



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

ISSN 2709-006X [Print]
ISSN 2709-0078 [Online]



FAOSTAT ANALYTICAL BRIEF 5

Agriculture producer price indices

HIGHLIGHTS

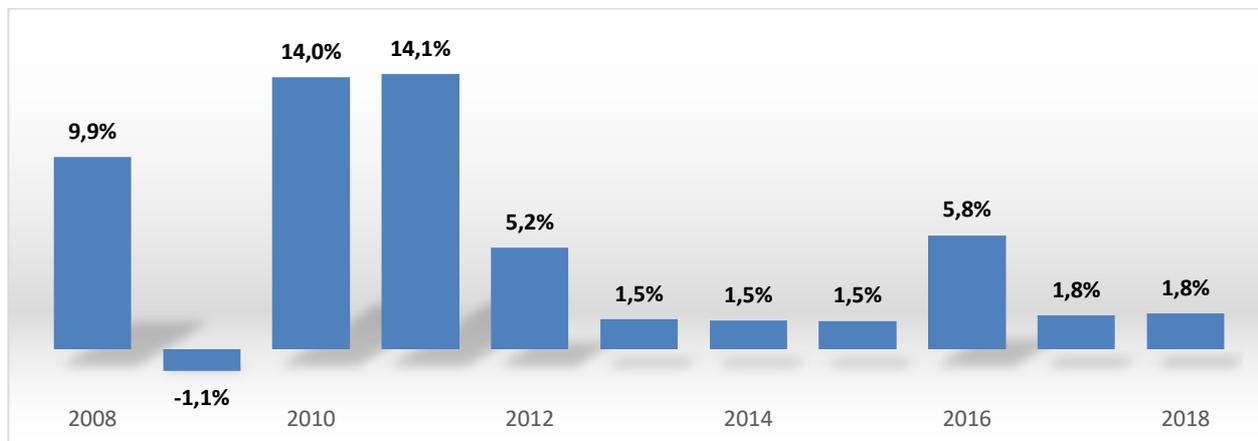
- Globally the producer price index of agricultural products has been fairly stable since 2013, with an average rate of 1.6 percent and a peak of 6 percent in 2016.
- In Africa, the producer price index of all agricultural products has steadily increased since 2013, with an average growth of about 4 percent since 2016.
- After a sustained positive trend between 2008 and 2016, the producer price index of all agricultural products in Latin America decreased in 2017 and 2018.
- From 2008 to 2018, the producer price index for agricultural products in Northern America has experienced notable variability, with yearly changes between -12 percent and +19 percent.
- The producer price index of agricultural products in Europe maintained an overall positive pattern after 2009, with small decreases in 2014 and 2016.
- Asia experienced a sustained increase in the producer price index of agricultural products from 2008 to 2011, followed by a slowdown in the annual growth rate until 2018.
- In Oceania, the producer price index of agricultural products has been very volatile from 2008 to 2018, with yearly changes between -15 percent and +27 percent.

FAOSTAT AGRICULTURE PRODUCER PRICE INDEX

GLOBAL

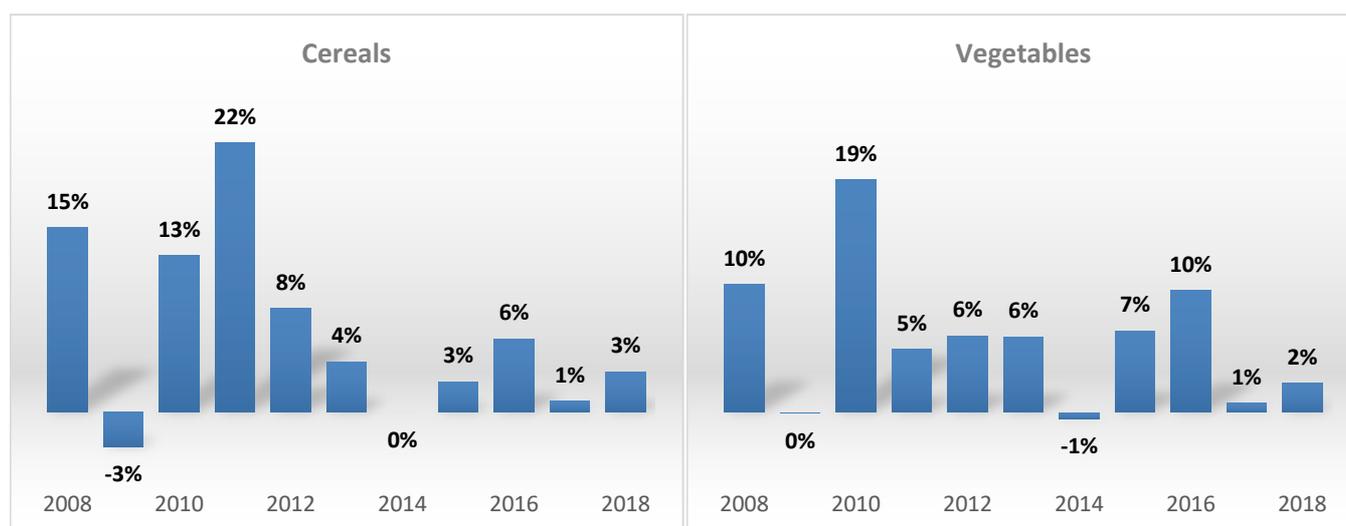
Globally, the producer price index (PPI) of all agricultural products has shown a steady growth since 2013 of about 2 percent on average, after a period of notable variability hitting +14 percent in 2010 and 2011. In 2018, the PPI increased by 1.8 percent following another annual increase of 1.8 percent in 2017. The price of cereals in 2018 has increased by 3 percent, while the increase for vegetables was 2.4 percent (Figures 1–3).

Figure 1. Global annual growth rate of the PPI for agricultural products



Source: FAO, 2020

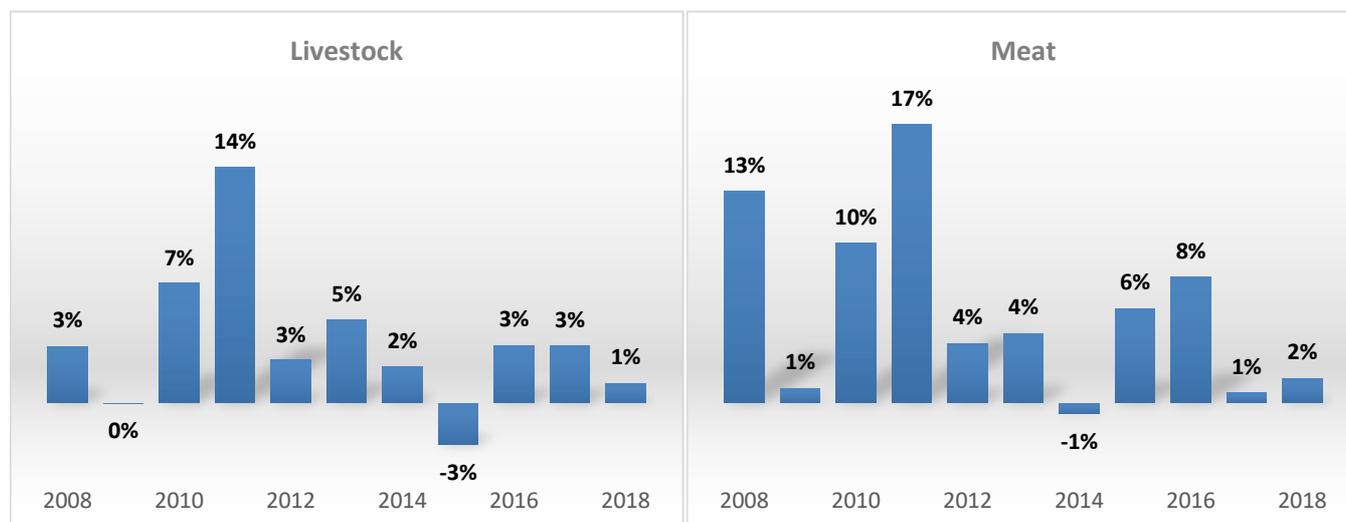
Figures 2–3. Global annual growth rate of the PPI for cereals and vegetables



Source: FAO, 2020

The global PPI of livestock and meat shows a pattern similar to that vegetables, with different magnitudes. Meat prices present a high variability in the earlier period considered (Figures 4–5).

Figures 4–5. Global annual growth rate of the PPI for livestock and meat



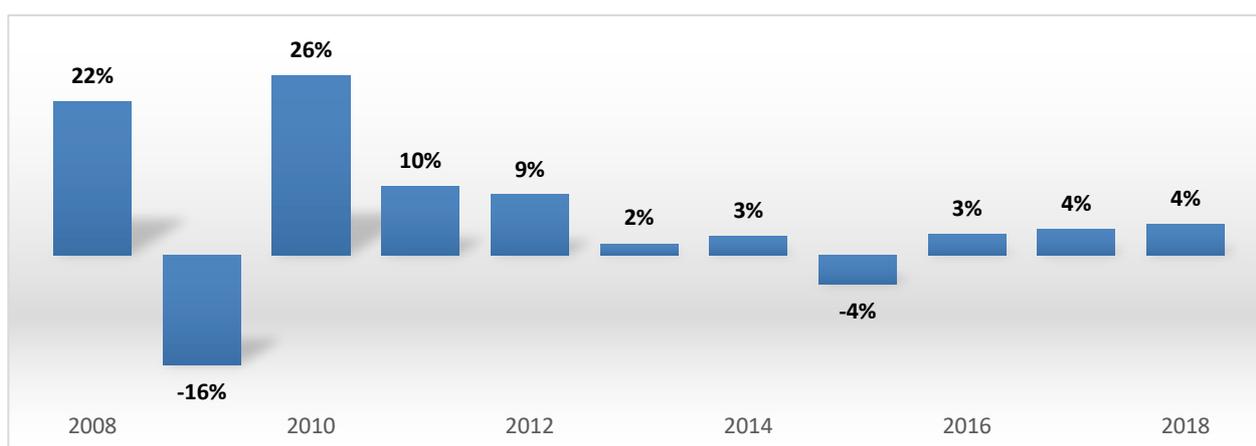
Source: FAO, 2020

REGIONAL

1. Africa

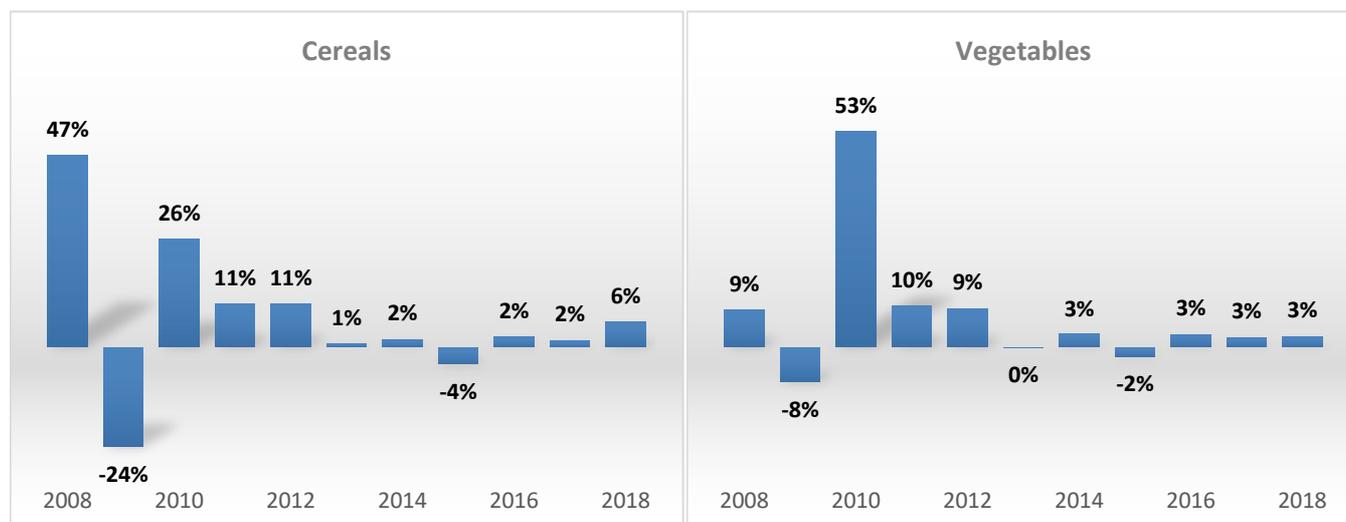
The PPI of all agricultural products shows a steady increase in Africa starting in 2016, with an average growth of about 3 percent (Figure 6). The prices of cereals and vegetables followed a similar trend, respectively increasing by 3.3 percent and 3 percent on average (Figures 7–8). The main causes of the increase were the rainfall deficits, the spread of fall armyworm, and the cyclone *Enawo* in Madagascar in 2017 (FAO, 2018).

Figure 6. Annual growth rate of the PPI for agricultural products in Africa



Source: FAO, 2020

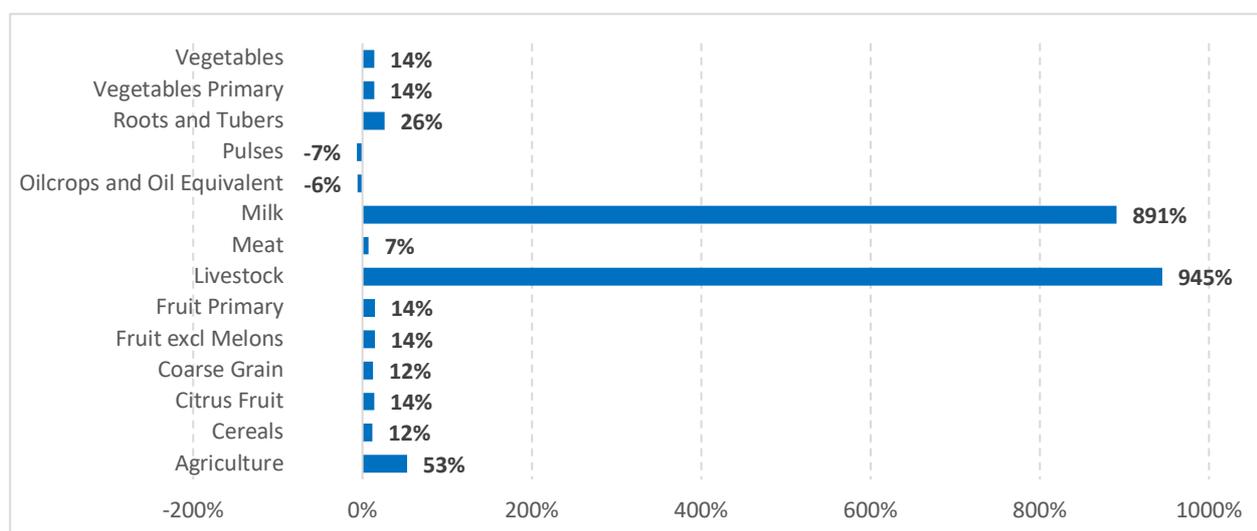
Figures 7–8. Annual growth rate of the PPI for cereals and vegetables in Africa



Source: FAO, 2020

Among African countries, Zambia showed in 2014 an extraordinary annual growth rate of the PPI of livestock and milk, reaching 945 percent and 891 percent respectively, due to the modernization and development of the dairy industry that occurred after 2010 (Neven *et al.*, 2017) (Figure 9).

Figure 9. Average annual growth rate of the PPI for agricultural products in Zambia (2014)



Source: FAO, 2020

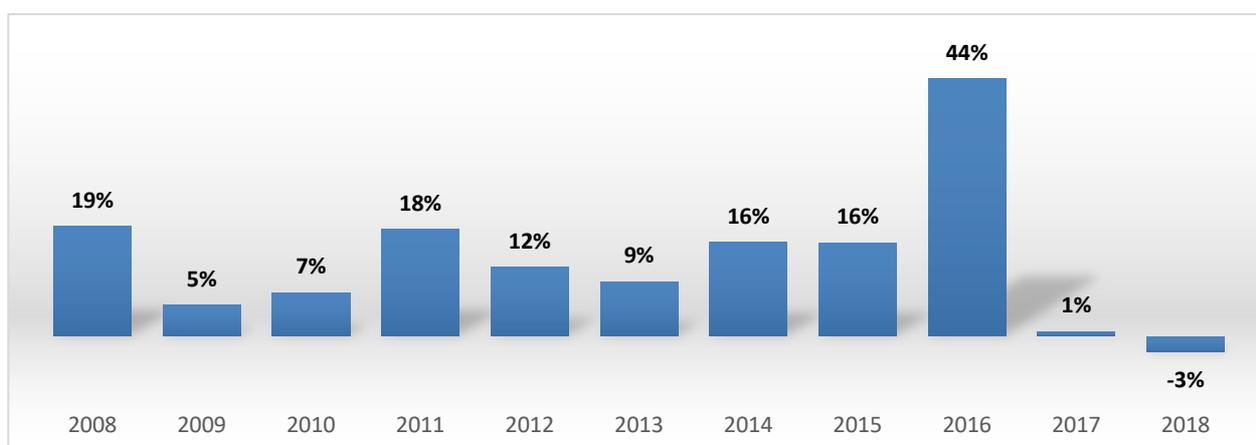
2. Latin America

The producer price index of all agricultural products in Latin America shows a sustained positive trend between 2008 and 2016, with a peak increase of +44 percent in 2016. In 2017 and 2018, the PPI change fell to +1 percent and then turned negative, to -3 percent (Figure 10). The price of cereals shows a variable pattern in the 2008–2018 period, with reductions of 2 percent and

3 percent in 2017 and 2018, respectively. The pattern of vegetables prices shows some variability as well, especially from 2013 (+36 percent in 2015). A reduction to +4 percent took place in 2017, followed by a strong decrease of -7 percent in 2018 (Figures 11–12). Livestock and meat prices follow the variability of the general prices pattern.

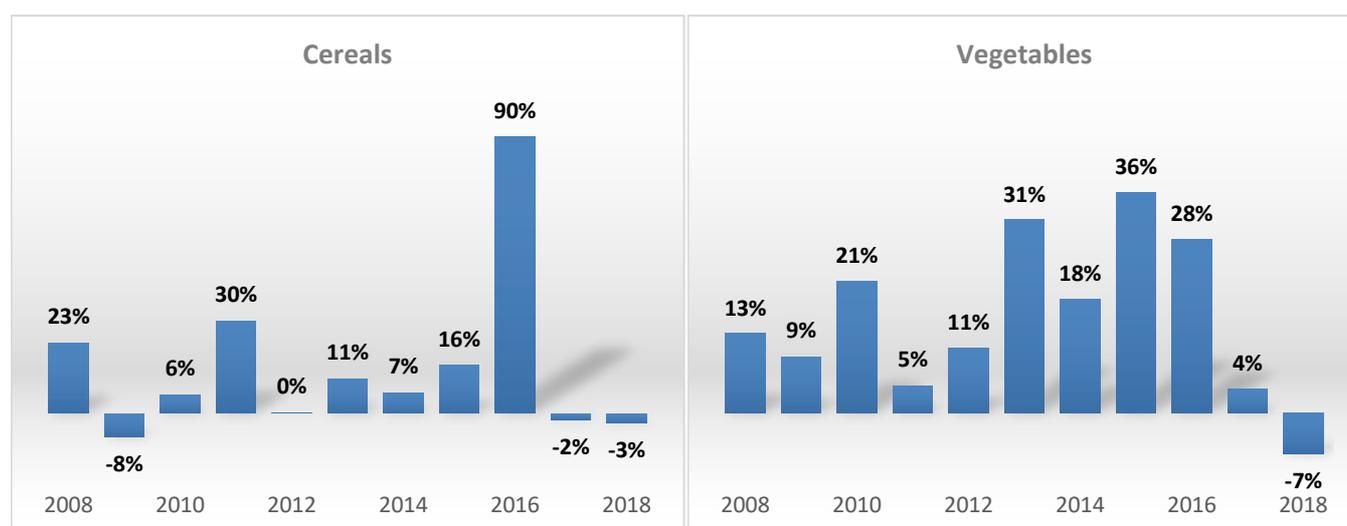
The sustained increase observed in 2016 for the PPI of primary produce was largely due to increases in fuel prices, which followed from a projected improvement in global demand (ECLAC, FAO and IICA, 2017) and oil production cuts promoted by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

Figure 10. Annual growth rate of the PPI for agricultural products in Latin America



Source: FAO, 2020

Figures 11–12. Annual growth rate of the PPI for cereals and vegetables in Latin America

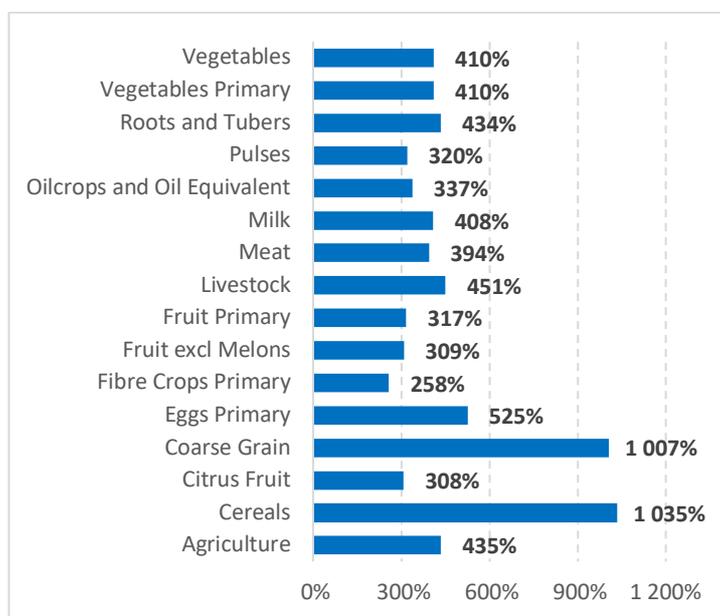


Source: FAO, 2020

Agriculture producer price indices showed remarkable growth also in some individual countries. An example is the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, where in 2016 the rates for some products hit 1 000 percent respectively, and a sustained growth is observed for all other commodity groups (Figure 13). In the same year, an increase of yellow maize prices occurred in the major

producer countries (Argentina, Brazil, Colombia and Peru) due to dynamics related to exchange rates, domestic and exports demand and weather conditions (FAO, 2016).

Figure 13. Annual growth rate of the PPI for agricultural products in Venezuela (2016)

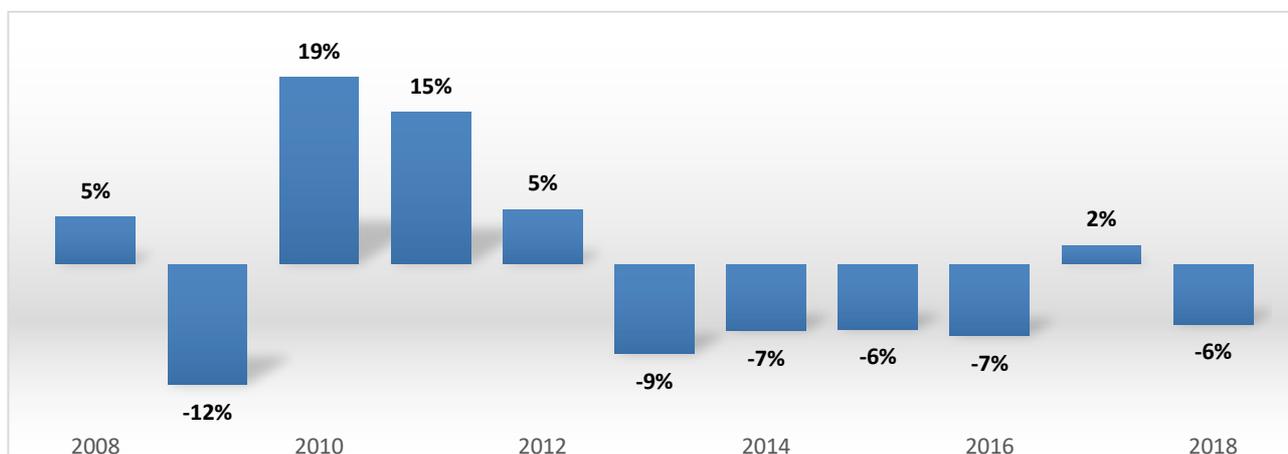


Source: FAO, 2020

3. Northern America

Between 2008 and 2018, the producer price index for agricultural products in Northern American countries showed notable variability. Following the financial crisis on 2008, the PPI shrunk by about 12 percent, with a subsequent rebound of 19 percent, 15 percent and 5 percent (Figure 14) until 2012. In 2013, agriculture producer price indices started a steady downward trend, of about -9 percent on average, with a +2 percent increase recorded in 2017.

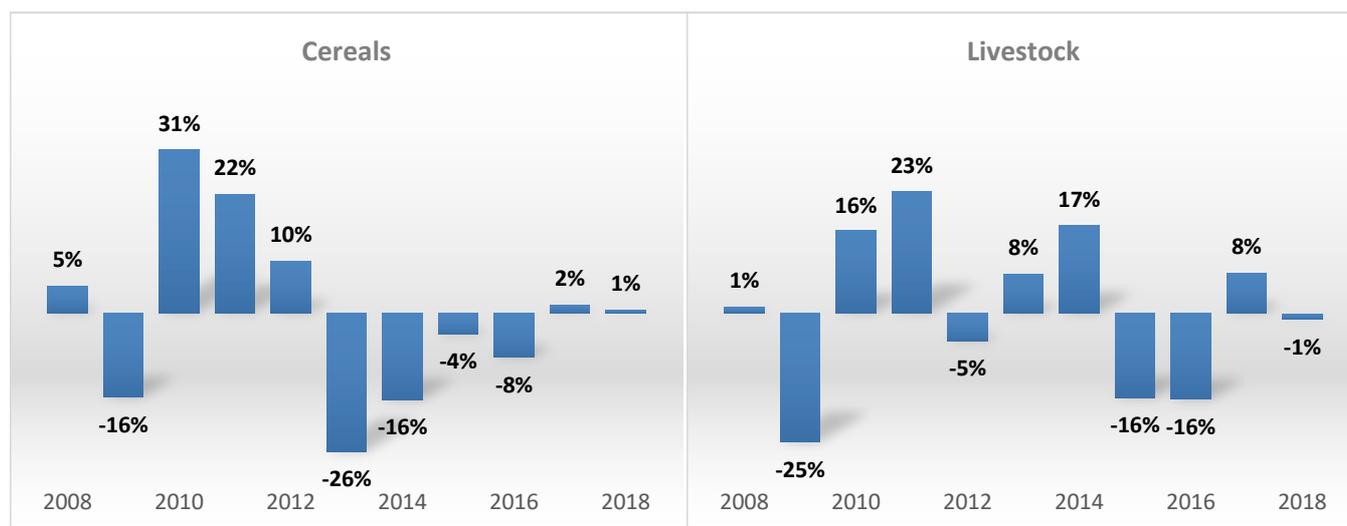
Figure 14. Annual growth rate of the PPI for agricultural products in Northern America



Source: FAO, 2020

Among the commodity groups, livestock determined most of the variability in PPI, with a fall of 25 percent in 2009 and a further -16 percent in both 2015 and 2016. Cereals recorded increases of 31 percent and 22 percent in 2009 and 2010, followed by a decrease of 26 percent in 2013 (Figures 15–16). Vegetable products show a different pattern, with increases of 16 percent and 25 percent recorded in 2008 and 2013, respectively, turning into a downward trend after 2013.

Figures 15–16. Annual growth rate of the PPI for cereals and livestock in Northern America



Source: FAO, 2020

4. Europe

The PPI for agricultural products in Europe has maintained an overall positive growth pattern after 2009, with only small decreases in 2014 and 2016. In the aftermath of the 2008 crisis, prices shrunk by 12 percent, only to rebound subsequently by 16 percent in 2010 and 9 percent in 2011. Since 2012, agriculture producer price indices stabilized around an average annual growth of +3 percent (Figure 17).

Figure 17. Annual growth rate of the PPI for agricultural products in Europe

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_22372

