Required Report: Required - Public Distribution **Date:** April 15, 2021

Report Number: UK2021-0057

Report Name: Grain and Feed Annual

Country: United Kingdom

Post: London

Report Category: Grain and Feed

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Report Highlights:

After a 40-year low in marketing year MY2020/21, UK production of wheat is forecast to rise sharply in MY2021/22, at the expense of spring barley, following much more favorable year-on-year fall planting conditions. This will mean feed use of barley and the import of corn for use in the biofuels sector will both decline in MY2021/22 following their spike in MY2020/21. Indeed, MY2020/21 should be considered an outlier year, not just because of the weather but also because of the uncertainty of Brexit and the COVID-19 pandemic. With the UK having now completed its departure from the EU, growers and traders alike are making more informed decisions ahead of MY2021/22, albeit COVID-19 could continue to play its part on the demand side.

Disclaimer: Effective January 1, 2021, the United Kingdom (UK) completed its departure from the European Union (EU). This report presents Post's first outlook for grain and feed, and Production, Supply and Distribution (PSD) forecasts for the marketing year (MY)2021/22, as well as estimates for MY2019/20 and MY2020/21. Unless stated otherwise, data in this report is based on the views of Foreign Agricultural Service analysts in the UK and is not official USDA data.

Abbreviations used in this report:

EU	European Union
Ha	Hectares
MHa	Thousand hectares
MMT	Million Metric Tons
MT	Metric Ton (1000 kg)
MY	Marketing Year. Post and USDA official data both follow the EU local marketing year of July to June except for rice which follows a September to August calendar.
TMT	Thousand Metric Tons
TY	Trade Year. July to June for wheat and October to September for coarse grains
UK	United Kingdom
U.S.	United States

Executive Summary

Total UK grain production (wheat, barley, oats and mixed grains) in MY2021/22 is forecast to be 23.1 million metric tons (MMT), over 4 MMT up on MY2020/21, but still 1.7 MMT below MY2019/20.

Wheat production in MY2020/21 reached a 40-year low due to very poor fall and winter weather that delayed and then impeded the planting of wheat, which is predominantly winter sown, and winter barley. This led to a significant increase in the area planted to spring barley as growers tried to mitigate their losses. The low wheat production has led to increased incorporation of barley in the feed rations and increased imports of corn for use in the biofuel sector in MY2020/21.

Winter plantings for MY2021/22 proceeded without problems and with winter weather conditions improved on a year earlier, the crop developed well. Rains in January and February were above average and caused some delays but spring planting, mainly of barley, has since progressed well. While much could happen between now and harvest, market observers are hopeful for a much larger grain crop year-on-year, and one of improved quality.

Total feed use of grains is down in MY2020/21, in the main due to the impact of COVID-19 on meat consumption patterns due to the effective closure of the hospitality sector for much of the year not being fully offset by increased at-home purchases. In particular, poultry feed demand has remained below pre-pandemic levels although, with movement restrictions slowly lifting, some recovery is expected towards the end of the marketing year. While MY2021/22 is forecast to see a rebound in feed wheat consumption and total feed use is also forecast up year-on-year, it is expected to remain below MY2019/20 as COVID-19 continues to have some impact on consumer behavior.

Feed and Residual	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Wheat	7500	6000	7550
Barley	4000	5300	4000
Oats	375	423	400
Corn	1566	1583	1445
Rye	35	35	35
Sorghum	23	25	25
Mixed Grain	108	97	105
Total	**13607**	**13463**	**13560**

(1000 MT)

Of most interest in the Food, Seed and Industrial (FSI) sector in MY2021/22, is a forecast increase in the use of grain in the bioethanol sector following the UK Government's recent announcement to phase in E10 fuel in the UK from this September. A previously closed facility will reopen while the other UK facility is not only expected to increase production but also switch back to processing mainly domestic feed quality wheat after a price driven switch to imported corn in MY2020/21.

With the more favorable crop outlook for harvest 2021, some recovery from the very tight overall grain balance and low ending stocks in MY2020/21 is expected in MY2021/22.

Wheat

Wheat	2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022	
Market Year Begins	Jul 2019		Jul 2020		Jul 2021	
United Kingdom	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	0	1795	0	1387	0	1775
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	0	1911	0	2637	0	1482
Production (1000 MT)	0	15600	0	9658	0	14750
MY Imports (1000 MT)	0	1734	0	2750	0	2100
TY Imports (1000 MT)	0	1734	0	2750	0	2100
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	0	27	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	0	19245	0	15045	0	18332
MY Exports (1000 MT)	0	1622	0	400	0	750
TY Exports (1000 MT)	0	1622	0	400	0	750
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	0	7500	0	6000	0	7550
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	0	7486	0	7163	0	8185
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	0	14986	0	13163	0	15735
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	0	2637	0	1482	0	1847
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	0	19245	0	15045	0	18332
Yield (MT/HA)	0	8.6908	0	6.9632	0	8.3099

(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 2021/2022 = July 2021 - June 2022

Production

The total wheat area is forecast to increase nearly 400,000 hectares (Ha) in MY2021/22. Fall planting conditions were much improved on those for the 2020 harvest and growers have returned to cropping more winter wheat, following a significant switch to spring crops, mainly barley, in MY2020/21. While the planted area is up across the UK, the year-on-year increase is most notable in the East and East Midlands (central England) which both saw notable decreases in MY2020/21. While the total area planted to wheat is forecast 20,000 Ha below MY2019/20, it is in line with the preceding five-year average. Wheat is predominantly winter planted in the UK, and most was in the ground by end-November. Its condition is described as mainly good to excellent, with disease pressure low. Winter frosts have also helped control pest incidence. At end-March, nearly 70 percent of the spring crop had also been planted, with only some delays on heavier soils due to the aforementioned rain. With growers optimistic on yield, production is currently forecast to recover to 14.75 MMT, over 5MMT up on the 40 year low recorded in MY2020/21.

Consumption

MY2021/22 feed use of wheat in the animal feed sector is forecast to rise 1.55 MMT, returning to above the level seen in MY2019/20. This MY has been characterized by very low availability of wheat, which has led to a significant fed-on-farm switch to barley. Wheat usage in compound feed production is also down in MY2020/21, due to the relative price of wheat as compared to other grains, especially barley, as well as the negative impact of COVID-19 on consumer meat demand. Home purchases are not fully offsetting the decline in eating out, albeit some recovery is expected towards the end of the marketing year as restrictions on movement are lifted in phases with most currently scheduled to be removed in

late June 2021. The rapidly progressing vaccination program in the UK is hoped to see a partial return to a pre-pandemic operating of society in MY2021/22 and the avoidance of any further movement restrictions. Both compound feed usage of wheat as well as fed-on-farm are forecast to recover in MY2021/22.

Total FSI use is also forecast to rise in MY2021/22 but not just in rebound to MY2020/21. The 300,000 MT decline in MY2020/21 is a combination of reduced usage in the bioethanol, starch, and flour sectors. The UK has two bioethanol plants, Ensus and Vivergo, which are both capable of processing over 1 MMT of grain. Vivergo, which only processes domestic feed grade wheat, has been closed since 2018. Ensus which processes both domestic wheat and imported corn is currently operating below full capacity and is expected to use less wheat and more corn in MY2020/21 due to the current price differential. In the starch sector, Roquette, a provider of plant-based ingredients such as starch for food and other industrial sectors in the UK, closed its production facility in December 2020. Use of wheat by flour millers is also expected to decline year-on-year due to reduced demand associated with the COVID-19 movement restrictions but, as with compound feed demand, be short-lived. Adding further support to wheat demand in MY2021/22 is the February 2021 announcement by the UK Government's Department of Transport (DfT) that E10 fuel (petrol containing 10 percent ethanol) will be rolled out to replace E5 from September this year as part of its ambition to reach net zero carbon dioxide emissions by 2050. In combination with the increased availability of domestic wheat, this will further support increased wheat usage by Ensus in MY2021/22. In addition, Vivergo owner, Associated British Foods, has announced the facility will reopen and start to supply UK fuel blenders in early 2022. Production is expected to be phased upwards as the facility is recommissioned. Total FSI usage of wheat is subsequently forecast up over 1 MMT in MY2021/22.

Trade

The UK is typically a net importer of milling wheat, with any surplus feed wheat exported but the volume does vary from year to year as demonstrated very clearly in MY2020/21. Between July and January, the UK imported over 2 MMT of wheat, as compared to just 1 MMT in the same months in MY2019/20. While this was driven in large part by the much reduced wheat crop, uncertainties regarding the UK's trading relationship with the European Union (EU) post December 31, 2020 - the date the UK completed its departure from the EU (Brexit) - were also a factor. Traders aggressively covered much of their requirements in the first six months of the marketing year to avoid the risk of import tariffs. In the event, the UK and EU agreed their Trade and Cooperation Agreement (TCA) on December 24, 2020 and trade between the two remains tariff free, albeit subject to increased paperwork due to the UK's departure from the EU's customs union and single market. As such, imports are expected to slow in the second half of MY2020/21, but total year imports are still forecast up around 1 MMT year-on-year.

Most UK imports of wheat are sourced from the EU, but the proportion of non-EU imports has been rising in recent years. UK millers import high quality wheat from North America to supplement that coming from the EU. Canada has significantly increased its market share versus the United States in recent years, but the TCA has introduced an additional challenge in the form of Rules of Origin (RoO). Before Brexit, millers in Great Britain (GB) – England, Wales, and Scotland - could use non-EU wheat to make flour and then export throughout the EU tariff-free. A limit of 15 percent of non-originating

materials, be that EU origin or otherwise, now applies if tariffs are to be avoided if onward exported to the EU. Even below this threshold, paperwork and segregation has added additional costs.

Most of the UK's wheat exports are destined for the EU, with occasional shipments to North Africa, including destinations such as Algeria and Morocco where it competes with mainly French wheat. MY2021/22 is currently forecast to see a slight increase in exports after the low of MY2020/21, but the continuing tight balance is forecast to be a limiting factor.

Stocks

The very tight balance in MY2020/21 means opening stocks for MY2021/22 are forecast to be just under 1.5 MMT. However, expectations of a much larger crop in MY2021/22 are forecast to see them recover to around 1.9 MMT.

Barley

Barley	2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022	
Market Year Begins	Jul 2019		Jul 2020		Jul 2021	
United Kingdom	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	0	1162	0	1388	0	1150
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	0	1091	0	1290	0	846
Production (1000 MT)	0	8048	0	8117	0	7200
MY Imports (1000 MT)	0	80	0	60	0	80
TY Imports (1000 MT)	0	85	0	60	0	80
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	0	9219	0	9467	0	8126
MY Exports (1000 MT)	0	1876	0	1425	0	1000
TY Exports (1000 MT)	0	1397	0	1425	0	1000
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	0	4000	0	5300	0	4000
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	0	2053	0	1896	0	2045
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	0	6053	0	7196	0	6045
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	0	1290	0	846	0	1081
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	0	9219	0	9467	0	8126
Yield (MT/HA)	0	6.926	0	5.848	0	6.2609

(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 2021/2022 = October 2021 - September 2022

Production

As with wheat, the winter barley area is forecast to increase in MY2021/22. Combined with the significant recovery in the size of the wheat planted area, this means the very large swing to spring barley in MY2020/21 will not be repeated, and the spring area is forecast down sharply. With these changes, total barley area is forecast at 1.15 MHa, not dissimilar to MY2019/20 but over 200,000 Ha below the intervening year when the area planted to spring barley surged by around 380,000 Ha. All regions of the UK expect their winter barley area to increase year-on-year, except for Scotland. As with wheat, the largest year-on-year increase in winter barley plantings is in the East Midlands which suffered significantly in MY2020/21. The winter crop is understood to have established well with good

weed control, although the rains reduced spraying on some of the later planted crop which could lead to increased incidence of blackgrass. Like the winter wheat, the condition is also reported as mainly good to excellent. At end-March, just under half of the spring barley area is reported to have been planted, mainly in that month. Although too early to predict yield with certainty, the outlook is positive and total barley production is forecast to reach 7.2 MMT, 900,000 MT down year-on-year.

Consumption

UK barley production is predominately focused towards the malting and livestock feed sectors. Feed use of barley in MY2021/22 is forecast to decline to a more traditional volume following the aforementioned spike in MY2020/21. Feed barley is at a significant price discount to feed wheat which has increased compounder usage this MY, with reports indicating it has blended into the mix well. It is also expected that more barley is being fed on farm in MY2020/21. Following the unusual current situation, barley usage in feed is in MY2021/22 is forecast to decline by 1.3 MMT year-on-year.

FSI usage in MY2021/22 is forecast little changed on MY2019/20 following the expected 150,000 MT decline, primarily in food use, in MY2020/21. This fall is predominantly in the brewing, malting, and distilling (BMD) sector due to COVID-19 related reduced demand during the movement restrictions. The UK hospitality sector has been effectively closed, or facing severe limits on their business operations, for much of the MY. With most restrictions now hoped to be lifted in late June, and hospitality slowly reopening between now and then, this will give some support to the BMD sector in the coming weeks and bodes well for MY2021/22.

Trade

UK exports of barley are predominately destined for the EU market, with some exports to the Middle East and North Africa. Malt exports account for around 200,000 MT with the United States being the UK's second largest export market, after Japan. Total exports are currently forecast to fall in MY2021/22 due to the tighter balance.

Stocks

Despite the increase in production in MY2020/21 which followed a similarly large crop in MY2019/20, strong demand, especially as animal feed, means opening stocks in MY2021/22 are forecast to be just 850,000 MT. The forecast smaller crop in MY2021/22 means that despite the expected reductions in both feed use and exports, stocks are forecast to rise less than 250,000 MT year-on-year.

Oats

Oats	2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022	
Market Year Begins	Jul 2019		Jul 2020		Jul 2021	
United Kingdom	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	0	182	0	210	0	215
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	0	116	0	135	0	127
Production (1000 MT)	0	1076	0	1031	0	1080
MY Imports (1000 MT)	0	27	0	23	0	20
TY Imports (1000 MT)	0	28	0	23	0	20
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	0	1219	0	1189	0	1227
MY Exports (1000 MT)	0	121	0	50	0	100
TY Exports (1000 MT)	0	112	0	50	0	100
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	0	375	0	589	0	400
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	0	588	0	423	0	595
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	0	963	0	1012	0	995
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	0	135	0	127	0	132
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	0	1219	0	1189	0	1227
Yield (MT/HA)	0	5.9121	0	4.9095	0	5.0233

(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 2021/2022 = October 2021 - September 2022

Production

The UK area planted to oats in MY2021/22 is forecast to rise again, following an increase in MY2020/21 when growers struggled with their winter cropping. However, the reason this time is substitution for rapeseed, which is in long term decline, and will mean an area significantly above the five-year average. Most of the winter oats crop was planted by the end of November, and spring planting is ongoing. Again, there are no concerns about the crop at this time and production is forecast to reach 1.1 MMT, a third consecutive crop over 1 MMT.

Consumption

After an increase in MY2020/21 due to oat prices being significantly below other feed grains, feed use of oats is forecast to fall in MY2021/22 although not to the level of MY2019/20 due to the increased availability. FSI usage, mainly for breakfast cereals and oat flour, is rising slightly year-on-year.

Corn

Corn	2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022	
Market Year Begins	Jul 2019		Jul 2020		Jul 2021	
United Kingdom	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	0	8	0	8	0	8
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	0	313	0	222	0	210
Production (1000 MT)	0	25	0	25	0	25
MY Imports (1000 MT)	0	2430	0	2700	0	2200
TY Imports (1000 MT)	0	2500	0	2700	0	2200
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	0	3	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	0	2768	0	2947	0	2435
MY Exports (1000 MT)	0	136	0	75	0	75
TY Exports (1000 MT)	0	122	0	75	0	75
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	0	1566	0	1583	0	1445
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	0	844	0	1079	0	685
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	0	2410	0	2662	0	2130
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	0	222	0	210	0	230
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	0	2768	0	2947	0	2435
Yield (MT/HA)	0	3.125	0	3.125	0	3.125

(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 2021/2022 = October 2021 - September 2022

The UK imports a significant amount of corn each year, predominately for use in cattle feed but also for the breakfast cereal market. The major supplier is Ukraine, followed by several EU countries and Argentina. Corn imports traditionally compete directly with feed wheat, or feed barley in MY2020/21, in the animal sector. Feed usage of corn has remained high in MY2020/21, supported by strong feed compound incorporation rates, especially in Northern Ireland. While world prices have risen over that period, corn continues to feature in the fed ration, the assumption being that processors had bought forward until end-March, or thereabouts, supporting the import number. However, it is increased incorporation in the biofuel sector which is the main reason for increased imports this MY. To end-January 2021, imports are up nearly 320,000 MT year-on-year. It is understood that Ensus, which is able to process wheat or corn, has increased its corn usage in MY2020/21 at the expense of wheat. This is not expected to continue into MY2021/22 and in combination with an expected reduction in demand for imported corn for feed, imports are forecast to decline 500,000 MT.

Rice

Rice, Milled	2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022	
Market Year Begins	Sep 2019		Sep 2020		Sep 2021	
United Kingdom	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Milled Production (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rough Production (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Milling Rate (.9999) (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports (1000 MT)	0	670	0	640	0	660
TY Imports (1000 MT)	0	653	0	640	0	660
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	0	4	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	0	670	0	640	0	660
MY Exports (1000 MT)	0	60	0	55	0	60
TY Exports (1000 MT)	0	62	0	55	0	60
Consumption and Residual (1000 MT)	0	610	0	595	0	600
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	0	670	0	650	0	660
Yield (Rough) (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 Rice, Milled begins in January for all countries.TY 2021/2022 = January 2022 - December 2022

UK rice consumption is trending upwards year-on-year. While households stockpiled rice in March and April 2020 due to COVID-19 concerns, consumption patterns have since returned to normal.

MY2020/21 rice imports are estimated at 640,000 MT. Rice imports through end-January are down just over 30,000 MT year-on-year but total imports in MY2019/20 were above trend. A slight rise in imports is forecast for MY2021/22, as consumption demand continues to increase. India and Pakistan together account for around 60 percent of UK imports of rice. Italy and Spain are the main EU suppliers, together accounting for around 20 percent of UK imports.

Imports of rice from the United States declined from 26,000 MT in MY2017/18 to 12,000 MT in MY2018/19 and just 4,500 MT in MY2019/20. Just 600 MT has been imported to end-January, compared to 1,500 MT at this time in 2020. In June 2018, in the ongoing steel and aluminum dispute with the United States, the EU imposed a 25 percent retaliatory duty on imported milled, semi-milled and broken rice from the United States. This has effectively priced U.S. rice out of all but the loyal UK ethnic market. In December 2020, the UK confirmed it would continue to impose these retaliatory tariffs after its departure from the EU. Until these retaliatory duties are lifted, the UK trade has indicated import volumes from the United States will remain low.

Other grains

Mixed Grain	2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022	
Market Year Begins	Jul 2019		Jul 2020		Jul 2021	
United Kingdom	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	0	38	0	40	0	37
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production (1000 MT)	0	108	0	97	0	105
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)	0	108	0	97	0	105
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)	0	0	0	0	0	0
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	0	108	0	97	0	105
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	0	108	0	97	0	105
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	0	108	0	97	0	105
Yield (MT/HA)	0	2.8421	0	2.425	0	2.8378

(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 2021/2022 = October 2021 - September 2022

Rye	2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022	
Market Year Begins	Jul 2019		Jul 2020		Jul 2021	
United Kingdom	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	0	5	0	5	0	5
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production (1000 MT)	0	35	0	35	0	35
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)	0	35	0	35	0	35
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)	0	35	0	35	0	35
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	0	35	0	35	0	35
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	0	35	0	35	0	35
Yield (MT/HA)	0	7	0	7	0	7

(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 2021/2022 = October 2021 - September 2022

Sorghum	2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022	
Market Year Begins	Jul 2019		Jul 2020		Jul 2021	
United Kingdom	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports (1000 MT)	0	23	0	25	0	25
TY Imports (1000 MT)	0	28	0	25	0	25
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	0	23	0	25	0	25
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)	0	0	0	0	0	0
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	0	23	0	25	0	25
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	0	23	0	25	0	25
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	0	23	0	25	0	25
Yield (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 Sorghum begins in October for all countries.TY 2021/2022 = October 2021 - September 2022

Policy

With its departure from the EU, the UK introduced its Global Tariff, a simplification of the EU regime, albeit all but the same for grains. In other areas, it continues to follow the EU in the main – see the EU27 report for more details - but some diversification is expected over time. For example, with its departure from the EU, the UK has departed the Common Agricultural Policy.

The UK and EU agreed the Trade and Cooperation Agreement (TCA) on December 24, 2020 and trade between the two remains tariff free but with increased paperwork as the UK left EU's customs union and single market. The UK has regained powers to set maximum residue levels (MRLs) for imports and approve chemicals for use in UK crops. The UK will not be pursuing the same MRL review process as the EU and will set up a review mechanism in approximately 3 years. There will only be a change to existing MRL and import tolerances where there is evidence of a public health risk.

Her Majesty's Government (HMG) is expected to bring forward an Environment Bill in the next parliament session, which begins in May 2021. The next parliament session will begin with a Queens Speech, this is written by HMG and details key legislation to be introduced to the parliament for debate. Until the speech there is little information available on proposed new policy or changes to existing policy. Post will continue to monitor the policy situation and will provide updates when necessary.

Attachments:

No Attachments