Regional outlook: Europe and Central Asia

The regional briefs in the *Outlook* highlight broad trends for the regions defined by the FAO in the implementation of its global workplan. Recognising regional diversity, the intention is not to compare results across regions. Instead, they illustrate some of the latest regional developments, highlighting responses to global challenges and emerging trends, and relating these to the main messages of the *Outlook*. The assessments generally compare the end point of the *Outlook's* projection (2033) to the base period of 2021-23.

Agrifood systems globally have navigated multiple disruptions in recent years, including the COVID-19 pandemic, the impact of Russia's war against Ukraine, weather related supply fluctuations in several regions, surging energy prices, a cost-of-living crisis and spiralling inflation. The sharp rise in food prices impacted the cost and affordability of healthy diets as well as food security in several regions. Differences in resource endowments, economic structure, development and income levels mean that the magnitude of these impacts are not uniform in all regions. These briefs do not present a quantitative assessment of the impacts of these disruptions, though they do account for the latest expectations with respect to macro-economic developments as the world emerges from them. The trends and issues presented are those expected to underpin the *Outlook* in the medium term. They assume that the adverse effects on food, feed and fuel production, consumption and trade will gradually moderate, recognising that several uncertainties remain.

This chapter contains seven sections, with text, tabular and graphic information for each region following a similar template. A background section provides the key regional characteristics and provides the setting from which the projection is described in the subsequent sections for production, consumption, and trade. Each regional brief contains an annex providing common charts and tables outlining the key aspects for the region concerned.

Background

Increasing focus on sustainability in environment with elevated risks

The Europe and Central Asia[1] region includes a diverse range of countries that span two continents and exhibit various stages of development. Considerable differences exist across countries in terms of agricultural resources, demographics and public policies. The challenges facing the region are diverse. Russia's war against Ukraine has caused extensive destruction and continues to raise uncertainty. While supply chains are adapting, the prolonged nature of the war raises uncertainty, at a time when the European Union continues its transition to greener, more sustainable growth, which may be slower than in the past.

The region accounts for 12% of world population, but with growth of less than 1% by 2033, this share is set to decline. The rate of urbanisation is typically high and by 2033, 76% of inhabitants are expected to reside in urban settings. Population dynamics vary widely across the region, both in terms of growth and urbanisation which underpins differences in food demand. In both Western and Eastern Europe, which together comprise 90% of the regional inhabitants, populations are expected to decline by 0.4% and 0.7% respectively by 2033 compared to the 2021-2023 base period. Conversely, Central Asia's population is expected to expand by 12%, adding 12 million people, compared to a reduction of 4.3 million people combined in Western and Eastern Europe. Central Asia will still only account for 11% of the region's population by 2033. It is also less urbanised, with 52% of its people expected to reside in urban areas by 2033, compared to 48% in the 2021-23 base period.

At USD 27 800 per capita per year in constant 2010 terms, average income in the regions is more than double the global average. This encompasses a range from almost USD 40 200 in Western Europe's highly developed economies to USD 13 400 per capita in the resource dependant eastern regions and only USD 5 200 per capita per year in central Asia. Having rebounded firmly from the COVID-19 pandemic induced recession in 2021, on average the region has managed to maintain positive growth through the 2021-23 base period despite navigating challenges such as Russia's war against Ukraine, the associated energy price shocks in 2022 and the need to control obstinately high food inflation. With fiscal support scaling back and monetary policy tight, growth has slowed but is expected to remain positive. Inflation is slowly cooling and monetary policy is approaching the end of the tightening cycle so growth in per capita GDP is expected to be 1.2% in 2024 and an annual average rate of 1.6% p.a. in the medium term. Risks remain tilted towards the downside, particularly in economies that are resource dependent or rely on large manufacturing sectors as these face low external demand with greater exposure to high energy prices.

In line with different stages of development, the share of primary agriculture, forestry and fish production in GDP ranges from less than 2% in the European Union to 7% in Central Asia. Similarly, it is estimated that the share of food in household expenditures averaged about 10% in the region in 2021-2023, ranging from around 6% for the United Kingdom to around 16% in Türkiye and even higher in many Central Asian countries.[2] Food price inflation in the region averaged 10% from 2021 to 2023, substantially higher than the 2.4% of the preceding five years. The impact of this surge, as well as the continued moderation over the *Outlook*, on food security is greater in countries and households that spend a larger share of total income on food. This is evident in the sharp increase in the prevalence of moderate and severe food insecurity in Central Asia in 2021 despite the recovery in income. Notwithstanding improvements in 2022, food insecurity remains well above pre-pandemic levels but improvements could accelerate as food price inflation continues to cool. However, some risks remain, and Russia's war against Ukraine for example could constrain rapid progress in the region.

The Europe and Central Asia region accounts for 15% of the global value of agriculture and fish production with major contributions from the European Union, United Kingdom, Russia, Ukraine, Türkiye, and Kazakhstan. The region's share in global output could decline to 14% by 2033, reflecting the impact of

Russia's war against Ukraine which has caused severe damage to productive capacity, and an increased focus on sustainability in the European Union.

The region's agricultural sector navigated a multitude of challenges in recent years, many of which will have lasting impacts. Many of the supply chain disruptions and logistical bottlenecks that emanated from the COVID-19 pandemic have eased but it also induced a renewed focus on shorter, more localised supply chains and an increased awareness of healthy eating habits which will likely persist. Similarly, many of the initial shocks associated with Russia's war against Ukraine, such as the spike in energy, fertiliser and agricultural commodity prices, are dissipating but shifts in trade patterns may persist. While many uncertainties remain with respect to possible resolutions to the conflict, significant damage to infrastructure suggests that restoration of productive capacity will be slow. Consequently, the striking growth in exports from Eastern Europe that was observed over the past decade is expected to slow considerably.

The European Union accounts for 47% of the value of the region's agriculture and fish production. Its priority afforded to sustainability and improved resilience is reflected in its Farm to Fork and Biodiversity strategies. The Farm to Fork strategy envisions a fair, healthy, environmentally friendly, and sustainable food system. It may influence demand trends, trade flows, competitiveness, and production growth in the region. Reforms to the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) have strengthened its environmental pillar, including enhanced conditions for support related to good agricultural and environmental practices and incentives to adopt climate and environmentally friendly farming practices.

Meanwhile, the European Union's heightened focus on sustainability and associated stricter environmental and climate regulatory framework may add to production costs, potentially eroding competitiveness of its producers. Innovations to achieve sustainable productivity gains that are sufficient to offset additional costs will be critical to bolster the resilience of the agricultural sector to exogenous shocks that will likely increase in frequency and intensity.

Production

Growth slows amid Russia's war against Ukraine and stricter environmental legislation

By 2033, the net value of agriculture and fish production in Europe and Central Asia is expected to expand by only 7% relative to the 2021-23 base period. This represents less than half of the growth attained over the past decade and reflects a substantial slowdown in Europe. Amid Russia's war against Ukraine, growth in Eastern Europe slows from 30% over the past decade, to just 13% over the *Outlook*. While Ukraine is assumed to reach historic productive capacity by 2033, the recovery is slow and output growth from Eastern Europe is expected to be led by Türkiye and Russia, at 25% and 7% respectively. In Western Europe, output growth of only 1.6% is expected by 2033, due to slower growth in the European Union, while in Central Asia, rapid expansion in Kazakstan fuels growth of 24%.

Productivity gains are central to growth as the land used for agricultural purposes is set to decline by 3.4 Mha, in line with historic trends. The reduction is almost exclusively attributed to pasture. Reductions are concentrated in Europe, but are not uniform across sectors. In Western Europe, both cropland and pasture are set to decline, whereas in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, the projected decline in pasture is partly offset by smaller gains in land used for crop production.

Crops account for almost 40% of the total value generated by agriculture and fisheries in the region. An expansion of 0.7% p.a. is sufficient to sustain this share by 2033. This growth combines the effect of region-wide yield improvements underpinned by technological innovation and intensification in Central Asia. Yield gains are expected across all major crops, ranging from 0.5% p.a. for oilseeds, to 0.8% p.a. for pulses. Such gains are partially underpinned by greater fertiliser use, where prices continue to normalise following the spike in 2022. By 2033, fertiliser application per hectare is expected to rise by 8%, similar to the gain

observed in the past decade but concentrated in Eastern Europe and Central Asia while a 5% expansion is expected in Western Europe.

Little change is expected in crop mix, with the bulk of production growth attributed to cereals and oilseeds mainly in Eastern Europe. Russia in particular is expected to sustain robust growth in maize (26%), wheat (15%), soybeans (28%) and other oilseeds (17%) over the coming decade. By 2033, Russia is expected to account for 43% of the region's soybean production, 29% of other oilseeds and 30% of wheat. This growth stems from a combination of area expansion and yield gains with these four crops collectively accounting for an additional 2.2 Mha by 2033 compared to the 2021-23 base period. At the same time, yield gains are expected to exceed 1% p.a. for wheat and maize and remain only marginally below 1% for oilseeds. Significant wheat production growth is also expected in Türkiye and Kazakhstan, at 23% and 26% respectively by 2033. In Ukraine, a major contributor to historic increases, the need to recover from the ongoing war limits future growth prospects.

Half of the total value of agriculture and fish production in the region is attributed to livestock, the highest share amongst the regions covered in this chapter. Output growth is expected to lag behind that of crops at only 0.5% p.a. Almost 60% of the region's livestock production value is generated in Western Europe but this is expected to decline to 56% by 2033 owing to its ongoing transition to environmental sustainability. Stronger growth in Eastern Europe and Central Asia will enable these regions to expand their contribution to total livestock production in the region to 33% and 11% respectively. Around a third of livestock production accrues meat and pork is the largest amongst the various meat sectors. However, poultry accounts for the majority of additional production growth and by 2033 is set to account for 38% of total meat produced. Conversely, pork production is expected to decline by 2033 while bovine meat production growth is slow at just 2.6% for the ten year period. More than half of the additional poultry production is from Eastern Europe where surplus feed grains and less restrictive environmental legislation bolsters competitiveness.

The dominance of Western Europe also extends to dairy, where it accounts for 47% of total production, compared to 39% in Eastern Europe and 14% in Central Asia. The European Union accounts for almost 90% of milk production in Western Europe but a reduction of 11% in its cow heard by 2033 compared to 2021-2023 is expected. Anticipated yield gains suggest that the decline in production will be minimal. By contrast, milk production is foreseen to expand by 10% in Eastern Europe and 22% in Central Asia, yielding a net gain of 3.5% in the region. Rapid growth in Central Asia benefits from an expected 8% expansion in cow inventories and a 13% gain in milk yield whereas growth in Eastern Europe is almost exclusively yield based.

Fish production constitutes 12% of total agricultural output and growth of 10% by 2033 is sufficient to sustain this share. Aquaculture's prominence is rising, and by 2033, it is expected to account for 24% of total fish production. This reflects growth of 1.9% p.a. in aquaculture compared to only 0.6% p.a. in capture fisheries.

By 2033, direct agricultural GHG emissions are projected to decline at regional level, albeit by only 0.6%. This encompasses a decline of 4% in Western Europe and European Union, combined with a 1% increase in Eastern Europe and a 9% increase in Central Asia where livestock herds are still growing. Productivity gains are such that GHG emissions expressed relative to the value of agricultural production are projected to decline by 8% compared to its level in the 2021-23 base period. This year's *Outlook* features a scenario that simulates the impact of halving food losses along supply chains and food waste at the retail and consumer levels by 2030 (SDG 12.3). The scenario projects that total agricultural emissions in the region would be reduced by 3% relative to the baseline, while calorie intake improves. This implies that by 2030, agricultural GHG emissions would be reduced by 3.5% from the average level in the 2021-23 base period.

Consumption

Diverging trends in animal sourced foods with reductions in Western Europe and increases in Central Asia

Despite high relative income and the mature consumer base in large parts of the region, the impact from disruptions such as the COVID-19 pandemic, Russia's war against Ukraine, the cost-of-living crisis and high food inflation has been significant. At regional level, the incidence of moderate to severe food insecurity peaked in 2021 before improving somewhat in 2022 as disruptions associated with the COVID-19 pandemic eased. The persistence of high food inflation implied that the recovery was insufficient to reduce food insecurity to pre-pandemic levels. Affordability concerns were greatest in regions with less comprehensive income support measures and a higher share of total income spent on food. Furthermore, in Eastern Europe, the ongoing war brought a whole new set of food security concerns and supply chain disruptions with millions of people displaced, infrastructure and distribution channels damaged and significant price volatility, resulting in further deterioration in food security in 2022. With cooling food price inflation, average calorie availability in the region increased in 2023 and this recovery is expected to accelerate as affordability continues to improve over the *Outlook*.

The region's daily calorie availability per capita is well above the global average and by 2033, a gain of 3%, or 98 kcal/person implies it will exceed 3400 kcal/person. Diversity in income levels and consumer preferences underscore differences within the region. In Eastern Europe and Central Asia, improved affordability over the *Outlook* period supports a 7% increase in calories available for consumption. In the *Outlook* scenario where food waste and losses can be halved by 2030, as envisioned in SDG targets, calorie intake in Eastern Europe and Central Asia could be increased by 1.9% and 3.7% respectively relative to the baseline, while at the same time, reducing GHG emissions. This implies that by 2030, calorie intake could increase by 7.2% and 9.4% respectively relative to the average level in the 2021-23 base period. In Western Europe, total calorie availability is expected to remain almost unchanged by 2033 under the baseline, but preferences amongst its higher income, more mature consumer base reflect a growing awareness of healthy eating and environmental impacts in the food chain. While the cost-of-living crisis heightened awareness of the costs associated with such preferences, they are still expected to exert substantial influence on the composition of food intake. Consequently, per capita consumption of vegetable oil and animal-based products are expected to decline.

Protein availability, expressed in per capita terms, was 21% above the global average in 2021-23. By 2033, it is only expected to increase by 4%, to reach 111g/day. While gains are expected across the region, the increase in Western Europe (1.8%) is only a quarter of what is expected elsewhere. In Western Europe, gains are exclusively attributed to plant-based sources which are often perceived as healthy and sustainable alternatives. In Eastern Europe and particularly in Central Asia, animal products comprise a greater share in additional protein consumption and by 2033, protein derived from animal products is expected to increase by 7.5% and 13% respectively compared to the 2021-23 base period. While these growth projections support some convergence within the region, meat consumption per capita is still expected to be highest in Western Europe, at 52 kg per capita by 2033, compared to 46kg per capita in Eastern Europe and 32kg per capita in Central Asia.

In the European Union, protein consumption is already high, with a marginally bigger contribution from meat than dairy. While environmental considerations are expected to drive a 1.7% reduction in meat consumption per capita by 2033, dairy product intake could rise by 1.3%. By 2033, per capita consumption of cheese and butter will remain more than six times and double the global average respectively. Amongst meat products, declines in pig meat, bovine and ovine meat consumption are expected to be partly offset by increasing poultry meat consumption which will increase its share in the total meat basket to more than 30% by 2033. Regardless of the 5% decline by 2033, pig meat will still account for half of total and per capita meat consumption and remain more than double the world average level.

Fish consumption in the region is expected to grow by 0.3% p.a. over the next ten years but the decline of 9% in Eastern Europe by 2033 masks growth of almost 20% in Central Asia and 6% in the European Union. In Western Europe, consumption levels are already high and by 2033 are expected to be more than double the global average. Conversely, growth in Central Asia, from a small base, is only sufficient for consumption to reach 60% of the global average level by 2033.

The region accounts for 23% of global animal feed use, reflecting the relative importance of animal products in total output, and the intensity of production systems. Growth prospects mirror those of livestock, with a distinct deceleration in the coming decade reducing the region's global market share to 21%. Total feed use is only expected to expand by 3.2% by 2033, with a 3% reduction in Western Europe offset by gains of 12% and 26% respectively in Eastern Europe and Central Asia. In Western Europe, the decline in feed use is greater than that of livestock production, reflecting some extensification of production practices amid more stringent environmental legislation. Conversely, Eastern Europe and Central Asia are expected to intensify production practices with feed use expanding faster than livestock production.

The European Union's commitment to increase renewable energy production is enshrined in its ambitious new target of 45% renewable energy by 2030. The energy crisis only served to accelerate the drive to renewables in the region. Despite expected reductions in both gasoline and diesel use, owing to decarbonisation of road transport and subsequent increasing prominence of electric vehicles, ethanol use is expected to expand by 5%. Biodiesel use is foreseen to decline by almost 6%, over the coming decade. In view of the sustainability concerns surrounding palm oil, which is classified as high risk under the new Renewable Energy Directive, it is being phased out as a feed stock by many countries and its use for biodiesel production is expected to decline by almost 70% by 2033.

Trade

Recovery in Ukraine exports depends on resolution of the war

Trade in Europe and Central Asia has been amongst the most dynamic of the regions covered in this chapter. Historically a major net importer, this trade deficit has shrunk to less than half of its level of ten years ago. The region's prominence in global markets also rose, as it accounted for almost 40% of additional exports over the past decade despite contributing just 14% of additional global output. The shift was largely underpinned by Eastern Europe, particularly Russia and Ukraine, where large scale productivity gains far outpaced limited population growth. This increased role in global markets was largely underpinned by exports of the major cereals and oilseeds, reflected in Eastern Europe's 33% share in global wheat exports in the 2021-23 base period. With Russia's war against Ukraine weighing on Ukraine's ability to expand production, exports from the region are expected to slow. The projected 22% expansion in exports from Eastern Europe by 2033 equates to less than half of the growth observed in the past decade. Growth is expected to be concentrated in Russia and Türkiye, where exports are set to expand by 2.5% p.a. and 1.8% p.a. respectively. In Western Europe, exports are expected to rise by 1.5% p.a., implying that its contribution to total export growth from the region will be larger than in the past. Combined with growth of 1.3% p.a. from Central Asia, this is sufficient for the total Europe and Central Asian region to transition to a trade surplus by 2033 that is equivalent to its current deficit.

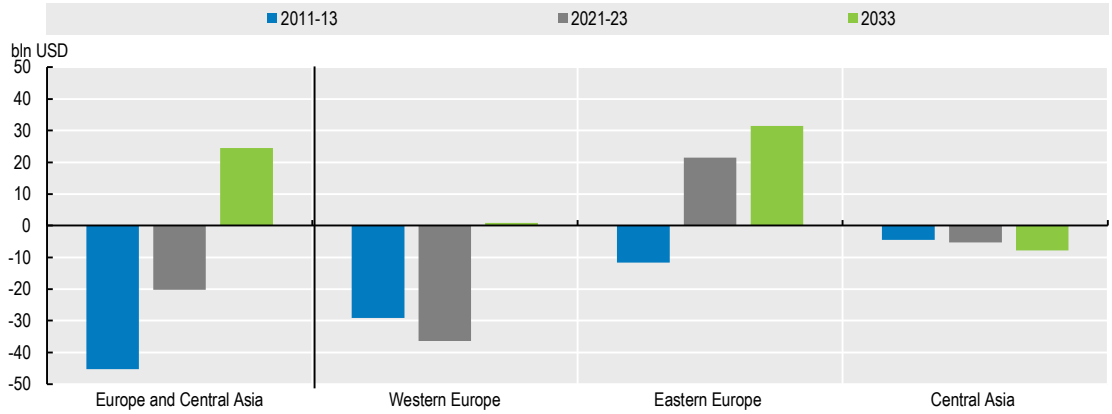
Underpinned by a growing surplus in the European Union, Western Europe is expected to transition from a substantial trade deficit in the 2021-23 base period, to a small surplus by 2033. The biggest contributors to the additional surpluses generated by the European Union are expected to be fresh fruit and vegetables, for which exports could rise by 21% and 26% respectively over the coming decade, along with wheat, sugar and value added dairy products such as cheese. The region is already a major contributor to global cheese exports and by 2033, a further expansion of 25% is expected, while wheat and sugar exports could rise by 10% and 15% respectively by 2033. The net surplus is also influenced by a substantial slowdown in imports into the European Union, reflecting subdued demand, and sustainability concerns that drive a near 50% reduction in palm oil imports.

Europe and Central Asia contribute more than 40% of the value of livestock product exports globally and almost 90% of this is attributed to the European Union. With growth in the European Union's exports of animal-based products set to accelerate over the *Outlook* due to stagnant domestic demand its share in global exports of such products could rise to 46% by 2033. This mainly results from growing dairy product exports. In line with reduced production, meat exports from the European Union are expected to decline by 6% but most of this will be due to reductions in the pig meat sector, as poultry exports are anticipated to rise by 11%. The reduction in pig meat exports implies that its share in global pig meat trade will decline to 32%.

The region is also an important exporter of fish products. It accounts for 25% of the volume of global fish exports, the second highest share amongst the regions covered in this chapter, behind South and Southeast Asia. Growth of 0.7% p.a. is sufficient to maintain this share at 24% by 2033. Within the region, Russia and Norway are the major contributors to exports.

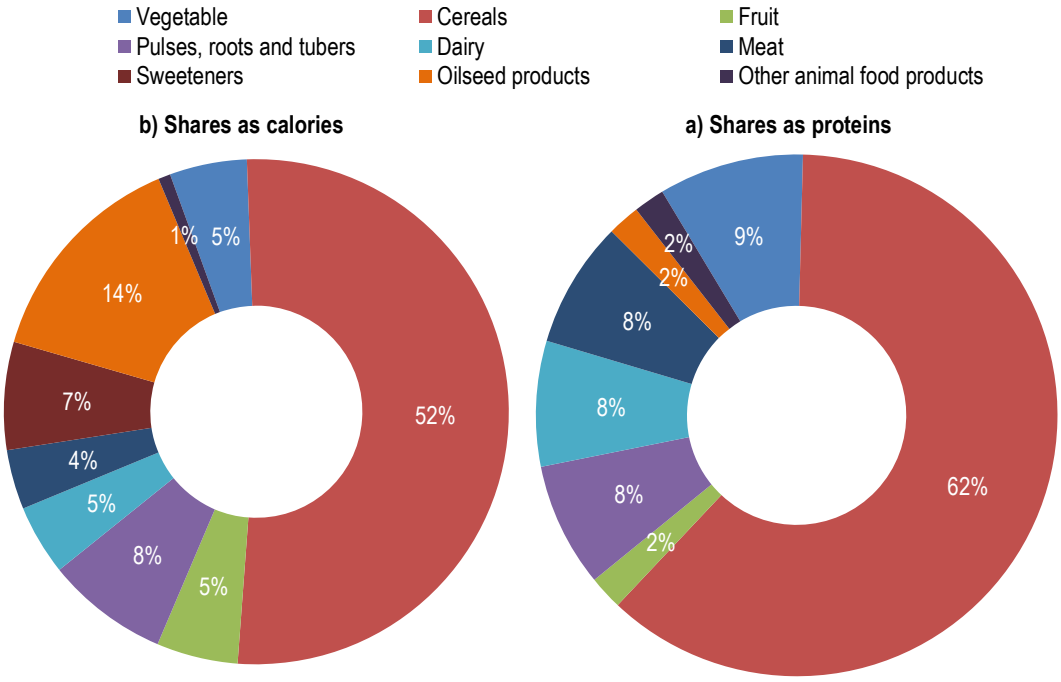
Despite the increasing export orientation which raises its exposure to trade related disruptions, such as the conflict in the Red Sea that is affecting passage through the Suez Canal, the region also remains a significant importer of many agricultural products. In the European Union, such imports will increasingly be influenced by its environmental regulations. By 2033, imports are anticipated to increase by almost 9%, though growth from Central Asia is much faster at almost 31%, from a smaller base. The growing export orientation in Europe, combined with rising imports from Central Asia implies that a substantial share of additional imports could be supplied from within the region. Almost 20% of Central Asia's additional imports is expected to be animal products for which the European Union is a major supplier.

Figure 1. Net exports of agriculture and fish products from Europe and Central Asia (including processed products)



Note: Estimates are based on historical time series from the FAOSTAT Trade indices domain which are extended with the *Outlook* database. Products not covered by the *Outlook* are extended by trends. Total trade values include also processed products, usually not covered by the *Outlook* variables. Trade values are measured in constant 2014-2016 USD.
Source: FAO (2024). FAOSTAT Trade Indices Database, http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/TI; OECD/FAO (2024) "OECD-FAO Agricultural *Outlook*", OECD Agriculture statistics (database), http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/agr-outl-data-en.

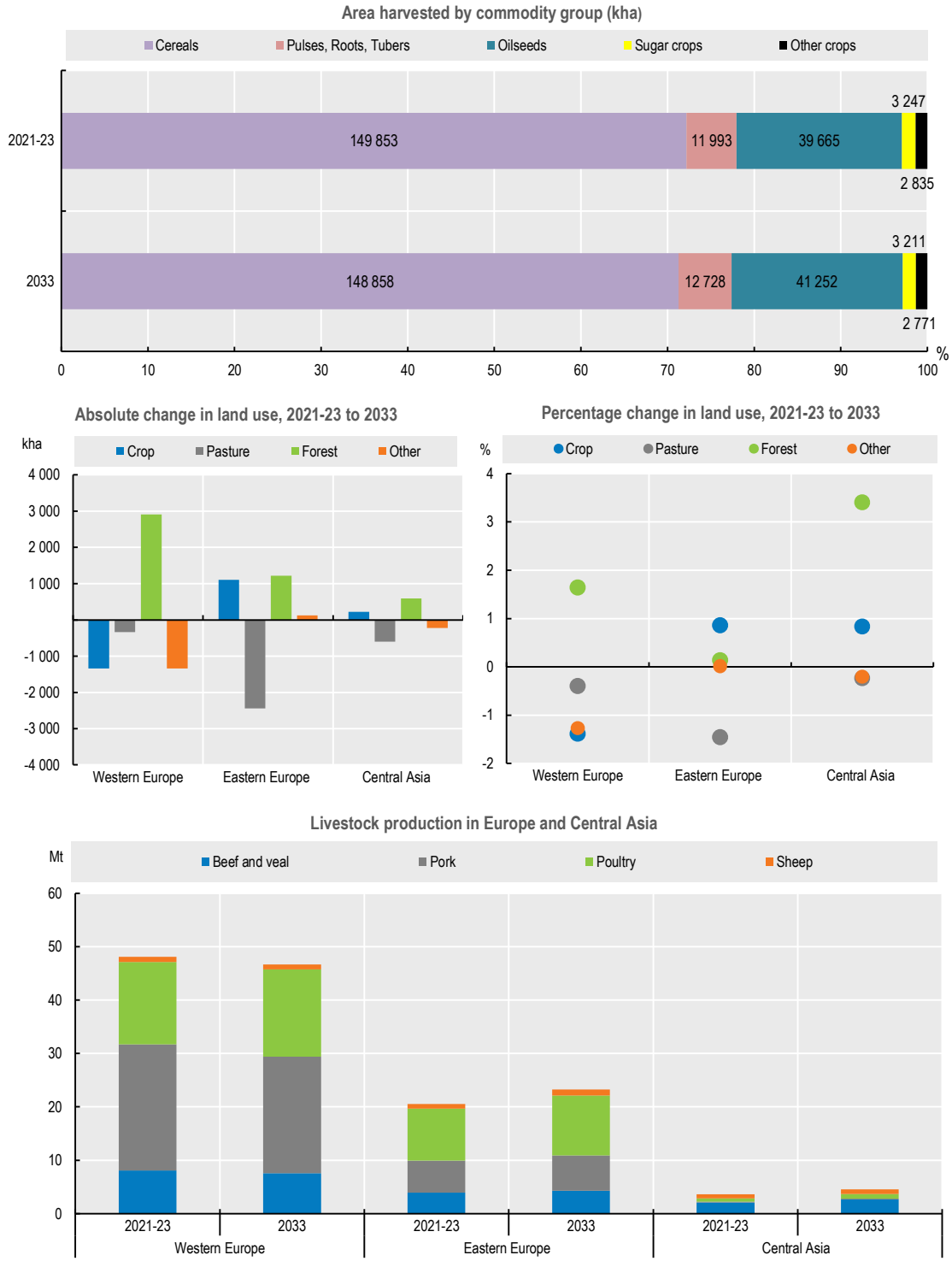
Figure 2. Distribution of food waste and losses in Europe and Central Asia in terms of calories and proteins, 2021-2023



Note: Other animal food products include egg and fish.
Source: OECD/FAO (2024), "OECD-FAO Agricultural *Outlook*", OECD Agriculture statistics (database), http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/agr-outl-data-en.

StatLink 2 https://stat.link/a6optx

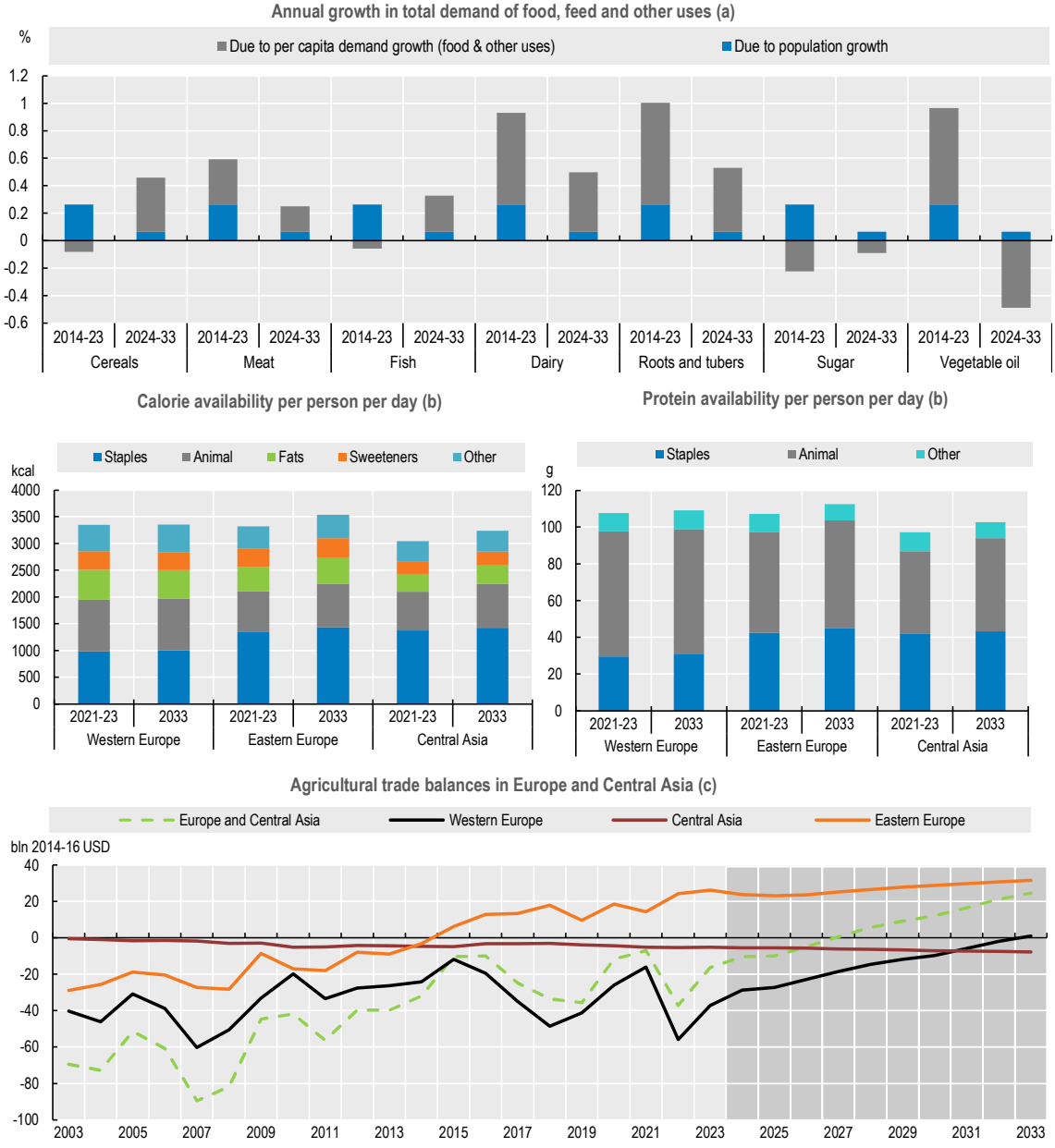
Figure 3. Land use change and livestock production in Europe and Central Asia



Source: OECD/FAO (2024), "OECD-FAO Agricultural *Outlook*", OECD Agriculture statistics (database), http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/agr-outl-data-en.

StatLink 2 https://stat.link/aluzqv

Figure 4. Demand for key commodities, food availability and agricultural trade balance in Europe and Central Asia



Notes: Estimates are based on historical time series from the FAOSTAT Food Balance Sheets and trade indices databases and include products not covered by the *Outlook*. a) Population growth is calculated by assuming per capita demand constant at the level of the year preceding the decade. b) Fats: butter and oils; Animal: egg, fish, meat and dairy except for butter; Staples: cereals, oilseeds, pulses and roots and tubers. c) Include processed products, fisheries (not covered in the FAOSTAT trade index) based on outlook data.
Source: FAO (2024). FAOSTAT Value of Agricultural Production Database, http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/QV; OECD/FAO (2024) "OECD-FAO Agricultural *Outlook*", OECD Agriculture statistics (database), http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/agr-outl-data-en.

StatLink 2 https://stat.link/oj8dwv

Table 1. Regional indicators: Europe and Central Asia

	Average			%	Growth[2]	
	2011-13	2021-23 (base)	2033	Base to 2033	2014-23	2024-33
Macro assumptions						
Population ('000)	902 528	931 028	938 211	0.77	0.26	0.07
Per capita GDP[1] (kUSD)	24.36	27.80	32.88	18.28	1.32	1.55
Production (USD bln 2014-16)						
Net value of agricultural and fisheries[3]	392.9	454.6	487.3	7.20	1.21	0.62
Net value of crop production[3]	151.7	176.3	190.8	8.26	0.98	0.72
Net value of livestock production[3]	193.2	225.0	237.8	5.69	1.52	0.47
Net value of fish production[3]	48.0	53.3	58.6	10.07	0.69	0.92
Quantity produced (kt)						
Cereals	523 947	595 937	634 033	6.39	0.34	0.79
Pulses	8 295	12 928	15 595	20.62	2.51	1.78
Roots and tubers	28 338	31 035	33 492	7.92	0.83	0.54
Oilseeds[4]	60 270	88 457	99 540	12.53	2.95	0.79
Meat	62 503	72 247	74 451	3.05	1.14	0.35
Dairy[5]	26 077	29 706	31 536	6.16	0.94	0.52
Fish	17 140	18 712	19 844	6.05	0.45	0.91
Sugar	26 818	28 164	29 853	6.00	0.47	0.11
Vegetable oil	25 978	35 921	38 431	6.99	2.79	0.40
Biofuel production (mln L)						
Biodiesel	11867	19432	18800	-3.25	4.87	0.08
Ethanol	7 356	8 049	8 994	11.73	0.52	1.04
Land use (kha)						
Total agricultural land use	771 812	763 942	760 556	-0.44	-0.08	-0.01
Total land use for crop production[6]	252 469	251 913	251 905	0.00	0.07	0.09
Total pasture land use[7]	519 343	512 029	508 651	-0.66	-0.15	-0.06
GHG emissions (Mt CO2-eq)						
Total	750	772	767	-0.65	-0.02	-0.04
Crop	188	198	201	1.48	0.03	0.27
Animal	547	555	545	-1.74	-0.09	-0.16
Demand and food security						
Daily per capita caloric food consumption[8] (kcal)	3 262	3 311	3 409	2.98	0.35	0.23
Daily per capita protein food consumption[8] (g)	101.9	106.4	110.7	4.0	0.6	0.4
Per capita food consumption (kg/year)						
Staples[9]	159.8	162.4	169.8	4.52	0.07	0.41
Meat	45.3	47.1	48.0	2.01	0.16	0.15
Dairy[5]	26.4	28.2	29.7	5.19	0.58	0.43
Fish	18.4	17.2	17.5	1.42	-0.63	0.03
Sugar	34.6	32.9	32.6	-0.75	-0.12	-0.11
Vegetable oil	17.6	19.9	19.6	-1.23	0.01	-0.52
Trade (bln USD 2014-16)						
Net trade[3]	- 45	- 20	25	-221.85	..	..
Value of exports[3]	446	584	681	16.61	2.22	1.55
Value of imports[3]	491	604	657	8.66	2.13	0.91
Self-sufficiency ratio (calorie basis)[10]	100.9	106.4	111.4	4.65	0.25	0.39

Notes: 1 Constant 2010 USD. 2. Least square growth rates (see glossary). 3. Follows FAOSTAT methodology, based on commodities in the Aglink-Cosimo model. 5.Milk solid equivalent units. 6. Area accounts for multiple harvests of arable crops. 7. Land for grazing. 8. Food availability, not intake. 9. Cereals, oilseeds, pulses, roots and tubers. 10. Production / (Production + Imports - Exports)*100.

Sources: FAO (2024). FAOSTAT Food Balance Sheets and trade indices databases, http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data; OECD/FAO (2024), "OECD-FAO Agricultural *Outlook*", OECD Agriculture statistics (database), http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/agr-outl-data-en.

Notes

[1] For mentioned regions, see summary table for regional grouping of countries.

[2] Source: OECD-FAO interpolated for 2018-20 from the database of the Global Trade Analysis Project (GTAP) 2011, using food expenditure and GDP data used in this *Outlook*.