United States Department of Agriculture
Foreign Agricultural Service

GAIN
Global Agricultural Information Network

Voluntary Report – Voluntary - Public Distribution **Date:** November 02,2020

Report Number: UK2020-0031

Report Name: EU Crop Update

Country: United Kingdom

Post: London

Report Category: Grain and Feed

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Report Highlights:

At just over 299 MMT, the total MY2020/21 EU grain crop is nearly 450,000 MT higher than the previous forecast, with a near 2 MMT lowering of corn production more than offset by higher mixed grain, oats and rye production. Forecast food, seed and industrial (FSI) usage is lowered 2 MMT, as are imports. For imports, these are now forecast lower due to the increased availability of feed quality grains within the EU in MY2020/21, especially due to reduced import demand from Spain, traditionally a significant importer, due to its own larger grain crop and increased forage availability.

General Information:

Unless stated otherwise, data in this report is based on the views of Foreign Agricultural Service analysts in the EU27 and the UK and is not official USDA data.

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HA = Hectares
MT = Metric Tonne
MY = Marketing Year. Post and USDA official data both follow the EU28 local marketing year of July to June except for corn which follows an October to September calendar
TY = July to June for wheat and October to September for coarse grains

Unless otherwise noted, 'EU' in this report refers to EU27+UK, the current EU Customs Union

Executive Summary

Total Grain	2018/2019		2019/2020		2020/2021	
Market Year Begins	Jul 2018		Jul 2019		Jul 2020	
European Union	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	54771	54782	56250	56235	55271	55435
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	33608	33608	29486	29843	28253	28953
Production (1000 MT)	285005	285213	316243	316745	298680	299115
MY Imports (1000 MT)	32253	32216	24484	24485	29755	27670
TY Imports (1000 MT)	32603	32603	24049	24049	29755	27695
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	849	805	1140	1052	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	350866	351037	370213	371073	356688	355738
MY Exports (1000 MT)	32136	32150	51800	52062	34342	35427
TY Exports (1000 MT)	33119	33143	51492	51752	34342	35402
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	177500	176000	176850	177420	178900	178480
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	111744	113044	113310	112638	114452	112593
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	289244	289044	290160	290058	293352	291073
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	29486	29843	28253	28953	28994	29238
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	350866	351037	370213	371073	356688	355738
Yield (MT/HA)	5.20	5.21	5.62	5.63	5.40	5.40

(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)
MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column
TY = Trade Year

At just over 299 million metric tonnes (MMT), the total MY2020/21 EU grain crop is raised nearly 450,000 MT from the previous forecast. Despite carry in stocks from MY2019/20 also being raised by nearly 700,000 MT, this is more than offset by a 2 MMT reduction in forecast imports of corn meaning the grain supply forecast for MY2020/21 is reduced. The main factor in the reduced imports is the expectation of higher than previously forecast availability of feed grains within the EU, especially in Spain and Poland. Indeed, subsequent increases to the previous forecasts for EU feed use of mixed grains, oats, rye and wheat are expected to largely offset a 4 MMT reduction in the forecast feed use of corn in MY2020/21. Overall, expected feed use is lowered by just 400,000 MT on the previous number. With Food, Seed and Industrial (FSI) use now expected to be nearly 2 MMT lower than previously forecast and exports just over 1 MMT higher, this means ending stocks are forecast to end the year little changed.

With the outlook for the current marketing year becoming clearer, the focus is now turning to planting conditions for the 2021/22 harvest with the UK and France, in particular, hoping for much more favorable weather than this time last year.

Latest country specific updates for MY2020/21

Austria:

The Austrian grain crop exceeded early expectations and the quality is reported to be good. Despite the long-lasting drought in the spring, yields of grains, except for wheat, turned out to be better than expected due to above average precipitation in late May.

Baltic Countries

The Baltic States benefited from a very good crop in MY2019/20, supporting EU wheat exports. MY2020/21 will be another very good year for Lithuanian, Latvian and Estonian grain producers. When combined, their wheat crops are up over 20 per cent, creating great export potential from these countries, with the main destinations being in Africa and the Middle East. The bumper crops in the Baltic States will see them fill some of the gap created by the significantly lower wheat exports expected from France and Romania.

Belgium/Luxembourg

Wheat

The MY2020/21 wheat area was slightly down due to wet sowing conditions at the end of the season. Wheat yields were very variable due to a combination of factors, such as drought combined with damaged soils, yellow rust attacks and aphid induced dwarf virus attacks. This led to an estimated 15 percent reduction in production. This production shortfall will likely translate into higher intra-EU imports, mostly from France. Domestic consumption is reported stable with the COVID-19 crisis having little impact on wheat demand.

Barley

The winter barley acreage for MY2020/21 was down about 10 percent as farmers feared dwarf virus infections as a result of the ban on neonicotinoid containing seed dressing. This was only partially compensated by increased plantings of spring barley. Yields were also quite variable, leading to lower production. Domestic consumption is expected to remain stable as ending stocks from the previous year will compensate for the production shortfall.

Bulgaria

Wheat

Production was hampered by dryness during critical development stages. Quality, however, is better than expected, with over 56 percent determined to be of milling quality versus 50 percent the previous year. Exports started the marketing year at a strong pace due to good demand in the Black Sea, and appealing prices. More recently, producers have become more reluctant to sell due to expectations of increasing prices, and fall dryness preventing timely planting. Domestic consumption is likely to stay stable.

Barley

Production is marginally lower year-on-year, but quality is improved with 63 percent being of malting quality versus 54 percent the previous year. Exports for MY2020/21 are forecast to decrease as compared to MY2019/20, mainly due to higher use for feed in the current year.

Corn

The corn area planted and harvested was a record high, but the summer drought very negatively affected the yields meaning production is expected to be at its lowest level for three years. Harvest is almost complete. Indeed, it started earlier meaning a prompt start to new crop exports, albeit the total is forecast lower than MY2019/20 due to the tighter supply.

Czech Republic and Slovakia

The MY2020/21 grain crop in the Czech Republic is larger than in MY2019/20 due to increased yields and despite a reduction in the total sown area.

In the neighboring Slovakia, it is a similar story of a good crop with most of the individual yields exceeding their 5-year average. Corn production is up due to improved yield, as is wheat production, despite a smaller planted area.

For more details, see Czech Republic Sees Solid Harvest Despite Initial Drought_Prague_Czech Republic_09-20-2020

France

The French grain crops were detrimentally affected by adverse weather conditions throughout the growing season. For wheat and barley, it started with excess rain in the late fall of 2019, delaying plantings. A mild winter followed by above average temperatures in the early spring led to significant aphid infestations, and corresponding disease impact, especially on barley. Then, a very dry and hot summer limited the filling of kernels. The corn crop was also negatively impacted by the drought, especially for non-irrigated fields. All of these conditions together led to significantly lower yields. Combined with a much lower area planted to wheat, France harvested the second lowest wheat crop in recent years, only marginally larger than the disastrous crop of MY2016/2017. The corn yield was less impacted than straw grain yields and the crop benefited from a much larger area, leading to an overall larger crop.

While the dry summer was bad for yields, the conditions benefited the quality of the wheat crop, with a protein content, on average, over 11.5 percent, and excellent baking characteristics. It led to worse quality for malting barley, where a low protein content is sought, meaning a significant share of the French malting barley crop may be found to be unsuitable for malting and sold as feed barley.

With a much smaller crop, it is anticipated that French wheat exports will be significantly lower in MY2020/21, both in EU and third country markets, and probably only marginally higher than in MY2016/17, the previous lowest record. On the other hand, excellent quality may support export prices for French wheat, especially in the North African markets.

Feed use of corn is expected to jump, fuelled by the large crop, while that of wheat and barley is expected to fall. Some FSI use of grain declined in calendar year (CY) 2020, notably in the biofuel sector as well as in starch production. A large share of the starch production is used for the manufacture of cardboard packaging which has been adversely impacted by the COVID-19 related lockdowns in France and in other EU countries. It is forecast that there will be a recovery in the starch sector as MY2020/21 progresses, unless COVID-19 leads to further people movement restrictions.

Germany

The MY2020/21 winter grain area was lower than the previous year. This was due to a combination of factors including a rebound in the area planted to rapeseed, problems with field accessibility during planting in the fall of 2019 due to rains in the north, and an increase in underdeveloped plants that were harvested early and turned into silage.

A lack of precipitation from mid-March to mid-May had raised concerns regarding a possible third drought year in a row. For most of the country later rains were able to alleviate this fear, except for in the east and around the Rhine river. However, sub soil moisture was still not fully restored in most of the country.

Overall, wheat, barley and mixed grain production was marginally down year-on-year, while corn and rye production both increased. Most significantly, oat production rose nearly 40 percent due to a near 25 percent increase in area and improved yield.

Hungary

Wheat

MY2020/21 has seen an 8 percent reduction in the harvested area. Despite a slight year-on-year improvement in yield, production was also down, meaning intra-EU imports are expected to rise year-on-year.

Barley

In contrast to wheat, the harvested area increased by 5 percent, but yield was slightly down year-on-year, limiting the rise in production. The increased availability of barley is expected to increase the volume of intra-EU exports rather than the volume of feed consumption.

Corn

Following dry conditions at planting, abundant precipitation in the summer supported the development of the plants, and while there were some regional variations in yields, the harvested volume was little changed year-on-year despite earlier concerns. Although the COVID-19 crisis, border closures, curfews and other quarantine measures hindered trade and mobility, and negatively affected the corn-based bioethanol production and starch industry in CY2020, it is currently expected to rebound in MY2020/21.

Netherlands and the Nordics

Oats

For MY2020/21, the oat harvest in Finland was about the same volume as in MY2019/20, but significantly more was harvested in Sweden. Sweden has the potential to export more oats this season. Note that there is a structural increase of oat production in the Nordics, away from barley, with a particular focus on export markets, including the United States.

Barley

MY2020/21 will see a lower barley crop in Finland, little change in Sweden, but higher in Denmark. Barley for feed remains relatively high in Denmark and Sweden and room exists for exports. In the Netherlands, barley use for feed remains high, supported by imports from EU producers, mainly France. Feed barley is currently more price competitive than feed wheat.

Wheat

The wheat harvest declined in MY2020/21 in both the Nordics and the Netherlands. For the Nordics this means lower domestic feed wheat use, and for the Netherlands lower imported feed wheat use, mainly from France, Germany and Belgium. The lower use is compensated with higher barley, soybean meal, and possibly corn use.

Poland

In spring 2020, official weather forecasts for the summer months predicted a severe drought, as was experienced in both 2018 and 2019. Instead, plentiful rains in June and July ensured good soil moisture. The weather turned out to be very favorable for the development of grain crops. Warm, sunny and generally rainless weather in the first half of August 2020 created perfect conditions for the harvest for MY2020/21.

Total MY2020/21 grain production in Poland is expected to be 29 MMT. This is a 15 percent year-on-year increase. With the planted area little changed, the increase is almost entirely due to improved yields. While the production of all grains rose, it is particularly the case for oats, rye and mixed grains. These grains were the most severely affected by the drought in MY2019/20. The quality of grains is also reported to be good.

Wheat

Polish wheat production will increase by 8 percent over MY2019/20 year due to improved yields. Feed wheat consumption is expected to decline due to the proposed ban on ritual slaughter and a ban on fur animal breeding. This new legislation will reduce the consumption of feed grains by the feed industry in Poland. Polish soft wheat exports will remain high, albeit not reaching the record high of MY2019/20. Despite higher yields and better grain quality, total grain supply in Poland will be smaller than in the previous year due to very low beginning stocks for MY 2020/21. Since March 2020, Poland has significantly increased its wheat exports, particularly to Saudi Arabia and Kenya. By the end of MY2019/20, Polish grain silos were almost empty. The weakening of the Polish zloty against the euro and dollar will support Polish exports in MY2020/21, particularly for non-EU markets, albeit producers are currently reported to be reluctant to sell.

Barley

The MY2020/21 barley area, most of which is spring barley, was little changed on MY2019/20. Although spring planting conditions were dry and hot in March and April 2020, rains in May and June boosted the spring barley crop. Domestic feed barley consumption is expected to increase slightly year-on-year due to higher production, particularly on-farm use.

Corn

Rain in early May gave the new corn crop much-needed soil moisture and production is expected 14 percent higher than in the previous year, in the main due to very good yields. Industrial corn use will increase in MY2020/21 due to higher demand from the spirits industry, driven by the COVID-19 sanitary requirements. In MY2019/20, feed demand fell due to challenges faced by the poultry industry following the COVID-19 crisis, and it is expected to continue to affect the sector in MY2020/21.

Rye

A 26 percent increase in rye production is expected in MY2020/21 due to higher yields matched with a larger planting area. In the last few years, the African Swine Fever (ASF) situation has made producers more reluctant to plant rye, which is mostly used for on-farm feed. In MY2020/21, feed rye use is expected to increase, driven by the larger crop. There is also expected to be an increase in consumer demand for rye bread in MY2020/21 which will increase the allocation of the rye crop for human consumption. Rye exports are also expected to rise, with Germany being the main export destination.

Mixed Grain

Warm, sunny and generally rainless weather in the first half of August 2020 boosted mixed grains development and resulted in a very good harvest of this crop. Favorable weather conditions, high humidity during growth and a dry harvest means the grain quality is also very good. For MY2020/21, mixed grain production is expected nearly 20 percent up on MY2019/20, due to both better yields and a slightly larger planting area. As with rye, a decline in hog production has lowered interest among farmers to grow triticale and mixed grains in the last few years. In MY2020/21 on-farm feed use will increase due to the very abundant crop. Mixed grains export potential has also increased. There is a growing preference for triticale for livestock feed over other mixed grains, which favor increasing triticale production and diminishing other mixed grains production. The use of mixed grains and triticale as feedstock for ethanol production is relatively small and accounts for 2-3 percent of domestic use. Industry demand in MY2020/21 is forecast higher, particularly from the distilled spirits industry due to the COVID-19 crisis.

Oats

Although the area planted to oats was only marginally up for the MY2020/21 crop, production is expected to exceed MY2019/20 by nearly 30 percent. Such a big increase in production is purely yield driven but also a reflection of how difficult MY2019/20 was for oat production due to dry weather conditions, especially in eastern Poland, where this plant is the most popular.

Romania

Wheat

The spring drought continued over the summer, particularly in the eastern and south eastern areas, which were hard-hit by dry and unfavorable weather conditions. Average wheat yields dropped 26 percent in MY2020/21 from the previous year. As harvest advanced, wheat prices got firmer. The persistent drought affected both quantity and quality of wheat seed production, raising concerns about seed availability for next year's crop. The export pace has been slow in the first quarter of the MY reflecting the lower exportable supplies. Stocks are on a downward trend.

Corn

Romania’s corn crop had a promising start following the late spring rainfall. However, the summer months were characterized by a severe dryness, more prominent in the eastern and south-eastern regions. With the corn harvest nearing completion, average yield is expected to be down around 25 percent.

Barley

Like wheat, the barley crop looked good until early spring when drought conditions impacted the crop, especially in the south eastern and eastern areas. Total barley production is projected to drop over 20 percent.

Spain

Grain production for MY2020/21 increased slightly in the winter grains area, driven by increases registered in minor grains and barley, which benefited from delayed planting as a result of rains during the fall 2019. The corn area was correspondingly lower, responding to poor margin expectations and abundant rains impeding operations during the planting season.

Mild temperatures and abundant spring rains subsequently resulted in unprecedented yields for winter grains. Extremely favorable conditions resulted in bumper grain crops in Spain, especially in the case of barley for which yield hit a historic high. Wheat production is also above average and the overall improved yields resulted in an increase in minor grains production. Despite the rain-delayed plantings, and the hot summer conditions, corn yields are projected to reach average levels. Total grain production in Spain is expected to rise 7 MMT year-on-year.

The record feed production levels registered in Spain in CY2019 will unlikely be repeated in CY2020. However, the good pace of production and sales of Spain’s export-driven animal production (mostly pork), is partially offsetting the decline registered in the HRI-dependent sectors (poultry and high-end sectors such as lamb or kid) and the absence of tourists. Pork production coped comparatively better with COVID-19 related movement restrictions.

The combination of a record crop with slightly lower demand will result in a 4 MMT reduction in Spain’s grain import needs for MY2020/21. With wheat entering at low levels in the feed formula, there has been a surge in minor grains imports (triticale and rye) to replace it, especially in poultry feed. The combination of farmer’s retention and corn imports competition could lead to barley stocks reaching a high, but not unprecedented, level of 3 MMT.

For additional information on Spain’s 2020 winter grains crop conditions and demand trends, please see GAIN Report SP2020-0016.

Rice

Rice plantings remain on a long-term decline, holding steady in traditional growing areas, but steadily falling elsewhere. While Spanish households stockpiled rice in March 2020 in response to the COVID-19 government lockdown, the flow of goods normalized in subsequent weeks. Nevertheless, the pandemic has altered consumption patterns marginally increasing household purchases of rice. Spain is a net exporter of rice with exports largely exceeding imports. Most of Spain's rice imports originate in third countries such as Pakistan, Cambodia, Thailand or Myanmar, while other EU Member States and the UK remain the main destination for Spanish rice.

United Kingdom

Wheat

Like France, the UK faced significant challenges both at planting and throughout the growing season which have disrupted grain production, significantly reducing wheat production. There is also reported to be a large range in quality, depending on whether the wheat was harvested before or after the rain in late August. The reduced production will see imports increase in MY2020/21, notably from Germany, albeit the uncertainties over trading conditions beyond January 1, 2021 are causing some hesitancy. The lower wheat crop is also expected to lead to increased corn imports, primarily for feed.

Barley

After a promising start to harvest, rain negatively affected the spring barley crops which made up most of the barley area. Despite this, and the overall challenging conditions for UK grains, UK barley is in surplus and will be exported to both the EU and third countries in MY2020/21. With producers currently reluctant to sell, the status of the UK's trading relationship from January 1, 2021 will be a driving factor in the ultimate destinations for these exports.

Appendices

Wheat PSD

Wheat	2018/2019		2019/2020		2020/2021	
Market Year Begins	Jul 2018		Jul 2019		Jul 2020	
European Union	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	25522	25587	26138	26120	24635	24650
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	17935	17935	16024	16273	14834	15385
Production (1000 MT)	136685	137058	154938	154950	136750	136500
MY Imports (1000 MT)	5764	5764	4801	4801	5500	5500
TY Imports (1000 MT)	5764	5764	4801	4801	5500	5500
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	794	750	1140	1052	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	160384	160757	175763	176024	157084	157385
MY Exports (1000 MT)	23310	23334	38429	38489	25500	26000
TY Exports (1000 MT)	23310	23334	38429	38489	25500	26000
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	51500	51500	52500	52500	47500	49000
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	69550	69650	70000	69650	70000	69100
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	121050	121150	122500	122150	117500	118100
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	16024	16273	14834	15385	14084	13285
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	160384	160757	175763	176024	157084	157385
Yield (MT/HA)	5.3556	5.3565	5.9277	5.9322	5.551	5.5375

(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)
MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column
TY = Trade Year, which for Wheat begins in July for all countries.TY 2020/2021 = July 2020 - June 2021

Corn PSD

Corn	2018/2019		2019/2020		2020/2021	
Market Year Begins	Oct 2018		Oct 2019		Oct 2020	
European Union	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	8283	8275	8884	8880	8990	8900
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	9161	9161	7691	7539	7172	7039
Production (1000 MT)	64408	64336	66681	66700	66100	64200
MY Imports (1000 MT)	25254	25254	19000	19000	24000	22000
TY Imports (1000 MT)	25254	25254	19000	19000	24000	22000
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	55	22	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	98823	98751	93372	93239	97272	93239
MY Exports (1000 MT)	3632	3632	4800	5000	2500	3000
TY Exports (1000 MT)	3632	3632	4800	5000	2500	3000
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	67000	66000	60200	60000	65000	61000
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	20500	21580	21200	21200	22000	21400
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	87500	87580	81400	81200	87000	82400
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	7691	7539	7172	7039	7772	7839
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	98823	98751	93372	93239	97272	93239
Yield (MT/HA)	7.7759	7.7747	7.5057	7.5113	7.3526	7.2135

(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)
MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column
TY = Trade Year, which for Corn begins in October for all countries.TY 2020/2021 = October 2020 - September 2021

Barley PSD

Barley	2018/2019		2019/2020		2020/2021	
Market Year Begins	Jul 2018		Jul 2019		Jul 2020	
European Union	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	12319	12295	12372	12340	12730	12750
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	4627	4627	4245	4646	4331	4934
Production (1000 MT)	55977	55918	62998	63250	63700	63500
MY Imports (1000 MT)	127	127	587	588	125	100
TY Imports (1000 MT)	553	553	150	150	125	125
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	60731	60672	67830	68484	68156	68534
MY Exports (1000 MT)	4886	4876	8099	8100	6000	6000
TY Exports (1000 MT)	5877	5877	7800	7800	6000	6000
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	36500	36000	40200	40500	41800	42000
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	15100	15150	15200	14950	15400	15100
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	51600	51150	55400	55450	57200	57100
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	4245	4646	4331	4934	4956	5434
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	60731	60672	67830	68484	68156	68534
Yield (MT/HA)	4.544	4.548	5.092	5.1256	5.0039	4.9804

(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)
MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column
TY = Trade Year, which for Barley begins in October for all countries.TY 2020/2021 = October 2020 - September 2021

Rye PSD

Rye	2018/2019		2019/2020		2020/2021	
Market Year Begins	Jul 2018		Jul 2019		Jul 2020	
European Union	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	1922	1917	2206	2205	2200	2240
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	674	674	495	490	691	585
Production (1000 MT)	6218	6183	8451	8350	8653	9175
MY Imports (1000 MT)	298	298	3	3	25	25
TY Imports (1000 MT)	221	221	1	1	25	25
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	7190	7155	8949	8843	9369	9785
MY Exports (1000 MT)	195	195	258	258	150	175
TY Exports (1000 MT)	187	187	250	250	150	150
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	3250	3250	4600	4700	4900	5400
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	3250	3220	3400	3300	3550	3400
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	6500	6470	8000	8000	8450	8800
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	495	490	691	585	769	810
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	7190	7155	8949	8843	9369	9785
Yield (MT/HA)	3.2352	3.2254	3.8309	3.7868	3.9332	4.096

(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)
MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column
TY = Trade Year, which for Rye begins in October for all countries.TY 2020/2021 = October 2020 - September 2021

Oats PSD

Oats	2018/2019		2019/2020		2020/2021	
Market Year Begins	Jul 2018		Jul 2019		Jul 2020	
European Union	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	2726	2725	2528	2570	2626	2740
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	613	613	393	393	363	509
Production (1000 MT)	7792	7792	7813	8080	8150	9250
MY Imports (1000 MT)	14	14	8	8	5	10
TY Imports (1000 MT)	15	15	7	7	5	10
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	8419	8419	8214	8481	8518	9769
MY Exports (1000 MT)	106	106	211	212	190	250
TY Exports (1000 MT)	106	106	210	210	190	250
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	6100	6100	5800	5900	6100	6800
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	1820	1820	1840	1860	1830	1870
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	7920	7920	7640	7760	7930	8670
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	393	393	363	509	398	849
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	8419	8419	8214	8481	8518	9769
Yield (MT/HA)	2.8584	2.8594	3.0906	3.144	3.1036	3.3759

(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)
MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column
TY = Trade Year, which for Oats begins in October for all countries.TY 2020/2021 = October 2020 - September 2021

Sorghum PSD

Sorghum	2018/2019		2019/2020		2020/2021	
Market Year Begins	Jul 2018		Jul 2019		Jul 2020	
European Union	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	132	137	164	170	198	205
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	132	132	100	99	88	98
Production (1000 MT)	753	789	876	915	1056	1090
MY Imports (1000 MT)	796	759	85	85	100	35
TY Imports (1000 MT)	796	759	90	85	100	35
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	1681	1680	1061	1099	1244	1223
MY Exports (1000 MT)	7	7	3	3	2	2
TY Exports (1000 MT)	7	7	3	3	2	2
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	1550	1550	950	970	1100	1080
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	24	24	20	28	22	23
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	1574	1574	970	998	1122	1103
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	100	99	88	98	120	118
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	1681	1680	1061	1099	1244	1223
Yield (MT/HA)	5.7045	5.7591	5.3415	5.3824	5.3333	5.3171

(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)
MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column
TY = Trade Year, which for Sorghum begins in October for all countries.TY 2020/2021 = October 2020 - September 2021

Mixed Grain PSD

Mixed Grain	2018/2019		2019/2020		2020/2021	
Market Year Begins	Jul 2018		Jul 2019		Jul 2020	
European Union	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	3867	3846	3958	3950	3892	3950
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	466	466	538	403	774	403
Production (1000 MT)	13172	13137	14486	14500	14271	15400
MY Imports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
TY Imports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	13638	13603	15024	14903	15045	15803
MY Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
TY Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	11600	11600	12600	12850	12500	13200
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	1500	1600	1650	1650	1650	1700
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	13100	13200	14250	14500	14150	14900
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	538	403	774	403	895	903
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	13638	13603	15024	14903	15045	15803
Yield (MT/HA)	3.4063	3.4158	3.6599	3.6709	3.6668	3.8987

(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)
MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column
TY = Trade Year, which for Mixed Grain begins in October for all countries.TY 2020/2021 = October 2020 - September 2021

Rice PSD

Rice, Milled	2018/2019		2019/2020		2020/2021	
Market Year Begins	Sep 2018		Sep 2019		Sep 2020	
European Union	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	413	416	417	418	422	421
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	1176	1176	1190	1188	1169	1303
Milled Production (1000 MT)	1966	1964	1979	1984	1985	1975
Rough Production (1000 MT)	2833	2866	2852	2897	2860	2878
Milling Rate (.9999) (1000 MT)	6940	6853	6940	6848	6940	6862
MY Imports (1000 MT)	2150	2150	2300	2441	2350	2350
TY Imports (1000 MT)	2159	2159	2300	2441	2350	2350
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	37	46	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	5292	5290	5469	5613	5504	5628
MY Exports (1000 MT)	302	302	300	310	315	315
TY Exports (1000 MT)	292	292	300	310	300	315
Consumption and Residual (1000 MT)	3800	3800	4000	4000	4100	4100
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	1190	1188	1169	1303	1089	1213
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	5292	5290	5469	5613	5504	5628
Yield (Rough) (MT/HA)	6.8596	6.8894	6.8393	6.9306	6.7773	6.8361

(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)
MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column
TY = Trade Year, which for Rice, Milled begins in January for all countries.TY 2020/2021 = January 2021 - December 2021

Attachments:

No Attachments.