The Republic of Rwanda

NISR
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS OF RWANDA

Rwanda Food Balance Sheets Dashboard 2022

September 2023

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Abbreviations and acronyms

CPC:	Central Products Classification
CPI	Consumer Price Index
DES:	Dietary Energy Supply
DHS:	Demographic and Health Surveys
FAO:	Food and Agriculture Organization
FBS:	Food Balance Sheets
FLI:	Food Loss Index
FLP:	Food Loss Percentage
GDP:	Gross Domestic Product
GSARS:	Global Strategy to improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics
IDR:	Import Dependency Ratio
KG:	Kilogram
Kcal:	Kilo calorie
MINAGRI:	Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources
MDER:	Minimum Dietary Energy Requirements
MT:	Metric Ton
NISR:	National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda
PoU:	Prevalence of Undernourishment
RHPC:	Rwanda Housing and Population Census
SAS:	Seasonal Agricultural Survey
SDGs:	Sustainable Development Goals
SSR:	Self-Sufficiency Ratio
SUA:	Supply and Utilization Accounts
TCF:	Technical Conversion Factors

Foreword

The Rwanda National Institute of Statistics (NISR) has published the 2022 Rwanda Food Balance Sheets (FBS) Report. The compilation of this report is a testament of the commitment of NISR to continuously collect, analyze, and publish FBS data, striving to improve food and nutrition security statistics in Rwanda.

This published report reflects the role of FBS information in assessing Rwanda's resilience vis-à-vis food security of its populations, providing a clear picture of a country's food supply, assess nutritional contents in terms of dietary energy, protein and fats contents per capita for the year 2022. The FBS basic data also help in determining whether a country is self-sufficient or relies on imports to feed itself. Furthermore, the FBS can be used to measure and monitor progress on some of the SDGs' food security indicators, such as the prevalence of undernourishment and the food loss index, monitor progress toward goals like reducing hunger and food loss.

Hence, I encourage stakeholders, government officials, researchers, partners, and the general public to fully utilize the insights from this report.

I extend my gratitude to the dedicated NISR staff and all stakeholders who contributed to the successful compilation of the 2022 FBS report.

MURANGWA Yusuf
Director General, NISR

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Overview of Food Balance Sheets (FBS)

The FBS is a national accounting/statistical framework showing a comprehensive picture of the food supply and utilization in a given country during a specified reference period. It shows the quantities and types of food available for human consumption, specifying all potential sources of both supply and utilization of any food product. The total supply of a given food product includes the amount produced, the amount imported, and the amount of the product that is either added to or taken from stocks.

Total Supply = Product + Imports – Stock variation

The total utilization of a given food product includes the amount of food exported, food lost along the supply chain, amount of food taken as livestock feed, amount used for seed, food consumed by tourists, food used for processing, food consumed by households, food for industrial use, and residual uses.

Total Utilization = Exports + Feed + Seed + Loss + Food processing + Food +Tourist food + Industrial use + Residual and other uses

The quantities allocated to all sources of total supply must be equal to the quantities allocated to all types of utilization. The balancing of total supply and total utilization of food consumption is known as Supply Utilization Accounts (SUAs).

Food Balance Sheets (FBS) are crucial in assessing countries' resilience vis-à-vis food security of their populations. By analyzing Dietary Energy Requirements and Dietary Energy Supply, estimates on undernourished population can be derived. This is key for evidence-based planning and monitoring the progress towards achievement of SDG Target 2.1 (viz.: "By 2030, to end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round").

The availability of complete and up to date FBS statistics allows to measure self-sufficiency with respect to food production (ratio of domestic production to domestic demand) and a country's dependency to imports (ratio of imports to domestic demand). These metrics produced by commodity or at the aggregate level, constitute very useful pieces of information for decision-makers in the agricultural sector to assess the gaps in terms of food supply, as well as to better orient public and private investments.

In addition, FBS are necessary in the derivation of (i) indicators for assessing the quality of nutrition and dietary composition evolution over time, and (iii) the Food Loss Index (FLI), which is another important Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) indicator (SDG Target 12.3, which seeks to halve per capita global food waste at retail and consumer levels, and to reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses).

1.2. Data sources

The most important part of the required basic data for SUA/FBS compilation are available within NISR and Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI). Specially, the following were the sources of data used:

- ***Surveys and Census***: For Crop production, Seeds and seed rates from Seasonal Agricultural Survey (SAS), Anthropometric data from Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Population data from Rwanda Housing and Population Census (RHPC) and Commodity prices from Consumer Price Index (CPI).
- ***National accounts****:* For Processed commodities, Livestock production, Stock variations, Food ratios, Feed and feed ratios, Fisheries and Gross Domestic Product (GDP).
- ***Administrative data sources****:* For Trade data (imports and exports), Livestock numbers, Loss and loss ratios (from MINAGRI).
- ***FAO****:* For Technical conversion factors (Nutritional values, Extraction rates, and Loss ratios for some commodities).

This report presents the main findings for the year 2022 concerning the key indicators generated. A comprehensive description of the methodology/approach and data sources can be found in the main report for the period 2017-2021.

2. KEY FINDINGS

This chapter discusses the results of FBS for analysis, focusing on food supply in terms of kilogram per capita per year, dietary energy supply, supply of proteins and fats. Additionally, a comparison of the quantities of domestic supply with that produced domestically or imported is made to indicate whether Rwanda is self-sufficient or relies on imports to feed itself. Furthermore, the chapter discusses the Food Loss Index, which is used to measure and monitor food losses throughout the food supply system as well as the Prevalence of Undernourishment estimation.

2.1. Food Supply per capita per year (Kg)

2.1.1. Vegetal products

The FBS results provide insights into the quantity of food accessible for human consumption. This data is critical in estimating the average annual food consumption per person. These per capita food supply data play a crucial role in projecting future demands for food within the country. The data in table 1 show that food availability is primarily driven by starchy roots (263.2 kg), fruits (93.6 kg), and cereals (82.2 kg) per capita per year among plant-based products. When comparing this year's estimates to those of the previous year, there is a slight rise in food supply for most of the major plant-based groups, except for vegetables and pulses, mainly due to increased production of major crops (SAS, 2022).

Table 1: Food supply per capita per year (Kg), per group of vegetal products

Vegetal Groups	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Starchy roots	258.3	256.7	258.5	252.7	255.4	263.2
Fruits (excluding wine)	77.5	78	80.8	87.3	90.6	93.6
Cereals (excl. beer)	80.6	79.4	74.3	80.4	76.3	82.2
Vegetables	43.4	46.2	44.2	47.6	48	27.6
Alcoholic beverages	42.9	41.7	39.4	41.9	43.5	44.5
Pulses	31.8	34.3	31.8	29.9	32.3	28.8
Sugar & Sweeteners	9.8	9.2	9.2	10.4	12.5	12.7
Stimulants	8.3	8.7	9	9.4	9.8	12.2
Oil crops	4.6	5.1	6	6.2	6	6.7
Vegetable oils	4.8	5.3	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.7
Sugar crops	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.5
Spices	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.6	1.1	0.9

Source: *NISR/FBS 2022*

2.1.2. Animal products

Regarding animal products, Table 2 displays the yearly per capita availability for human consumption in Rwanda. Milk and related products (excluding butter) have an average of 8.9 kg, followed by animal fats at 7.6 kg, fish and seafood at 3.3 kg, and 2.9 kg per capita per year of meat. The data indicates a slight increase

in annual availability of milk, animal fats, and fish & seafood, while meat availability has decreased compared to last year's estimates.

Table 2: Food supply per capita per year (Kg), per group of animal products

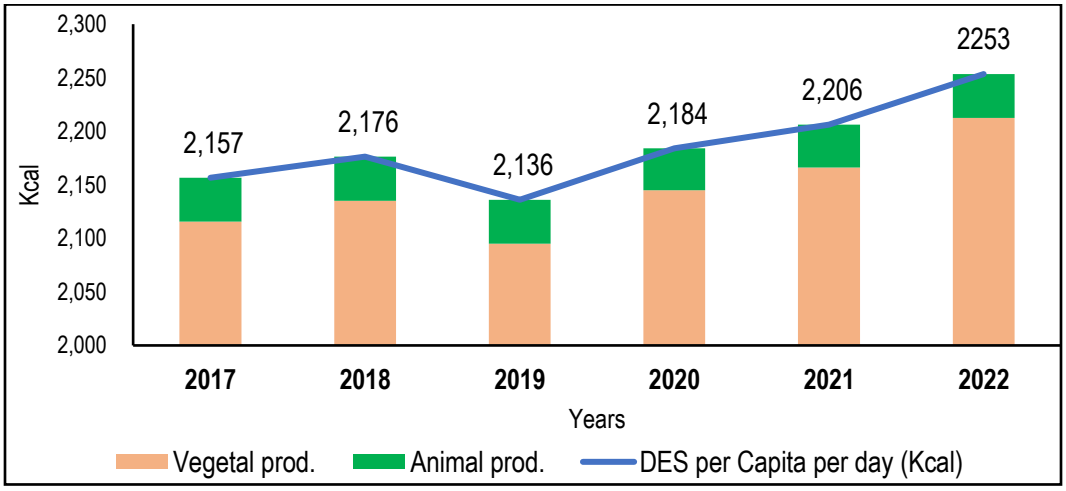
Main animal groups	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Meat	**3.4**	**3.5**	**3.4**	**3.3**	**3.2**	**2.9**
Meat & Products, Bovine	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.0
Meat & Products, Sheep & Goat	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Meat & Products, Pig	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2
Meat & Products, Poultry	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Meat & Products, Other Anim.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Offals	**0.6**	**0.6**	**0.6**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.5**
Offals, Edible	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Animal fats	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**7.6**
Fats, Animals, Raw	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	7.6
Milk - Excluding Butter	**7.2**	**6.8**	**7.8**	**8.1**	**7.9**	**8.9**
Milk & Prod (Excluding Butter)	7.2	6.8	7.8	8.1	7.9	8.9
Eggs	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.4**
Eggs and products	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Fish & sea food	**2.1**	**2**	**1.8**	**1.5**	**1.5**	**3.3**

Source: *NISR/FBS 2022*

2.2. Dietary Energy Supply (DES) per capita per day (Kcal)

The Dietary Energy Supply Kcal/cap/day is a national indicator that serves as an estimate of the amount of calories available for human consumption from foods. The findings in Figure 1 show a total estimated caloric supply of 2253 Kcal/cap/day which is slightly higher than 2,206 Kcal/cap/day supply for the year 2021.

Figure 1: Dietary Energy Supply per Capita per Day (Kcal)



Source: *NISR/FBS 2022*

Results indicate that, among these, 2212.4 Kcal/cap/day originates from vegetal products, equivalent of 98.2 percent of the total calories, with cereals and starchy roots contributing significantly at 670 kcal/cap/day and 669 kcal/cap/day, respectively. Animal products contributed 41 Kcal/cap/day, with milk and meat emerging as the primary sources of calories in this category (Table 3).

Table 3:Dietary Energy Supply per Capita per Day (Kcal)

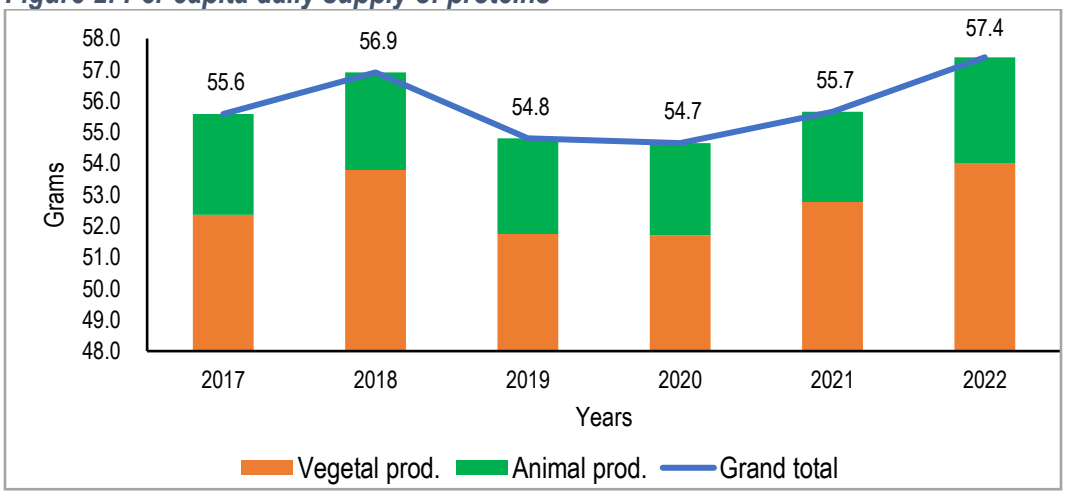
Main Vegetal commodity groups		Main Animal products	
Cereals (excl. beer)	669.0	Meat	14.0
Starchy roots	670.0	Milk - Excluding Butter	15.0
Sugar & Sweeteners	123.0	Eggs	1.0
Pulses	264.4	Fish & sea food	8.0
Oil crops	65.0	Miscellaneous	8.0
Vegetable oils	138.0		
Vegetables	17.0		
Fruits (Excluding Wine)	179.0		
Stimulants	13.0		
Spices	8.0		
Alcoholic beverages	57.0		

Source: *NISR/FBS 2022*

2.3. Daily per capita proteins (grams)

In 2022, Rwanda's per capita daily protein supply averaged 57.4 grams, this is 3 percent increase when compared to daily supply of proteins for 2021**.** More proteins were predominantly sourced from plant products (94.1%).

Figure 2: Per capita daily supply of proteins



Source: *NISR/FBS 2022*

Notably, cereals (18 gr) and pulses (17 gr) were the primary contributors among plant-based foods. Conversely, animal protein intake remained minimal due to limited availability for consumption within the country. Fish and seafood (1.4 gr) stood out as the primary sources of animal-based protein.

Table 4: Contribution of vegetal and animal groups to supply of proteins (grams)

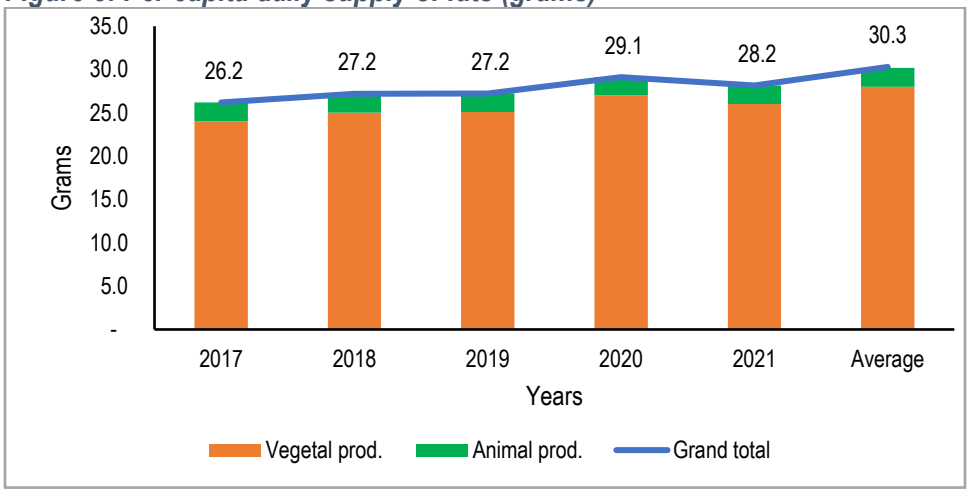
Vegetal products		Animal products	
Cereals (excl. beer)	18.0	Meat	1.0
Starchy roots	8.0	Meat & Products, Bovine	1.0
Pulses	17.0	Milk - Excluding Butter	1.0
Oil crops	5.0	Milk & Prod (Excluding Butter)	1.0
Vegetables	1.0	Fish & sea food	1.4
Fruits (Excluding Wine)	2.0		
Stimulants	3.0		

Source: *NISR/FBS 2022*

2.4. Daily per capita fats (grams)

In 2022, the average per capita daily fat intake was approximately 30.3 grams in Rwanda, an increase of 7 percent when compared to the daily per capita fats in 2021. Both proteins and calories, plant-based products played a dominant role in contributing to fat supply, accounting for 92.6 percent of the total daily per capita fat intake. Notably, vegetable oils (16 grams) and cereals (5 grams) stood out as the primary sources of dietary fats among various plant-based products.

Figure 3: Per capita daily supply of fats (grams)



Source: *NISR/FBS 2022*

Table 5: Contribution of vegetal and animal groups to supply of fats (grams)

Vegetal products		*Animal products*	
Cereals (excl. beer)	5.0	Meat	1.0
Starchy roots	1.0	Milk - Excluding Butter	1.0
Pulses	1.0	Milk & Prod (Excluding Butter)	1.0
Oil crops	4.0	Fish & sea food	0.2
Vegetable oils	16.0		
Fruits (Excluding Wine)	1.0		

Source: *NISR/FBS 2022*

2.5. Self-Sufficiency Ratio (SSR)

The self-sufficiency ratio (SSR) quantifies the extent of domestic production meeting consumption needs. Results portrayed in table 6 show that in 2022, a total SSR was 79.6 percent contrary to 83.9 percent in 2021, implying that Rwanda produced around 79.6 percent of its total consumed food. Notably, vegetal products contribute a SSR of 79.5 percent, indicating a self-sufficiency of 79.5 percent in domestically produced plant-based items. Conversely, animal products show a higher SSR at 85.7, implying a stronger capacity for domestic production in meeting 85.7 percent of animal product consumption. The Self-Sufficiency Ratio for 2022 has exhibited a decline in comparison to the SSR of the preceding year. It has decreased from 83.9 percent in 2021 to 79.6 percent in 2022.

Table 6: Self-Sufficiency Ratio (SSR) (%)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Grand-SSR	**79.0**	**80.6**	**82.8**	**80.7**	**83.9**	**79.6**
Vegetal products	78.8	80.4	82.6	80.5	83.7	79.5
Animal products	91.5	96.1	92.9	91.9	95.8	85.7

Source: *NISR/FBS 2022*

2.6. Import Dependency Ratio (IDR)

Import Dependency Ratio (IDR) indicates the extent to which a country's dependency on imports of agricultural commodities to meet domestic needs. A high ratio implies greater dependency on importation. According to findings in Table 6, approximately 37 percent of food items were imported to satisfy domestic demand in 2022. The FBS data further reveals that the Import Dependency Ratio (IDR) for vegetal products and animal products averaged at 38.7 percent and 35.6 percent respectively. This implies that over one-third of the domestic supply for both vegetal and animal products are met through imports. The data clearly shows an increase in import dependency compared to the previous year, with a rise from 33 to 38.8 percent.

Table 7: Import Dependency Ratio (%)

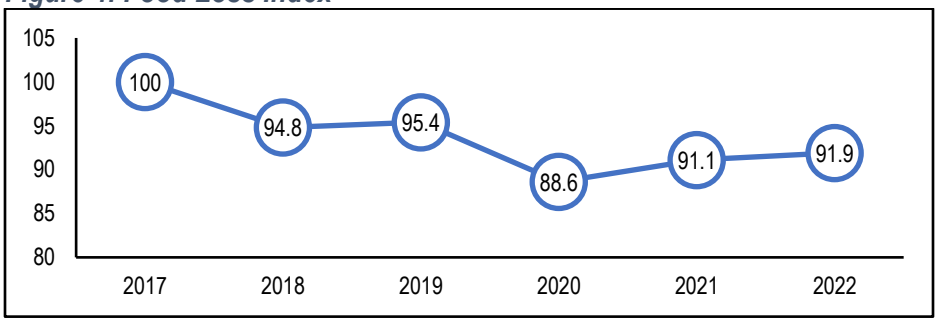
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Grand total-IDR	**33.8**	**33.2**	**30.4**	**32.3**	**33.0**	**38.7**
Vegetal products	34.1	33.4	30.6	32.5	33.2	38.7
Animal products	18.4	19.2	18.1	15.6	18.6	35.7

Source: *NISR/FBS 2022*

2.7. Food Loss Index (FLI)

The Food Loss Index (FLI) is one of the indicators used to monitor this SDG Target for a basket of key commodities in a country's food systems.

Figure 4: Food Loss Index



The FLI shows how many losses move from the base value equal to 100 in the base year. The FLI focuses on the supply levels of food chains and measures the change in percentage losses over time. The purpose of the Index is to allow policy makers to look at the positive and negative trends in food losses compared to a base year in order to improve the efficiency of the food supply system against food losses. The results show that the FLP for Rwanda was estimated at an average of 4.6 percent, implying that 4.7 percent of the key commodities were lost along the supply chain and did not reach the retail stage. The results of FLI are estimated at 91.9 percent.

Table 8: FLP (%) of basket commodities

CPC Code	Commodity	Group	2022
02211	Raw milk of cattle	Animal products	5.0
01701	Beans, dry	Cereals and Pulses	1.5
23110	Wheat and meslin flour	Cereals and Pulses	6.7
0112	Maize (corn)	Cereals and Pulses	5.0
0113	Rice	Cereals and Pulses	5.9
0111	Wheat	Cereals and Pulses	2.0
01313	Plantains and others	Fruits and Vegetables	9.0
01520.01	Cassava, fresh	Roots, tubers and Oil-bearing crops	3.0
01530	Sweet potatoes	Roots, tubers and Oil-bearing crops	6.0
01510	Potatoes	Roots, tubers and Oil-bearing crops	4.0
Food Loss Percentages			***4.6***
Food Loss Index			***91.9***

Source: *NISR/FBS 2022*

2.8. Prevalence of Undernourishment (PoU)

Prevalence of Undernourishment (PoU) is an estimate of the proportion of the population whose habitual food consumption is insufficient to provide the dietary energy levels that are required to maintain a normal active and healthy life. Undernourished people refer to people whose diet cannot meet the Minimum Dietary Energy Requirement (MDER).

According to the estimates generated for the 2022, the MDER was estimated at 1,741 (kcal) per day per capita. the findings indicate that on average, approximately 29 percent of the population are undernourished. this corresponds to a significant number of individuals, totaling approximately 3.89 million people, who are experiencing undernourishment.

Table 9: Prevalence of Undernourishment

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
PoU	33%	32%	34%	32%	32%	29%
Undernourished population (in millions)	3.9	3.9	4.3	4.1	4.1	3.89
MDER	1,730	1,733	1,737	1,740	1,743	1741

Source: *NISR/FBS 2022*

3. CONCLUSION

The results from Rwanda's Food Balance Sheets indicate that plant-based products play a major role in providing nutrients to the population, measured in terms of energy, proteins, and fats per person. Additionally, there's proof that the supply of these nutrients has slightly increased compared to the estimates of the previous year. Furthermore, Rwanda is quite self-sufficient in terms of its own production, but there's still a need for some imports to fulfill local demands. This means that a significant portion (38%) of both plant-based and animal-based products is brought in from outside, which shows a higher reliance on imports compared to the past five years. In 2022, the Self-Sufficiency Ratio has gone down compared to the previous year, dropping from 83.9% in 2021 to 79.6% in 2022. This suggests that the country is producing a smaller portion of its own food compared to what it needs. Additionally, the number of undernourished people (whose diet cannot meet the Minimum Dietary Energy Requirement) and the Prevalence of Undernourishment have slightly decreased compared to last year's estimates.

Annex: 2022 FBS detailed results

Rwanda FOOD BALANCE SHEETS 2022 Population ('000): 13,246

Products	DOMESTIC SUPPLY (1000 MT)					DOMESTIC UTILIZATION (1000 MT)						PER CAPUT SUPPLY				SSR	IDR
	Prod.	Imports	Exports	Stock changes	Total D.S.	Processed	Loss	Feed	Seed	Other Uses	Food	PER YEAR FOOD	PER DAY Calories	PER DAY Proteins	PER DAY Fats	SSR	IDR
	1000 Metric Tons											Kg.	Calories units	Proteins grams	Fats grams	%	%
Grand total													**2253**	**57**	**30**	**79.6**	**38.7**
Vegetal prod.													**2212**	**54**	**28**	**79.5**	**38.7**
Animal prod.													**41**	**3**	**2**	**85.7**	**35.7**
																-	-
Cereals (excl. beer)	**810**	**862**	**368**	**71**	**1233**	**41**	**70**	**15**	**18**	**1**	**1089**	**82**	**669**	**18**	**5**	**65.7**	**69.9**
Wheat and products	14	246	112	-24	171	0	18	4	2	0	147	11.1	84	2	0	8.1	143.7
Barley and products	0	48	46	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.1	0	0	0	0.0	-
Maize and products	459	145	64	22	518	0	30	6	10	0	472	35.6	322	9	4	88.5	28.0
Rye and products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	-	-
Oats and products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	115.8
Millet and products	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.1	1	0	0	97.6	0.0
Sorghum and products	192	42	1	0	233	40	7	2	5	0	179	13.5	121	4	1	82.4	17.8
Rice & Prod (Milled Equivalent)	135	381	145	73	298	0	15	2	1	0	279	21.1	136	3	0	45.3	127.9
Cereals, Others & Products	9	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	8	0.6	5	0	0	100.5	0.0
																-	-
Starchy roots	**3859**	**100**	**142**	**0**	**3817**	**0**	**181**	**0**	**149**	**1**	**3486**	**263.2**	**670**	**8**	**1**	**101.1**	**2.6**
Potatoes and products	908	8	13	0	903	0	37	0	149	0	717	54.2	105	2	0	100.5	0.9
Cassava and products	1375	91	125	0	1342	0	42	0	0	0	1300	98.1	277	2	0	102.5	6.8
Sweet potatoes	1373	0	2	0	1371	0	82	0	0	0	1289	97.3	256	3	1	100.1	0.0
Yams	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	100.0
Roots & Tubers, Other & Prod.	203	0	2	0	200	0	20	0	0	0	180	13.6	32	1	0	101.2	0.0
																-	-
Sugar crops	**146**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**146**	**119**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**7**	**20**	**1.5**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**100.2**	**0.0**
Sugar cane	146	0	0	0	146	119	0	0	0	7	20	1.5	1	0	0	100.2	0.0
Sugar Beets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	-	-
																-	-
Sugar & Sweeteners	**13**	**263**	**83**	**25**	**168**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**168**	**12.7**	**123**	**0**	**0**	**8.0**	**156.2**
Sugar non-centrifugal	0	54	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	100.0
Sugar & Prod. (raw equivalent)	13	207	28	25	167	0	0	0	0	0	167	12.6	122	0	0	7.9	124.2
Sweeteners, other & prod.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	108.0
Honey	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.1	1	0	0	0.0	89.4

Products	DOMESTIC SUPPLY (1000 MT)					DOMESTIC UTILIZATION (1000 MT)						PER CAPUT SUPPLY				SSR	IDR
Pulses	**464**			**0**	**466**	**0**	**8**	**0**	**66**	**12**	**381**	**28.8**	**264**	**17**	**1**	**99.4**	**3.8**
Beans, Dry & Products	449	18	15	0	452	0	7	0	66	12	367	27.7	254	16	1	99.4	3.9
Peas, Dry & Products	14	0	0	0	14	0	1	0	0	0	13	1.0	10	1	0	99.9	0.0
Pulses, Other and products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	115.5
																-	-
Treenuts	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0.0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0.0**	**128.5**
Nuts and products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	128.5
																-	-
Oilcrops	**50**	**53**	**3**	**0**	**100**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**8**	**0**	**89**	**6.7**	**65**	**5**	**4**	**49.5**	**53.1**
Soyabeans & Products	34	12	0	0	46	0	2	0	6	0	38	2.9	27	3	1	73.9	26.6
Groundnuts (Shelled Eq)	16	41	3	0	54	0	1	0	3	0	50	3.8	38	2	3	28.9	75.4
Sunflower seed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	113.5
Rape and Mustardseed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	126.8
Coconuts - Incl Copra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	102.0
Sesame seed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	-	-
Palmkernels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	-	-
Olives (including preserved)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	115.4
Oilcrops, Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	-
																-	-
Vegetable oils	**0**	**145**	**41**	**22**	**82**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**6**	**76**	**5.7**	**138**	**0**	**16**	**0.0**	**176.1**
Soyabean Oil	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.2	5	0	1	0.0	100.0
Groundnut Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	-	-
Sunflowerseed Oil	0	11	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	10	0.8	19	0	2	0.0	101.5
Rape and Mustard Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	100.0
Cottonseed Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	-	-
Palmkernel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	1	0	0	0.0	100.0
Palm Oil	0	123	37	22	64	0	0	0	0	3	61	4.6	111	0	13	0.0	192.9
Coconut Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	100.0
Sesameseed Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	100.0
Olive & Residue Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	110.7
Maize Germ Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	100.0
Oilcrops Oil, Other	0	8	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	3	1	0.1	2	0	0	0.0	172.0
																-	-
Vegetables	**368**	**28**	**31**	**0**	**365**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**365**	**27.6**	**17**	**1**	**0**	**100.7**	**7.6**
Tomatoes and products	81	5	8	0	78	0	0	0	0	0	78	5.9	3	0	0	103.5	6.9
Onions, Dry	41	1	4	0	38	0	0	0	0	0	38	2.9	3	0	0	109.1	2.0
Vegetables, Other & Prod.	245	22	18	0	249	0	0	0	0	0	249	18.8	11	1	0	98.6	8.7

Products	DOMESTIC SUPPLY (1000 MT)					DOMESTIC UTILIZATION (1000 MT)						PER CAPUT SUPPLY				SSR	IDR
Fruits (Excluding Wine)	**2256**	**27**	**20**	**0**	**2264**	**934**	**90**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1240**	**93.6**	**179**	**2**	**1**	**99.7**	**1.2**
Oranges, Tang-Mand & Prod.	0	11	4	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	7	0.5	0	0	0	0.0	157.2
Lemons, Limes and products	0	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.1	0	0	0	0.0	323.2
Grapefruit and products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	102.9
Citrus Fruit nes & prod	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	233.3
Bananas	1212	0	3	0	1210	934	0	0	0	0	276	20.9	34	1	0	100.2	0.0
Plantains	996	2	2	0	996	0	90	0	0	0	906	68.4	141	1	1	100.0	0.2
Apples and products	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.2	0	0	0	0.0	101.9
Pineapples and products	21	1	1	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	21	1.6	1	0	0	100.3	2.4
Dates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	100.0
Grapes and products (excl wine)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	267.2
Fruits, Other & Products	27	8	8	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	27	2.0	3	0	0	100.2	29.3
																-	-
Stimulants	**186**	**8**	**33**	**0**	**161**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**161**	**12.2**	**13**	**3**	**0**	**115.2**	**5.1**
Coffee and products	25	8	22	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	11	0.9	1	0	0	222.1	69.6
Cocoa Beans and products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	110.2
Tea (including mate)	160	0	11	0	150	0	0	0	0	0	150	11.3	12	3	0	107.2	0.0
																-	-
Spices	**6**	**8**	**2**	**0**	**12**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**12**	**0.9**	**8**	**0**	**0**	**46.8**	**65.9**
Pepper	6	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0.3	2	0	0	133.3	0.0
Pimento	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	-	-
Cloves	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	-	-
Spices, other	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	8	0.6	6	0	0	0.0	100.2
																-	-
Alcoholic beverages	**579**	**49**	**25**	**0**	**602**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**12**	**590**	**44.5**	**57**	**0**	**0**	**96.1**	**8.1**
Wine	0	5	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0.3	1	0	0	0.0	118.9
Barley Beer	4	3	2	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	0.4	1	0	0	72.5	58.4
Beverages, fermented	574	12	6	0	580	0	0	0	0	0	580	43.8	55	0	0	99.0	2.0
Beverages, alcoholic	0	15	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	-	-
Alcohol, non-food	0	13	1	0	12	0	0	0	0	12	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	107.7

Products	DOMESTIC SUPPLY (1000 MT)					DOMESTIC UTILIZATION (1000 MT)						PER CAPUT SUPPLY				SSR	IDR
Meat	**41**	**4**	**7**	**0**	**39**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**39**	**2.9**	**14**	**1**	**1**	**106.0**	**11.0**
Meat & Products, Bovine	26	2	2	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	26	2.0	10	1	1	99.8	6.7
Meat & Prod, Sheep & Goat	6	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	0.4	1	0	0	114.4	0.0
Meat & Products, Pig	5	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.2	2	0	0	189.5	0.0
Meat & Products, Poultry	3	2	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0.3	1	0	0	81.6	51.8
Meat & Products, Other Anim.	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.1	0	0	0	100.0	0.0
																-	-
Offals	**6**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**6**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**6**	**0.5**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**103.6**	**0.0**
Offals, Edible	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	0.5	1	0	0	103.6	0.0
																-	-
Animal fats	**1**	**101**	**1**	**0**	**101**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**101**	**7.6**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**1.2**	**99.6**
Fats, Animals, Raw	1	101	1	0	101	0	0	0	0	0	101	7.6	2	0	0	1.2	99.6
Cream	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	100.0
																-	-
Milk - Excluding Butter	**108**	**46**	**30**	**0**	**123**	**0**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**118**	**8.9**	**15**	**1**	**1**	**87.5**	**37.3**
Milk & Prod (Excluding Butter)	108	46	30	0	123	0	5	0	0	0	118	8.9	15	1	1	87.5	37.3
																-	-
Eggs	**7**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**6**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**6**	**0.4**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**110.1**	**0.0**
Eggs and products	7	0	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	0.4	1	0	0	110.1	0.0
																-	-
Fish & sea food	**10**	**61**	**28**	**0**	**44**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**44**	**3.3**	**8**	**1**	**0**	**23.3**	**139.8**
																-	-
Miscellaneous	**0**	**29**	**6**	**0**	**24**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**24**	**1.8**	**8**	**0**	**0**	**0.0**	**124.2**
Infant food	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	4	0	0	-	-
Miscellaneous.	0	29	5	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	24	1.8	4	0	0	0.0	121.9