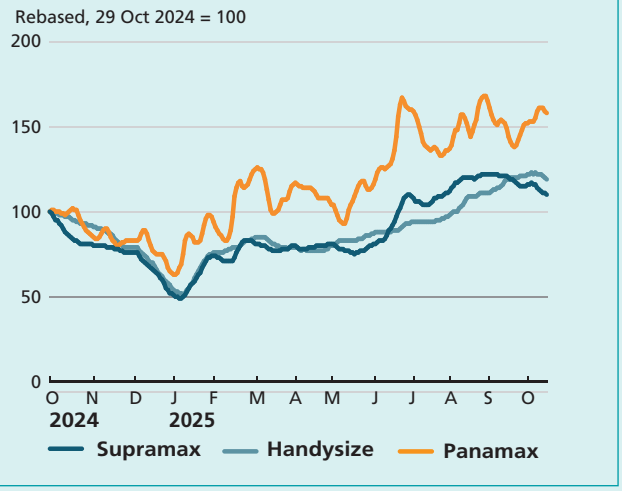
Sources: See the References for tables and figures.

Figure 3.8. Baltic Capesize Index (29 Oct 2024–29 Oct 2025)



Source: See the references

Figure 3.9. Grains and oilseeds carrying sectors: Panamax and Supramax sub-Indices and Handysize Index (29 Oct 2024–29 Oct 2025)



Source: See the references

premiums. In other logistics-related developments, Türkiye announced a 15 percent increase in transit fees for shipments through the Bosphorus and Dardanelles Straits, effective 1 July 2025, while additional inspection requirements caused temporary loading delays for vessels at Kavkaz Port in the Russian Federation.

More broadly, participants expressed concerns over an increasingly fragmented global freight market, which could reduce overall fleet efficiency. The prospect of regionally enforced environmental regulations, following the failure to reach consensus on global carbon efficiency standards at the International Maritime Organization, contributed to an unsettled market tone.

While markets welcomed the recent easing of trade tensions between the United States and China, the outlook for the dry bulk freight complex in 2026 remains clouded by persistent macroeconomic uncertainties. Projected fleet growth in 2026 of around 3 percent, driven mainly by new Panamax and Supramax deliveries, is expected to expand nominal capacity, though tonnage availability may be curtailed by slower average sailing speeds and longer voyage distances, particularly if China continues sourcing minerals from more distant South Atlantic origins. Conversely, the gradual recovery of shipments through the Suez Canal and the potential easing of logistical bottlenecks along key inland waterways may improve trade efficiency.

On the demand side, prospects hinge on import needs in China, the world's largest importer of dry bulk commodities. Although Chinese imports of coal and iron ore have accelerated in recent months, alongside rising demand for bauxite for the expanding domestic electric vehicle sector, there are lingering concerns about the country's economic growth. As geopolitical tensions and regionally fragmented environmental measures continue to pose downside risks, volatility in freight earnings is expected to remain a notable market feature in the year ahead.

Following a relatively subdued start to 2025, **Capesize** timecharter rates posted sizable gains between April and October on improved demand for minerals and coal across the Atlantic and Pacific Basins. Periods of tight tonnage in the South Atlantic further underpinned values, as Chinese buyers stepped up purchases of iron ore from Brazil and bauxite from West Africa. Although activity eased more recently amid seasonal holidays in Asia, with sentiment also influenced by the introduction of reciprocal port charges between the United States and China, the Capesize Baltic sub-Index rose by a net 44.0 percent over the period since late April.

Average **Panamax** rates displayed pronounced volatility between April and October 2025, though the corresponding Baltic sub-Index posted a net gain of around 36 percent. Supply and demand imbalances were most evident in the Atlantic, where strong grains and oilseeds shipments from South America provided early support. Further north, limited Chinese purchases of US soybeans initially weighed on sentiment, but rates subsequently firmed amid tightening tonnage, as fewer vessels ballasted to the region. In the Pacific, earnings also strengthened, partly reflecting increased minerals and coal movements on routes previously serviced by Capesize vessels that had repositioned to the South Atlantic.

Table 3.2. Summary of freight rates on selected routes

USD/t	Cargo / Discharge	29 Oct 2025	Changes 6 months	Changes y/y %
United States of America (Gulf) to:				
China (Dalian)	**66 000 / 8 000**	**54**	17%	17%
European Union (Rotterdam)	**66 000 / 10 000**	**31**	22%	33%
Japan (Yokohama)	**66 000 / 8 000**	**52**	17%	17%
Canada (St. Lawrence) to:				
China (Dalian)	**66 000 / 8 000**	**52**	18%	18%
European Union (Rotterdam)	**66 000 / 10 000**	**22**	25%	40%
Japan (Yokohama)	**66 000 / 8 000**	**50**	18%	18%
Argentina (Up river) to:				
Algeria (Belaja)	**25 500 / 2 500**	**47**	22%	19%
Egypt (Alexandria)	**49 000 / 6 000**	**42**	20%	20%
European Union (Rotterdam)	**66 000 / 10 000**	**38**	22%	34%
Brazil (Santos) to:				
China (Dalian)	**66 000 / 8 000**	**50**	20%	20%
European Union (Rotterdam)	**66 000 / 10 000**	**33**	24%	21%
Republic of Korea	**66 000 / 7 250**	**37**	25%	21%
EU (France, Rouen) to:				
Algeria (Belaja)	**25 500 / 2 500**	**30**	53%	25%
Egypt (Alexandria)	**49 000 / 6 000**	**26**	42%	8%
Morocco (Casablanca)	**25 500 / 3 000**	**26**	51%	25%
Russian Federation (Novorossiysk) to:				
Egypt (Alexandria)	**49 000 / 6 000**	**23**	37%	8%
Morocco (Casablanca)	**25 500 / 3 000**	**32**	54%	25%
Tunisia (Bizerte)	**25 500 / 2 500**	**29**	61%	27%
Australia (Kwinana) to:				
China (Dalian)	**66 000 / 8 000**	**26**	21%	21%
Indonesia (Jakarta)	**49 000 / 8 000**	**22**	17%	7%
Republic of Korea	**66 000 / 7 250**	**25**	22%	22%

Note: Nominal ocean freight rates for HSS (heavy grains, soybeans, sorghum) cargoes. Values do not represent market fixtures.

Source: Source: See the references

Supramax values rose by around 39 percent over the six months prior to October 2025, led by notable gains in the Mediterranean, where steady chartering interest reduced tonnage availability. At the US Gulf, a seasonal rise in grains demand added support, complemented by charterers opting for smaller vessels amid more competitive voyage rates, particularly via the Panama Canal.

The **Handysize** Baltic Index advanced by 52 percent since late April 2025, amid tight supply and demand fundamentals. Initial gains were led by the US Gulf, with firmer rates also recorded in the South Atlantic, Europe and in Asia.

Food import bill

Bing Qiao, Emiliano Magrini, and ElMamoun Amrouk

Record high global food import bill in 2025, despite lower cereal prices

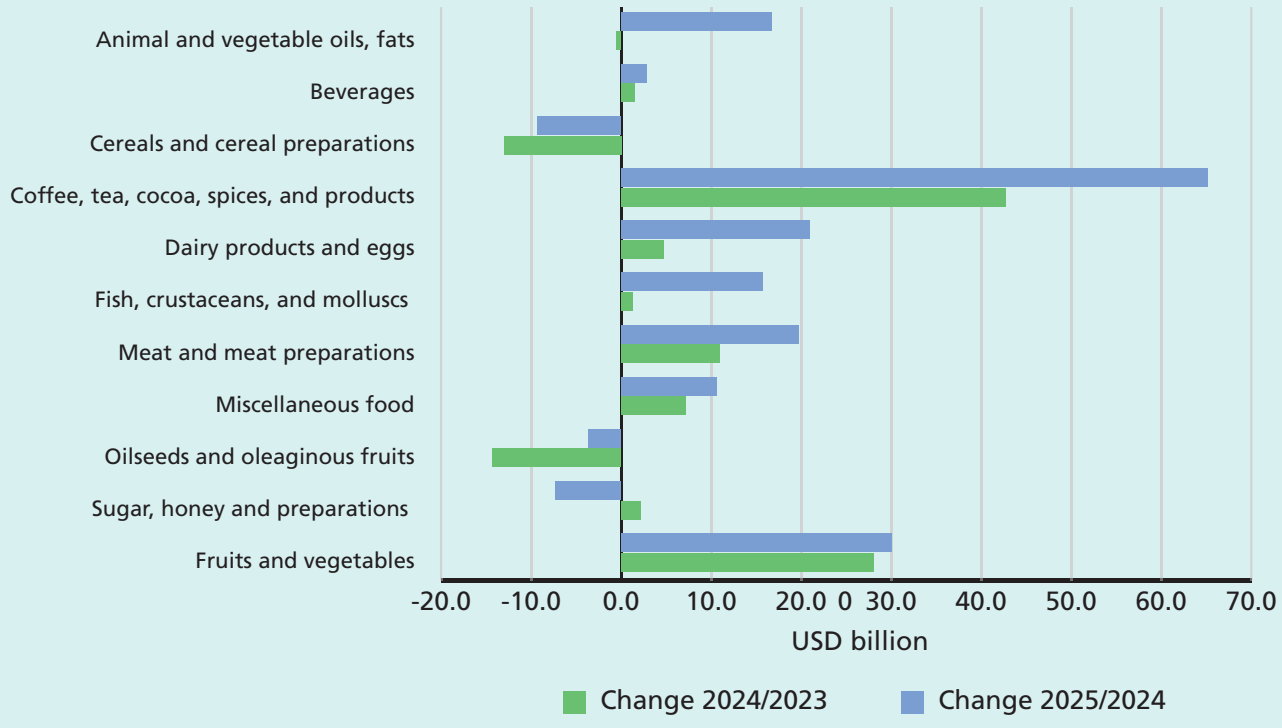
The global food import bill (FIB)[1] is estimated to reach USD 2.22 trillion in 2025, up nearly 8 percent from 2024, marking a new record high and the second consecutive annual rise following a brief decline in 2023. Although international prices of staple food commodities like cereals are slightly lower, strong demand for higher-value products, despite elevated prices, is driving this anticipated increase. However, patterns by income groups vary significantly: in absolute terms, growth in the global FIB is largely driven by high-income countries, fuelled by soaring import costs for coffee and cocoa. By contrast, the sharpest year on year percentage increase is foreseen in least-developed countries (LDCs), where expenditures on animal and vegetable oil imports are expected to rise by as much as 58 percent compared to 2024.

Developments across food groups

Disaggregated by food commodity groups, the 2025 increase is driven by coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and related products, whose global import value is expected to surge by 34.5 percent year on year, or USD 65.2 billion – the largest annual increase in more than a decade. This sharp rise reflects record-high nominal prices for these products, driven by tight global availabilities and unfavourable short-term global production prospects. The price surges were largely triggered by weather disruptions in key producing countries – such as Brazil, Indonesia and Viet Nam for coffee, and Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana for cocoa. However, recent improvements in crop prospects in several regions have begun to ease global coffee and cocoa prices.

The value of global dairy imports is projected to rise by 16.4 percent, or USD 20.9 billion. Prices of dairy products increased as a result of robust demand amidst tight supplies, underpinned by erratic weather conditions in key dairy regions, high production costs, and

Figure 3.10. Price effect changes by food group (USD billion)



Note:The FIB for 2025 is based on estimates from January to July 2025 and on forecasts for the rest of the year.
Source: Global Trade Tracker, 2025 [Accessed on 22 October 2025] and authors' calculations.

[1] Starting with the November 2024 issue of the Food Outlook, estimates of the Food Import Bill (FIB) are based on trade data from the Global Trade Tracker (GTT), replacing the Trade Data Monitor (TDM).

localized outbreaks of animal diseases. Dairy prices – and consequently import costs – may ease slightly toward the end of the year with the recovery of output. The FIB of oils and fats is expected to rise by 10.6 percent, or USD 16.7 billion, due to persistently tight global vegetable oil export supplies, particularly in view of expected subdued growth in palm oil production. Global import bills for meat and fish are likely to grow by 8.4 and 9.6 percent, and fruits and vegetables by 7.6 percent, sustained by steady demand in high- and middle-income markets.

By contrast, the global import bill for cereals is anticipated to decline by around 3 percent, or USD 9.3 billion, and that of sugar by nearly 9 percent, or USD 7.3 billion, reflecting lower international prices. The cost of oilseed imports globally is expected to remain broadly stable, despite notable divergences across country groups. The declines in the import costs of key staples have helped temper the overall foreseen rise in the 2025 global FIB.

Developments across country groups

Estimated import cost trends in 2025 vary significantly by income level. In nominal terms, high-income countries (HICs) account for over 80 percent, or USD 135.1 billion, of the expected increase in the global FIB, driven by steady demand and higher import costs for coffee, cocoa, fruits, vegetables, and animal products. The remaining rise, about USD 18.8 billion, is accounted for mainly by the lower-middle-income countries (LMICs), representing a 9 percent rise for this country group, led by higher import costs for animal and vegetable oils, fats, and fruits and vegetables.

The import bills for other income groups should remain broadly stable. For upper-middle-income countries (UMICs), the forecast points to a modest 1.6 percent increase, as higher expenditures on coffee, cocoa, vegetable oils, fruits and vegetables are largely offset by lower import values for cereals, oilseeds and sugar. The FIB of low-income countries (LICs) is projected to decline slightly (0.2 percent), reflecting their heavy reliance on imports of staples and sugar, which registered declining international prices in 2025. However, this overall stability masks sharp year on year increases in the import costs for oilseeds (46 percent), animal and vegetable oils and fats (31 percent), and beverages (23 percent).

Among vulnerable country groups, least developed countries (LDCs) are expected to record the largest proportional increase in the FIB, rising by 15 percent, or USD 7.9 billion, followed by net food-importing developing countries (NFIDCs) with a 9 percent rise, and sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) with 4 percent. The food import bills for these country groups broadly mirror the increase in animal and vegetable oils and fats, which more than offset the decline in staples.

Outlook

Several factors have shaped the 2025 projections. The lingering impact of El Niño curtailed yields of tropical crops, particularly in South and Central America, West Africa, and Southeast Asia, particularly tightening supplies of cocoa and coffee. Meanwhile, global freight rates have eased from earlier peaks, although continued disruptions in the Red Sea route have prolonged shipping times and kept insurance rates elevated.

Looking ahead, food import costs will remain highly sensitive to several factors, including climate variability, global economic conditions, input prices, freight rates, currency fluctuations, trade policy changes and conflicts, and geopolitical tensions that continue to affect trade patterns and flows. While a recovery in coffee and cocoa production and further easing of logistics costs could moderate food import bills in 2026, weather volatility, geopolitical uncertainty, and tight financial conditions keep the risk of elevated import costs firmly in sight, particularly for vulnerable countries and regions.

Table 3.3. Import bills of total food and food products by region (USD billion)

	World				LDCs				NFIDCs				SSA			
	2022	2023	2024	2025*	2022	2023	2024	2025*	2022	2023	2024	2025*	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Animal and vegetable oils, fats	185.1	158.3	157.8	174.5	10.8	8.7	7.7	12.2	23.8	19.9	18.9	26.0	10.2	8.0	7.7	9.1
Beverages	143.6	146.1	147.7	150.5	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.9	5.0	5.0	5.3	5.7	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.3
Cereals and cereal preparations	313.2	306.2	293.2	283.9	20.6	17.9	17.7	17.5	52.6	46.0	46.5	44.7	23.6	22.1	23.2	21.9
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and products	142.8	146.5	189.1	254.4	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.2	6.1	6.1	7.0	8.1	1.8	1.9	2.3	2.5
Dairy products and eggs	123.7	122.9	127.6	148.5	2.3	2.1	1.9	2.3	7.5	6.9	6.8	7.8	2.8	2.3	2.4	2.6
Fish, crustaceans, and molluscs	197.9	186.0	187.3	203.0	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.7	5.9	5.5	5.8	6.7	5.2	4.5	4.9	5.5
Meat and meat preparations	196.5	194.2	205.1	224.8	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.4	7.7	7.2	7.9	8.4	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.5
Miscellaneous food	127.4	131.0	138.2	148.8	5.0	4.8	4.2	5.3	10.2	10.3	10.2	11.7	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.7
Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits	151.5	146.1	131.8	128.2	1.9	1.6	1.6	2.2	10.4	8.0	8.4	9.8	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.2
Sugar, honey and preparations	69.6	79.3	81.5	74.3	6.3	5.9	5.8	6.0	10.7	11.4	11.8	11.0	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.5
Fruits and vegetables	348.6	369.1	397.1	427.2	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.7	13.7	13.7	14.7	16.0	4.4	4.3	4.0	4.3
Total	1,999.9	1,985.7	2,056.5	2,218.1	60.3	53.2	51.5	59.4	153.6	139.8	143.3	155.9	66.0	60.8	62.8	65.0
	HIC				UMIC				LMIC				LIC			
	2022	2023	2024	2025*	2022	2023	2024	2025*	2022	2023	2024	2025*	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Animal and vegetable oils, fats	94.4	83.8	87.6	90.5	40.4	34.5	30.7	35.5	45.3	36.3	36.4	44.4	5.0	3.7	3.1	4.1
Beverages	118.0	119.2	121.3	122.2	18.2	18.9	19.0	19.8	6.5	7.4	6.7	7.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.8
Cereals and cereal preparations	150.5	150.8	147.3	151.6	92.0	92.0	81.0	69.7	59.6	54.1	55.7	55.1	11.0	9.4	9.3	7.6
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and products	112.1	113.7	147.3	199.5	19.2	21.0	27.2	38.1	10.5	10.6	13.6	15.6	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.2
Dairy products and eggs	86.5	89.1	94.0	111.4	27.5	25.0	24.9	27.0	8.8	7.8	7.7	9.3	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8
Fish, crustaceans, and molluscs	149.3	139.1	139.9	151.0	37.9	37.1	36.7	39.8	9.9	9.0	9.6	11.2	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.0
Meat and meat preparations	135.2	137.0	146.4	163.4	50.5	47.2	47.5	49.0	10.1	9.1	10.1	11.3	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.2
Miscellaneous food	83.0	86.3	90.7	97.4	30.1	30.9	33.4	36.0	11.7	11.2	11.6	12.8	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.6
Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits	50.6	42.3	38.1	39.9	87.5	92.5	81.8	75.7	13.0	11.0	11.3	11.8	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8
Sugar, honey and preparations	37.8	43.9	43.5	41.8	17.4	18.8	21.1	16.9	10.9	13.6	14.0	13.0	3.5	3.0	2.9	2.6
Fruits and vegetables	256.5	271.4	290.1	312.7	60.2	65.1	70.3	73.8	29.4	30.4	34.8	38.4	2.5	2.2	2.0	2.3
Total	1,274.0	1,276.6	1,346.3	1,481.4	480.9	483.0	473.7	481.4	215.7	200.5	211.6	230.4	29.4	25.5	25.0	24.9

Note:The FIB for 2025 is based on estimates from January to July 2025 and on forecasts for the rest of the year.
Source: Global Trade Tracker, 2025 [Accessed on 22 October 2025] and authors' calculations.

Food price indices

The FAO Global Food Consumption Price Indices[1]

Shirley Mustafa

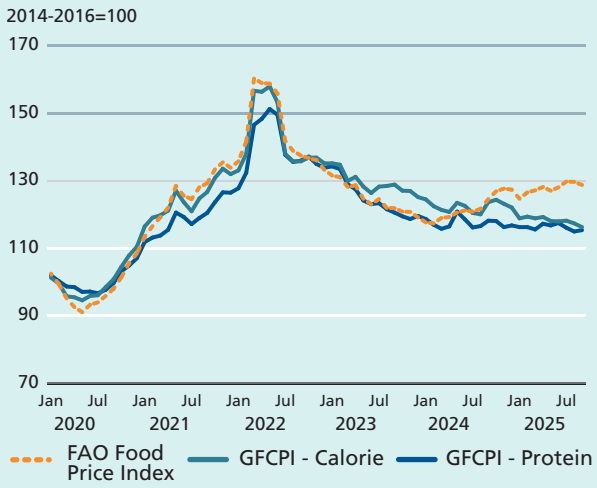
The FAO **Global Food Consumption Price Indices (FGFCPIs)**[2] track monthly changes in the international prices of a basket of food commodities. The FGFCPIs include the five food commodity groups that comprise the FAO Food Price Index (FFPI), as well as oilseeds and fish. Apart from their broader commodity coverage, the FGFCPIs differ from the FFPI in that they weigh the individual commodity groups that compose them by their respective contributions to average global caloric intake (Calorie-base FGFCPI) or to average protein intake (Protein-base FGFCPI) during the 2014–2016 base period. These weights are derived from the FAO food balance sheets (http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/FBS)[3].

The FAO Global Food Consumption Price Indices and the FAO Food Price Index have continued to follow divergent trends since April 2025. Higher international prices of vegetable oils and meats have kept the FFPI firm, outweighing declines in quotations of all other commodity groups covered by this index. As a result, the FFPI averaged 128.8 points in September 2025, up 0.5 percent from its April level.

The Protein-base FGFCPI averaged 115.4 points in September 2025, down 1.6 percent from April and 2.3 percent below its level a year earlier. Much of this decrease was due to lower prices of cereals, which, as group, constitute the largest source of global protein consumption. Since April, declines in cereal prices have ranged from close to 4 percent for both wheat and rice to 6.9 percent for coarse grains. In the case of rice and wheat, these falls brought quotations to multi-year lows. Although still high, dairy prices also eased by 2.3 percent between April and September, partly outweighing price increases of other important protein sources, notably meat and fish. Among the various meats, quotations of bovine, ovine and pig meat increased by 7.8, 29.3 and 2.6 percent, respectively, while fish quotations edged up by 3.5 percent.

Meanwhile, the Calorie-base FGFCPI averaged 116.3 points in September 2025, down 2.5 percent from April and its lowest level since December 2020.

Figure 3.11. The FAO Gobal Food Consumption and Food Price Indices (Jan 2020–Sep 2025)



Cereal quotations have also been responsible for much of the decline registered by the Calorie-base FGFCPI, outweighing increases in meat, fish and vegetable oil prices. Nevertheless, sugar, which ranks third after cereals and vegetable oils in terms of global dietary energy contribution, has also played a part in this fall. In September, sugar quotations stood 11.4 percent below their April levels and at multi-year lows. This decrease has been less evident in the other two indices, since sugar contributes only little to world protein consumption and has a comparatively lower export value relative to the other commodity groups covered by the FFPI.

Developments in international food commodity prices

Monika Tothova

As of October 2025, the **FAO Food Price Index** (FFPI)[4] averaged 126.4 points in October 2025, down 2.1 points (1.6 percent) from the revised September level of 128.5 points, marking its second consecutive monthly decline. Lower price indices for cereals, dairy products, meat and sugar outweighed an increase in the vegetable oil index. Overall, the FFPI was slightly below its October 2024 level

[1] All changes referred to in this section, in absolute or percentage terms, are calculated based on unrounded figures.

[2] The FAO Global Food Consumption Price Indices are published twice a year in Food Outlook.

[3] See http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/FBS.

[4] The FAO Food Price Index and its sub-indices are updated on a monthly basis and are available on: http://www.fao.org/worldfoodsituation.

and remained 33.8 points (21.1 percent) lower than its peak in March 2022.

Among the commodity indices covered by the analysis (cereals, vegetable oils, dairy products, meat and sugar), the vegetable oil price index registered the sharpest increase since the previous Food Outlook published in June 2025. In contrast, the sugar price index posted the largest decline, followed by the dairy price index. These three indices largely drove the overall changes in the FFPI between May and October 2025. Over the same period, the meat price index strengthened further from already elevated levels, while the cereal price index decreased.

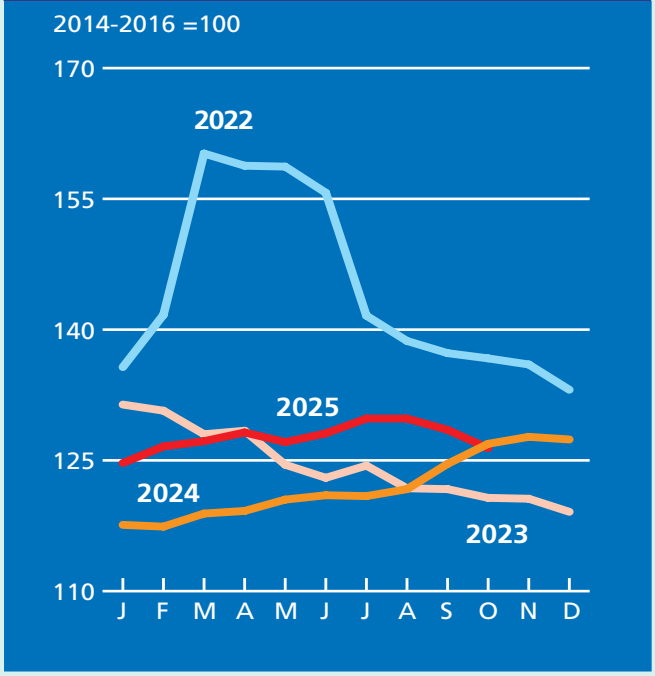
The **FAO Vegetable Oil Price Index** increased by 11.3 percent between May and October 2025, averaging 169.4 points in October, up 0.9 percent from September and reaching its highest level since July 2022. The increase reflected higher quotations for palm, rapeseed, soy and sunflower oils. International palm oil prices rebounded slightly after easing in the previous month, supported by expectations of tighter exportable supplies following Indonesia's planned increase in biodiesel blending mandates in 2026, and despite higher-than-expected production in Malaysia. World sunflower oil prices rose for the fourth consecutive month in October, largely due to limited supplies from the Black Sea region amid harvest delays and cautious farmer sales. Meanwhile, global rapeseed and soy oil prices increased on account, respectively, of persistent tight supplies in the European Union and higher domestic demand in Brazil and the United States of America.

The **FAO Meat Price Index** rose by 1.8 percent between May and October 2025. Among the different meats, the ovine meat price index increased the most, rising by 13.2 percent, followed by the bovine meat price index at 8.5 percent. By contrast, pig and poultry meat price indices declined by 4.9 and 4.2 percent, respectively. The index averaged 125.0 points in October, down 2.0 percent from September but still 5.8 points (4.8 percent) above its level a year ago. After eight consecutive monthly increases, the decline was driven by sharp drops in pig and poultry meat prices and a fall in ovine meat prices, partially offset by higher bovine meat quotations.

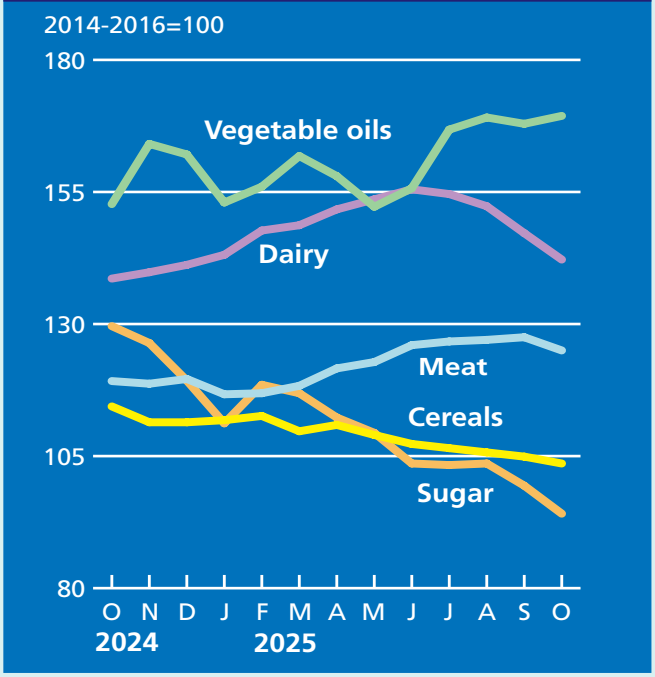
The **FAO Sugar Price Index** fell by 14.0 percent between May and October 2025, averaging 94.1 points in October, down 5.3 percent from September. This marks the second consecutive monthly decline, pushing the index 27.4 percent below its level a year ago and to its lowest level since December 2020. The drop was mainly driven by expectations of ample global sugar supplies.

The **FAO Dairy Price Index** recorded a decrease of 7.4 percent between May and October 2025, with butter and whole milk powder registering the largest decreases, down 15.6 percent and 14.4 percent, respectively. The index averaged 142.2 points in October 2025, down 3.4 percent from September, marking the fourth consecutive monthly decline. Despite this

FAO Food Price Index



FAO Food Commodity Price Indices



decline, the index remained 2.6 percent above its level a year earlier. All sub-indices dropped – butter fell by 6.5 percent, whole milk powder by 6.0 percent, skim milk powder by 4.0 percent, and cheese by 1.5 percent. Ample export availability amid weaker import demand drove the decline.

The **FAO Cereal Price Index** decreased by 4.9 percent between May and October 2025, reflecting declines across all cereal price indices. The FAO All Rice Price Index declined the most, dropping by 7.5 percent over the period. The cereal price index stood at 103.6 points in October, down 1.3 percent from September and 9.5 percent below its level a year ago. Price indices of all the major cereals declined month-on-month. The wheat price index fell by 1.0 percent, mostly reflecting ample global supplies, favourable production prospects in the southern hemisphere where harvesting is underway, and steady progress of winter wheat planting across the northern hemisphere. The coarse grain index declined by 0.9 percent in October, with lower quotations for barley, maize and sorghum. Downward pressure on prices was partly offset by reports of reduced maize yields in the European Union and potentially also in the United States, as well as news of trade agreements between China and the United States.

Table 3.4. FAO food price indices

		Food Price Index[a]	Meat[b]	Dairy[c]	Cereals[d]	Vegetable Oils[e]	Sugar[f]
2007		94.6	77.8	122.4	100.9	107.3	62.4
2008		117.7	90.8	132.3	137.6	141.1	79.2
2009		91.8	81.6	91.4	97.2	94.4	112.2
2010		106.9	91.4	111.9	107.5	122.0	131.7
2011		131.8	105.0	129.9	142.2	156.5	160.9
2012		122.8	104.7	111.7	137.4	138.3	133.3
2013		120.1	106.2	140.9	129.1	119.5	109.5
2014		115.0	112.1	130.2	115.8	110.6	105.2
2015		93.1	96.8	87.1	95.9	89.9	83.2
2016		92.0	91.1	82.6	88.3	99.4	111.6
2017		97.9	97.5	108.0	91.0	101.9	99.1
2018		95.8	94.4	107.3	100.8	87.8	77.4
2019		94.9	99.5	102.8	96.6	83.2	78.6
2020		98.1	95.3	101.8	103.1	99.4	79.5
2021		125.7	107.5	119.6	131.2	164.9	109.3
2022		144.5	118.3	149.5	154.7	187.8	114.5
2023		124.5	114.1	123.7	130.9	126.3	145.0
2024		122.0	117.3	129.7	113.5	138.1	125.7
2024	October	126.9	119.2	138.6	114.4	152.7	129.6
	November	127.7	118.7	139.8	111.4	164.1	126.4
	December	127.3	119.6	141.2	111.4	162.1	119.3
2025	January	124.7	116.7	143.1	111.8	153.0	111.2
	February	126.6	116.9	147.7	112.6	156.0	118.5
	March	127.2	118.3	148.7	109.7	161.8	116.9
	April	128.2	121.6	151.7	110.9	158.0	112.3
	May	127.1	122.8	153.6	109.0	152.2	109.4
	June	128.1	126.0	155.5	107.3	155.7	103.6
	July	129.8	126.7	154.6	106.5	166.8	103.3
	August	129.8	127.0	152.3	105.7	169.1	103.6
	September	128.5	127.5	147.2	104.9	167.9	99.4
	October	126.4	125.0	142.2	103.6	169.4	94.1

[a] **Food Price Index:** Consists of the average of five commodity group price indices mentioned above, weighted with the average export shares of each of the groups for 2014-2016: in total 95 price quotations considered by FAO commodity specialists as representing the international prices of the food commodities are included in the overall index. Each sub-index is a weighted average of the price relatives of the commodities included in the group, with the base period price consisting of the averages for the years 2014-2016.

[b] **Meat Price Index:** Based on 35 average export unit values/market prices of four meat types (bovine, pig, poultry and ovine) from ten representative markets. Within each meat type, export unit values/prices are weighted by the trade shares of their respective markets, while the meat types are weighted by their average global export trade shares for 2014-2016. Quotations for the two most recent months may consist of estimates and be subject to revision..

[c] **Dairy Price Index:** Computed using eight price quotations of four dairy products (butter, cheese, SMP and WMP) from two representative markets. Within each dairy product, prices are weighted by the trade shares of their respective markets, while the dairy products are weighted by their average export shares for 2014-2016.

[d] **Cereals Price Index**: Compiled using the International Grains Council (IGC) wheat price index (an average of ten different wheat price quotations), the IGC maize price index (an average of 4 different maize price quotations), the IGC barley price index (an average of five different barley price quotations), one sorghum export quotation and the FAO All Rice Price Index. The FAO All Rice Price Index is based on 21 rice export quotations, combined into four groups consisting of Indica, Aromatic, Japonica and Glutinous rice varieties. Within each varietal group, a simple average of the relative prices of appropriate quotations is calculated; then the average relative prices of each of the four rice varieties are combined by weighting them with their (fixed) trade shares for 2014-2016. The Cereal Price Index combines the relative prices of sorghum, the IGC wheat, maize and barley price indices (re-based to 2014-2016) and the FAO All Rice Price Index by weighing each commodity with its average export trade share for 2014-2016.

[e] **Vegetable Oils Price Index:** Consists of an average of ten different oils, weighted with average export trade shares of each oil product for 2014-2016.

[f] **Sugar Price Index:** Index form of the International Sugar Agreement prices with 2014-2016 as the base period.

Notes

General

- FAO estimates and forecasts are based on official and unofficial sources.
- Unless otherwise stated, all Figures and tables refer to FAO data as source.
- Estimates of world imports and exports may not always match - mainly because shipments and deliveries do not necessarily occur in the same marketing year.
- Tonnes refer to metric tonnes.
- All totals are computed from unrounded data.
- Regional totals may include estimates for countries not listed. The countries shown in the tables were chosen based on their importance of either production or trade in each region. The totals shown for Central America include countries in the Caribbean.
- Estimates for China also include those for the Taiwan Province of China - Hong Kong SAR and Macao SAR - unless otherwise stated.
- Up to 2019/20, the European Union includes 28 member states. From 2020/21, the European Union includes 27 member states.
- Information provided by the Russian Federation includes statistical data for the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, Ukraine, temporarily occupied by the Russian Federation and is presented without prejudice to relevant UN General Assembly and UN Security Council resolutions, including UN General Assembly resolution 68/262 of 27 March 2014 and UN Security Council resolution 2202 (2015) of 17 February 2015, which reaffirm the territorial integrity of Ukraine.
- Information provided by Ukraine excludes statistical data concerning the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the city of Sevastopol and certain areas of the Donetsk and Luhansk regions. The information is presented without prejudice to relevant UN General Assembly and UN Security Council resolutions, including UN General Assembly resolution 68/262 of 27 March 2014 and UN Security Council resolution 2202 (2015) of 17 February 2015, which reaffirm the territorial integrity of Ukraine.
- '-' means nil or negligible.
- Cereals include wheat - rice and coarse grains. Coarse grains include maize - barley - sorghum - millet - rye - oats and NES (not elsewhere specified).

Production

- **Cereals**: Data refer to the calendar year in which the whole harvest or bulk of harvest takes place.

Utilization

- **Cereals**: Data are on individual country's marketing year basis.

Trade

- Trade between **European Union** member states is excluded - unless otherwise stated.
- **Wheat**: Trade data include wheat flour in wheat grain equivalent. The time reference period is July/June - unless otherwise stated.
- **Coarse grains**: The time reference period is July/June - unless otherwise stated.
- **Rice**, **dairy, meat** and **fish products**: The time reference period is January/December.
- **Oilseeds**, **oils/fats and meals**: The time reference period is October/September - unless otherwise stated.

Stocks

- **Cereals**: Data refer to carry-overs at the close of national crop seasons ending in the year shown.

Price indices

- The FAO price indices are calculated using the Laspeyres formula; the weights used are based on the average export value of each commodity for the 2014-2016 period.

Country classification

In the presentation of statistical material, references are made to special country groupings: Low-Income Food-Deficit Countries (LIFDCs) - Least Developed Countries (LDCs). The LIFDCs include 51 countries that are net importers of basic foodstuffs with per caput income below the level used by the World Bank to determine eligibility for International Development Aid (IDA) assistance (i.e. USD 1 945 in 2011). The LDCs group currently includes 47 countries with low income as well as weak human resources and low level of economic diversification. The list is reviewed every three years by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

Disclaimer

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country - territory - city or area or of its authorities - or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

A1A. Cereal statistics

	Production			Imports			Exports		
	2021-2023 average	2024 estim.	2025 f'cast	21/22-23/24 average	2024/25 estim.	2025/26 f'cast	21/22-23/24 average	2024/25 estim.	2025/26 f'cast
	million tonnes								
ASIA	**1 259.0**	**1 323.8**	**1 322.7**	**266.2**	**232.9**	**256.7**	**79.6**	**79.7**	**77.1**
Bangladesh	44.4	46.8	47.5	8.1	10.2	9.0	-	-	-
China	571.5	588.1	593.1	64.1	34.4	45.4	2.1	1.7	1.5
India	298.7	322.7	330.6	0.4	0.8	0.9	26.3	24.1	24.9
Indonesia	49.7	49.2	51.5	15.4	12.7	14.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	19.3	24.6	18.6	18.1	15.7	16.7	-	0.1	0.1
Iraq	4.6	6.1	5.1	5.6	5.2	5.6	-	-	-
Japan	8.6	8.4	8.4	22.5	22.8	22.7	0.3	0.3	0.3
Kazakhstan	18.1	24.2	21.1	2.3	0.8	1.3	9.8	11.9	11.2
Myanmar	19.4	19.1	19.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	3.8	3.8	3.6
Pakistan	46.7	50.8	48.3	3.3	0.3	1.4	6.8	6.3	5.4
Philippines	21.3	20.6	20.8	11.9	12.6	13.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Republic of Korea	4.1	3.8	3.8	16.6	16.4	17.0	0.1	0.2	0.2
Saudi Arabia	1.1	1.6	1.9	13.1	14.5	13.5	-	-	-
Thailand	27.1	27.8	27.3	4.8	6.7	7.2	8.9	7.8	7.6
Türkiye	37.2	38.6	37.0	15.3	8.8	16.2	7.1	6.6	5.3
Viet Nam	32.6	32.7	32.5	17.0	20.9	21.5	8.6	9.6	9.5
AFRICA	**204.4**	**201.9**	**214.3**	**96.5**	**109.8**	**108.0**	**9.9**	**9.2**	**9.2**
Algeria	3.5	4.1	4.2	13.4	14.4	14.6	-	-	-
Egypt	21.7	21.8	22.2	20.3	22.2	22.6	0.9	1.8	1.5
Ethiopia	29.1	29.9	30.2	2.0	2.2	2.4	1.1	1.0	1.0
Morocco	6.5	3.2	4.5	8.8	10.5	11.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Nigeria	26.0	24.9	26.2	8.3	9.4	9.6	-	-	-
South Africa	19.2	15.9	19.4	2.8	4.0	3.2	4.0	2.3	2.6
Sudan	5.7	6.7	6.0	2.5	2.7	2.7	0.1	-	-
CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	**42.2**	**37.5**	**36.4**	**39.9**	**47.0**	**45.7**	**0.9**	**0.4**	**0.6**
Mexico	35.9	31.4	30.3	26.4	32.5	31.4	0.6	0.1	0.4
SOUTH AMERICA	**240.7**	**251.7**	**275.7**	**33.2**	**37.0**	**36.5**	**100.8**	**98.7**	**103.4**
Argentina	79.7	84.9	80.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	47.8	51.0	50.2
Brazil	131.7	136.6	163.8	9.7	11.2	10.3	45.5	40.9	46.7
Chile	2.6	2.3	2.3	3.8	3.9	3.9	-	-	-
Colombia	3.6	3.6	3.5	8.9	9.4	9.7	-	-	-
Peru	4.4	4.6	4.6	5.8	7.1	7.0	0.1	-	-
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.6	2.6	3.0	-	-	-
NORTHERN AMERICA	**495.9**	**515.4**	**565.7**	**11.3**	**9.6**	**10.2**	**110.7**	**135.1**	**137.6**
Canada	58.0	63.5	64.6	4.6	2.6	2.8	28.5	35.8	32.4
United States of America	437.9	451.9	501.1	6.7	7.0	7.4	82.2	99.3	105.3
EUROPE	**529.5**	**479.5**	**520.4**	**43.6**	**45.6**	**40.0**	**153.6**	**128.6**	**136.4**
European Union	279.7	259.1	288.4	34.2	34.0	29.8	45.9	35.5	39.2
Russian Federation	135.5	121.3	128.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	51.9	48.9	52.8
Ukraine	66.1	55.6	59.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	49.0	38.9	39.1
OCEANIA	**53.1**	**53.0**	**54.4**	**2.3**	**2.2**	**2.2**	**38.0**	**32.5**	**35.2**
Australia	52.1	52.0	53.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	38.0	32.5	35.2
WORLD	**2 824.9**	**2 862.8**	**2 989.6**	**492.9**	**484.2**	**499.5**	**493.4**	**484.2**	**499.5**
LIFDC	144.3	152.1	151.6	49.8	54.0	54.8	5.7	5.8	5.4
LDC	197.7	206.0	208.8	44.3	50.8	49.5	11.6	13.4	13.1

A1B. Cereal statistics

	Total utilization			Stocks ending in			Per capita food use		
	21/22-23/24 average	2024/25 estim.	2025/26 f'cast	2022-2024 average	2025 estim.	2026 f'cast	21/22-23/24 average	2024/25 estim.	2025/26 f'cast
	million tonnes						(Kg/year)		
ASIA	**1 415.0**	**1 459.5**	**1 471.1**	**574.5**	**601.5**	**607.8**	**155.1**	**156.6**	**156.7**
Bangladesh	52.9	53.1	55.5	8.4	8.5	8.8	222.5	226.3	227.4
China	621.4	629.0	622.4	394.4	413.0	411.1	153.7	152.9	151.6
India	261.6	285.4	292.5	65.3	69.8	76.0	145.6	150.7	151.7
Indonesia	62.1	64.3	64.7	6.7	8.0	8.8	162.1	162.5	163.5
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	35.2	36.4	38.4	7.9	11.9	13.1	200.2	198.0	198.2
Iraq	10.6	11.4	11.2	2.5	1.0	1.2	190.6	194.3	196.7
Japan	31.3	30.9	30.8	6.8	6.0	5.8	91.8	91.2	91.4
Kazakhstan	9.8	9.4	10.1	5.5	8.2	11.2	151.6	150.6	150.7
Myanmar	15.8	16.3	16.0	3.4	3.4	3.0	206.4	208.0	208.2
Pakistan	42.3	44.1	45.4	4.8	4.5	4.0	132.8	132.8	133.3
Philippines	31.6	33.8	34.3	4.0	3.6	4.1	166.5	169.5	170.5
Republic of Korea	20.3	21.0	20.9	5.1	4.7	4.0	120.4	121.5	120.1
Saudi Arabia	13.9	12.8	14.9	5.5	7.5	8.5	157.6	159.9	160.7
Thailand	23.7	23.7	25.4	11.6	10.9	11.4	118.6	121.0	122.5
Türkiye	44.2	45.9	45.8	11.1	11.7	7.1	237.8	239.9	240.5
Viet Nam	41.0	42.6	43.0	5.0	5.2	5.6	167.9	163.7	160.8
AFRICA	**289.6**	**294.8**	**304.6**	**63.7**	**62.2**	**60.1**	**147.2**	**146.8**	**147.2**
Algeria	17.2	17.9	18.1	5.5	5.5	6.0	226.2	226.9	227.1
Egypt	43.0	41.2	42.6	5.5	3.7	3.4	251.8	248.4	247.3
Ethiopia	29.7	30.6	31.0	7.8	6.6	6.2	187.0	187.9	186.3
Morocco	14.5	15.1	14.8	4.4	4.9	3.7	241.9	241.0	239.2
Nigeria	34.7	32.3	33.7	2.8	2.4	2.5	125.2	123.1	124.6
South Africa	17.6	18.3	19.3	4.6	4.9	2.7	163.5	162.5	162.2
Sudan	9.7	9.3	10.3	3.5	2.4	2.8	165.2	164.9	166.6
CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	**79.2**	**83.1**	**84.5**	**10.0**	**12.7**	**11.5**	**161.4**	**159.3**	**159.2**
Mexico	59.8	63.2	64.3	7.7	10.7	9.5	197.9	197.2	197.3
SOUTH AMERICA	**175.7**	**184.8**	**190.7**	**34.7**	**22.9**	**21.0**	**115.5**	**115.6**	**116.7**
Argentina	33.6	32.4	33.3	10.6	8.2	8.5	121.8	122.1	124.2
Brazil	95.1	105.6	108.6	14.8	9.0	6.5	113.1	112.1	112.5
Chile	6.7	6.5	6.1	0.6	0.4	0.4	143.6	142.2	141.8
Colombia	12.2	12.6	12.6	1.4	1.1	1.4	101.4	101.5	101.8
Peru	10.5	10.4	11.3	1.0	0.6	0.5	149.9	149.7	150.3
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	4.6	4.6	4.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	103.2	112.4	125.7
NORTHERN AMERICA	**388.9**	**400.3**	**397.6**	**65.4**	**77.6**	**69.7**	**108.4**	**107.6**	**107.9**
Canada	34.4	33.4	31.6	9.1	9.5	7.9	95.8	96.5	96.9
United States of America	354.6	366.9	366.0	56.4	68.1	61.8	109.8	108.9	109.2
EUROPE	**412.6**	**403.8**	**410.3**	**96.2**	**102.6**	**88.7**	**131.2**	**131.3**	**131.9**
European Union	268.0	266.0	267.5	41.6	38.3	28.3	136.6	137.1	138.1
Russian Federation	78.0	74.0	78.9	25.3	39.2	33.2	125.5	125.6	126.2
Ukraine	19.0	16.7	16.2	13.5	4.2	4.9	140.0	139.0	137.7
OCEANIA	**18.1**	**18.4**	**18.4**	**8.6**	**7.1**	**8.2**	**94.5**	**94.5**	**94.6**
Australia	15.2	15.5	15.5	8.0	6.4	7.6	104.0	103.7	104.0
WORLD	**2 779.1**	**2 844.8**	**2 877.4**	**853.2**	**886.7**	**867.1**	**146.9**	**147.7**	**147.9**
LIFDC	186.5	194.5	199.6	49.7	48.3	49.4	140.7	141.1	141.1
LDC	228.6	235.4	242.9	51.7	51.0	50.6	154.0	154.6	154.6

A2A. Wheat statistics

	Production			Imports			Exports		
	2021-2023 average	2024 estim.	2025 f'cast	21/22-23/24 average	2024/25 estim.	2025/26 f'cast	21/22-23/24 average	2024/25 estim.	2025/26 f'cast
	million tonnes								
ASIA	**347.2**	**371.1**	**363.0**	**109.0**	**90.4**	**106.1**	**21.7**	**17.8**	**18.1**
Bangladesh	1.1	1.2	1.1	6.0	6.7	6.9	-	-	-
China	137.1	140.1	139.9	13.6	6.7	9.7	0.3	0.2	0.2
China (mainland)	137.1	140.1	139.9	12.0	5.0	8.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
Taiwan Province of China	-	-	-	1.3	1.3	1.3	-	-	-
India	109.3	113.3	117.5	-	0.1	0.1	4.2	0.1	0.2
Indonesia	-	-	-	11.2	10.4	12.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	13.7	16.8	12.5	4.5	2.0	2.0	-	-	0.1
Iraq	3.7	5.2	4.5	2.5	2.0	2.4	-	-	-
Japan	1.1	1.0	1.0	5.2	5.2	5.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Kazakhstan	13.4	18.6	16.3	2.0	0.6	1.0	8.7	9.5	10.0
Pakistan	27.3	31.4	29.0	3.1	0.1	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.1
Philippines	-	-	-	6.4	6.2	6.7	-	-	-
Republic of Korea	0.1	-	0.1	4.7	4.4	4.6	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	0.9	1.3	1.6	4.1	4.0	3.5	-	-	-
Thailand	-	-	-	2.9	4.6	4.7	-	-	-
Türkiye	19.8	20.8	19.6	10.3	3.0	10.3	5.5	4.8	4.5
AFRICA	**27.7**	**26.1**	**27.5**	**52.8**	**56.7**	**56.6**	**1.5**	**2.1**	**1.9**
Algeria	2.6	3.0	3.0	8.3	9.0	8.8	-	-	-
Egypt	9.5	9.4	9.5	11.8	12.7	13.0	0.8	1.6	1.5
Ethiopia	5.8	6.2	6.4	1.5	1.7	1.7	-	-	-
Morocco	4.8	2.5	3.5	5.6	6.4	6.7	-	0.1	0.1
Nigeria	0.1	0.1	0.1	5.9	6.0	6.0	-	-	-
South Africa	2.2	1.9	2.0	1.7	2.2	1.8	0.3	0.2	0.1
Tunisia	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.9	2.1	1.9	-	-	-
CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	**3.5**	**2.6**	**1.7**	**9.1**	**9.2**	**9.6**	**0.6**	**0.2**	**0.4**
Cuba	-	-	-	0.5	0.4	0.4	-	-	-
Mexico	3.5	2.6	1.7	5.2	5.1	5.5	0.5	0.1	0.2
SOUTH AMERICA	**29.5**	**30.7**	**30.9**	**13.5**	**16.0**	**15.7**	**13.9**	**14.2**	**15.2**
Argentina	16.9	18.5	19.5	-	-	-	9.8	10.4	12.0
Brazil	8.8	7.9	7.5	5.8	7.2	7.2	2.9	1.9	2.0
Chile	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.2	-	-	-
Colombia	-	-	-	2.0	1.9	2.0	-	-	-
Peru	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.0	2.2	2.2	-	-	-
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	-	-	-	1.0	1.4	1.3	-	-	-
NORTHERN AMERICA	**76.5**	**89.6**	**89.1**	**2.5**	**3.3**	**3.4**	**42.2**	**51.0**	**50.0**
Canada	30.2	35.9	36.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	21.9	28.4	26.0
United States of America	46.3	53.6	52.4	2.4	3.2	3.2	20.3	22.5	24.0
EUROPE	**274.5**	**244.3**	**272.8**	**13.7**	**15.7**	**10.0**	**96.3**	**86.0**	**93.0**
European Union	135.4	119.8	142.0	9.3	10.0	5.4	33.2	25.9	30.0
Russian Federation	91.0	82.6	87.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	42.0	42.6	44.5
Ukraine	24.8	22.4	22.9	-	-	-	18.0	15.3	16.0
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	14.5	11.1	11.8	2.0	3.1	2.0	1.1	0.2	0.5
OCEANIA	**34.7**	**34.5**	**34.2**	**1.3**	**1.2**	**1.2**	**26.9**	**21.3**	**24.0**
Australia	34.2	34.1	33.8	-	-	-	26.9	21.3	24.0
WORLD	**793.6**	**799.0**	**819.2**	**202.1**	**192.6**	**202.5**	**203.1**	**192.6**	**202.5**
LIFDC	23.0	25.1	23.9	28.4	29.1	30.2	1.3	1.1	1.1
LDC	14.3	15.5	15.3	25.8	27.4	27.4	-	0.1	0.1

A2B. Wheat statistics

	Total utilization			Stocks ending in			Per capita food use		
	21/22-23/24 average	2024/25 estim.	2025/26 f'cast	2022-2024 average	2025 estim.	2026 f'cast	21/22-23/24 average	2024/25 estim.	2025/26 f'cast
	million tonnes						(Kg/year)		
ASIA	**424.4**	**440.2**	**435.8**	**202.8**	**211.7**	**218.9**	**66.3**	**67.1**	**67.0**
Bangladesh	7.7	7.4	7.8	1.6	1.2	1.2	34.6	35.6	35.9
China	145.9	147.7	141.6	132.6	141.7	146.5	64.8	64.3	63.4
China (mainland)	144.2	145.9	139.9	132.0	141.2	146.0	65.3	64.7	63.8
Taiwan Province of China	1.3	1.4	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	46.1	46.7	47.0
India	105.3	112.7	110.9	23.5	16.2	18.5	60.1	62.1	62.4
Indonesia	10.4	11.1	10.6	1.3	1.9	1.6	28.1	28.5	28.6
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	15.9	16.1	16.2	3.9	8.8	10.1	161.5	160.0	160.0
Iraq	6.7	6.9	7.0	1.2	-	0.3	146.2	146.4	146.4
Japan	6.2	6.1	6.0	0.9	0.5	0.5	40.5	40.7	40.6
Kazakhstan	6.1	5.7	6.4	4.5	6.8	10.1	137.2	136.7	136.7
Pakistan	28.2	30.7	31.7	2.9	3.2	2.9	109.2	110.5	111.2
Philippines	6.2	6.8	7.0	1.2	1.0	0.8	28.1	29.1	29.5
Republic of Korea	4.6	4.5	4.6	1.0	1.2	1.2	47.2	47.4	47.5
Saudi Arabia	3.7	4.0	4.2	3.1	5.5	6.4	115.5	115.7	115.6
Thailand	3.0	3.1	4.3	1.4	1.6	1.9	15.4	15.1	15.9
Türkiye	24.3	24.5	24.1	7.2	7.9	2.9	210.1	212.0	212.6
AFRICA	**79.3**	**80.2**	**82.1**	**17.0**	**14.6**	**12.8**	**49.7**	**49.0**	**48.6**
Algeria	11.1	11.3	11.6	3.7	3.5	4.0	208.5	209.0	209.3
Egypt	21.0	21.0	21.4	3.2	2.0	1.2	175.6	173.3	172.9
Ethiopia	6.9	7.4	7.6	1.0	0.7	0.5	46.6	46.6	46.2
Morocco	10.0	9.8	9.5	2.8	3.0	2.3	209.5	209.7	208.2
Nigeria	5.8	5.6	5.7	0.7	0.4	0.4	24.7	24.2	24.1
South Africa	3.6	3.6	3.9	0.6	0.8	0.6	55.1	54.3	53.9
Tunisia	3.1	2.7	3.0	0.4	0.2	0.3	209.4	210.6	211.8
CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	**11.5**	**12.1**	**11.7**	**2.1**	**2.4**	**2.3**	**44.7**	**43.9**	**43.8**
Cuba	0.6	0.4	0.4	-	-	-	53.8	34.2	33.2
Mexico	7.6	8.2	7.8	1.5	2.0	1.8	51.7	52.0	52.0
SOUTH AMERICA	**29.5**	**29.8**	**32.4**	**7.5**	**7.5**	**8.1**	**57.6**	**57.8**	**58.5**
Argentina	7.0	7.1	8.7	2.7	4.2	4.0	103.7	104.5	105.0
Brazil	12.1	12.3	12.4	1.8	1.0	1.8	55.1	55.4	55.4
Chile	2.5	2.4	2.3	0.4	0.2	-	107.0	106.1	105.7
Colombia	1.9	2.0	1.8	0.5	0.3	0.4	32.9	33.0	33.0
Peru	2.3	2.1	2.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	60.6	60.5	60.5
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0.9	1.0	1.4	-	0.1	0.1	32.1	34.7	47.6
NORTHERN AMERICA	**39.1**	**38.7**	**39.1**	**24.2**	**24.2**	**27.3**	**81.1**	**80.5**	**80.5**
Canada	8.7	8.5	8.0	5.3	5.3	4.1	79.9	79.4	79.3
United States of America	30.4	30.2	31.0	19.0	19.0	23.1	81.2	80.6	80.6
EUROPE	**179.9**	**185.3**	**184.7**	**42.5**	**53.9**	**43.0**	**104.4**	**104.7**	**104.8**
European Union	106.2	112.2	112.2	16.0	17.4	9.0	109.6	110.2	110.4
Russian Federation	43.7	43.6	43.6	16.9	27.6	24.3	99.3	99.2	99.6
Ukraine	7.7	6.8	6.5	4.0	0.2	0.9	109.2	107.8	107.4
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	14.2	14.9	14.3	1.7	3.0	2.7	74.1	73.8	73.2
OCEANIA	**9.1**	**10.0**	**9.9**	**4.2**	**3.2**	**5.1**	**68.2**	**68.0**	**67.9**
Australia	7.5	8.3	8.3	3.9	2.9	4.7	82.3	82.0	82.2
WORLD	**772.7**	**796.2**	**795.6**	**300.3**	**317.6**	**317.4**	**66.6**	**66.7**	**66.6**
LIFDC	50.7	52.7	53.5	13.4	11.0	10.2	40.9	40.7	40.4
LDC	40.2	41.7	42.9	9.3	7.9	7.6	31.2	31.5	31.5

A3A. Coarse grain statistics

	Production			Imports			Exports		
	2021-2023 average	2024 estim.	2025 f'cast	21/22-23/24 average	2024/25 estim.	2025/26 f'cast	21/22-23/24 average	2024/25 estim.	2025/26 f'cast
	million tonnes								
ASIA	**435.8**	**460.1**	**461.8**	**130.3**	**114.6**	**124.0**	**9.5**	**8.5**	**6.1**
China	289.9	304.7	308.9	46.6	24.9	32.9	-	0.1	0.1
China (mainland)	289.6	304.5	308.7	41.9	20.4	28.2	-	0.1	0.1
Taiwan Province of China	0.2	0.2	0.2	4.6	4.4	4.6	-	-	-
India	55.1	60.3	61.4	0.3	0.7	0.8	2.9	0.6	0.7
Indonesia	14.9	15.2	15.5	1.4	1.5	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	3.5	5.1	3.6	12.3	12.5	13.5	-	-	-
Japan	0.3	0.3	0.3	16.6	16.7	16.7	-	-	-
Malaysia	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.7	3.9	3.9	-	-	-
Pakistan	10.6	9.7	10.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Philippines	8.3	8.3	8.3	1.1	1.7	1.8	-	-	-
Republic of Korea	0.2	0.2	0.2	11.5	11.6	11.9	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	0.2	0.3	0.3	7.5	8.7	8.5	-	-	-
Thailand	5.1	5.2	5.1	1.8	2.0	2.4	-	-	-
Türkiye	16.8	17.2	16.9	4.7	5.6	5.6	1.4	1.8	0.8
Viet Nam	4.4	4.4	4.3	9.8	11.9	12.1	0.4	0.6	0.5
AFRICA	**150.6**	**147.2**	**158.6**	**25.0**	**30.6**	**28.6**	**7.4**	**6.1**	**6.6**
Algeria	0.9	1.1	1.2	4.8	5.2	5.6	-	-	-
Egypt	8.4	8.0	8.2	8.2	9.3	9.5	-	-	-
Ethiopia	23.1	23.5	23.6	-	-	-	1.1	1.0	1.0
Morocco	1.7	0.7	1.0	3.2	4.0	4.2	-	-	-
Nigeria	20.8	19.3	20.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	17.1	14.0	17.4	0.1	0.8	0.3	3.7	2.1	2.5
Sudan	5.2	6.2	5.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	-	-
United Republic of Tanzania	8.3	9.6	8.1	-	-	-	0.4	0.7	0.3
CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	**37.1**	**33.3**	**33.0**	**28.0**	**34.9**	**33.0**	**0.2**	**-**	**0.2**
Mexico	32.3	28.6	28.4	20.5	26.6	25.1	0.1	-	0.2
SOUTH AMERICA	**194.4**	**203.8**	**225.4**	**17.9**	**19.4**	**19.2**	**83.2**	**80.9**	**84.3**
Argentina	62.0	65.5	60.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	37.7	40.2	37.8
Brazil	115.6	121.5	147.6	3.0	3.1	2.3	41.5	38.0	43.5
Chile	1.3	1.1	1.1	2.5	2.6	2.5	-	-	-
Colombia	1.7	1.5	1.5	6.7	7.5	7.5	-	-	-
Peru	1.9	2.0	2.0	3.7	4.7	4.7	-	-	-
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.5	-	-	-
NORTHERN AMERICA	**413.4**	**418.8**	**470.0**	**6.8**	**4.2**	**4.7**	**65.9**	**81.2**	**84.6**
Canada	27.8	27.6	28.0	3.9	2.0	2.2	6.6	7.4	6.4
United States of America	385.6	391.2	442.0	2.9	2.2	2.5	59.3	73.8	78.3
EUROPE	**252.9**	**232.8**	**245.2**	**26.4**	**26.1**	**26.2**	**56.9**	**42.1**	**43.0**
European Union	142.9	137.7	144.8	22.5	21.5	21.8	12.3	9.2	8.9
Russian Federation	43.8	37.9	39.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	9.9	6.3	8.3
Serbia	6.3	6.1	6.6	0.1	-	-	1.5	1.9	1.5
Ukraine	41.3	33.2	36.6	0.1	-	0.1	31.1	23.6	23.1
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	8.4	8.3	7.7	2.5	3.4	3.2	1.2	1.0	0.9
OCEANIA	**18.1**	**18.0**	**19.9**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**10.8**	**11.0**	**11.0**
Australia	17.5	17.4	19.3	-	-	-	10.8	11.0	11.0
WORLD	**1 502.3**	**1 514.0**	**1 614.0**	**234.4**	**229.8**	**235.8**	**233.9**	**229.8**	**235.8**
LIFDC	99.9	104.3	105.7	7.4	8.7	7.5	3.5	3.9	3.6
LDC	98.9	102.5	105.3	5.5	6.9	6.3	5.9	6.1	6.2

A3B. Coarse grain statistics

	Total utilization			Stocks ending in			Per capita food use		
	21/22-23/24 average	2024/25 estim.	2025/26 f'cast	2022-2024 average	2025 estim.	2026 f'cast	21/22-23/24 average	2024/25 estim.	2025/26 f'cast
	million tonnes						(Kg/year)		
ASIA	**542.9**	**566.1**	**575.4**	**189.0**	**201.8**	**192.0**	**13.4**	**13.5**	**13.5**
China	324.2	337.9	338.8	159.6	172.2	163.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
China (mainland)	319.4	332.9	333.9	159.1	171.6	162.4	13.1	13.2	13.2
Taiwan Province of China	4.7	4.9	4.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	7.0	7.1	7.1
India	49.7	56.8	59.9	3.0	4.1	3.3	16.8	17.2	17.1
Indonesia	15.7	16.5	16.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	19.3	18.9	19.0
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	15.5	16.7	18.3	3.2	2.7	2.5	1.2	1.1	1.1
Japan	17.1	16.6	16.7	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.5	3.5	3.5
Malaysia	3.8	3.9	4.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	5.7	6.3	6.5
Pakistan	9.9	9.6	9.7	1.1	1.1	0.8	10.1	9.6	9.3
Philippines	9.1	10.0	10.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	18.5	18.9	18.9
Republic of Korea	11.8	12.1	12.1	2.6	2.4	2.1	3.5	3.5	3.5
Saudi Arabia	8.9	7.4	9.2	1.9	1.7	1.5	3.0	2.9	2.8
Thailand	7.1	7.0	7.3	0.7	0.8	0.7	2.6	2.6	2.6
Türkiye	19.1	20.6	20.9	3.7	3.7	4.1	18.9	18.8	18.8
Viet Nam	14.7	14.9	15.6	0.7	0.4	0.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
AFRICA	**167.9**	**169.7**	**174.7**	**40.7**	**41.9**	**40.0**	**71.6**	**71.7**	**71.6**
Algeria	6.0	6.4	6.3	1.8	2.0	2.0	14.3	13.9	13.7
Egypt	17.8	15.8	16.8	1.5	1.1	1.6	41.3	40.1	39.4
Ethiopia	22.0	22.5	22.7	6.7	5.9	5.7	134.8	136.0	134.9
Morocco	4.4	5.2	5.2	1.5	1.8	1.4	30.0	28.4	28.0
Nigeria	21.5	19.2	19.7	1.7	1.7	1.2	71.3	70.6	70.3
South Africa	13.0	13.7	14.4	3.9	4.0	2.1	93.2	92.7	93.1
Sudan	6.7	6.2	7.0	2.7	2.0	2.6	103.2	102.8	102.6
United Republic of Tanzania	7.5	8.1	8.8	1.2	1.7	1.8	87.8	88.0	89.1
CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	**63.5**	**66.8**	**68.4**	**7.4**	**9.7**	**8.6**	**98.7**	**97.6**	**97.4**
Mexico	51.3	54.0	55.6	6.1	8.7	7.6	139.2	138.4	138.3
SOUTH AMERICA	**130.9**	**139.9**	**142.9**	**24.5**	**13.3**	**10.5**	**26.2**	**26.5**	**26.6**
Argentina	26.1	24.8	24.0	7.8	3.9	4.5	7.3	7.2	7.2
Brazil	75.8	86.4	89.1	12.4	7.6	4.1	26.2	26.2	26.2
Chile	3.9	3.8	3.6	0.1	0.1	0.3	24.6	24.4	24.2
Colombia	8.1	8.5	8.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	31.0	30.9	30.9
Peru	5.7	5.7	6.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	21.2	21.2	21.8
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	2.7	2.6	2.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	44.1	50.0	49.8
NORTHERN AMERICA	**344.7**	**356.2**	**352.7**	**39.9**	**51.8**	**40.5**	**17.5**	**17.3**	**17.2**
Canada	25.2	24.3	23.0	3.8	4.0	3.6	4.4	4.4	4.3
United States of America	319.4	331.9	329.7	36.2	47.9	36.9	19.0	18.8	18.7
EUROPE	**227.7**	**213.7**	**220.0**	**53.0**	**47.9**	**44.8**	**21.1**	**21.1**	**21.1**
European Union	158.5	150.7	151.6	25.1	20.3	18.8	20.9	21.1	21.2
Russian Federation	33.5	29.5	34.4	8.3	11.4	8.7	21.0	21.0	21.1
Serbia	4.8	4.8	4.8	1.3	1.6	1.1	22.9	23.1	23.2
Ukraine	11.1	9.9	9.7	9.5	3.9	3.9	28.4	28.9	27.7
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	10.2	9.8	10.5	1.5	1.5	1.8	13.2	13.2	13.1
OCEANIA	**8.1**	**7.4**	**7.5**	**4.0**	**3.4**	**2.7**	**6.5**	**6.4**	**6.3**
Australia	7.4	6.8	6.8	4.0	3.4	2.7	9.3	9.1	9.1
WORLD	**1 485.8**	**1 519.8**	**1 541.7**	**358.6**	**369.9**	**339.1**	**27.7**	**28.0**	**28.1**
LIFDC	102.6	106.7	109.2	31.4	32.7	34.1	71.5	72.0	71.7
LDC	98.3	100.0	104.4	25.4	25.9	26.3	58.7	59.5	59.4

A4A. Maize statistics

	2021-2023 average	2024 estim.	2025 f'cast	21/22-23/24 average	2024/25 estim.	2025/26 f'cast	21/22-23/24 average	2024/25 estim.	2025/26 f'cast
	million tonnes								
ASIA	**386.3**	**408.8**	**412.8**	**96.4**	**85.2**	**89.6**	**8.2**	**5.0**	**4.6**
China	279.8	295.1	299.2	27.0	8.1	12.6	-	-	-
China (mainland)	279.5	294.9	299.0	22.5	3.7	8.0	-	-	-
Taiwan Province of China	0.2	0.2	0.2	4.5	4.3	4.5	-	-	-
India	36.5	42.3	42.0	0.5	0.6	0.7	2.7	0.5	0.5
Indonesia	14.9	15.2	15.5	1.3	1.4	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.4	1.1	0.7	9.7	10.0	11.0	-	-	-
Japan	-	-	-	15.1	15.4	15.1	-	-	-
Malaysia	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.7	3.9	3.9	-	-	-
Pakistan	10.1	9.2	9.5	-	-	-	1.1	0.6	0.5
Philippines	8.3	8.2	8.3	1.0	1.6	1.8	-	-	-
Republic of Korea	0.1	0.1	0.1	11.4	11.5	11.8	-	-	-
Thailand	4.9	5.0	5.0	1.5	1.8	1.9	-	-	-
Türkiye	8.1	8.1	8.5	3.0	5.4	4.0	1.3	0.6	0.5
Viet Nam	4.4	4.4	4.3	9.7	11.8	12.0	0.4	0.6	0.5
AFRICA	**97.5**	**92.5**	**102.2**	**20.3**	**25.8**	**23.9**	**6.8**	**5.6**	**6.1**
Algeria	-	-	-	4.1	4.5	5.0	-	-	-
Egypt	7.3	7.0	7.2	8.2	9.3	9.5	-	-	-
Ethiopia	10.3	10.2	10.3	-	-	-	0.9	0.9	0.9
Kenya	3.6	3.8	4.4	1.6	1.3	1.2	-	-	-
Morocco	-	0.1	-	2.2	3.1	3.2	-	-	-
Nigeria	12.2	11.2	12.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	16.5	13.4	16.8	-	0.6	0.1	3.7	2.1	2.5
United Republic of Tanzania	7.2	8.5	7.0	-	-	-	0.4	0.7	0.3
CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	**31.2**	**27.7**	**27.7**	**27.1**	**33.9**	**32.0**	**0.2**	**-**	**0.2**
Mexico	26.6	23.2	23.2	19.6	25.6	24.0	0.1	-	0.2
SOUTH AMERICA	**177.8**	**185.9**	**205.9**	**16.4**	**17.6**	**18.0**	**78.4**	**75.9**	**78.2**
Argentina	53.6	57.4	52.0	-	-	-	33.3	35.7	33.0
Brazil	110.7	115.5	139.7	2.2	1.9	1.8	41.5	37.9	42.5
Chile	0.6	0.5	0.5	2.4	2.6	2.5	-	-	-
Colombia	1.7	1.5	1.5	6.4	7.1	7.2	-	-	-
Peru	1.6	1.7	1.7	3.6	4.6	4.6	-	-	-
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.5	-	-	-
NORTHERN AMERICA	**387.5**	**393.0**	**442.6**	**4.5**	**2.3**	**2.8**	**56.0**	**73.9**	**74.5**
Canada	14.8	15.3	15.5	3.7	1.8	2.1	2.3	3.4	2.0
United States of America	372.6	377.6	427.1	0.8	0.6	0.6	53.7	70.6	72.5
EUROPE	**121.7**	**109.9**	**110.3**	**23.6**	**23.9**	**23.6**	**39.4**	**28.1**	**26.4**
European Union	62.8	59.8	57.1	20.5	20.0	20.0	5.0	2.8	1.5
Russian Federation	15.4	14.0	13.0	-	-	-	4.8	2.0	2.0
Serbia	5.6	5.4	5.9	-	-	-	1.3	1.8	1.4
Ukraine	33.1	26.9	30.0	-	-	-	27.2	21.2	21.0
OCEANIA	**0.6**	**0.6**	**0.6**	**-**	**-**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**
WORLD	**1 202.7**	**1 218.4**	**1 302.0**	**188.4**	**188.7**	**190.0**	**189.1**	**188.7**	**190.0**
LIFDC	58.6	59.3	61.3	6.0	7.3	6.1	2.9	3.4	3.1
LDC	60.7	61.4	64.2	4.5	5.8	5.2	5.3	5.6	5.7

A4B. Maize statistics

	Total utilization			Stocks ending in			Per capita food use		
	21/22-23/24 average	2024/25 estim.	2025/26 f'cast	2022-2024 average	2025 estim.	2026 f'cast	21/22-23/24 average	2024/25 estim.	2025/26 f'cast
	million tonnes						(Kg/year)		
ASIA	**460.2**	**479.8**	**496.9**	**172.9**	**186.5**	**177.7**	**8.5**	**8.5**	**8.6**
China	296.2	304.3	313.2	155.6	167.7	157.2	9.9	10.0	10.0
China (mainland)	291.5	299.4	308.4	155.0	167.2	156.7	10.1	10.1	10.1
Taiwan Province of China	4.6	4.8	4.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	5.5	5.6	5.6
India	31.2	37.4	41.2	1.6	2.4	2.4	5.5	5.5	5.9
Indonesia	15.7	16.4	16.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	19.0	18.7	18.7
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	9.8	10.5	11.5	1.7	1.5	1.5	0.8	0.8	0.8
Japan	15.2	14.9	15.1	2.3	2.6	2.7	1.0	1.0	1.0
Malaysia	3.7	3.9	3.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	5.7	6.3	6.5
Pakistan	9.2	8.9	9.1	1.1	1.1	0.8	8.5	8.0	7.8
Philippines	9.1	10.0	10.0	0.7	0.5	0.4	18.5	18.9	18.9
Republic of Korea	11.5	11.9	11.9	2.6	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Thailand	6.4	6.5	6.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.2
Türkiye	9.3	10.0	11.6	1.4	1.4	3.0	15.5	15.5	15.4
Viet Nam	14.6	14.8	15.5	0.7	0.4	0.6	6.6	6.6	6.5
AFRICA	**109.1**	**110.8**	**114.7**	**21.8**	**24.4**	**22.6**	**40.5**	**40.6**	**40.8**
Algeria	4.0	4.9	4.5	1.1	1.4	1.4	3.1	3.0	3.0
Egypt	16.7	14.8	15.8	1.4	1.0	1.5	38.6	37.5	36.9
Ethiopia	9.3	9.4	9.5	2.2	1.9	1.8	48.8	48.2	48.3
Kenya	5.1	5.4	5.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	85.1	85.7	85.4
Morocco	2.3	2.6	3.3	1.2	1.4	1.2	10.4	10.2	10.1
Nigeria	12.7	10.7	11.3	0.4	0.9	0.8	33.8	34.0	34.9
South Africa	12.3	13.0	13.7	3.5	3.8	1.8	85.9	85.4	85.9
United Republic of Tanzania	6.4	6.9	7.6	0.9	1.4	1.7	72.5	72.4	72.4
CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	**56.9**	**60.1**	**61.8**	**6.7**	**9.0**	**8.0**	**98.1**	**97.0**	**96.9**
Mexico	44.9	47.6	49.2	5.5	8.0	7.0	138.8	138.0	137.9
SOUTH AMERICA	**118.7**	**125.2**	**128.4**	**23.3**	**11.7**	**8.9**	**24.6**	**24.9**	**24.9**
Argentina	22.4	21.2	20.6	7.2	3.0	3.6	7.1	7.0	7.0
Brazil	71.1	79.5	82.2	12.0	7.0	3.5	24.8	24.7	24.8
Chile	3.2	3.0	3.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	20.8	20.6	20.5
Colombia	7.8	8.1	8.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	30.5	30.5	30.5
Peru	5.2	5.3	5.9	0.3	0.2	0.2	15.3	15.2	15.1
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	2.6	2.6	2.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	43.6	49.5	49.3
NORTHERN AMERICA	**325.8**	**338.8**	**332.0**	**35.8**	**46.8**	**35.3**	**14.4**	**14.3**	**14.2**
Canada	15.8	15.9	14.6	2.2	2.0	1.6	3.0	3.0	2.9
United States of America	309.9	322.9	317.4	33.7	44.8	33.7	15.7	15.6	15.5
EUROPE	**107.2**	**99.5**	**104.7**	**31.3**	**27.8**	**28.7**	**8.2**	**8.2**	**8.3**
European Union	79.4	76.7	76.4	14.7	13.5	14.0	10.5	10.5	10.5
Russian Federation	10.9	7.0	12.0	2.4	3.5	3.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
Serbia	4.3	4.3	4.3	0.9	1.0	0.3	21.2	21.4	21.5
Ukraine	6.3	5.6	5.6	7.8	2.8	2.8	11.1	11.2	11.1
OCEANIA	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.6**	**0.2**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**2.0**	**2.0**	**1.9**
WORLD	**1 178.4**	**1 214.7**	**1 239.1**	**292.1**	**306.4**	**281.4**	**17.7**	**17.9**	**18.1**
LIFDC	58.7	62.3	63.0	13.5	15.9	16.3	38.1	38.5	38.3
LDC	58.4	59.5	62.2	10.1	11.3	11.0	29.8	30.3	30.4

A5A. Barley statistics

	Production			Imports			Exports		
	2021-2023 average	2024 estim.	2025 f'cast	21/22-23/24 average	2024/25 estim.	2025/26 f'cast	21/22-23/24 average	2024/25 estim.	2025/26 f'cast
	million tonnes								
ASIA	**21.0**	**23.7**	**20.1**	**24.2**	**22.9**	**25.2**	**1.1**	**3.3**	**1.3**
China	2.1	1.9	1.9	10.8	10.9	12.0	-	-	-
India	1.7	1.7	1.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	-	-	-
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	3.1	4.0	2.9	2.5	2.5	2.4	-	-	-
Iraq	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	-	-	-
Japan	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	2.9	3.8	3.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.9	2.1	1.0
Saudi Arabia	-	-	-	3.5	4.2	3.8	-	-	-
Syrian Arab Republic	0.6	1.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Türkiye	7.8	8.1	7.5	1.7	0.1	1.6	0.2	1.2	0.3
AFRICA	**5.7**	**5.1**	**5.6**	**3.5**	**3.3**	**3.3**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Algeria	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.6	-	-	-
Ethiopia	2.2	2.5	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Libya	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	-	-	-
Morocco	1.6	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	-	-	-
Tunisia	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.6	-	-	-
CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	**0.9**	**0.9**	**0.9**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Mexico	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.4	-	-	-
SOUTH AMERICA	**6.7**	**6.8**	**6.4**	**1.2**	**1.6**	**0.9**	**3.3**	**3.6**	**3.8**
Argentina	4.9	4.8	4.4	-	-	-	3.1	3.4	3.6
NORTHERN AMERICA	**12.1**	**11.3**	**11.3**	**0.5**	**0.3**	**0.2**	**2.6**	**2.3**	**2.5**
Canada	8.6	8.1	8.2	0.1	0.2	-	2.5	2.1	2.3
United States of America	3.5	3.1	3.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
EUROPE	**87.9**	**81.7**	**89.9**	**2.0**	**1.8**	**1.7**	**16.5**	**13.3**	**15.7**
Belarus	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	-
European Union	50.4	49.6	56.2	1.6	1.2	1.2	6.9	6.2	7.0
Russian Federation	20.6	16.7	19.0	-	-	-	4.8	4.0	6.0
Ukraine	6.8	5.3	5.3	-	-	-	3.6	2.2	2.0
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	7.1	7.1	6.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.6
OCEANIA	**13.5**	**13.6**	**14.9**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**8.0**	**7.8**	**8.5**
Australia	13.1	13.3	14.6	-	-	-	8.0	7.8	8.5
WORLD	**147.8**	**143.1**	**149.2**	**31.9**	**30.3**	**31.8**	**31.5**	**30.3**	**31.8**
LIFDC	3.8	4.9	3.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	-	-
LDC	2.5	2.7	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-

A5B. Barley statistics

	Total utilization			Stocks ending in			Per capita food use		
	21/22-23/24 average	2024/25 estim.	2025/26 f'cast	2022-2024 average	2025 estim.	2026 f'cast	21/22-23/24 average	2024/25 estim.	2025/26 f'cast
	million tonnes						(Kg/year)		
ASIA	**44.9**	**47.8**	**44.1**	**12.8**	**11.9**	**11.1**	**0.7**	**0.7**	**0.7**
China	11.4	16.9	12.2	2.7	3.2	4.0	0.4	0.4	0.4
India	1.7	2.0	1.8	-	-	-	0.9	1.1	1.0
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	5.6	6.1	6.8	1.5	1.2	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.3
Iraq	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.1	3.3	3.1	3.0
Japan	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.4	2.4	2.4
Kazakhstan	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.5	0.4	-	1.0	1.0	1.0
Saudi Arabia	5.3	2.2	4.4	1.5	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8
Syrian Arab Republic	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.2	0.3	12.9	11.9	11.3
Türkiye	8.9	9.5	8.3	2.2	2.2	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
AFRICA	**9.3**	**9.1**	**8.7**	**1.7**	**1.6**	**1.3**	**2.7**	**2.7**	**2.7**
Algeria	1.9	1.4	1.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	11.2	10.8	10.7
Ethiopia	2.2	2.4	2.4	-	0.1	0.2	16.4	17.1	17.2
Libya	1.1	1.1	1.1	-	-	-	12.1	11.8	11.7
Morocco	2.0	2.6	1.9	0.3	0.5	0.2	19.5	18.1	17.8
Tunisia	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	7.5	7.4	7.3
CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	**1.4**	**1.3**	**1.3**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Mexico	1.4	1.3	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	-
SOUTH AMERICA	**4.5**	**4.6**	**4.6**	**0.6**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.6**
Argentina	1.8	1.9	1.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	-	-	-
NORTHERN AMERICA	**10.3**	**10.2**	**9.4**	**1.9**	**2.9**	**2.8**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.5**
Canada	6.6	6.3	6.1	0.6	1.2	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
United States of America	3.7	4.0	3.3	1.3	1.7	1.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
EUROPE	**74.4**	**71.8**	**73.1**	**11.7**	**12.7**	**9.9**	**1.2**	**1.2**	**1.2**
Belarus	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	-	0.0	0.0
European Union	46.6	44.7	46.0	4.8	3.6	2.2	0.8	0.8	0.8
Russian Federation	14.8	14.7	14.7	3.6	5.9	3.9	1.8	1.8	1.8
Ukraine	3.6	3.2	3.1	1.2	0.7	0.7	2.7	3.1	3.1
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	6.5	6.4	6.3	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4
OCEANIA	**5.9**	**5.6**	**5.5**	**2.8**	**2.1**	**1.7**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**
Australia	5.6	5.2	5.2	2.8	2.1	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.2
WORLD	**150.7**	**150.3**	**146.7**	**31.6**	**32.0**	**27.7**	**1.0**	**1.1**	**1.1**
LIFDC	4.6	4.6	4.6	2.2	2.0	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
LDC	2.4	2.6	2.7	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.9	2.0	2.0

A6A. Sorghum statistics

	Production			Imports			Exports		
	2021-2023 average	2024 estim.	2025 f'cast	21/22-23/24 average	2024/25 estim.	2025/26 f'cast	21/22-23/24 average	2024/25 estim.	2025/26 f'cast
	million tonnes								
ASIA	**8.4**	**8.7**	**9.1**	**8.6**	**5.4**	**8.1**	**0.1**	**-**	**0.1**
China	3.2	3.1	3.2	8.2	5.2	7.7	-	-	-
India	4.2	4.7	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	-	-	-	0.3	0.1	0.2	-	-	-
AFRICA	**27.1**	**29.1**	**29.5**	**1.1**	**1.2**	**1.2**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.3**
Burkina Faso	1.8	2.1	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	3.9	4.1	4.1	-	-	-	0.2	0.1	0.1
Nigeria	6.6	6.4	7.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	3.9	5.4	4.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	-	-	-
CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	**4.9**	**4.6**	**4.3**	**0.2**	**0.3**	**0.5**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Mexico	4.7	4.4	4.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	-	-	-
SOUTH AMERICA	**7.2**	**8.5**	**10.5**	**-**	**0.1**	**-**	**1.4**	**1.3**	**2.2**
Argentina	2.6	2.5	2.9	-	-	-	1.3	1.0	1.2
Brazil	3.3	4.4	6.1	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	1.0
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NORTHERN AMERICA	**8.1**	**8.7**	**10.2**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5.4**	**2.9**	**5.4**
United States of America	8.1	8.7	10.2	-	-	-	5.4	2.9	5.4
EUROPE	**0.9**	**1.2**	**1.1**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**-**	**-**	**-**
European Union	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.2	-	-	-
OCEANIA	**2.3**	**2.2**	**2.7**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2.2**	**2.7**	**2.0**
Australia	2.3	2.2	2.7	-	-	-	2.2	2.7	2.0
WORLD	**58.8**	**63.1**	**67.3**	**10.1**	**7.2**	**10.0**	**9.5**	**7.2**	**10.0**
LIFDC	19.3	21.4	21.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.2
LDC	17.8	20.0	19.4	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.2

A6B. Sorghum statistics

	Total utilization			Stocks ending in			Per capita food use		
	21/22-23/24 average	2024/25 estim.	2025/26 f'cast	2022-2024 average	2025 estim.	2026 f'cast	21/22-23/24 average	2024/25 estim.	2025/26 f'cast
	million tonnes						(Kg/year)		
ASIA	**16.9**	**17.2**	**13.8**	**1.1**	**1.2**	**1.7**	**1.1**	**1.1**	**1.1**
China	11.4	11.4	8.2	0.8	0.8	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.5
India	4.2	4.6	4.7	0.1	0.2	0.2	2.8	2.9	2.9
Japan	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	-
AFRICA	**29.2**	**29.3**	**30.5**	**5.5**	**4.5**	**4.9**	**17.2**	**17.0**	**16.9**
Burkina Faso	1.8	1.8	1.9	0.2	0.2	0.3	50.0	50.2	50.3
Ethiopia	3.9	4.1	4.1	1.0	0.6	0.5	27.0	27.4	27.0
Nigeria	6.8	6.8	6.7	1.2	0.6	0.3	30.2	29.3	28.6
Sudan	5.2	5.0	5.7	0.3	-	1.0	90.3	90.0	89.7
CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	**5.0**	**5.0**	**5.0**	**0.5**	**0.6**	**0.5**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**0.3**
Mexico	4.8	4.8	4.8	0.5	0.6	0.5	-	-	-
SOUTH AMERICA	**4.9**	**7.4**	**7.2**	**0.5**	**0.8**	**0.7**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Argentina	1.1	0.9	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	-	-	-
Brazil	2.5	4.6	4.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	-	-	-
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NORTHERN AMERICA	**2.8**	**1.9**	**5.9**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**1.3**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**
United States of America	2.8	1.9	5.8	0.8	0.8	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
EUROPE	**1.5**	**1.3**	**1.1**	**0.9**	**0.2**	**0.4**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.2**
European Union	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
OCEANIA	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.4**	**0.5**	**0.3**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Australia	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	-	-	-
WORLD	**60.5**	**62.3**	**63.8**	**9.8**	**8.5**	**9.8**	**3.7**	**3.8**	**3.8**
LIFDC	21.1	21.3	22.5	4.1	3.5	4.3	16.9	16.9	16.8
LDC	19.4	19.5	20.7	3.8	3.3	4.2	14.2	14.2	14.2

A7A. Other coarse grain statistics: millet, rye, oats and other grains

	Production			Imports			Exports		
	2021-2023 average	2024 estim.	2025 f'cast	21/22-23/24 average	2024/25 estim.	2025/26 f'cast	21/22-23/24 average	2024/25 estim.	2025/26 f'cast
	million tonnes								
ASIA	20.1	18.9	19.8	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
AFRICA	20.2	20.5	21.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.1	-	-	-
SOUTH AMERICA	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
NORTHERN AMERICA	5.7	5.8	5.9	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.2
EUROPE	42.4	40.0	43.9	0.6	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.9
OCEANIA	1.7	1.6	1.7	0.1	0.1	-	0.5	0.4	0.5
WORLD	**92.9**	**89.4**	**95.5**	**4.1**	**3.6**	**4.0**	**3.9**	**3.6**	**4.0**

A7B. Other coarse grain statistics: millet, rye, oats and other grains

	Total utilization			Stocks ending in			Per capita food use		
	21/22-23/24	2024/25 estim.	2025/26 f'cast	2022-2024 average	2025 estim.	2026 f'cast	21/22-23/24 average	2024/25 estim.	2025/26 f'cast
	million tonnes						(Kg/year)		
ASIA	20.9	21.3	20.6	2.1	2.2	1.5	3.1	3.2	3.1
AFRICA	20.4	20.5	20.8	11.8	11.4	11.2	11.2	11.4	11.2
CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	0.2	0.4	0.3	-	-	-	0.2	0.3	0.2
SOUTH AMERICA	2.8	2.7	2.7	0.1	-	0.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
NORTHERN AMERICA	5.8	5.3	5.4	1.4	1.3	1.1	2.5	2.4	2.4
EUROPE	44.6	41.1	41.1	9.0	7.2	5.8	11.5	11.5	11.4
OCEANIA	1.5	1.2	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.4	4.4	4.3	4.3
WORLD	**96.2**	**92.5**	**92.1**	**25.2**	**23.0**	**20.2**	**5.2**	**5.2**	**5.1**

A8A. Rice statistics

	Production			Imports			Exports		
	21/22-23/24 average	2024/25 estim.	2025/26 f'cast	2022-2024 average	2025 f'cast	2026 f'cast	2022-2024 average	2025 f'cast	2026 f'cast
	million tonnes, milled equivalent								
ASIA	**475.9**	**492.5**	**497.8**	**26.8**	**27.9**	**26.7**	**48.3**	**53.3**	**52.9**
Bangladesh	38.9	40.4	41.1	0.5	2.0	0.5	-	-	-
China	144.5	143.3	144.2	3.9	2.7	2.9	1.8	1.4	1.2
China (mainland)	143.4	142.2	143.0	3.5	2.3	2.4	1.6	1.2	1.1
Taiwan Province of China	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
India	134.4	149.1	151.6	-	-	-	19.2	23.3	24.0
Indonesia	34.8	34.0	36.0	2.8	0.8	0.8	-	-	-
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2.2	2.7	2.5	1.3	1.2	1.2	-	-	-
Iraq	0.3	0.1	-	2.0	2.2	2.2	-	-	-
Japan	7.3	7.1	7.1	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
Malaysia	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.6	-	0.1	0.1
Myanmar	16.8	16.6	16.7	-	-	-	2.1	2.4	2.1
Pakistan	8.8	9.7	9.3	-	-	-	5.2	5.5	4.8
Philippines	13.0	12.4	12.5	4.4	4.7	4.6	-	-	-
Republic of Korea	3.8	3.6	3.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2
Saudi Arabia	-	-	-	1.5	1.8	1.5	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	3.0	3.2	3.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	-	-	-
Thailand	22.1	22.6	22.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	8.8	7.7	7.6
Viet Nam	28.2	28.2	28.2	2.5	3.8	3.8	8.1	8.5	8.6
AFRICA	**26.1**	**28.5**	**28.3**	**18.7**	**22.5**	**22.8**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**0.7**
Côte d'Ivoire	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.7	2.5	2.0	-	-	-
Egypt	3.8	4.4	4.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	-	0.2	-
Madagascar	3.1	3.3	2.7	0.5	0.8	0.5	-	-	-
Nigeria	5.2	5.5	5.4	2.5	3.4	3.6	-	-	-
Senegal	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.6	1.9	2.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
South Africa	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.1	-	-	-
United Republic of Tanzania	2.5	2.9	2.9	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	**1.7**	**1.6**	**1.7**	**2.7**	**3.0**	**3.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**
Cuba	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.6	-	-	-
Mexico	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.8	-	-	-
SOUTH AMERICA	**16.8**	**17.3**	**19.3**	**1.8**	**1.7**	**1.6**	**3.6**	**3.7**	**3.9**
Argentina	0.9	0.9	1.1	-	-	-	0.3	0.4	0.4
Brazil	7.4	7.2	8.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.0	1.2
Peru	2.3	2.4	2.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	-	-	-
Uruguay	1.0	0.9	1.2	-	-	-	0.9	1.0	1.1
NORTHERN AMERICA	**6.0**	**7.1**	**6.6**	**1.9**	**2.1**	**2.2**	**2.6**	**3.0**	**3.0**
Canada	-	-	-	0.6	0.5	0.5	-	-	-
United States of America	6.0	7.1	6.6	1.4	1.6	1.6	2.6	3.0	3.0
EUROPE	**2.1**	**2.4**	**2.4**	**3.5**	**3.7**	**3.8**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.4**
European Union	1.4	1.5	1.6	2.4	2.6	2.6	0.4	0.4	0.4
Russian Federation	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	-	0.1
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	-	-	-	0.6	0.7	0.7	-	-	-
OCEANIA	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**0.8**	**0.9**	**0.9**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.1**
Australia	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
WORLD	**529.1**	**549.8**	**556.4**	**56.3**	**61.8**	**61.1**	**56.3**	**61.8**	**61.1**
LIFDC	21.4	22.6	22.0	13.9	16.2	17.1	0.9	0.9	0.7
LDC	84.6	88.0	88.3	13.0	16.5	15.8	5.7	7.3	6.8

A8B. Rice statistics

	Total utilization			Closing stocks			Per capita food use		
	21/22-23/24 average	2024/25 estim.	2025/26 f'cast	21/22-23/24 average	2024/25 estim.	2025/26 f'cast	21/22-23/24 average	2024/25 estim.	2025/26 f'cast
	million tonnes, milled equivalent						Kg/year		
ASIA	**452.4**	**459.9**	**468.0**	**184.6**	**196.9**	**201.3**	**75.7**	**76.3**	**76.6**
Bangladesh	39.5	41.1	42.4	7.2	7.5	8.0	185.8	187.9	191.1
China	148.8	142.1	144.0	100.3	101.7	103.4	75.8	75.2	75.0
China (mainland)	147.3	140.7	142.6	99.9	101.4	103.0	76.5	76.0	75.7
Taiwan Province of China	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	45.5	44.8	45.0
India	111.4	121.7	125.2	43.0	54.2	55.8	70.0	72.2	73.0
Indonesia	36.2	37.6	37.6	5.0	6.7	5.9	114.3	116.0	115.9
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	3.7	3.8	3.8	0.6	0.5	0.4	36.8	37.1	37.4
Iraq	1.9	2.2	2.4	0.6	0.8	0.6	41.1	45.2	47.9
Japan	8.2	8.1	7.5	3.0	2.4	2.6	47.2	47.2	46.6
Malaysia	2.9	2.9	2.9	0.3	0.3	0.2	77.5	76.6	76.7
Myanmar	14.7	14.6	14.5	3.3	2.9	2.9	191.8	192.8	192.9
Pakistan	4.2	4.0	4.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	13.4	12.7	13.0
Philippines	16.9	17.2	17.4	2.0	2.8	2.5	121.0	122.0	122.9
Republic of Korea	4.1	4.2	3.8	1.3	0.7	0.8	70.2	69.1	68.0
Saudi Arabia	1.3	1.5	1.7	0.3	0.6	0.8	39.3	42.3	44.3
Sri Lanka	3.3	3.3	3.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	121.7	122.0	124.1
Thailand	13.8	13.9	14.4	9.3	8.8	9.2	101.8	104.0	104.7
Viet Nam	22.7	22.3	23.0	3.3	3.3	3.8	140.9	137.6	137.3
AFRICA	**43.6**	**47.8**	**50.4**	**5.8**	**7.3**	**6.7**	**26.0**	**26.9**	**27.9**
Côte d'Ivoire	2.9	3.4	3.7	0.3	0.8	0.6	82.9	88.0	92.0
Egypt	4.3	4.5	4.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	34.4	35.0	35.1
Madagascar	3.6	3.8	3.8	0.7	0.6	0.4	101.7	102.6	102.6
Nigeria	7.5	8.2	8.9	0.4	0.9	0.8	28.9	30.2	32.4
Senegal	2.4	2.5	2.7	0.4	0.3	0.3	117.7	119.0	121.7
South Africa	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.1	0.1	-	15.3	15.2	15.2
United Republic of Tanzania	2.4	2.7	2.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	31.4	32.5	33.3
CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	**4.2**	**4.4**	**4.5**	**0.5**	**0.7**	**0.7**	**17.9**	**18.0**	**18.2**
Cuba	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.1	-	-	52.4	46.0	46.0
Mexico	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	6.9	7.0	7.3
SOUTH AMERICA	**15.2**	**15.5**	**16.2**	**2.6**	**2.5**	**3.5**	**31.5**	**31.7**	**32.5**
Argentina	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.1	-	0.1	10.6	11.9	12.0
Brazil	7.1	7.1	7.6	0.6	0.6	1.4	31.3	30.9	32.2
Peru	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	68.1	68.0	68.0
Uruguay	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	8.2	8.5	10.9
NORTHERN AMERICA	**5.2**	**5.9**	**5.8**	**1.3**	**1.9**	**1.8**	**9.8**	**10.2**	**10.5**
Canada	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	12.0	13.4	13.7
United States of America	4.7	5.3	5.3	1.2	1.7	1.7	9.5	9.9	10.1
EUROPE	**5.1**	**5.6**	**5.8**	**0.8**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**5.7**	**6.0**	**6.2**
European Union	3.3	3.7	3.9	0.5	0.6	0.6	6.0	6.5	6.8
Russian Federation	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.2	5.3	5.4	5.5
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	6.9	7.0	7.2
OCEANIA	**1.0**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**19.9**	**20.4**	**20.7**
Australia	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	12.5	12.7	13.0
WORLD	**526.7**	**540.0**	**551.8**	**196.1**	**210.7**	**215.4**	**52.7**	**53.2**	**53.6**
LIFDC	34.2	36.9	38.5	4.9	5.1	4.7	28.4	29.0	29.7
LDC	92.0	95.6	98.4	17.3	16.7	17.1	64.0	63.7	64.3

Note: Totals and percentage change computed from unrounded data.

A9. Cereal supply and utilization in selected exporters (million tonnes)

	Wheat [a]			Coarse Grains [b]			Rice (milled basis)		
	2023/24	2024/25 estim.	2025/26 f'cast	2023/24	2024/25 estim.	2025/26 f'cast	2023/24	2024/25 estim.	2025/26 f'cast
	UNITED STATES of AMERICA (Jun/May)			**UNITED STATES of AMERICA**			**UNITED STATES of AMERICA** (Aug/Jul)		
Opening Stocks	15.5	19.0	23.1	37.1	47.9	36.9	1.0	1.3	1.7
Production	49.1	53.6	52.4	403.4	391.2	442.0	6.9	7.1	6.6
Imports	3.8	4.1	3.3	2.7	2.2	2.3	1.4	1.6	1.6
Total Supply	**68.4**	**76.7**	**78.8**	**443.2**	**441.3**	**481.2**	**9.3**	**10.0**	**9.9**
Domestic use	30.2	31.0	31.4	331.9	329.7	343.0	4.9	5.3	5.3
Exports	19.2	22.5	24.5	63.5	74.6	81.7	3.1	2.9	3.0
Closing stocks	19.0	23.1	23.0	47.9	36.9	56.7	1.3	1.7	1.7
	CANADA (Aug/Jul)			**CANADA**			**THAILAND** (Aug/Jul)		
Opening Stocks	5.6	5.3	4.1	3.8	4.0	3.6	9.8	8.5	8.8
Production	33.4	35.9	36.6	27.6	27.6	28.0	22.2	22.6	22.2
Imports	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.1	2.1	2.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total Supply	**39.1**	**41.3**	**40.8**	**34.5**	**33.7**	**33.8**	**32.1**	**31.2**	**31.1**
Domestic use	8.5	8.0	8.6	24.3	23.0	23.7	13.7	13.9	14.4
Exports	25.3	29.2	27.0	6.2	7.1	6.4	9.8	8.5	7.4
Closing stocks	5.3	4.1	5.2	4.0	3.6	3.6	8.5	8.8	9.2
	ARGENTINA (Dec/Nov)			**ARGENTINA**			**INDIA** (Oct/Sep)		
Opening Stocks	3.6	4.2	4.0	8.7	3.9	4.5	42.0	49.5	54.2
Production	15.9	18.5	19.5	48.9	65.5	60.0	137.8	149.1	151.6
Imports	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Supply	**19.5**	**22.7**	**23.5**	**57.7**	**69.5**	**64.6**	**179.8**	**198.6**	**205.8**
Domestic use	7.1	8.7	8.0	24.8	24.0	21.7	115.9	121.7	125.2
Exports	8.2	10.0	13.0	28.9	41.1	38.7	14.4	22.6	24.8
Closing stocks	4.2	4.0	2.5	3.9	4.5	4.1	49.5	54.2	55.8
	AUSTRALIA (Oct/Sep)			**AUSTRALIA**			**PAKISTAN** (Sep/Aug)		
Opening Stocks	5.0	2.9	4.7	5.0	3.4	2.7	0.4	0.2	0.3
Production	26.0	34.1	33.8	15.1	17.4	19.3	9.9	9.7	9.3
Imports	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Supply	**31.0**	**37.0**	**38.5**	**20.1**	**20.8**	**22.0**	**10.3**	**9.9**	**9.6**
Domestic use	8.3	8.3	8.4	6.8	6.8	7.5	3.8	4.0	4.2
Exports	19.8	24.0	24.5	10.0	11.3	11.6	6.3	5.7	5.2
Closing stocks	2.9	4.7	5.5	3.4	2.7	2.9	0.2	0.3	0.3
	EUROPEAN UNION (Jul/Jun)			**EUROPEAN UNION**			**VIET NAM** (Jan/Dec)		
Opening Stocks	20.3	17.4	9.0	24.9	20.3	18.8	3.3	3.1	3.3
Production	133.7	119.8	142.0	136.6	137.7	144.8	28.3	28.2	28.2
Imports	12.1	10.0	5.7	21.5	21.7	22.0	2.3	3.4	3.8
Total Supply	**166.1**	**147.2**	**156.7**	**183.0**	**179.7**	**185.6**	**33.9**	**34.7**	**35.3**
Domestic use	112.2	112.2	113.1	150.7	151.6	153.7	22.5	22.3	23.0
Exports	36.4	26.2	31.9	12.0	9.3	8.8	8.2	9.1	8.5
Closing stocks	17.4	9.0	11.6	20.3	18.8	23.0	3.1	3.3	3.8
	TOTAL OF ABOVE			**TOTAL OF ABOVE**			**TOTAL OF ABOVE**		
Opening Stocks	50.0	48.8	44.9	79.5	79.5	66.5	56.5	62.6	68.3
Production	258.1	261.9	284.3	631.6	639.4	694.1	205.1	216.7	217.9
Imports	16.0	14.2	9.1	27.4	26.1	26.6	3.8	5.1	5.5
Total Supply	**324.1**	**324.9**	**338.3**	**738.5**	**745.0**	**787.2**	**265.4**	**284.4**	**291.7**
Domestic use	166.3	168.2	169.5	538.5	535.1	549.6	160.8	167.2	172.1
Exports	108.9	111.9	120.9	120.6	143.4	147.2	41.8	48.8	48.9
Closing stocks	48.8	44.9	47.8	79.5	66.5	90.3	62.6	68.3	70.8

[a] Trade data include wheat flour in wheat grain equivalent. For the **European Union** semolina is also included

[b] **Argentina** (December/November) for rye, barley and oats, (March/February) for maize and sorghum. **Australia** (November/October) for rye, barley and oats, (March/February) for maize and sorghum. **Canada** (August.July), **EU** (July/June), **United States** (June/May) for rye, barley and oats, (September/August) for maize and sorghum

A10. Total oilcrops statistics (million tonnes)[a]

	Production [a]			Imports			Exports		
	21/22-23/24 average	2024/25 estim.	2025/26 f'cast	21/22-23/24 average	2024/25 estim.	2025/26 f'cast	21/22-23/24 average	2024/25 estim.	2025/26 f'cast
ASIA	**159.1**	**167.6**	**167.1**	**145.1**	**156.5**	**158.6**	**3.6**	**3.8**	**3.9**
China	68.2	73.3	74.1	111.3	118.6	118.8	0.9	1.1	1.1
China (mainland)	68.1	73.2	74.1	108.7	115.8	116.1	0.9	1.1	1.1
Taiwan Province of China	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.6	2.8	2.7	-	-	-
India	50.7	53.2	51.1	0.8	0.4	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2
Indonesia	13.3	13.5	14.0	2.8	3.0	3.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.9	0.9	0.9	2.6	3.0	3.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Japan	0.3	0.3	0.3	5.8	5.9	5.9	-	-	-
Malaysia	4.7	4.7	4.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	-	-	-
Pakistan	3.2	3.5	3.5	2.1	2.9	2.6	-	-	-
Republic of Korea	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.5	1.4	1.7	-	-	-
Thailand	1.3	1.2	1.2	3.4	4.0	4.2	-	-	-
Türkiye	3.4	3.0	2.9	4.0	5.1	5.0	0.2	0.3	0.3
AFRICA	**25.7**	**26.5**	**26.8**	**5.6**	**6.6**	**6.8**	**2.7**	**2.5**	**2.6**
Nigeria	6.3	6.6	6.7	-	-	-	0.3	0.3	0.2
CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	**2.0**	**1.9**	**1.9**	**8.9**	**9.2**	**9.5**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.2**
Mexico	1.2	1.1	1.1	8.2	8.6	8.9	-	-	-
SOUTH AMERICA	**214.7**	**257.4**	**263.3**	**8.6**	**8.3**	**8.8**	**106.5**	**123.1**	**129.0**
Argentina	45.1	58.6	57.1	6.9	6.3	7.2	4.6	8.7	7.7
Brazil	153.1	179.1	185.3	0.5	0.7	0.3	93.3	104.0	109.9
Paraguay	8.8	10.3	11.5	-	-	-	5.7	6.5	7.3
Uruguay	2.9	4.3	4.2	-	-	-	2.4	3.8	3.8
NORTHERN AMERICA	**152.3**	**157.2**	**156.2**	**2.3**	**2.0**	**1.9**	**66.7**	**66.0**	**60.9**
Canada	25.3	28.1	28.5	0.8	0.7	0.8	12.3	15.8	13.4
United States of America	126.9	129.1	127.7	1.5	1.3	1.1	54.5	50.2	47.5
EUROPE	**87.8**	**86.3**	**90.6**	**28.3**	**28.9**	**27.2**	**11.7**	**11.0**	**10.4**
European Union	32.0	28.7	32.2	23.4	24.3	22.7	1.4	1.5	1.2
Russian Federation	27.6	29.5	32.2	1.8	1.1	1.0	2.3	2.2	2.7
Ukraine	23.6	23.7	21.7	-	-	-	7.2	6.4	5.5
OCEANIA	**9.1**	**8.4**	**8.2**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**6.7**	**6.0**	**5.9**
Australia	8.7	7.9	7.7	-	-	-	6.6	5.9	5.8
WORLD	**650.7**	**705.2**	**714.1**	**198.9**	**211.5**	**212.9**	**198.1**	**212.7**	**212.9**
LIFDC	15.7	15.8	15.8	1.5	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.0
LDC	16.4	16.9	16.9	3.4	4.1	4.3	1.9	1.9	1.9

[a] The split years bring together northern hemisphere annual crops harvested in the latter part of the first year shown, with southern hemisphere annual crops harvested in the early part of the second year shown; for tree crops which are produced throughout the year, calendar year production for the second year shown is used.

A11. Total oils and fats statistics (million tonnes)[a]

	Imports			Exports			Utilization		
	21/22-23/24 average	2024/25 estim.	2025/26 f'cast	21/22-23/24 average	2024/25 estim.	2025/26 f'cast	21/22-23/24 average	2024/25 estim.	2025/26 f'cast
ASIA	**52.9**	**54.4**	**56.8**	**53.1**	**53.9**	**54.0**	**138.6**	**148.0**	**151.6**
Bangladesh	2.3	2.4	2.4	-	-	-	3.0	3.3	3.3
China	11.9	11.0	11.5	0.6	0.8	1.1	44.5	47.3	47.4
China (mainland)	11.4	10.5	11.1	0.6	0.8	1.1	43.5	46.3	46.4
Taiwan Province of China	0.5	0.5	0.5	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0
India	16.3	16.8	18.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	29.4	30.8	31.9
Indonesia	0.2	0.1	0.1	29.2	29.3	28.5	23.9	26.7	28.0
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1.4	1.5	1.6	-	-	-	2.4	2.4	2.5
Japan	1.3	1.3	1.3	-	-	-	3.1	3.2	3.2
Malaysia	1.6	1.4	1.5	17.2	17.0	17.5	5.3	5.9	6.2
Pakistan	3.4	3.7	3.8	-	-	-	5.0	5.3	5.5
Philippines	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.1	2.2	2.2
Republic of Korea	1.5	1.8	1.7	-	-	-	1.9	2.1	2.1
Singapore	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.6
Türkiye	2.4	2.3	2.5	1.2	1.4	1.3	3.4	3.3	3.5
AFRICA	**11.8**	**12.7**	**12.9**	**2.0**	**2.1**	**2.3**	**20.6**	**21.7**	**22.2**
Algeria	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Egypt	2.1	2.5	2.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	2.8	3.2	3.3
Nigeria	1.0	1.2	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.7	4.0	4.2
South Africa	0.8	0.8	0.8	-	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.5	1.6
CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	**2.8**	**3.0**	**3.0**	**1.7**	**1.4**	**1.7**	**6.0**	**6.3**	**6.3**
Mexico	1.7	1.9	1.9	-	-	-	4.1	4.4	4.4
SOUTH AMERICA	**3.4**	**3.6**	**3.6**	**11.1**	**13.5**	**13.4**	**20.4**	**21.6**	**22.2**
Argentina	0.1	0.1	0.1	6.2	8.9	8.8	3.8	3.2	3.2
Brazil	0.8	0.8	0.8	2.7	2.3	2.3	11.2	12.8	13.3
Paraguay	-	-	-	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2
Uruguay	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	0.2	0.2	0.2
NORTHERN AMERICA	**7.1**	**7.1**	**7.8**	**6.8**	**7.6**	**7.2**	**26.3**	**27.5**	**28.5**
Canada	0.7	0.9	0.8	4.0	4.1	4.5	2.6	2.9	2.8
United States of America	6.4	6.3	7.0	2.8	3.5	2.7	23.8	24.6	25.8
EUROPE	**16.3**	**14.2**	**14.6**	**17.4**	**17.3**	**18.7**	**40.9**	**39.7**	**39.5**
European Union	12.8	10.8	11.1	4.2	3.8	4.0	32.1	30.2	30.8
Russian Federation	1.4	1.4	1.3	6.2	7.0	7.6	4.8	4.8	4.5
Ukraine	0.3	0.3	0.3	6.0	5.5	6.1	0.9	1.3	0.9
OCEANIA	**0.8**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**2.2**	**2.2**	**2.2**	**1.5**	**1.5**	**1.5**
Australia	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.0
WORLD	**95.2**	**95.8**	**99.5**	**94.2**	**97.9**	**99.5**	**254.3**	**266.3**	**271.8**
LIFDC	6.9	7.6	7.6	0.6	0.9	0.9	10.7	11.2	11.2
LDC	8.4	9.0	9.0	0.7	1.0	0.9	12.6	13.2	13.2

[a] Includes oils and fats of vegetable, marine and animal origin.

A12. Total meals and cakes statistics (million tonnes)[a]

	Imports			Exports			Utilization		
	21/22-23/24 average	2024/25 estim.	2025/26 f'cast	21/22-23/24 average	2024/25 estim.	2025/26 f'cast	21/22-23/24 average	2024/25 estim.	2025/26 f'cast
ASIA	**48.6**	**51.8**	**53.8**	**16.0**	**17.0**	**16.9**	**198.7**	**214.1**	**221.0**
China	8.1	7.3	8.3	1.2	1.4	1.4	109.1	117.9	122.9
China (mainland)	7.7	6.9	7.8	1.2	1.4	1.4	106.5	115.2	120.3
Taiwan Province of China	0.5	0.5	0.5	-	-	-	2.6	2.7	2.6
India	0.8	0.5	0.5	4.1	4.5	4.5	21.2	21.4	21.2
Indonesia	5.6	6.3	6.4	5.8	5.8	5.8	6.3	6.5	6.9
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2.1	2.7	2.7	-	-	-	4.5	5.3	5.4
Japan	2.3	2.3	2.4	-	-	-	6.5	6.5	6.6
Malaysia	1.5	1.6	1.7	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5
Pakistan	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.5	4.3	4.1
Philippines	3.3	3.0	3.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	4.0	3.9	3.9
Republic of Korea	3.4	3.4	3.5	-	0.1	0.1	4.6	4.5	4.7
Saudi Arabia	1.7	2.2	2.2	-	-	-	2.1	2.7	2.7
Thailand	3.7	3.6	3.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	7.3	7.4	7.6
Türkiye	3.0	3.1	3.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	7.2	7.8	8.1
Viet Nam	6.2	7.4	7.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	7.9	9.3	9.8
AFRICA	**3.8**	**4.3**	**4.4**	**1.4**	**1.5**	**1.5**	**14.6**	**16.3**	**16.7**
Egypt	0.5	0.6	0.6	-	-	-	3.5	4.1	4.2
South Africa	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.3	2.3	2.5
CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	**4.1**	**5.0**	**4.9**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**11.4**	**12.2**	**12.5**
Mexico	2.2	3.0	2.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	8.7	9.5	9.8
SOUTH AMERICA	**7.2**	**8.1**	**8.2**	**52.3**	**60.1**	**61.2**	**37.0**	**37.0**	**39.2**
Argentina	-	-	-	25.3	31.0	30.8	8.5	6.6	7.4
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	-	-	-	2.2	1.8	2.0	0.3	0.5	0.6
Brazil	-	-	-	21.6	23.7	24.5	19.0	19.8	21.1
Chile	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.6	1.7	1.7
Paraguay	-	-	-	1.8	1.8	2.1	0.7	0.6	0.5
Peru	1.6	1.9	1.9	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.9	2.2	2.2
Uruguay	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	-	-	0.2	0.2	0.2
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0.6	0.7	0.7	-	-	-	0.7	0.8	0.8
NORTHERN AMERICA	**5.7**	**6.7**	**6.5**	**20.0**	**23.8**	**24.6**	**44.4**	**46.6**	**47.7**
Canada	1.4	1.4	1.4	6.1	6.8	6.8	3.1	3.1	3.0
United States of America	4.3	5.2	5.1	13.9	17.0	17.9	41.3	43.5	44.6
EUROPE	**30.0**	**34.9**	**35.4**	**12.1**	**12.2**	**12.5**	**74.6**	**80.3**	**82.4**
European Union	25.3	29.1	29.9	2.2	2.1	2.0	56.3	58.3	60.2
Russian Federation	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.2	4.2	4.6	8.8	10.5	10.7
Ukraine	-	-	-	4.8	5.0	5.2	2.1	2.7	2.6
OCEANIA	**3.9**	**4.2**	**4.2**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**4.7**	**4.9**	**5.0**
Australia	1.6	1.8	1.8	0.2	0.3	0.3	2.3	2.3	2.4
WORLD	**103.4**	**115.0**	**117.5**	**102.6**	**115.2**	**117.5**	**385.5**	**411.4**	**424.4**
LIFDC	1.6	1.9	1.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	6.3	6.8	6.8
LDC	1.9	2.4	2.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	8.6	9.7	10.1

[a] Expressed in product weight; includes meals and cakes derived from oilcrops as well as fish meal and other meals from animal origin.

A13. Sugar statistics (million tonnes – raw value)

	Production		Imports		Exports		Utilization	
	2024/25 *estim.*	2025/26 *f'cast*	2024/25 *estim.*	2025/26 *f'cast*	2024/25 *estim.*	2025/26 *f'cast*	2024/25 *estim.*	2025/26 *f'cast*
ASIA	**65.1**	**74.6**	**36.2**	**36.9**	**13.1**	**14.0**	**90.5**	**92.8**
China	11.0	11.2	5.8	5.0	0.2	0.2	16.5	16.5
India	26.4	34.9	2.2	2.2	3.0	3.8	28.7	30.4
Indonesia	2.6	2.8	5.1	5.4	0.2	-	8.0	8.1
Japan	0.7	0.6	1.1	1.2	-	-	1.8	1.8
Malaysia	-	-	2.2	2.2	0.3	0.2	2.0	2.0
Pakistan	5.8	6.0	-	-	0.7	0.3	6.6	6.7
Philippines	1.8	2.0	0.2	0.6	-	0.1	2.2	2.5
Republic of Korea	-	-	1.6	2.0	0.3	0.3	1.6	1.7
Thailand	10.0	10.5	0.3	0.3	5.8	6.0	2.8	2.8
Türkiye	2.8	2.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	3.1	3.1
Viet Nam	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.1	0.2	2.1	2.1
AFRICA	**10.4**	**10.7**	**17.7**	**18.5**	**4.4**	**5.0**	**22.7**	**22.8**
Algeria	-	-	2.2	2.4	0.1	0.3	1.9	2.0
Egypt	2.6	2.6	1.5	1.5	0.7	0.7	3.6	3.6
Eswatini	0.6	0.7	-	-	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.1
Ethiopia	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.9	-	-	1.4	1.4
Kenya	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.4	-	-	1.2	1.2
Morocco	0.4	0.5	1.5	1.6	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.3
Mozambique	0.2	0.2	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.2
Nigeria	-	-	1.8	1.9	-	-	1.9	1.9
South Africa	1.8	2.0	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.7	1.8	1.8
Sudan	0.1	0.2	0.8	1.1	-	0.1	1.4	1.3
United Republic of Tanzania	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	-	0.1	0.6	0.6
Zambia	0.4	0.4	-	-	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	**11.1**	**11.3**	**0.8**	**0.9**	**3.6**	**3.8**	**7.8**	**8.0**
Cuba	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	-	-	0.4	0.5
Dominican Republic	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4
Guatemala	2.6	2.7	-	-	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.1
Mexico	4.9	5.1	0.2	0.1	0.9	1.0	4.2	4.3
SOUTH AMERICA	**49.6**	**51.6**	**1.8**	**1.5**	**35.4**	**37.0**	**17.8**	**17.9**
Argentina	1.9	1.8	-	-	0.5	0.4	1.5	1.5
Brazil	42.8	44.5	-	-	34.0	35.8	10.6	10.6
Colombia	2.0	2.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.5	1.7	1.7
Peru	1.2	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	1.4	1.4
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	-	-	0.6	0.6
NORTHERN AMERICA	**8.6**	**8.5**	**4.1**	**3.8**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**12.4**	**12.4**
Canada	0.1	0.1	1.6	1.6	0.1	-	1.3	1.3
United States of America	8.5	8.4	2.6	2.2	0.1	0.1	11.1	11.0
EUROPE	**26.7**	**24.6**	**2.2**	**3.1**	**3.7**	**2.4**	**25.1**	**25.0**
European Union	16.4	14.6	0.8	1.5	2.1	1.0	15.2	15.2
Russian Federation	6.3	6.2	-	-	0.6	0.7	5.9	5.8
Ukraine	1.7	1.5	-	-	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.9
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.1	1.7	1.6
OCEANIA	**4.0**	**4.0**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**2.9**	**2.9**	**1.4**	**1.4**
Australia	3.8	3.7	-	-	2.7	2.8	1.1	1.1
Fiji	0.1	0.2	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	-
WORLD	**175.6**	**185.3**	**63.1**	**65.2**	**63.3**	**65.2**	**177.8**	**180.2**
LIFDC	5.0	5.1	10.2	10.4	1.2	1.3	13.2	13.3
LDC	3.9	4.0	12.8	12.9	1.6	1.8	13.6	13.7

A14. Total meat statistics[a] (thousand tonnes – carcass weight equivalent)

	Production		Imports		Exports		Utilization	
	2024 *estim.*	2025 *f'cast*	2024 *estim.*	2025 *f'cast*	2024 *estim.*	2025 *f'cast*	2024 *estim.*	2025 *f'cast*
ASIA	**165 351**	**169 036**	**21 669**	**21 474**	**6 071**	**6 511**	**180 931**	**184 063**
China	99 396	101 598	7 384	7 241	1 315	1 605	105 465	107 234
India	13 262	13 647	1	1	1 476	1 557	11 787	12 092
Indonesia	4 975	5 120	245	299	5	4	5 214	5 415
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2 571	2 577	343	280	67	72	2 848	2 784
Japan	4 223	4 229	3 627	3 512	22	22	7 775	7 761
Malaysia	1 840	1 872	622	649	61	61	2 401	2 460
Pakistan	5 643	5 900	1	1	121	116	5 523	5 785
Philippines	3 084	3 151	1 311	1 463	8	8	4 373	4 610
Republic of Korea	2 826	2 779	1 630	1 604	81	84	4 405	4 318
Saudi Arabia	1 592	1 658	948	968	98	109	2 442	2 516
Thailand	3 003	3 032	66	63	1 627	1 713	1 460	1 383
Türkiye	4 673	4 862	136	108	543	563	4 266	4 407
Viet Nam	6 633	6 860	843	845	44	50	7 433	7 654
AFRICA	**23 275**	**23 493**	**3 395**	**3 567**	**265**	**255**	**26 405**	**26 805**
Algeria	1 037	1 060	111	137	-	-	1 147	1 197
Angola	389	402	323	316	-	-	712	717
Egypt	3 136	3 163	400	376	1	1	3 534	3 539
Nigeria	1 635	1 634	10	13	-	-	1 645	1 647
South Africa	3 605	3 654	449	393	163	157	3 891	3 890
CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	**11 749**	**11 969**	**4 695**	**4 902**	**810**	**809**	**15 635**	**16 062**
Cuba	238	228	418	438	-	-	656	666
Mexico	8 258	8 438	3 029	3 190	553	543	10 734	11 085
SOUTH AMERICA	**50 657**	**51 589**	**1 511**	**1 583**	**13 094**	**13 609**	**39 073**	**39 562**
Argentina	6 386	6 453	39	118	1 189	1 071	5 236	5 501
Brazil	32 458	32 904	66	58	10 401	10 949	22 123	22 014
Chile	1 556	1 585	751	729	452	451	1 855	1 862
Colombia	3 185	3 252	275	291	33	44	3 426	3 499
Uruguay	701	719	127	137	475	506	351	349
NORTHERN AMERICA	**54 395**	**54 195**	**3 837**	**4 147**	**10 092**	**9 776**	**48 212**	**48 585**
Canada	5 196	5 265	793	810	2 173	2 175	3 819	3 908
United States of America	49 199	48 930	3 044	3 338	7 919	7 601	44 393	44 677
EUROPE	**65 112**	**65 454**	**5 155**	**5 285**	**8 206**	**8 122**	**62 059**	**62 616**
Belarus	1 345	1 356	95	89	369	350	1 072	1 095
European Union	42 664	42 838	1 511	1 594	6 063	5 894	38 112	38 538
Russian Federation	12 808	13 000	303	297	515	594	12 595	12 702
Ukraine	2 355	2 294	63	83	505	511	1 913	1 866
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	4 189	4 208	2 613	2 648	673	686	6 129	6 170
OCEANIA	**7 606**	**7 795**	**544**	**556**	**3 698**	**3 872**	**4 452**	**4 479**
Australia	5 542	5 753	253	250	2 629	2 829	3 166	3 174
New Zealand	1 445	1 416	92	100	1 066	1 041	471	474
WORLD	**378 145**	**383 531**	**40 805**	**41 515**	**42 236**	**42 953**	**376 767**	**382 171**
LIFDC	14 831	14 955	1 796	2 016	223	229	16 404	16 741
LDC	12 836	12 935	1 643	1 760	29	32	14 450	14 663

[a] includes bovine, ovine, pig, poultry and other meats all expressed in carcass weight equivalents

A15. Bovine meat statistics (thousand tonnes – carcass weight equivalent)

	Production		Imports		Exports		Utilization	
	2024 *estim.*	2025 *f'cast*	2024 *estim.*	2025 *f'cast*	2024 *estim.*	2025 *f'cast*	2024 *estim.*	2025 *f'cast*
ASIA	**22 323**	**22 563**	**7 970**	**7 865**	**1 716**	**1 796**	**28 562**	**28 652**
China	7 805	7 864	3 915	3 899	14	18	11 706	11 746
India	4 565	4 643	-	-	1 457	1 537	3 108	3 106
Indonesia	532	541	230	284	-	-	762	825
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	225	230	242	195	1	1	466	424
Japan	506	500	699	631	14	14	1 177	1 137
Malaysia	40	41	270	269	12	13	298	298
Pakistan	2 457	2 535	1	1	104	100	2 354	2 436
Philippines	183	184	271	278	3	3	451	459
Republic of Korea	370	358	557	569	-	-	927	927
AFRICA	**7 432**	**7 458**	**636**	**641**	**96**	**88**	**7 972**	**8 012**
Algeria	135	141	92	115	-	-	227	255
Angola	110	115	19	17	-	-	129	132
Egypt	701	707	347	309	1	1	1 047	1 015
South Africa	1 102	1 087	4	3	54	51	1 052	1 038
CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	**3 067**	**3 113**	**443**	**501**	**507**	**530**	**3 003**	**3 084**
Mexico	2 252	2 296	267	320	306	321	2 214	2 295
SOUTH AMERICA	**18 351**	**18 299**	**525**	**569**	**5 441**	**5 717**	**13 435**	**13 151**
Argentina	3 178	3 205	3	21	981	886	2 199	2 339
Brazil	11 850	11 730	53	45	3 437	3 728	8 466	8 047
Chile	198	201	379	390	25	23	551	568
Colombia	766	785	9	11	32	42	743	754
Uruguay	594	615	51	58	453	487	192	186
NORTHERN AMERICA	**13 581**	**13 013**	**2 266**	**2 618**	**1 798**	**1 656**	**14 063**	**13 988**
Canada	1 291	1 255	242	264	537	526	995	996
United States of America	12 290	11 758	2 023	2 354	1 261	1 130	13 068	12 992
EUROPE	**10 255**	**10 070**	**1 016**	**1 053**	**1 017**	**980**	**10 254**	**10 144**
European Union	6 657	6 570	368	385	631	605	6 394	6 350
Russian Federation	1 671	1 635	164	167	37	38	1 798	1 764
Ukraine	245	224	4	3	23	20	225	207
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	927	882	366	382	144	135	1 150	1 129
OCEANIA	**3 317**	**3 520**	**47**	**50**	**2 461**	**2 673**	**902**	**897**
Australia	2 582	2 807	15	15	1 821	2 050	776	772
New Zealand	719	698	13	17	639	622	93	93
WORLD	**78 326**	**78 036**	**12 902**	**13 298**	**13 037**	**13 440**	**78 192**	**77 928**
LIFDC	6 378	6 425	169	230	159	164	6 389	6 491
LDC	4 348	4 374	98	97	7	8	4 438	4 463

A16. Ovine meat statistics (thousand tonnes – carcass weight equivalent)

	Production		Imports		Exports		Utilization	
	2024 *estim.*	2025 *f'cast*	2024 *estim.*	2025 *f'cast*	2024 *estim.*	2025 *f'cast*	2024 *estim.*	2025 *f'cast*
ASIA	**12 323**	**12 413**	**784**	**756**	**57**	**64**	**13 049**	**13 104**
Bangladesh	250	253	-	-	-	-	250	253
China	5 181	5 076	390	390	2	2	5 569	5 465
India	2 903	3 071	-	-	11	12	2 891	3 060
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	262	265	52	35	-	-	314	300
Pakistan	817	820	-	-	11	10	806	810
Saudi Arabia	195	197	44	48	2	3	237	243
Türkiye	609	615	1	1	1	1	609	615
AFRICA	**3 514**	**3 529**	**49**	**54**	**50**	**51**	**3 512**	**3 533**
Algeria	404	406	5	9	-	-	409	415
Nigeria	425	423	-	-	-	-	425	423
South Africa	168	170	4	3	11	12	160	161
CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	**142**	**143**	**18**	**19**	**-**	**-**	**160**	**162**
Mexico	110	111	5	6	-	-	115	117
SOUTH AMERICA	**328**	**329**	**5**	**5**	**23**	**20**	**309**	**313**
Brazil	150	152	5	4	-	-	155	157
NORTHERN AMERICA	**90**	**91**	**195**	**183**	**3**	**3**	**282**	**271**
United States of America	72	74	165	150	3	3	235	220
EUROPE	**1 106**	**1 096**	**218**	**225**	**113**	**122**	**1 211**	**1 198**
European Union	528	518	140	149	28	28	641	639
Russian Federation	203	198	2	2	-	-	204	199
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	266	274	70	67	80	88	256	253
OCEANIA	**1 415**	**1 344**	**43**	**45**	**1 090**	**1 051**	**368**	**337**
Australia	981	915	1	1	702	670	280	246
New Zealand	433	427	2	3	388	381	47	49
WORLD	**18 918**	**18 946**	**1 311**	**1 286**	**1 336**	**1 311**	**18 891**	**18 919**
LIFDC	3 009	3 034	26	26	38	38	2 997	3 022
LDC	2 482	2 492	25	26	12	14	2 495	2 504

A17. Pig meat statistics (thousand tonnes – carcass weight equivalent)

	Production		Imports		Exports		Utilization	
	2024 *estim.*	2025 *f'cast*	2024 *estim.*	2025 *f'cast*	2024 *estim.*	2025 *f'cast*	2024 *estim.*	2025 *f'cast*
ASIA	**68 229**	**69 091**	**4 856**	**4 906**	**159**	**177**	**72 880**	**73 862**
China	57 977	58 826	1 649	1 642	95	109	59 531	60 358
India	373	372	1	1	-	-	374	373
Indonesia	131	129	10	11	-	-	140	140
Japan	1 288	1 276	1 471	1 445	2	2	2 735	2 736
Malaysia	145	140	87	90	1	1	231	229
Philippines	1 215	1 170	508	602	2	2	1 704	1 777
Republic of Korea	1 455	1 431	738	705	12	13	2 176	2 141
Thailand	907	891	-	-	8	8	899	883
Viet Nam	3 785	3 896	140	164	7	6	3 918	4 054
AFRICA	**2 119**	**2 133**	**185**	**188**	**19**	**20**	**2 285**	**2 301**
Madagascar	30	30	-	-	-	-	30	30
Nigeria	364	365	-	-	-	-	364	365
South Africa	352	352	27	22	17	17	363	356
Uganda	132	133	-	-	-	-	132	133
CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	**2 266**	**2 299**	**1 958**	**2 040**	**234**	**209**	**3 991**	**4 131**
Cuba	135	130	28	32	-	-	163	162
Mexico	1 812	1 846	1 510	1 570	231	205	3 091	3 211
SOUTH AMERICA	**8 065**	**8 330**	**512**	**565**	**1 809**	**2 043**	**6 768**	**6 852**
Argentina	785	792	27	67	5	3	806	856
Brazil	5 330	5 532	3	3	1 530	1 764	3 803	3 771
Chile	585	590	195	180	261	256	519	515
Colombia	588	610	196	218	-	1	783	828
NORTHERN AMERICA	**14 887**	**14 842**	**860**	**814**	**4 377**	**4 323**	**11 384**	**11 337**
Canada	2 275	2 332	242	218	1 432	1 441	1 084	1 109
United States of America	12 611	12 510	618	595	2 945	2 882	10 300	10 228
EUROPE	**28 888**	**29 032**	**1 107**	**1 116**	**3 358**	**3 330**	**26 638**	**26 818**
Belarus	373	376	65	64	8	8	431	433
European Union	21 242	21 330	99	100	3 005	2 915	18 336	18 516
Russian Federation	4 885	4 977	5	4	146	196	4 745	4 785
Serbia	297	299	70	65	4	4	364	360
Ukraine	672	605	5	30	4	5	673	631
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	953	978	749	734	180	190	1 522	1 522
OCEANIA	**613**	**616**	**314**	**315**	**49**	**51**	**877**	**881**
Australia	471	475	225	222	48	50	648	648
Papua New Guinea	84	84	7	8	-	-	91	92
WORLD	**125 066**	**126 342**	**9 793**	**9 944**	**10 005**	**10 152**	**124 823**	**126 181**
LIFDC	1 451	1 460	120	128	1	1	1 569	1 587
LDC	1 974	1 989	102	109	-	-	2 076	2 097

A18. Poultry meat statistics (thousand tonnes – carcass weight equivalent)

	Production		Imports		Exports		Utilization	
	2024 *estim.*	2025 *f'cast*	2024 *estim.*	2025 *f'cast*	2024 *estim.*	2025 *f'cast*	2024 *estim.*	2025 *f'cast*
ASIA	**60 501**	**63 058**	**7 768**	**7 663**	**3 761**	**4 080**	**64 550**	**66 642**
China	27 412	28 883	1 375	1 262	1 106	1 359	27 682	28 786
India	5 229	5 371	-	-	8	8	5 221	5 363
Indonesia	4 218	4 359	-	-	3	2	4 214	4 357
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2 074	2 070	49	50	62	67	2 062	2 053
Japan	2 423	2 448	1 391	1 371	6	6	3 793	3 819
Kuwait	62	62	168	161	12	10	218	212
Malaysia	1 650	1 685	218	241	45	44	1 823	1 882
Republic of Korea	995	984	284	280	65	66	1 249	1 197
Saudi Arabia	1 287	1 345	630	639	73	81	1 844	1 903
Thailand	1 939	1 985	6	4	1 487	1 568	478	421
Türkiye	2 565	2 760	48	29	492	518	2 121	2 271
AFRICA	**8 197**	**8 341**	**2 408**	**2 555**	**80**	**76**	**10 524**	**10 820**
Angola	63	68	249	243	-	-	312	312
South Africa	1 925	1 987	413	366	65	60	2 274	2 293
CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	**6 183**	**6 324**	**2 114**	**2 164**	**43**	**46**	**8 254**	**8 442**
Cuba	24	24	330	334	-	-	354	358
Mexico	4 009	4 111	1 197	1 242	9	11	5 196	5 341
SOUTH AMERICA	**23 725**	**24 447**	**446**	**421**	**5 494**	**5 495**	**18 677**	**19 374**
Argentina	2 304	2 340	9	30	183	163	2 131	2 207
Brazil	15 104	15 466	5	5	5 132	5 146	9 978	10 325
Chile	759	782	173	154	160	167	773	770
NORTHERN AMERICA	**25 542**	**25 952**	**428**	**438**	**3 717**	**3 597**	**22 296**	**22 792**
Canada	1 588	1 637	230	246	179	179	1 647	1 709
United States of America	23 954	24 315	199	191	3 539	3 418	20 649	21 083
EUROPE	**24 093**	**24 483**	**2 338**	**2 427**	**3 344**	**3 322**	**23 087**	**23 589**
European Union	14 093	14 276	694	755	2 100	2 056	12 687	12 975
Russian Federation	5 469	5 606	121	119	322	349	5 267	5 376
Ukraine	1 411	1 436	51	47	476	484	985	998
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2 030	2 062	1 225	1 258	261	263	2 994	3 057
OCEANIA	**1 760**	**1 808**	**124**	**129**	**70**	**70**	**1 814**	**1 868**
Australia	1 478	1 525	8	8	49	50	1 437	1 483
New Zealand	228	229	2	2	20	19	210	212
WORLD	**150 000**	**154 413**	**15 624**	**15 798**	**16 508**	**16 686**	**149 202**	**153 526**
LIFDC	2 654	2 685	1 395	1 540	21	22	4 028	4 203
LDC	3 065	3 104	1 323	1 432	8	8	4 380	4 527

A19. Milk and milk products statistics (thousand tonnes – milk equivalent)

	Production			Imports			Exports		
	2021-2023 average	2024 estim.	2025 f'cast	2021-2023 average	2024 estim.	2025 f'cast	2021-2023 average	2024 estim.	2025 f'cast
ASIA	**435 091**	**456 078**	**463 421**	**49 409**	**47 950**	**48 212**	**9 533**	**10 519**	**10 994**
China	40 760	42 126	42 266	18 051	14 816	15 286	182	418	675
India [a]	230 667	243 260	246 852	117	139	157	481	526	529
Indonesia	918	850	870	3 454	3 671	3 681	57	46	41
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	8 632	8 850	8 920	119	91	87	1 725	2 383	2 089
Japan	7 502	7 335	7 276	1 850	1 941	1 951	67	22	20
Malaysia	45	45	45	2 395	2 564	2 603	424	468	448
Pakistan	62 530	66 368	68 359	270	255	352	12	22	12
Philippines	29	32	33	2 562	2 844	2 848	70	26	18
Republic of Korea	1 988	1 909	1 895	1 493	1 366	1 572	43	53	49
Saudi Arabia	2 886	2 914	2 954	2 839	3 201	2 447	1 320	1 496	2 079
Singapore	-	-	-	1 397	1 260	1 361	408	482	451
Thailand	1 243	1 185	1 185	1 762	1 909	1 888	322	408	348
Türkiye	22 082	21 975	22 414	104	102	68	977	1 105	1 354
AFRICA	**54 306**	**53 612**	**54 629**	**10 023**	**10 505**	**9 445**	**1 183**	**1 278**	**1 316**
Algeria	3 304	3 350	3 367	3 211	3 548	2 729	2	-	-
Egypt	6 162	5 640	5 910	1 091	1 287	1 172	312	501	497
Kenya	5 837	5 840	6 490	159	117	127	6	11	9
South Africa	3 800	3 883	3 950	333	228	200	397	420	485
Tunisia	1 421	1 425	1 425	135	164	170	45	13	12
CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	**20 054**	**20 310**	**20 755**	**6 201**	**6 925**	**7 095**	**744**	**796**	**832**
Costa Rica	1 279	1 268	1 278	65	88	86	112	116	118
Mexico	13 664	13 960	14 310	3 939	4 518	4 636	239	300	337
SOUTH AMERICA	**68 563**	**69 213**	**71 270**	**3 498**	**4 098**	**3 998**	**4 497**	**4 661**	**4 616**
Argentina	11 823	10 908	11 590	26	37	74	2 255	2 159	2 124
Brazil	36 654	38 165	38 928	1 319	1 856	1 785	184	213	201
Colombia	7 667	7 943	8 350	491	433	445	32	82	90
Uruguay	2 269	2 043	2 120	26	28	31	1 532	1 612	1 608
NORTHERN AMERICA	**112 566**	**112 460**	**113 157**	**3 155**	**3 373**	**3 361**	**14 182**	**13 257**	**13 184**
Canada	9 803	9 951	10 135	927	900	1 052	791	705	684
United States of America	102 763	102 509	103 022	2 220	2 465	2 303	13 390	12 552	12 499
EUROPE	**233 529**	**237 071**	**238 471**	**10 609**	**10 046**	**9 788**	**33 753**	**33 771**	**32 971**
Belarus	8 005	8 750	9 000	78	75	64	4 458	4 546	4 466
European Union	159 646	161 100	161 680	3 195	3 087	3 120	24 373	24 316	23 230
Russian Federation	32 941	35 275	35 530	2 320	1 565	1 313	416	494	453
Ukraine	7 971	7 207	7 135	282	242	247	488	514	578
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	15 586	15 505	15 920	3 466	3 719	3 751	3 004	3 017	3 237
OCEANIA	**30 069**	**30 223**	**30 634**	**1 700**	**1 723**	**1 729**	**23 255**	**23 562**	**22 794**
Australia	8 652	8 668	8 460	1 250	1 225	1 252	2 923	3 150	2 900
New Zealand	21 394	21 531	22 150	207	182	225	20 329	20 406	19 890
WORLD	**954 176**	**978 967**	**992 337**	**84 594**	**84 619**	**83 628**	**87 147**	**87 844**	**86 706**
LIFDC	58 907	59 340	60 219	3 405	3 279	3 039	636	590	591
LDC	50 453	52 324	53 110	4 379	4 147	3 861	328	271	251

[a] For production, data refers to the April–March year.

Note: Trade values that refer to milk equivalents were derived by applying the following weights: butter (6.60), cheese (4.40), skim/whole milk powder (7.60), whole condensed/evaporated milk (2.10), yoghurt (1.0), cream (3.60), casein (7.40), skim milk (0.70), liquid milk (1.0), whey dry (7.6). The conversion factors cited refer to the solids content method. Refer to IDF Bulletin No. 390 (March 2004)

A20. Fish and other acquatic product statistics[a]

	Capture fisheries production		Aquaculture production		Exports			Imports		
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2023	2024 estim.	2025 f'cast	2023	2024 estim.	2025 f'cast
	Million tonnes (live weight equivalent)				*USD billion*			*USD billion*		
ASIA[b]	**46.8**	**48.0**	**83.6**	**87.5**	**61.8**	**63.2**	**65.7**	**64.2**	**62.4**	**64.9**
China	13.7	13.9	53.2	55.5	22.1	22.3	22.3	28.4	27.5	28.2
China, Hong Kong SAR	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.9	0.7	0.6	3.6	3.1	2.9
Taiwan Province of China	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.9	1.9	1.9
India	5.5	6.1	10.2	11.3	7.6	7.2	8.0	0.2	0.3	0.3
Indonesia	7.3	7.7	5.5	5.6	5.0	5.4	5.9	0.6	0.5	0.6
Japan	2.9	2.8	0.6	0.6	2.3	2.0	2.2	13.4	12.6	12.9
Philippines	1.8	1.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9
Republic of Korea	1.3	1.3	0.6	0.6	2.1	1.9	2.0	6.1	5.6	5.9
Thailand	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.0	5.4	5.8	5.6	4.0	4.1	4.4
Viet Nam	3.5	3.4	5.1	5.4	9.4	10.5	11.5	2.6	2.7	2.9
AFRICA	**10.4**	**10.5**	**2.3**	**2.3**	**8.3**	**8.1**	**8.1**	**5.8**	**6.1**	**6.8**
Egypt	0.4	0.4	1.6	1.6	-	-	-	0.6	0.7	0.9
Morocco	1.6	1.4	-	-	3.0	2.9	2.7	0.3	0.4	0.4
Namibia	0.4	0.4	-	-	0.8	0.7	0.7	-	-	0.1
Nigeria	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.8	1.0
Senegal	0.5	0.5	-	-	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
South Africa	0.5	0.4	-	-	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4
CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	**2.4**	**2.5**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**2.9**	**2.7**	**3.0**	**2.3**	**2.6**	**2.8**
Mexico	1.7	1.8	0.3	0.3	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2
Panama	0.2	0.2	-	-	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
SOUTH AMERICA	**10.5**	**8.5**	**3.8**	**3.9**	**23.4**	**24.4**	**26.4**	**3.6**	**3.7**	**3.9**
Argentina	0.8	0.8	-	-	1.7	1.9	1.9	0.2	0.2	0.2
Brazil	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.5	1.7	1.6
Chile	2.2	2.1	1.5	1.5	8.6	8.5	9.0	0.7	0.7	0.6
Ecuador	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.2	9.0	9.2	10.1	0.3	0.2	0.3
Peru	5.3	3.5	0.1	0.1	2.9	3.5	4.1	0.3	0.3	0.4
NORTHERN AMERICA	**5.1**	**5.2**	**0.6**	**0.6**	**12.2**	**12.1**	**12.3**	**30.1**	**30.5**	**33.5**
Canada	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.1	5.7	5.9	6.1	3.3	3.5	3.8
United States of America	4.1	4.1	0.5	0.5	5.5	5.3	5.3	26.8	27.0	29.7
EUROPE	**13.7**	**14.1**	**3.5**	**3.4**	**70.2**	**70.0**	**74.1**	**75.5**	**76.2**	**79.4**
European Union[b]	3.6	3.5	1.1	1.1	38.5	38.1	40.4	58.5	58.1	60.9
of which extra-EU	-	-	-	-	8.0	7.9	8.7	29.1	28.7	31.2
Iceland	1.4	1.3	0.1	-	2.9	2.9	3.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Norway	2.4	2.4	1.7	1.6	16.0	16.0	16.7	2.0	2.1	1.9
Russian Federation	5.0	5.4	0.3	0.3	5.4	5.2	5.2	2.5	2.8	2.8
OCEANIA	**1.6**	**1.5**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**3.7**	**3.6**	**3.8**	**2.2**	**2.3**	**2.2**
Australia	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.7	1.8	1.7
New Zealand	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
WORLD[c]	**90.5**	**90.4**	**94.5**	**98.5**	**182.4**	**184.0**	**193.3**	**183.7**	**183.9**	**193.5**
Excl. intra-EU	-	-	-	-	151.8	153.8	161.6	154.4	154.5	163.8
LIFDC	5.7	6.0	0.6	0.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	1.6	1.7	1.8
LDC	10.2	10.6	4.8	4.9	3.9	3.8	3.9	1.5	1.6	1.6

[a] Production and trade data exclude whales, seals, other aquatic mammals and aquatic plants. Trade data include fishmeal and fish oil

[b] EU-27. Including intra-trade. Cyprus is included in the aggregate Asia as well as in the European Union.

[c] For capture fisheries production, the aggregate includes also 43 071 tonnes in 2022 and 46 166 tonnes in 2023 of not identified countries these data are not included in any other aggregates. Totals may not match due to rounding

A21. Selected international prices for wheat and coarse grains

Period	Wheat			Maize		Barley		Sorghum
	US No. 2 Hard Red Winter Ord. Prot.[a]	US Soft Red Winter No. 2[b]	Argentina Trigo Pan[c]	US No. 2 Yellow[b]	Argentina[c]	France feed Rouen	Australia feed Southern States	US No. 2 Yellow[b]
	(USD/tonne)							
Annual (July/June)								
2014/15	266	220	254	173	177	205	243	247
2015/16	211	194	208	167	170	174	185	192
2016/17	197	170	190	156	173	159	162	172
2017/18	230	188	204	159	165	193	222	192
2018/19	232	210	233	166	166	219	265	183
2019/20	220	219	231	163	163	184	215	190
2020/21	269	254	263	219	224	242	218	308
2021/22	400	343	349	288	275	329	295	345
2022/23	389	306	385	299	288	289	291	343
2023/24	293	239	274	205	211	223	246	256
2024/25	256	225	247	198	206	219	237	229
2024 – October	272	233	242	190	209	219	235	235
2024 – November	254	230	225	201	209	211	231	233
2024 – December	252	229	228	202	209	221	232	227
2025 – January	254	231	230	214	224	223	229	239
2025 – February	264	243	238	221	229	230	233	243
2025 – March	256	227	243	208	216	230	229	216
2025 – April	249	219	248	216	222	229	234	218
2025 – May	237	217	236	205	207	222	242	206
2025 – June	240	218	234	196	193	221	241	190
2025 – July	235	211	232	193	197	221	244	189
2025 – August	231	200	233	183	201	222	237	184
2025 – September	234	207	227	196	200	222	233	198
2025 – October	231	209	219	198	202	221	229	197

[a] Delivered United States f.o.b Gulf; [b] Delivered United States Gulf; [c] Up River f.o.b.
Sources: International Grain Council and USDA.

A22. Total wheat and maize futures prices

	December		March		May		July	
	Dec 2024	Dec 2023	Mar 2025	Mar 2024	May 2025	May 2024	July 2025	July 2024
	(USD/tonne)							
Wheat								
September 26	191	198	202	206	209	216	220	222
October 3	189	196	200	205	213	221	225	226
October 10	183	189	194	198	217	225	230	232
October 17	185	191	195	199	220	228	233	235
October 24	188	194	198	202	210	218	222	224
October 31	196	202	205	208	209	217	220	223
Maize								
September 26	155	161	165	167	148	154	158	161
October 3	154	160	164	166	154	160	163	166
October 10	152	158	161	163	156	162	166	167
October 17	155	160	164	166	153	159	162	164
October 24	156	161	164	166	149	154	157	158
October 31	159	163	166	169	153	158	161	162

Source: Chicago Board of Trade (CBOT).

A23. Selected international prices for rice and price indices

	International prices				FAO indices				
Period	Thai 100% B[a]	Thai broken[b]	US long grain[c]	Pakisan Basmati[d]	FAO All Rice Price Index	Indica	Japonica	Aromatic	Glutinous
Annual (Jan/Dec)	*(USD per tonne)*				*(2014-2016=100)*				
2018	445	365	531	1023	106	108	91	108	89
2019	435	385	500	982	101	101	80	106	124
2020	515	431	597	970	110	114	90	98	124
2021	476	415	570	778	106	112	101	87	87
2022	451	405	649	1068	109	110	129	102	88
2023	567	462	721	1204	132	138	137	114	103
2024	604	461	763	938	160	174	122	123	129
Monthly									
2024 – October	531	445	751	925	126	135	98	102	117
2024 – November	525	413	742	962	121	129	98	98	109
2024 – December	541	412	731	964	119	127	98	97	110
2025 – January	493	395	721	969	114	120	101	93	108
2025 - February	452	380	694	929	106	111	98	88	109
2025 - March	440	362	676	925	104	109	94	88	107
2025 – April	425	352	675	956	105	109	98	91	103
2025 – May	446	362	666	1033	106	110	99	95	103
2025 – June	435	369	652	1067	105	109	97	95	101
2025 - July	409	351	651	1066	104	107	98	95	99
2025 - August	393	325	616	1065	101	104	93	96	98
2025 – September	389	341	603	1089	101	103	91	97	100
2025 – October	371	338	600	1097	98	100	90	96	94

[a] White rice, 100% second grade, f.o.b. Bangkok, indicative traded prices.
[b] A1 super, f.o.b. Bangkok, indicative traded prices.
[c] US No.2, 4% brokens f.o.b.
[d] Super Kernel White Basmati Rice 2%.

Note: The FAO Rice Price Index is based on 21 rice export quotations. 'Quality' is defined by the percentage of broken kernels, with higher (lower) quality referring to rice with less (equal to or more) than 15 percent brokens. The sub-index for Aromatic Rice follows movements in prices of Basmati and Fragrant rice.
Sources: FAO, Creed Rice Market Report, Livericeindex.com, Platts, Thai Department of Foreign Trade (DFT), Viettraders and other public sources.

A24. Selected international prices for oilcrop products and price indices

Period	International prices[a]					FAO indices[h]		
	Soybeans[b]	Soybean oil[c]	Palm oil[d]	Soybean cake[e]	Rapeseed meal[f]	Oilseeds	Vegetable oils	Oilcakes/meals
	(USD per tonne)					(2014-2016=100)		
Annual (Oct/Sep)								
2015/16	396	773	655	351	232	93	95	85
2016/17	404	806	729	336	225	95	103	81
2017/18	402	820	648	381	258	94	94	93
2018/19	370	744	523	328	247	88	80	81
2019/20	379	783	668	338	243	90	93	84
2020/21	561	1272	1075	464	347	133	149	115
2021/22	641	1671	1423	520	405	156	196	129
2022/23	589	1231	994	530	348	134	133	127
2023/24	494	1044	998	462	311	114	129	111
2024/25	439	1191	1229	339	290	108	160	86
Monthly								
2024 - Oct	439	1120	1211	384	298	108	153	95
2024 - Nov	437	1167	1305	338	284	108	164	85
2024 - Dec	431	1071	1318	343	301	107	162	86
2025 - Jan	441	1076	1198	347	306	109	153	87
2025 - Feb	447	1096	1225	339	309	110	156	86
2025 - Mar	435	1172	1263	355	319	107	162	90
2025 - Apr	445	1241	1165	345	336	111	158	89
2025 - May	448	1213	1090	332	315	110	86	152
2025 - Jun	441	1275	1143	323	286	108	82	156
2025 - Jul	432	1320	1268	310	252	106	79	167
2025 - Aug	439	1296	1295	327	236	107	82	169
2025 - Sep	439	1246	1269	332	236	108	83	168
2025 - Oct[g]	440	1249	1288	327	216	110	83	169

[a] Spot prices for nearest forward shipment
[b] Soybeans: US, No.2 yellow, c.i.f. Rotterdam
[c] Soybean oil: Dutch, fob ex-mill
[d] Palm oil: Crude, c.i.f. Northwest Europe
[e] Soybean cake: Pellets, 44/45 percent, Argentina, c.i.f. Rotterdam
[f] Rapeseed meal: 34 percent, Hamburg, f.o.b. ex-mill
[g] The international prices shown represent averages for four out of five quotations for the month.
[h] The FAO indices are based on the international prices of five selected seeds, ten selected oils and five selected cakes and meals. The indices are calculated using the Laspeyres formula; the weights used are derived from the export values of each commodity for the 2014–2016 period.

Sources: FAO and Oil World.

A25. Selected international prices for sugar and sugar price index

	I.S.A. daily price average[a]	FAO Sugar Price Index (2014-2016 = 100)
	Raw sugar	
Annual (Jan/Dec)	*(US Cents/lb)*	*(2014-2016=100)*
2010	21.3	131.7
2011	26	160.9
2012	21.5	133.3
2013	17.7	109.5
2014	17	105.2
2015	13.4	83.2
2016	18	111.6
2017	16	99.1
2018	12.5	77.4
2019	12.7	78.6
2020	12.9	79.5
2021	17.7	109.3
2022	18.5	114.5
2023	23.4	145.0
2024	20.3	125.7
2023–October	25.7	159.2
2023–November	26.1	161.4
2023–December	21.7	134.2
2024–January	22.0	136.4
2024–February	22.7	140.8
2024–March	21.5	133.4
2024–April	20.5	126.6
2024–May	18.9	117.1
2024–June	19.3	119.4
2024–July	19.3	119.5
2024–August	18.4	113.9
2024–September	20.4	126.3
2024–October	20.9	129.6
2024–November	20.4	126.4
2024–December	19.3	119.3
2025–January	18.0	111.2
2025–February	19.2	118.5
2025–March	18.9	116.9
2025–April	18.1	112.3
2025–May	17.7	109.4
2025–June	16.7	103.6
2025–July	16.7	103.3
2025–August	16.7	103.6
2025–September	16.1	99.4
2025–October	15.2	94.1

[a] International Sugar Agreement (ISA) prices: simple average of the closing quotes for the first three future positions of the New York Intercontinental Exchange (ICE) Sugar Contract No. 11.

Source: International Sugar Organization (ISO). FAO for the sugar index.

A26. Selected international prices for milk products and dairy price index

	International prices				FAO Dairy Price Index
Period	Butter[a]	Skim milk powder[b]	Whole milk powder[c]	Cheddar cheese[d]	
Annual (Jan/Dec)	..... *(USD per tonne)*				... *(2014-2016=100)* ...
2014	4 278	3 606	3 854	4 542	130
2015	3 306	2 089	2 537	3 076	87
2016	3 473	1 986	2 481	2 807	83
2017	5 641	2 011	3 163	3 664	108
2018	5 587	1 834	3 060	3 736	107
2019	4 443	2 440	3 186	3 435	103
2020	3 844	2 610	3 041	3 504	102
2021	4 995	3 176	3 855	3 850	120
2022	6 608	3 862	4 253	4 998	150
2023	5 100	2 692	3 327	4 486	124
2024	6 993	2 689	3 691	4 291	130
Monthly					
2024 – October	7 828	2 749	3 886	4 570	139
2024 – November	7 882	2 779	3 991	4 585	140
2024 – December	7 617	2 751	4 135	4 685	141
2025 – January	7 348	2 688	4 049	4 929	143
2025 – February	7 408	2 731	4 225	5 127	148
2025 – March	7 826	2 773	4 241	5 077	149
2025 – April	8 035	2 820	4 349	5 160	152
2025 – May	8 070	2 821	4 530	5 202	154
2025 – June	8 334	2 813	4 424	5 308	155
2025 – July	8 207	2 783	4 330	5 326	155
2025 – August	7 996	2 835	4 307	5 215	152
2025 – September	7 281	2 680	4 126	5 187	147
2025 – October	6 811	2 574	3 879	5 108	142

[a] Butter - 82% butterfat - f.o.b. Oceania (Source: United States Department of Agriculture) and EU (Source: European Commission)
[b] Skim Milk Powder - 1.25% butterfat - f.o.b. Oceania (Source: United States Department of Agriculture) and EU (Source: European Commission)
[c] Whole Milk Powder - 26% butterfat - f.o.b. Oceania (Source: United States Department of Agriculture) and EU (Source: European Commission)
[d] Cheddar Cheese - 39% max. moisture, f.o.b. Oceania (Source: United States Department of Agriculture) and EU (Source: European Commission)

Note: The FAO Dairy Price Index is derived from a trade-weighted average of a selection of representative internationally-traded dairy products from the European Union and Oceania.

A27. Selected international meat prices

Period	Bovine meat prices			Ovine meat price		Pig meat prices			Poultry meat prices	
	Australia	United States of America	Brazil	New Zealand	Australia	United States of America	Brazil	Germany	United States of America	Brazil
Annual (Jan/Dec)	*(USD per tonne)*									
2014	5 438	7 361	4 712	6 954	4 683	3 233	3 411	2 106	1 205	1 887
2015	5 062	7 195	4 320	5 899	4 101	2 669	2 482	1 582	1 002	1 606
2016	4 517	6 390	4 053	5 531	4 110	2 648	2 129	1 682	914	1 510
2017	4 792	6 676	4 196	6 518	4 725	2 687	2 475	1 871	1 000	1 637
2018	4 499	7 118	4 045	7 119	5 127	2 587	1 959	1 728	970	1 542
2019	5 157	7 113	4 119	7 176	5 254	2 626	2 245	1 989	972	1 624
2020	5 023	6 900	4 336	6 724	5 203	2 569	2 370	1 834	962	1 411
2021	5 925	8 310	5 032	7 993	6 241	2 754	2 432	1 655	1 189	1 632
2022	6 114	8 854	5 905	8 066	5 300	2 853	2 363	1 979	1 338	2 001
2023	5 533	8 750	4 748	6 530	4 105	2 828	2 419	2 553	1 251	1 869
2024	6 291	9 370	4 577	6 566	5 024	2 919	2 387	2 359	1 373	1 834
Monthly										
2024-October	6 509	9 545	4 662	6 661	5 495	2 860	2 532	2 253	1 449	1 906
2024-November	6 455	9 340	4 871	6 813	5 516	2 928	2 540	2 145	1 468	1 878
2024-December	6 738	9 409	4 952	7 266	5 825	2 936	2 529	2 116	1 453	1 848
2025-January	6 841	9 364	5 029	6 984	5 072	2 754	2 452	1 930	1 444	1 814
2025-February	6 942	9 466	4 927	7 654	5 026	2 811	2 506	1 877	1 424	1 786
2025-March	7 019	9 652	4 899	7 117	5 039	2 885	2 513	2 006	1 404	1 793
2025-April	7 460	9 355	5 030	7 795	5 168	2 895	2 499	2 311	1 378	1 835
2025-May	7 441	9 272	5 201	8 213	5 711	2 911	2 590	2 403	1 398	1 799
2025-June	7 565	9 360	5 448	8 822	6 689	2 979	2 626	2 506	1 447	1 796
2025-July	7 818	9 429	5 549	8 811	7 444	2 956	2 633	2 389	1 434	1 816
2025-August	8 148	9 526	5 601	8 733	7 700	2 960	2 580	2 385	1 425	1 752
2025-September	8 372	9 592	5 617	8 713	7 630	2 944	2 582	2 346	1 412	1 768
2025-October	8 606	9 564	5 526	8 642	7 111	2 918	2 558	2 123	1 408	1 681

Bovine meat prices:
Australia: 90CL Boneless Beef, FOB export prices to the United States of America (Source: Meat and Livestock Australia)
United States of America: Meat of bovine (Fresh, Chilled or Frozen), export unit value (Source: United States Department of Agriculture)
Brazil: Meat of bovine (Fresh, Chilled or Frozen), export unit value (Source: Comex Stat)

Ovine meat prices
New Zealand: Lamb Average Export Value NZD/kg (Source: AgriHQ)
Australia: National Heavy lamb indicator value, USD c/kg cwt (Source: Meat and Livestock Australia)

Pig meat prices:
United States of America: Meat of Swine (Fresh, Chilled or Frozen), export unit value (Source: United States Department of Agriculture)
Brazil: Meat of Swine (Fresh, Chilled or Frozen), export unit value (Source: Comex Stat)
Germany: Monthly market price for pig carcase grade E (Source: the European Commission)

Poultry meat prices:
United States of America: Chicken Cuts and Edible Offal (Fresh, Chilled or Frozen), export unit value (Source: United States Department of Agriculture)
Brazil: Meat and Edible Offal of Poultry (Fresh, Chilled or Frozen), export unit value (Source: Comex Stat)

A28. Selected international meat prices and FAO meat price indices

	FAO indices				
Period	Total meat	Poultry meat	Pig meat	Bovine meat	Ovine meat
Annual (Jan/Dec)	*(2014–2016=100)*				
2014	112	114	117	107	112
2015	97	96	92	101	96
2016	91	90	92	91	93
2017	97	98	98	96	108
2018	94	93	91	96	117
2019	99	96	98	100	119
2020	95	87	94	99	114
2021	108	102	94	118	137
2022	118	122	102	127	128
2023	114	114	113	116	102
2024	117	116	111	124	111
Monthly					
2024-October	119	121	109	127	117
2024-November	119	120	108	127	118
2024-December	120	119	107	129	126
2025-January	117	117	100	130	116
2025-February	117	115	100	131	122
2025-March	118	115	104	132	117
2025-April	122	116	110	134	124
2025-May	123	115	113	135	134
2025-June	126	116	116	138	149
2025-July	127	117	114	140	156
2025-August	127	114	113	143	158
2025-September	128	114	112	145	157
2025-October	125	110	107	146	151

Notes:

The FAO Meat Price Indices consist of 2 poultry meat product quotations (the average weighted by assumed fixed trade weights), 3 bovine meat product quotations (average weighted by assumed fixed trade weights), 3 pig meat product quotations (average weighted by assumed fixed trade weights), 2 ovine meat product quotation (average weighted by assumed fixed trade weights): the four meat group average prices are weighted by world average export trade shares for 2014/2016.

Prices for the two most recent months may be estimates and subject to revision.

A29. FAO fish price indices

Period	Total	Whitefish	Salmon	Shrimp	Pelagic excl. tuna	Tuna
Annual (Jan/Dec)			(2014-2016=100)			
2014	107	105	102	113	100	108
2015	92	97	84	92	99	91
2016	102	97	114	94	101	101
2017	106	108	117	96	92	112
2018	106	118	119	88	96	105
2019	102	121	108	86	92	100
2020	94	107	97	83	92	93
2021	100	117	109	84	99	87
2023	119	157	134	86	107	102
2023	117	140	143	72	103	129
2024	114	138	140	72	117	104
Monthly						
2023–January	120	144	148	75	97	130
2023–February	121	144	156	74	100	124
2023–March	127	140	180	74	97	133
2023–April	124	138	171	74	99	131
2023–May	123	141	162	73	96	134
2023–June	124	141	151	73	125	140
2023–July	118	140	143	71	110	131
2023–August	111	137	121	71	101	133
2023–September	107	136	114	71	103	121
2023–October	110	136	120	71	108	127
2023–November	111	144	119	70	103	127
2023–December	111	134	135	69	97	115
2024–January	117	135	162	69	101	109
2024–February	119	138	163	70	103	112
2024–March	118	138	161	70	98	110
2024–April	120	138	172	70	107	98
2024–May	124	141	178	70	112	105
2024–June	112	136	137	71	128	91
2024–July	109	135	117	71	142	101
2024–August	108	136	118	73	119	105
2024–September	107	139	109	74	124	105
2024–October	108	138	108	75	132	102
2024–November	108	138	116	76	122	99
2024–December	114	140	133	77	113	107
2025–January	120	141	156	81	113	101
2025–February	116	143	132	78	116	111
2025–March	117	145	131	76	137	114
2025–April	117	146	127	80	121	119
2025–May	113	144	116	80	114	116
2025–June	117	147	117	79	156	110
2025–July	110	141	106	79	143	103
2025–August	110	146	99	83	129	111
2025–September	121	151	120	91	164	101

Source of the raw data for the FAO Fish Price Index: EUMOFA, INFOFISH, INFOPESCA, Danish Fisheries Agency, Statistics Norway.

A30. Selected international commodity prices

	Currency and unit	Effective date	Latest quotation	One month ago	One year ago	Average 2020-2024
Sugar (ISA daily price)	US cents per lb	03-11-25	14.34	15.21	20.43	18.55
Coffee (ICO daily price)	US cents per lb	03-11-25	337.00	326.38	270.72	168.89
Cocoa (ICCO daily price)	US cents per lb	03-11-25	292.61	270.05	291.29	161.71
Tea (FAO Tea Composite Price)	USD per kg	31-10-25	2.80	2.80	2.91	2.61
Cotton (COTLOOK A index)	US cents per lb	31-10-25	77.98	77.94	83.63	96.95
Jute "BTD" (Fob Bangladesh Port)	USD per tonne	31-10-25	920.00	860.00	980.00	1044.75

References

The reference section lists all databases consulted by the authors in the preparation of the figures and tables included in Food Outlook. In some cases, individual figures and tables incorporate data from multiple databases.

Section 1: Market summaries

Figure 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 and Table 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3

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Section 3: Market indicators

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Appendix

Additional notes to tables and figures.

Section 1: Market summaries

Table 1.5

Almost the entire volume of oilcrops harvested worldwide is crushed to obtain oils and fats for human consumption or industrial purposes, and to obtain meals and cakes that are used as feed ingredients. Therefore, rather than referring to oilseeds, the analysis of the market situation is mainly undertaken in terms of oils/fats and meals/cakes. Production data for oils and meals are derived from domestic production of the relevant oilseeds in a specific year, i.e., they do not reflect the outcome of actual oilseed crushing in a given country and period. Regarding the oilseed trade, cases where oilseeds are produced in one country but crushed in another are reflected in national oil/meal consumption figures. Data on trade in oils refer to the sum of trade in oils plus the oil equivalent of oilseeds traded. Similarly, stock figures for oils refer to the sum of oil stocks plus the oil equivalent of oilseed inventories. The same applies for meals trade data.

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