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**Report Name:** Grain and Feed Annual

**Country:** Haiti

**Post:** Port-au-Prince

**Report Category:** Grain and Feed

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**Report Highlights:**

Wheat consumption in Haiti in Marketing Year (MY) 2022/23 (July 2022/June 2023) is forecast at 280,000 metric tons (MT), up 1 percent compared to the previous period. Rice imports are forecast at 515,000 MT, a 5 percent increase compared to MY 2021/22. Corn imports are projected to increase to 20,000 MT, a 40 percent increase from the previous period. Meanwhile, sorghum production in MY 2022/23 (July 2022/June 2023) is forecast at 75,000 MT, a 7 percent increase compared to MY 2021/22.

## **1. WHEAT**

### ***1.1. Production***

Haiti does not produce wheat. It depends on imports to satisfy domestic demand.

### ***1.2. Consumption***

In MY 2022/23, consumption of wheat and wheat products is forecast at 280,000 MT, up 1 percent compared to the previous MY. An increase in population is a key factor in higher wheat consumption. The population in Haiti is projected to reach 11,680,000 in 2022, 1 percent higher compared to the previous year, according to the World Bank.

In MY 2021/22, the projection for total consumption of wheat and wheat products is 277,000 MT, a 1 percent increase compared to the previous MY. This increase is due to continued, secular population growth, which is expected to reach 11,542,000 in 2021 according to the World Bank. The hike in international wheat prices, rising inflation and the fall in the gross domestic product (GDP) will have a direct impact on both food prices and local purchasing power. However, despite these economic pressures, wheat consumption is not expected to fall as wheat remains a staple food.

### ***1.3. Stocks***

In MY 2022/23, wheat stocks are forecast at 71,000 MT, up 20 percent compared to MY 2021/22. This increase is due to efforts to import wheat to meet both the domestic demand and to grow stocks to protect gross margins from the economic shocks of high international wheat prices. Sources indicate that millers have between 100,000-120,000 MT of wheat storage capacity and the flexibility to contract wheat at the current market prices six and twelve-months in advance, which allow them to boost stocks and gain protection from buying higher-priced wheat at a time of constrained global supply.

### ***1.4. Trade***

#### **Imports**

In MY 2022/23 imports of wheat are forecast at 292,000 MT, up 1 percent compared to the same period last year. The 1 percent increase is due to the higher consumption of wheat products and larger volume of stocks. Wheat grain imports are projected to reach 240,000 MT, a 1 percent increase compared to the MY 2021/22. This increase will permit millers to produce more wheat flour and semolina for domestic demand. Importers purchase Hard Red Winter and Hard Red Spring wheat, which together account for 40 percent of total imported wheat grain from the United States. Wheat from Canada competes with the U.S. variety. In MY 2020/21, wheat imports from Canada reached 93,799 MT including Hard Red Winter and Durum wheat. Haiti depends mostly on Durum wheat for pasta production. Imports of Durum wheat are not expected to decline as millers consider it good quality.

In MY 2021/22 wheat imports are expected to reach 237,000 MT, an increase of 13 percent relative to the previous period. The double-digit increase is based on the ongoing efforts of local millers to increase

flour production to meet the domestic demand and compensate for the withdrawal of Turkish flour, which was restricted because of increased customs duty.

Haiti also imports wheat products, including wheat flour, pasta, and uncooked pasta from the Dominican Republic and occasionally from the European Union and Mexico. In MY 2022/23, Post forecasts wheat flour imports from the Dominican Republic to remain flat. Domestic millers continue to increase production to meet local demand while at the same time putting pressure on the government to control products crossing illegally the Haiti-Dominican border. Post expects that in the short and medium-term, illegal trade of wheat products across the Haiti-DR border will continue.

Imports of wheat flour in MY 2021/22 are expected to reach 50,000 MT, representing a 22 percent increase compared to 41,000 MT in MY 2020/21. This is due to increased imports from the Dominican Republic, which continues to export wheat products to Haiti despite the governmental restriction.

**Table 1. Haitian Imports of Wheat and Wheat Products in MY 2020/21**

<b>Products</b>	<b>Quantity (MT)</b>	<b>Quantity wheat equivalent (MT)*</b>
<b><u>Wheat</u></b>		
<b>United States</b>	83,893	83,893
<b>Canada</b>	93,799	93,799
<b>Russia</b>	31,710	31,710
<b>Others</b>	0	0
<b><u>Wheat products</u></b>		
<b>Dominican Republic</b>	29,971	41,000
<b>Turkey</b>	19,882	27,199
<b>Peru</b>	1,090	1,491
<b>Chile</b>	693	948
<b>Egypt</b>	1,681	2,299
<b>EU 27</b>	653	893
<b>Others</b>	558	763

Source: Estimated by Post with data from Trade Data Monitor LLC, and Dominican sources

\*Using a conversion factor of 1.368 for wheat products

**1.5. Production, Supply and Distribution**

Wheat Market Year Begins  Haiti	2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023	
	Jul 2020		Jul 2021		Jul 2022	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
<b>Area Harvested</b> (1000 HA)	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Beginning Stocks</b> (1000 MT)	37	37	19	47	0	59
<b>Production</b> (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>MY Imports</b> (1000 MT)	397	284	450	289	0	292
<b>TY Imports</b> (1000 MT)	397	284	450	289	0	292
<b>TY Imp. from U.S.</b> (1000 MT)	93	84	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Supply</b> (1000 MT)	434	321	469	336	0	351
<b>MY Exports</b> (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TY Exports</b> (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Feed and Residual</b> (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>FSI Consumption</b> (1000 MT)	415	274	430	277	0	280
<b>Total Consumption</b> (1000 MT)	415	274	430	277	0	280
<b>Ending Stocks</b> (1000 MT)	19	47	39	59	0	71
<b>Total Distribution</b> (1000 MT)	434	321	469	336	0	351
<b>Yield</b> (MT/HA)	0	0	0	0	0	0

(1000 HA), (1000 MT), (MT/HA)

MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column

TY = Trade Year, which for Wheat begins in July for all countries. TY 2022/2023 = July 2022 - June 2023

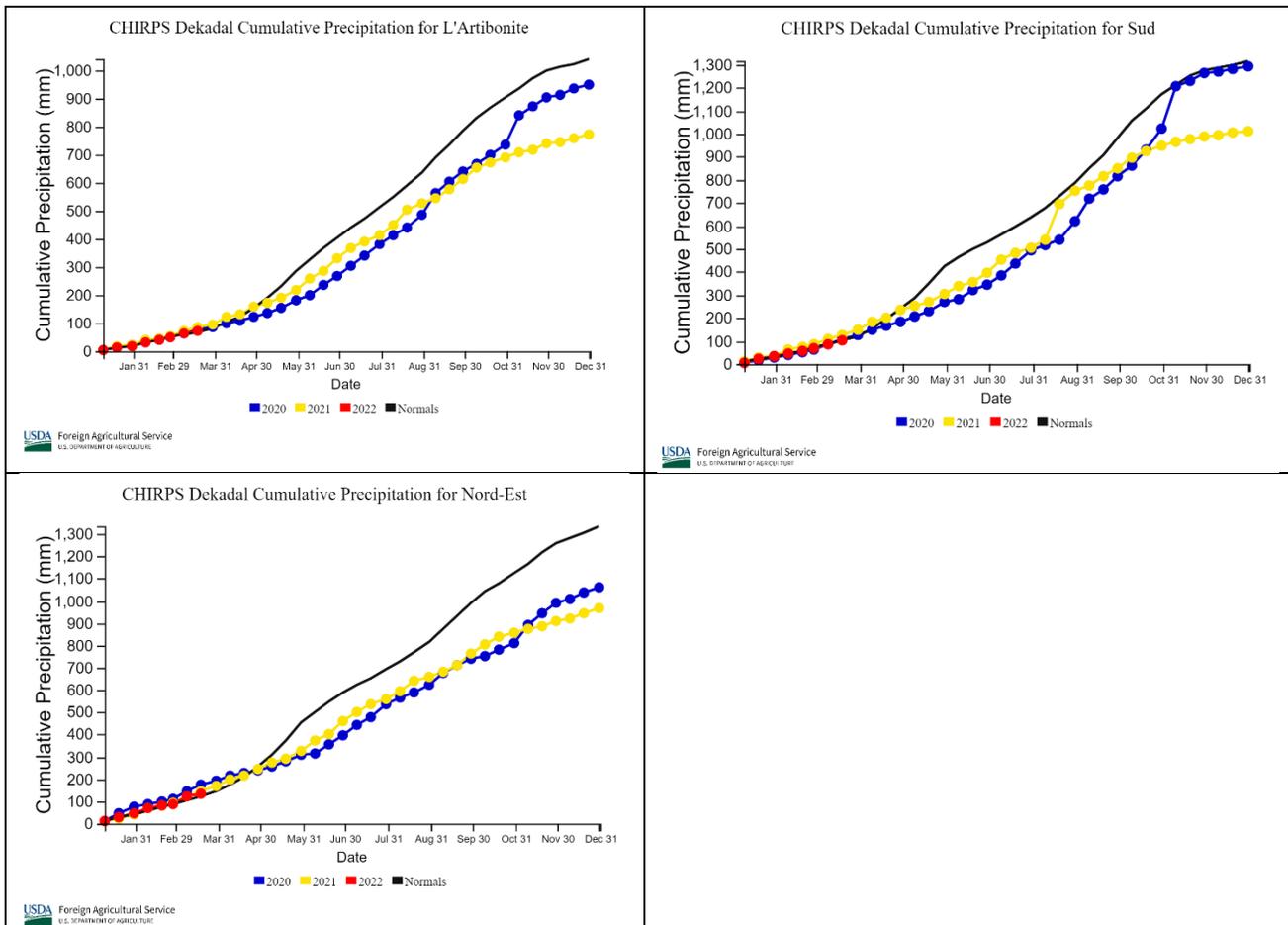
## 2. RICE

### 2.1. Production

In MY 2022/23, rice production is forecast at 70,000 MT, which is unchanged from the last MY. Sources indicate that the Government of Haiti (GoH) plans to invest in rice paddies; however, the government has not announced any plans for any large-scale governmental agricultural investment project. In fact, the GoH faces severe limitations in investment resources because of the impact of COVID-19, high fuel prices, and political disruptions to the economy.

The area harvested and the yield are expected to remain stable as government resources continue to be too limited to subsidize agricultural inputs and maintain the extended area in Artibonite, Haiti's largest department. As a consequence, farmers may abandon some of this extended area because of lack of resources to invest in the irrigation system, buy fertilizers, and plow the land.

In MY 2021/22, Haiti's rice production is projected to be 70,000 MT (milled equivalent), a 7 percent fall from MY 2020/21. Although weather conditions continue to be affected by *La Niña*, precipitation in Artibonite, South and North-East departments is expected to be below normal in May.



Source: Built by Post with data from USDA-GADAS

In addition, governmental and industry investment in the agriculture sector continues to be limited, as the South region of Haiti has not recovered from the damage of the 7.2 magnitude earthquake in August 2021, causing the death of more than 1,000 people. This situation has aggravated the Haitian economy, which in addition has been facing recessionary waves since Fiscal Year (FY) 2018/19 (October to September). The recession is expected to continue throughout FY 2021/22, according to the governor of the Central Bank of Haiti (CBH). CBH forecasts show a 2.2 percent deficit for the gross domestic product (GDP) for 2022.

Furthermore, high international fuel prices will also stymie the government's response to mitigate inflationary pressures, including subsidizing fertilizers, cleaning of irrigation canals, and plowing of fields.

Although the World Bank announced in March 2022 the approval of US\$102 million to target 75,000 food-insecure households, the total number of such households is estimated at 4.5 million, according to the [National Coordination for Food Security \(CNSA in French\)](#). GOH announced in April 2022 a 3 billion gourdes (roughly \$US26 million) support program targeting 150,000 food-insecure households.

In MY 2022/23, Post forecasts stable area harvested as neither GOH nor farmers have introduced or announced any plans to invest in extending the current area harvested. However, sources indicate that the Ministry of Agriculture wants to assess the agricultural capacity of each department to coordinate with international partners to set up agricultural projects. In MY2021/22, the area harvested is expected to shrink to 60,000 hectares (ha), as paddies previously extended in 2017, as reported in the [Haiti Grain and Feed annual report 2018](#), were not maintained. Rice is grown during two seasons in Haiti: the spring (May to October) and winter (December to April) seasons.

Farmers are cultivating several varieties of rice based on the potential of the geographic region and the availability of seeds. The TCS-10, a rice variety created through Haiti-Taiwan cooperation, is popular in the department of Artibonite due to its high yield and resistance to fungi, including sheath rot disease. It is a short grain variety that can be white or yellow in color. Other varieties cultivated in Haiti include Shella, Shelda, La Crete, and Jaragua FL. These are long-grain varieties and can be white or yellow. Haitians strongly prefer long-grain varieties for properties similar to U.S. rice.

## ***2.2. Consumption***

In MY 2022/23, rice consumption is forecast at 595,000 MT (milled equivalent), an increase of 1 percent compared to the previous period, due to continued population growth.

Rice remains a staple food for Haitians. Until the 1990s, the Haitian diet was based on cornmeal, sorghum, and other starches. The consumption of rice was concentrated in rice production areas and cities. Low-income households could not easily access rice, although they appreciated it for its pleasing taste, and rice was often served on weekends and for special occasions.

In MY 2021/22, milled rice consumption is expected to reach 590,000 MT, roughly a 2 percent increase from MY 2020/21, due to population growth. Although Haitian purchasing power has deteriorated, the consumption of rice will not decrease because it is a staple food. However, the economic situation can compel low-income consumers to eat cheaper rice. For instance, in March 2022, the south of Haiti recorded an increase in the consumption of non-U.S. rice (not including rice donated from Taiwan and Japan), which was sold from 90 gourdes (gdes) to 94 gdes per kg (roughly US\$0.86 to US\$0.90 per kg), while U.S. rice was sold from 108 gdes to 110 gdes per kg (roughly US\$1.03 to US\$1.05 per kg).

### **2.3. Stocks**

In MY 2022/23, rice stocks are forecast at 17,000 MT, a 37 percent decline, as the economic crisis in Haiti lingers. Private companies that are not directly importing rice own most storage facilities. Importers cannot afford to hold a large amount of rice for extended periods due to the high prices charged by the storage companies. In addition, sources indicate that rice importers do not have enough flexibility to place futures contracts, which would allow them to benefit from low market prices, monitor storage levels and protect themselves from the high increase in rice prices.

### **2.4. Trade**

#### **Imports**

The local market depends heavily on imports. In MY 2022/23, rice imports are forecast at 515,000 MT, a 5 percent increase compared to MY 2021/22. The increase is due to population growth and the decline in rice production. The demand for rice has increased, and the only way to fill this gap is through imports.

In MY 2021/22, rice imports are expected to rise to 490,000 MT due to an increase in the Haitian population and stable local production. The pace of rice imports for the first half of MY 2021/22 slowed by nearly 15 percent, to 221,000 MT, over the same period in MY 2020/21. The pace for the second half of MY 2021/22 is expected to increase, assuming improvement in the food distribution channel as political and civil society actors advocate more for a political agreement on the instability issue and the good governance of Haiti.

Traditionally, U.S. rice is very competitive in the Haitian market, generally accounting for more than 90 percent of imports. However, in MY 2020/21, U.S. market share decreased to 89 percent of total imported rice. Rice imports from India and Pakistan increased significantly in MY 2020/21 to 15,000 MT and 9,000 MT, respectively, because of price. In addition, imports of broken rice reached 3,220 MT in MY 2020/21, which represents a decrease of 25 percent compared to the same period last year.

**Table 2. Countries of Origin for Imported Rice into Haiti**

	2020/21	
	MY*	TY**
United States	429,194	395,680

Guyana	7,420	3,216
Dominican Republic	2,461	3,245
Pakistan	8,658	6,963
China	642	707
Hong Kong	82	121
Mexico	3093	3,258
Taiwan	11,700	11,800
Japan	3,050	3,050
India	15,080	10,942
Other	54	164
<b>Total</b>	<b>481,434</b>	<b>439,146</b>

Note: HS classification codes included: 100620, 100630, using a conversion factor of 0.875 for brown rice (100620).

\* MY for rice in Haiti is July/June

\*\* TY for rice in Haiti is January/December

Sources: Estimated by Post with reports from the General Administration of Customs (GAC) and Trade Data Monitor LLC

## 2.5 Production, Supply and Distribution

Rice, Milled Market Year Begins	2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023	
	Jul 2020		Jul 2021		Jul 2022	
Haiti	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	60	66	65	60	0	60
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	82	82	64	57	0	27
Milled Production (1000 MT)	70	75	75	70	0	70
Rough Production (1000 MT)	127	136	136	127	0	127
Milling Rate (.9999) (1000 MT)	5500	5500	5500	5500	0	5500
MY Imports (1000 MT)	482	480	485	490	0	515
TY Imports (1000 MT)	430	440	490	480	0	510
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	396	396	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	634	637	624	617	0	612
MY Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
TY Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Consumption and Residual (1000 MT)	570	580	565	590	0	595
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	64	57	59	27	0	17
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	634	637	624	617	0	612
Yield (Rough) (MT/HA)	2.1167	2.0606	2.0923	2.1167	0	2.1167

(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 2022/2023 = January 2023 - December 2023

### **3. COARSE GRAINS**

#### **3.1. Corn**

##### ***3.1.1. Production***

In MY 2022/23, corn production is forecast at 330,000 MT, stable compared to the MY 2021/22. Weather conditions are expected to be normal. In MY 2021/22, Haiti's corn production is expected to fall by 1 percent year-on-year, to 330,000 MT. Although the weather conditions in the spring season are favorable for a good harvest, the production area has contracted.

The area harvested and the yield in MY 2022/23 are expected to remain stable as the government has not yet planned the resumption of production for corn farmers in the extended area in the Northeast and South departments.

In MY 2021/22, the area harvested is expected to reach 390,000 ha, down 1 percent compared to MY 2020/21. The government stopped corn production in the extended areas in the Northeast and Southeast. Yield is expected to be stable at 0.85 MT per hectare in the MY 2021/22. Although the weather is favorable for a good harvest, farmers continue to neglect fertilization of the corn crop. In Haiti, corn yield depends on the quality of soil, the residue of previous crops (for fertilizer), and precipitation. However, few farmers who have access to irrigated areas can actually apply fertilizers on their corn crop.

In Haiti, several varieties of corn are cultivated, including La Maquina, Chicken Corn, Comayagua, Hybrid variety, and Hugo Plus. All these varieties exhibit benefits and disadvantages. The varieties offer varying levels of yields in experimental plots, but farmers are unable to duplicate this success due to lack of resources to comply with good agricultural practices.

##### ***3.1.2. Consumption***

###### **3.1.2.1. Food, Seed, and Industrial (FSI) consumption**

Corn is a staple food in the Haitian diet. As human food, corn accounts for 90 percent of total consumption. It is used in four forms: cornmeal, sweet corn, corn flour, and akasan (a popular Haitian beverage). Cornmeal, specifically fine and medium-sized, is the most popular way to consume corn. It is consumed daily as a substitute for rice or bulgur wheat.

In the last decade, grilled sweet corn has become important to the Haitian diet. Although limited data are available, grilled sweet corn is sold throughout the country on the street. Corn seed represents 20 percent of FSI consumption. Corn seed varieties are produced by specialized companies and the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development as well as international partners. However, despite governmental efforts to maintain the yield quality of seeds, farmers still manage to replicate and degrade them. Farmers with storage facilities can store more than twenty percent of the harvest as seed for the next agricultural season.

### **3.1.2.2. Feed and Residual Consumption**

Corn is also used for animal feed. First, the stem of the corn is used as green fodder to feed animals after the harvest. Second, corn grains are used to feed poultry. This category includes two subcategories: feed producers and backyard farmers. Feed producers mill the whole fruit (the kernels and the corn cob) to produce animal feed. Backyard farmers distribute kernels to feed their poultry.

In MY 2022/23, Post forecasts a 50 percent increase in feed and residual consumption to 30,000 MT compared to MY 2021/22. This increase takes into account a calm political situation that will permit poultry producers to grow and transport their birds to markets unimpeded by roadblocks. Feed and residual consumption is expected to reach 20,000 MT for MY 2021/22, which is a decrease of 33 percent compared to MY 2020/21. This decrease is due to the negative impact of domestic instability, which is characterized by roadblocks and violent protests. In addition to the decline in consumer purchasing power, farmers are facing uncertainty due to unexpected strikes and roadblocks that slow or disrupt the transportation of animal products to local markets.

### **3.1.3. Stocks**

In MY 2022/23 and MY 2021/22, corn stocks are expected to remain flat at 3,000 MT. Most of the production will be used for human and animal consumption. Any remaining stock will be stored as seed for the next cycle.

### **3.1.4. Trade**

#### **Imports**

Haiti imports corn primarily from the United States and Argentina; however, traders report small amounts of Dominican corn flour and cornmeal flowing informally into Haiti. In MY 2022/23, Post forecasts an increase in imports to 20,000 MT, anticipating a slight recovery in poultry production activities. In MY 2021/22 corn imports are expected to reach 5,000 MT, a 38 percent decrease compared to 8,000 MT in MY 2020/21. This decrease is due to local instability in the poultry sector which was unable to produce and properly sell poultry due to frequent transportation disruptions. In addition, farmers cannot afford the added costs of feed given the transportation disruptions from farm to market.

### 3.1.5 – Production, Supply and Distribution

Corn Market Year Begins Haiti	2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023	
	Jul 2020		Jul 2021		Jul 2022	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
<b>Area Harvested</b> (1000 HA)	390	395	395	390	0	390
<b>Beginning Stocks</b> (1000 MT)	0	0	0	3	0	3
<b>Production</b> (1000 MT)	320	335	335	330	0	330
<b>MY Imports</b> (1000 MT)	14	8	20	5	0	20
<b>TY Imports</b> (1000 MT)	17	11	20	15	0	35
<b>TY Imp. from U.S.</b> (1000 MT)	11	11	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Supply</b> (1000 MT)	334	343	355	338	0	353
<b>MY Exports</b> (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TY Exports</b> (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Feed and Residual</b> (1000 MT)	34	30	40	20	0	30
<b>FSI Consumption</b> (1000 MT)	300	310	315	315	0	320
<b>Total Consumption</b> (1000 MT)	334	340	355	335	0	350
<b>Ending Stocks</b> (1000 MT)	0	3	0	3	0	3
<b>Total Distribution</b> (1000 MT)	334	343	355	338	0	353
<b>Yield</b> (MT/HA)	0.8205	0.8481	0.8481	0.8462	0	0.8462

(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 2022/2023 = October 2022 - September 2023

## **3.2. Sorghum**

### ***3.2.1. Production***

Sorghum is one of the important grains in Haiti because of its drought tolerance. In MY 2022/23, sorghum production is forecast at 75,000 MT, a 7 percent increase. Post anticipates a favorable climate which will aid in the transportation of goods from the production area to market. In MY 2021/22, Post expects sorghum production to fall to 70,000 MT, a decrease of 7 percent compared to MY 2020/21 because farmers in the South of Haiti affected by the earthquake of August 2021 have prioritized corn over sorghum due to the lack of financial resources to keep both crops.

In MY 2022/23, Post forecasts the area harvested unchanged at 80,000 ha. Farmers in the South will continue to prioritize corn over sorghum as a result of the earthquake aftershocks on the South department economy. In MY 2021/22, the area harvested is expected to decrease to 80,000 ha, as farmers in the South lacked the financial means to bring land into production. Sorghum is grown during two seasons: spring and autumn. The new variety “Papèpichon” is a four-month cycle variety. Sorghum requires less than 500 millimeters of precipitation, which makes it tolerant to drought.

In MY 2022/23, Post forecasts an increase in yield to 0.94 MT as farmers in the North will increase investment in agricultural inputs, including fertilizers, to improve yield to meet domestic demand, and weather conditions are expected to be normal for the planting cycle. Yield for MY 2021/22 is expected to remain stable at 0.88 MT per hectare because farmers in the South have invested less in agricultural inputs due to financial constraints.

### ***3.2.2. Consumption***

Sorghum consumption is increasing slowly after the sugarcane aphid outbreak in 2015. In MY 2022/23, Post forecasts the consumption of sorghum to reach 78,000 MT. Although sorghum consumption is not projected to rebound to 100,000 MT, the amount prior to the aphid outbreak, the uptick in the forecast is due to ongoing efforts to invest in agricultural inputs, including fertilizers, to improve sorghum production in the North. However, in MY 2021/22, sorghum consumption declined to 72,000 MT because of a decline in production in the South. Sorghum is used mainly for food, but a small quantity, estimated at 5,000 MT, is used for raw material in local food processing. Over the last five years, the [national brewery of Haiti \(BRANA\)](#) has extracted malt from locally-produced sorghum.

### ***3.2.3. Stocks***

In MY 2022/23 and 2021/22, sorghum stocks are projected to be virtually zero. Current sorghum production cannot meet domestic demand, particularly the demands from the local industry, because of the aphid outbreak in 2015.

### ***3.2.4. Trade***

#### **Imports**

Haiti imports a small amount of sorghum from the United States. In MY 2022/23, Post forecasts imports of sorghum to reach 3,000 MT, up 50 percent compared to the MY 2021/22, assuming a slight recovery in the Haitian economy. In MY 2021/22, imports are expected to reach 2,000 MT, which is stable compared to MY 2020/21.

### 3.2.5. Production, Supply and Distribution

Sorghum Market Year Begins Haiti	2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023	
	Jul 2020		Jul 2021		Jul 2022	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
<b>Area Harvested</b> (1000 HA)	90	85	85	80	0	80
<b>Beginning Stocks</b> (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Production</b> (1000 MT)	75	75	80	70	0	75
<b>MY Imports</b> (1000 MT)	3	2	3	2	0	3
<b>TY Imports</b> (1000 MT)	3	3	3	3	0	3
<b>TY Imp. from U.S.</b> (1000 MT)	3	3	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Supply</b> (1000 MT)	78	77	83	72	0	78
<b>MY Exports</b> (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TY Exports</b> (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Feed and Residual</b> (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>FSI Consumption</b> (1000 MT)	78	77	83	72	0	78
<b>Total Consumption</b> (1000 MT)	78	77	83	72	0	78
<b>Ending Stocks</b> (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Distribution</b> (1000 MT)	78	77	83	72	0	78
<b>Yield</b> (MT/HA)	0.8333	0.8824	0.9412	0.875	0	0.9375

(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 2022/2023 = October 2022 - September 2023

#### Attachments:

No Attachments