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Report Highlights:

Post maintains Algeria's cereal planted area and production estimates. Post estimates robust wheat imports for MY 2023/24, surpassing nine million metric tons (MMT). Post forecasts imports for MY 2024/25 to decrease slightly on the current season but to remain elevated from the five year average. The elevated imports are driven by poor domestic harvests, as well as strategic increase in stocks. Notably, the government of Algeria set 2025 as the year to achieve self-sufficiency in durum production and halt durum imports.

Crop Planted Area and Production Update

Post maintains its estimate of Algeria's wheat area at just over two million hectares (ha) for the entire country for both the current (2023/24) and the forecast (2024/25) marketing years (MY). Post forecasts and estimates barley planted area at one million ha for both MY. Post will maintain its estimates until Ministry of Agriculture publishes the figures of the agricultural census that was conducted June-August 2024.

On September 19, 2024, the Minister of Agriculture, Youcef Chorfa announced during the opening of the planting season that 3.069 million ha will be devoted to cereals this year of which 1.6 million ha will be allocated for durum wheat, representing 52 percent of the area; one million ha will be allocated for barley representing 32.5 percent. Together durum and barley represent almost 85 percent of the planted area devoted to cereals. The remaining plots is devoted to bread wheat and oat. The figures outlined by Minister Chorfa are roughly in line with Post estimate of two million ha total area planted for wheat and one million ha for barley cited above.

Separately, Minister of Agriculture Chorfa indicated during a meeting with farmers in July 2024, outlined longer term plans to expand cereal planted areas in Algeria's desert biome in the Sahara desert. According to Chorfa, more than one million ha of cultivated farmland will be developed by 2028 in the southern provinces, including 500,000 ha intended for the production of wheat and barley, 220,000 ha for corn, and 20,000 ha for legumes production. Cereal cultivation in the desert underpins the government's plan to achieve food security and reduce the import bill.

Post forecasts that durum (hard) wheat and barley will remain as the primarily cereal planted, while bread (soft) wheat and oats will continue to be grown as secondary crops. Algeria's relatively hot temperatures are not conducive to growing bread wheat. Durum and barley have always occupied about 80 percent of cereal areas, while bread wheat and oats occupy the remaining 20 percent. Post does not anticipate substantial changes to this breakdown. Yields are mostly dependent on weather. Although farmers in the Mediterranean and high plateau crop areas are introducing pivot irrigation, most crop fields remain rain irrigated.

For MY 2024/25, Post maintains wheat production forecast of three million MT (MMT) and barley production estimate of 1.2 MMT. Algeria's Ministry of Agriculture has still not released production estimate for the current 2024/25 MY. As outlined in the previous update, before the end of the harvest campaign, on June 23, 2024, the Minister of Agriculture Chorfa indicated that this year, the abundant production of durum wheat saved Algeria $1.2 billion in wheat imports and augured a good grain crop. (See March 2024 GAIN Algeria Annual Grain and Feed Report). Post notes that Algeria's total wheat imports, and specifically durum imports have been on the rise. (See discussion in the Trade section).

The MY 2024/25 harvest has already concluded. In the Mediterranean and high plateau areas located in northern Algeria, harvest occurs May through August. Post estimates that production in the eastern and central crop areas was better than average, based on satellite imagery that showed this part of the country receiving more rain from March through June 2024 compared to previous season. Anecdotal reports from farmers also indicate that they are satisfied with this year's yields. Post estimates that good results in the east and central areas were offset, at least to a degree, by the poor harvest in the western crop areas. Satellite imagery showed that western areas received less rain compared to the other regions.

Weather reports have corroborated the satellite imagery with extreme drought conditions being reported in Algeria's western areas.

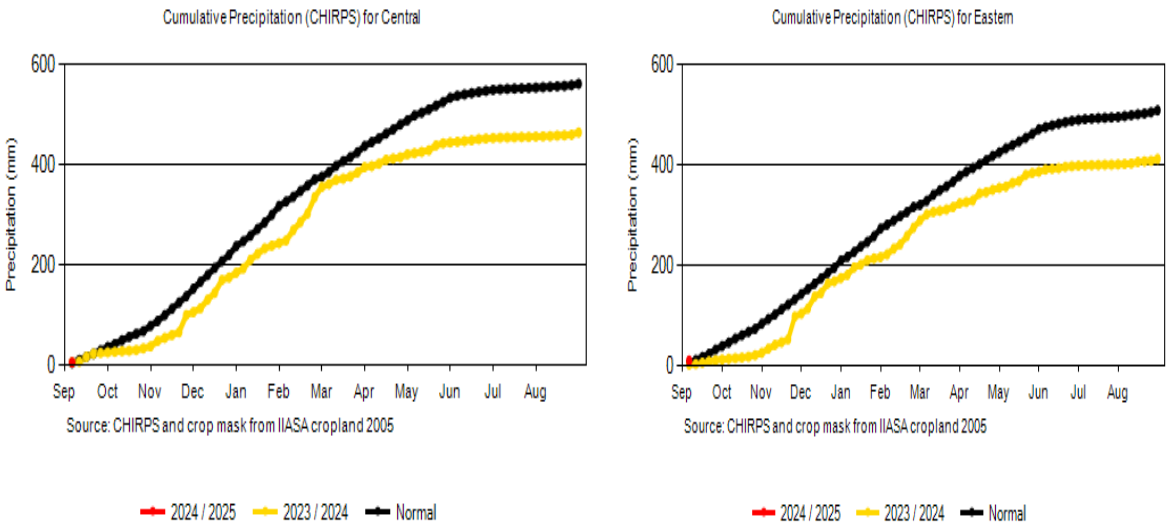
Current season's harvest in southern, arid regions of Algeria was completed in early May. According to anecdotal reports, farmers in the desert regions saw better than average yields for Algeria as a whole, given that they must use irrigation and do not rely on rainwater. Notably, less than 10 percent of Algeria's crop production originates from the south, albeit Post believes that the area devoted to crop production in this part of the country is growing based on government policy and anecdotal farmer reports.

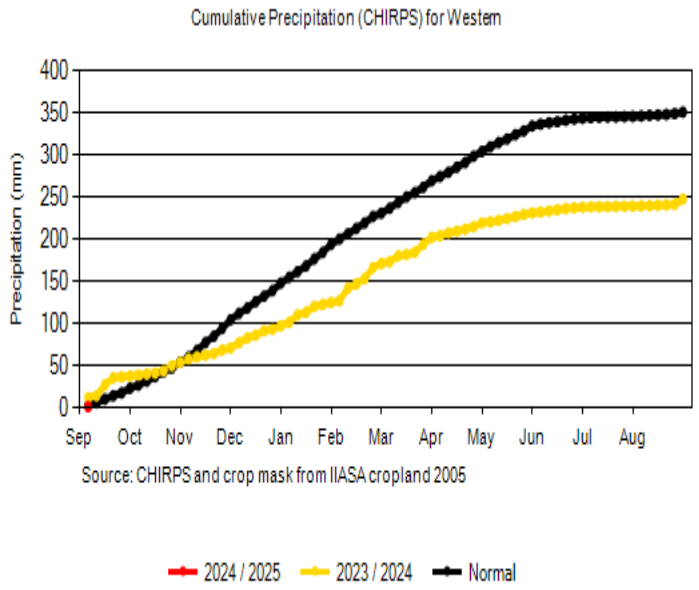
MY 2025/26's Weather and Soil Moisture

For the MY 2025/26 (2024-2025 season in Algeria), farmers are expected to begin sowing wheat at the end of September or early October 2024 pending the start of the seasonal rains. The Government of Algeria (GOA) has provided seeds and fertilizer for cereal production at no cost. Currently, Post forecasts wheat and barley harvest (to be collected in the summer 2025) to remain in line with the current MY given that weather and soil conditions are similar to what has been recorded for MY 2024/25 season.

The USDA Crop Explorer Cumulative Precipitation charts below as of September 5, 2024, shows that the level of cumulative precipitation for MY 2025/26 season (the red line marked as 2024/25) is at the same level as in September 2023 (the yellow line marked as 2023/24), and as on normal average (the black line) for the central, eastern and western regions.

Chart 1: Algeria USDA Crop Explorer Cumulative Precipitation Chart by month





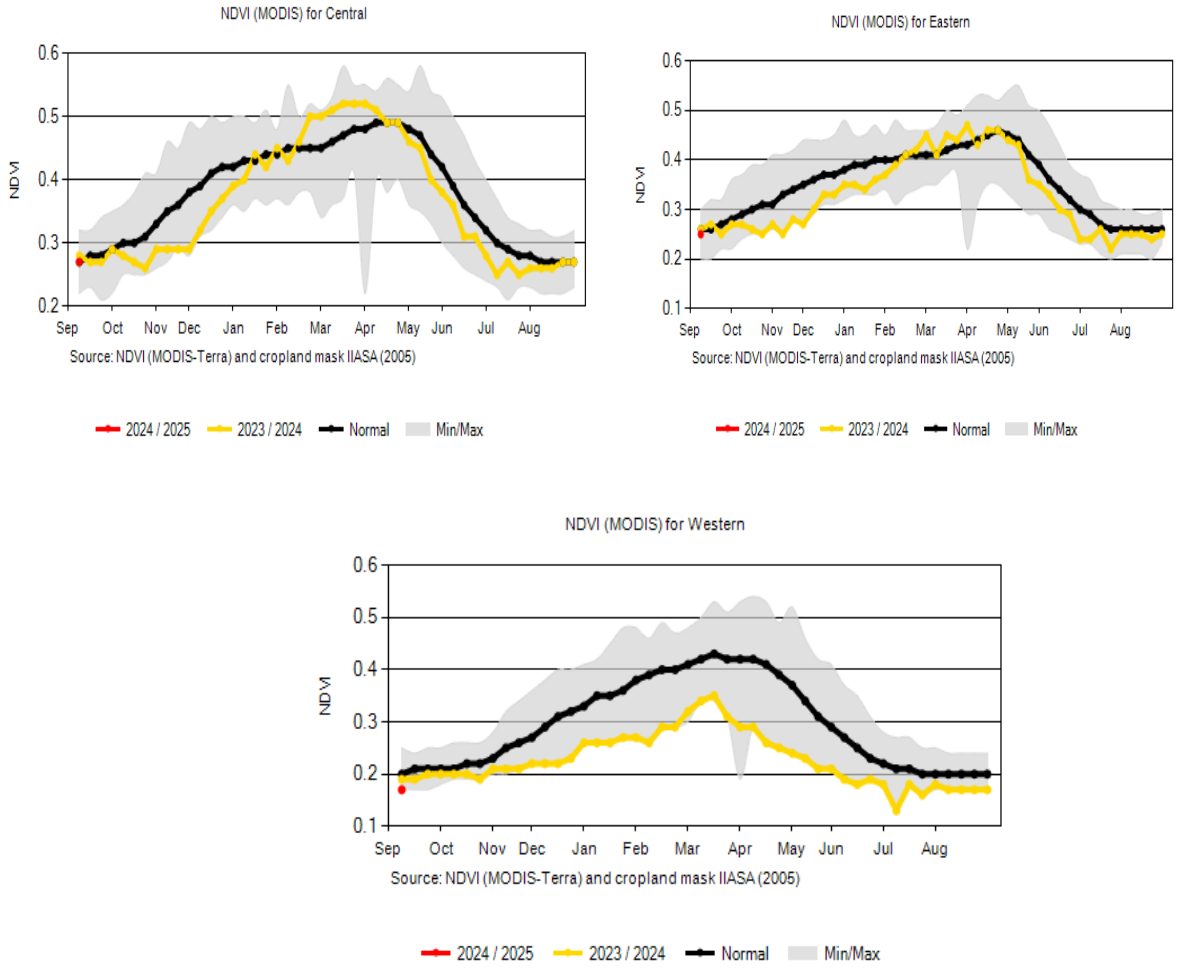
Source: Crop Explorer (https://ipad.fas.usda.gov/cropexplorer/) sourced on September 5, 2023.

**Note that the 2024/25 red line refers to the crop planting, growing period, and harvest dates, and not the USDA marketing year. As such, the 2024/2025 redline reflects crop conditions for the 2025/26 MY crop.*

The charts below show that soil moisture for both central and eastern regions is at the same level as in 2023 on normal average for September. However, the western region levels are dipping below the normal average and almost at the limit of the Min/Max level in September. The charts confirm anecdotal reports from across western regions that drought continued to plague this part of the country as of the beginning of September. Farmers in this region indicate that drought plagued the western region for the last six seasons; all non-irrigated crops were affected in the last two seasons. The government has provided seeds and fertilizer for cereal production at no cost to compensate the losses. Nevertheless, some of the farmers are converting their fields from cereals to tree (stone fruit, olives, grapes) plantations, which allows to utilize drip irrigation.

Notably, at the time of writing this report (mid-September) rains resumed all over the country which should provide at least some moisture and enable farmers start their plantings.

Chart 2: Algeria USDA Crop Explorer Soil Moisture Charts by region



Source: Crop Explorer (https://ipad.fas.usda.gov/cropexplorer/) sourced on September 5, 2023.

**Note that the 2024/25 red line refers to the crop planting, growing period, and harvest dates, and not the USDA marketing year. As such, the 2024/2025 redline reflects crop conditions for the 2025/26 MY crop.*

Consumption and Stocks Update

Algeria is a leading consumer of wheat in North Africa. Baguettes and flat breads are part of the daily Algerian diet, while couscous is traditionally consumed at least once a week, on a Friday. The Algerian government subsidizes bread production, with the final consumer price for a baguette at about 10 U.S. cents apiece. As a result, wheat and bread consumption is relatively inelastic and divorced from economic shocks, whether sluggish growth or food inflation. That said, wheat consumption receives a slight boost during times of economic growth. Currently, the IMF estimates Algerian GDP to grow 3.8 percent in 2024, and 3.1 percent in 2025. Post expects that in an average year, barring economic

upheaval or major trade disruptions, Algeria's wheat consumption is roughly equivalent to population growth – coming in at just shy of 1.5 percent.

As outlined in previous reports, the past three years, the government has encouraged consumers to decrease consumption of bread to stem food waste. Thus Post adjusted consumption lower than the USDA forecast and estimate. Post estimates that for MY 2023/24, wheat consumption will eclipse 11.2 MMT, and will rise just slightly in MY 2024/25 to 11.35 MMT.

Taking into account elevated imports and consumption estimates, Post revised up its stocks estimates. For MY 2024/25, Post forecasts a robust increase in Algeria's wheat stocks, reaching 6.9 MMT, up from the estimated 6.3 MMT for the 2023/24 season, and 5.4 MMT in 2022/23 MY. Stocks are split amongs government and private sector facilities. Post believes that the GoA has systematically started to build up stocks in the aftermath of the Covid pandemic and the disruption of the commodity global trade caused by the war in the Black Sea region. As reported in the March 2023 GAIN Algeria annual report, the Ministry of Agriculture recently unveiled plans to increase cereal storage capacities to 9 MMT by the end of 2024 (see also Policy section below).

Barley consumption is a derivative of demand for animal feed for sheep, cattle, and camels, with small amounts for green fodder. As such consumption is relatively inelastic though the demand curve tends to follow production ups and downs. Post maintains its previous barley FSI consumption estimate for MY 2023/24 and forecast for MY 2024/25, with the expectation that imports will rise to make up for relatively the production forecast.

Trade Update

Post forecasts Algeria's MY 2024/25 wheat import at 9 MMT after blockbuster 9.4 MMT imported in MY 2023/24. Post anticipates MY 2024/25 import levels to remain elevated despite improved crop conditions this season. Post forecast and estimate takes into account the fact that Algeria does not meet all of its domestic demand, and also the strategic build up of stocks to make up for the existing shortfall in production from the previous poor crop in MY 2023/24. Post forecast also takes into consideration the continuing strong pace of imports by the government-run procurement agency, the Algerian Office of Cereals (OAIC) during the summer months despite the new harvest coming online in June-July 2024. Post estimate for MY 2023/24 is based trade data reported by the Trade Data Monitor (TDM), as well as on additional industry trade data from Russia and Mexico.

Table 1: Algeria PSD Wheat Imports by Origin Comparison in Wheat Grain Equivalent (WGE)

Reporter	MY 2018/19	MY 2019/20	MY 2020/21	MY 2021/22	MY 2022/23	MY 2023/24
EU 27	5,418,967	6,080,006	5,941,183	5,356,578	4,286,068	3,936,622
Canada	1,192,862	372,615	1,001,560	614,184	1,201,903	875,517
United States	436,751	274,448	187,875	33,900	193,251	309,233
Mexico	122,335	255,638	218,470	209,100	-	-
Ukraine	12,650	34,833	13,000	466,912	181,189	551,711
Argentina	358,821	-	92,360	815,680	-	-
Turkey	407	860	219	1,731	16,095	491,513

Brazil	-	-	-	-	31,500	-
Russia	434	-	28,502	363,454	-	-
Australia	-	-	-	52,148	30,348	166,086
Others	29,176	95,856	31,504	63,917	58,860	6
Total	**7,572,403**	**7,114,256**	**7,514,673**	**7,977,604**	**5,999,214**	**6,330,688**

*Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC * this data does not reflect volumes from Mexico and Russia for the last two MY*

TDM data is based on customs information from markets exporting to Algeria. Reports are based on trade estimates. Post estimates that Russia wheat exports to Algeria exceed 2.3 MMT in MY 2022/23 and MY 2023/24 based on Reuters Refinitiv data. Post believes that Mexico's exports to Algeria are on the order of 460,000 to 665,000 MT respectively for each MY based on private industry reports. Taking into account the likely missing wheat exports from Russia and Mexico, Algeria's wheat imports are actually outpacing the previous marketing years rather than declining as shown in the above trade table.

Traders quoted by Marine link and Reuters indicated that OAIC has purchased in July about 750,000 MT of bread wheat anticipated to be sourced from Russia and Black Sea and in August around 600,000 to 700,000 MT of milling (bread) wheat and about 500,000 MT of durum wheat. The origin for bread wheat is anticipated to be sourced from Russia and durum sourced from Canada and Turkey. Russia has been aggressively expanding its grain presence in the Algerian market since OAIC adopted the policy of diversification for its commercial partners. Russian imports have been increasing to reach 2.3 MMT in MY2023/24. To recall, in September 2020, Algeria relaxed the rate of permitted bud-damaged grain from 0.2 percent to 0.5 percent to allow wheat from Black Sea origin to diversify its sources of supply and allow more countries to ship to Algeria.

Table 1 above data show that the EU countries remain the top origin of wheat exports to Algeria even though their market share is gradually declining because of competition from other origins including Russia. The decrease in supplies from traditional partners has been more than made up by robust volumes imported from Russia, as well as strong shipments from Canada, Mexico, the United States and Turkey. Shipments from Ukraine increased in MY 2023/24 despite ongoing conflict in the Black Sea region. Shipments from Mexico represent all durum wheat as reflected in the durum table 2 below.

Durum Wheat Imports Under Pressure, but Unlikely to Halt

On September 17, during his inauguration speech, President Tebboune reiterated commitment to achieving self-sufficiency in durum wheat production by the end of 2025 and reaching full self-sufficiency in barley and corn by 2026. He also pledged to expand irrigated land by one million hectares. At the beginning of September, Minister of Agriculture, Youcef Chorfa set 2025 as the deadline to end durum wheat imports; at that time, Chorfa did not mention barley and corn. Algerian government officials have long advocated for decrease in wheat imports as part of a production, processing and storage development and investment plan to achieve food security, reduce the import bill, and enable building up a strategic stock to deal with crises and climate disruptions. (See policy section)

As discussed in the production section, Algeria grows more durum wheat than bread wheat, and consequently durum imports have typically always been lower. Bread wheat typically account for 75 to 80 percent of total wheat imports while durum imports represented 20 to 25 percent. Nevertheless, Post believes that Algeria's durum wheat imports have actually increased, rather than decreased in recent seasons. Note that even without trade data on durum imports from Mexico, TDM data reflected in Table 2 shows Algeria's durum wheat imports growing.

Table 2: Algeria Durum Imports by Origin Comparison in MT

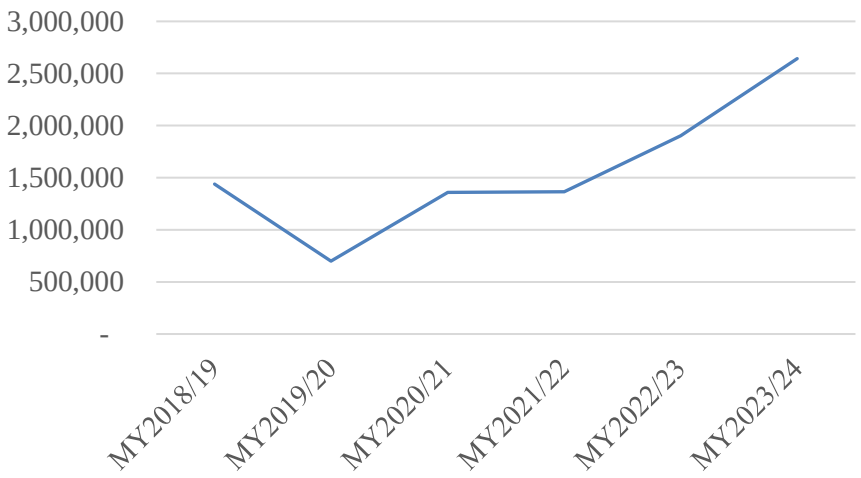
Reporter	MY2018/19	MY2019/20	MY2020/21	MY2021/22	MY2022/23	MY2023/24
Canada	1,125,360	372,615	968,874	614,183	1,201,901	875,517
Mexico	122,335	255,638	218,470	209,100	-	-
United States	130,672	62,723	125,127	33,900	193,251	309,233
EU 27	61,486	8,650	41,097	156,223	31,491	152,238
Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	474,826
Australia	-	-	-	52,148	-	166,086
Ukraine	-	-	5,400	136	14,270	-
TOTAL	**1,439,853**	**699,626**	**1,358,968**	**1,065,690**	**1,440,913**	**1,977,900**

*Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC * this data does not reflect volumes from Mexico and Russia for the last two MY*

The TDM data in the table 2 above reflected in the chart below show that the main supplier of durum to Algeria has been Canada for the last six years with (32 percent of the durum imports in MY 2023/24), followed by Mexico, the United States and EU countries. Adding in Mexico's missing data, Post estimates that in MY 2023/24 Algeria imported over 2.64 MMT of durum wheat, and that Algeria imported an annual average of 1.56 MMT of durum wheat in the last six years.

Durum imports typically increase when domestic crop is affected by drought. For example, as shown in the table1 above and the chart below, durum imports increased in MY 2022/23 as well as MY 2023/24 as the crop was very poor because of the consequent drought years. Post believes that durum wheat imports would decline in the event of a better than average harvest. Post anticipates additionally that durum imports may decline after 2025 if Algeria builds up larger durum wheat stock – especially given the robust pace of imports and the government decision to expand stock facilities (see Policy section). However, Post does not anticipate that even if all factors align perfectly, Algeria's durum wheat imports will dry up completely in the next several seasons.

Chart 5: Algeria Durum Imports Comparison



Source: Data from TDM and private industry reports, Chart OAA Algiers

Barley crop has also been affected by the drought. Post maintains its barley import estimate to 600,000 MT in MY2024/25. Post maintains barley import figures for MY2022/23. Trade Data Monitor figures are showing about 476,000 MT were imported in MY 2023/24.

Traders quoted by Agricensus reported that the Algerian Office for Feed Grains (ONAB) has issued an international tender to purchase 120,000 MT of corn and 35,000 MT of barley, on August 27, 2024.

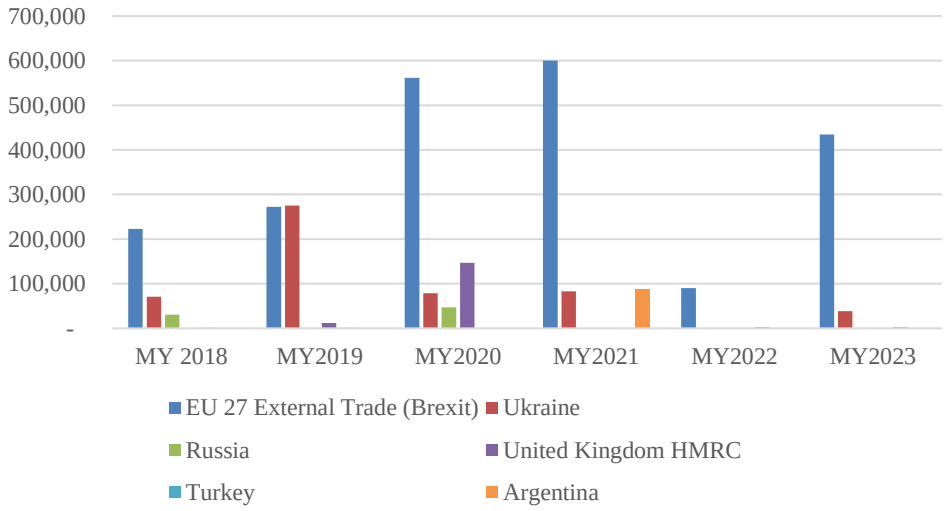
Table 3: Algeria Barley Imports by Origin Comparison in MT

Reporter	MY2018/19	MY2019/20	MY2020/21	MY2021/22	MY2022/23	MY2023/24
EU 27	222,810	272,060	561,156	600,566	90,005	434,320
Ukraine	70,502	274,949	78,903	83,081	-	38,802
Russia	30,476	-	47,300	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	11,830	147,066	-	-	-
Turkey	1,530	1,277	-	444	2,983	2,832
Argentina	-	-	-	88,340	-	-
Total	**325,318**	**560,116**	**834,425**	**772,431**	**92,988**	**475,954**

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Note that EU origin barley imports remain dominant (91.25 percent) compared to other origins. Imports from Ukraine have been irregular and decreased significantly in MY 2023/24 while Turkey is gaining some market share. Post believes that there may be a lag in data reporting from countries shipping barley to Algeria.

Chart 6: Algeria Barley Imports by Origin Comparison in MT



Source: Data from TDM, Chart OAA Algiers

Corn Imports Rebound to Pre Pandemic Levels

During his inauguration speech, President Tebboune has also reiterated his commitment to reaching full self-sufficiency in barley and corn by 2026. The President had already instructed during the Council of Ministers held at the end of July 2024, that priority to be given to the cultivation of grain corn to stem imports. The Minister of Agriculture announced in a meeting with farmers in July 2024 that large areas will be created in the Southern provinces to grow corn in grain. He indicated that imports of corn average 5 million MT (per year), representing nearly $900 million, placing Algeria among the world's 20 largest importers of grain corn.

This was not the first time the government of Algeria encouraged corn production. Ministry of Agriculture Road map for agriculture development included saving $17.6 million from corn imports. In addition, since 2011, corn is cultivated in some Southern provinces in Algeria, as underground water resources make pivot irrigation possible. Corn produced in the South is mostly harvested as green fodder or silage as livestock farming continues to expand across Algeria. Notably, dairy production has expanded in the desert south with availability of corn silage, enabling several nearby provinces to become self-sufficient in fresh milk production. Corn silage from the south is also trucked over to the northern provinces to the small dairy farms with limited fodder areas.

Much of the corn produced in Algeria is in form of silage, necessary for livestock farming. According to the Ménéa province's agricultural services, in 2021, Ménéa region produced 150,000 MT of corn silage, and only 13,000 MT of grain corn. Many investors in the South prefer the cultivation of corn silage which is much more profitable. However, Algeria's chicken production is much more robust than beef and dairy production. Corn is essential for broiler chicken farming, to produce meat that is affordable for

low-income households. As a result, Post anticipates that Algeria will continue to import corn grain in the coming seasons.

The TDM data in the table below show that Algeria imported an average of 4.4 MMT of corn. Imports decreased in MY 2021/22 and MY 2022/23 due probably to the post-COVID-19 supply and transportation disturbance on the world market and prices increase. Argentina remained the top supplier of corn to Algeria for the last six marketing years, followed by Brazil and Ukraine.

Table 4: Algeria Corn Imports by Origin Comparison in MT

Reporter	MY2018/19	MY2019/20	MY2020/21	MY2021/22	MY2022/23	MY2023/24
Argentina	3,142,900	3,910,248	2,996,924	2,450,152	2,315,600	2,995,418
Brazil	662,873	369,481	991,848	541,209	1,213,793	2,149,348
Ukraine	676,354	942,458	420,241	130,860	25,950	-
EU 27	37,668	16,664	638	455	52,309	311
Paraguay	-	-	28,420	-	81,086	-
Turkey	497	424	635	5,361	3,139	3,306
Egypt	112	18	-	45	2,587	372
United States	246	43,476	181,224	20	20	21
Others	15	-	40	224	531	54
TOTAL	**4,520,665**	**5,282,769**	**4,619,970**	**3,128,326**	**3,695,015**	**5,148,830**

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Policy Update

Ministry of Agriculture Continues to Push for Commercial Cereal Farming in the Desert Regions

Several outlets released Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development Youcef Chorfa's new statement on durum imports that was announced during the opening of the national three-days meeting held with the investors benefiting from agricultural lands under the concession right, with the Office for the Development of Industrial Agriculture in Saharan Lands (ODAS). The Minster addressed several key points related to agricultural development in Algeria, including durum import control. The Minister indicated that 2025 will be the last year that Algeria will import durum wheat. This decision is part of a production, processing and storage development and investment plan. As mentioned above, President Tebboune has also reiterated this commitment in his speech for the inauguration after his reelection on September 7, 2024. The President has also committed to reaching full self-sufficiency in barley and corn by 2026.

The Agricultural Minister indicated that in total, more than one million hectares in the southern provinces will be developed by 2028, including 500,000 hectares intended for the production of wheat and barley, 220,000 hectares for corn, and 20,000 hectares for legumes production. Per the Algerian newspapers, since the creation of ODAS in 2020, nearly 460,000 ha have been set aside for agricultural

land development across the southern wilayas. Among these areas, 264,000 hectares, spread over land of 250 to 1,000 hectares each, have been allocated to 431 operators. Currently, 286 of these operators are actually installed.

The Minister called on investors benefiting from agricultural land to efficiently use it in order to achieve the objective of self-sufficiency in wheat, especially since the national production currently covers 80 percent of the domestic demand, he indicated. The Minister added that this should contribute to achieving food security and reducing the import bill and will enable building up a strategic stock to deal with crises and climate disruptions.

In addition, 300,000 hectares have been dedicated to oilseed crops in the southern wilayas, as part of the national plan for the development of strategic crops, to produce 100 percent Algerian vegetable oil, with the possibility of moving towards export in the future.

Algeria Reclassifies Farmlands for Grain Storage Silos

The government's agricultural strategy for sustainable development, self-sufficiency, and food security - particularly in the cereals sector - established a silos and storage centers expansion throughout the country prioritizing the areas where cereals are grown. This decision was made by executive decree published in the Official Journal (JO) number 53 on August 7, 2024. As a result, the GOA decided to downgrade some agricultural land parcels totaling 86 hectares across 18 provinces and reclassify them for the construction of grain storage silos. This reclassification is part of the implementing decisions adopted after the March 2024 GoA announcement of the construction of 30 silos and 350 storage centers for cereals to increase the storage capacities to 9 MMT, up from approximately 5 MMT.

Table 5: Wheat, Production, Supply and Distribution (Source: PSD Post)

Wheat	2022/2023		2023/2024		2024/2025	
Market Year Begins	**Jul 2022**		**Jul 2023**		**Jul 2024**	
Algeria	**USDA Official**	**New Post**	**USDA Official**	**New Post**	**USDA Official**	**New Post**
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	1800	2075	1800	2075	1800	2075
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	4351	4351	5081	5401	5531	6296
Production (1000 MT)	3600	3600	2700	2700	3000	3000
MY Imports (1000 MT)	8700	8600	9500	9400	9000	9000
TY Imports (1000 MT)	8700	8600	9500	9400	9000	9000
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	193	193	309	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	16651	16551	17281	17501	17531	18296
MY Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	5	5	0
TY Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	5	5	0
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	70	50	50	50	50	50
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	11500	11100	11700	11150	11900	11300
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	11570	11150	11750	11200	11950	11350
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	5081	5401	5531	6296	5576	6946
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	16651	16551	17281	17501	17531	18296
Yield (MT/HA)	2	1.7349	1.5	1.3012	1.6667	1.4458
(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 2024/2025 = July 2024 - June 2025						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query						

Table 6: Barley, Production, Supply and Distribution (Source: PSD Post)

Barley	2022/2023		2023/2024		2024/2025	
Market Year Begins	**Jul 2022**		**Jul 2023**		**Jul 2024**	
Algeria	**USDA Official**	**New Post**	**USDA Official**	**New Post**	**USDA Official**	**New Post**
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	1025	1025	1025	1025	1025	1025
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	326	326	419	119	244	94
Production (1000 MT)	1400	1400	1025	1025	1200	1200
MY Imports (1000 MT)	93	93	700	500	700	600
TY Imports (1000 MT)	162	162	700	344	600	500
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	1819	1819	2144	1644	2144	1894
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)	1150	1450	1400	1400	1400	1400
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	250	250	500	150	350	150
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	1400	1700	1900	1550	1750	1550
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	419	119	244	94	394	344
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	1819	1819	2144	1644	2144	1894
Yield (MT/HA)	1.3659	1.3659	1	1	1.1707	1.1707
(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 2024/2025 = October 2024 - September 2025						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query						

Attachments:

No Attachments