

2007 Outlook of the U.S. and World Wheat Industries, 2006-2016

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Abstract

This report evaluates the U.S. and world wheat markets for the 2006-2016 period using the Global Wheat Policy Simulation Model. This analysis is based on a series of assumptions about general economic conditions, agricultural policies, weather conditions, and technological change.

Both the U.S. and world wheat economies are predicted to improve for the next nine years. World demand for both common and durum wheat are expected to remain strong, however, the current higher price levels in 2006 due to weather conditions will not be maintained as production is expected to return to normal levels in 2007. World trade volumes of both classes of wheat are expected to expand, but trade volume of durum wheat may grow faster than that of common wheat.

Keywords: common wheat, durum wheat, production, exports, consumption, ending stocks

Highlights

Total world wheat trade is projected to increase by 13.2% from 68.4 million metric tons in 2006 to 77.4 million metric tons in 2016. Prices for durum and common wheat are expected to be lower than 2006 levels, falling to the \$4.50-\$4.60 range for hard red spring (HRS) wheat by 2009 and \$5.00-\$5.20 range for durum wheat.

Production of hard red winter (HRW), HRS, and durum wheat in the United States is predicted to increase for the 2006-2016 period. The largest increase in production occurs for U.S. HRW wheat, followed by durum wheat. Exports of common wheat are predicted to decrease for the 2006-2016 period due to competition from other exporting countries and pressure from row crops within the United States. Durum wheat exports are expected to return to historical level by 2016.

Production of both Canadian western red spring (CWRS) and Canadian western amber durum (CWAD) wheat is predicted to increase for the 2006-2016 period. However, CWAD wheat production will grow faster than CWRS wheat production. CWRS wheat exports are projected to increase faster than CWAD wheat exports. Common and durum wheat production in the European Union (EU) is predicted to increase 3.0% and 8.2%, respectively, from the 2004-2006 average to 2016. Little change is expected in EU exports of common and durum wheat.

Australia's wheat production is predicted to grow 37.7% over the 2006-2016 period, however, Australia produced only 10.5 million metric tons of wheat in 2006 compared to a normal 21 to 24 million metric tons. Wheat exports also are expected to increase from 18.8 million metric tons in 2004-2006 to 19.6 million metric tons in 2016. Argentinian wheat production is projected to increase slowly to about 14.3 million metric tons in 2016. Wheat exports are expected to decrease from 9.4 million metric tons in 2006 to 9.1 million metric tons in 2016.

The Former Soviet Union (FSU), China, and India have gone from major importing countries to exporting countries during the past 10 years. Wheat production in India has increased 40-50% since the 1980s. Most of the increase has been due to increases in yields. China's production peaked in 1997 and has been decreasing since. China has been lowering its carry-over stocks to limit imports. Production in the FSU remained below the 1980s level until 2001 and 2002, when production increased 15% and 25%, respectively, above this level. Production fell in 2003 to 85% of the 1980s level before recovering in 2004. The FSU and India are expected to remain exporters of wheat, while China is expected to import 1.6 million metric tons in 2016.

Most importing countries are predicted to increase their imports for both common and durum wheat. Among those countries, import demand for common wheat in Brazil, Algeria and Tunisia will grow faster than in other countries. Import demand for durum wheat in Algeria and Venezuela is predicted to remain strong. Import demand for common wheat in Morocco, Egypt, and Mexico is also expected to be strong for the period. Asian imports of wheat are expected to remain level as per capita consumption is falling.

Import demand for both common and durum wheat is largely based on an optimistic prediction of income growth (2.5% to 6% annually) in developing and developed countries; these figures were provided by Global Insight. However, if the predicted income growth is not realized, import demand could grow slower than predicted and estimated prices could be lower.

2007 Outlook of the U.S. and World Wheat Industries, 2006-2016

Won W. Koo and Richard D. Taylor*

INTRODUCTION

This report evaluates the U.S. and world wheat industries for the 2006-2016 period using the Global Wheat Policy Simulation Model developed by Benirschka and Koo. The outlook projection is based on an assumption that current farm and trade policies adopted by wheat exporting and importing countries will not change. Assumptions associated with macroeconomic variables, such as GDP growth rates, interest rates, inflation rates, exchange rates, and consumer price indices in the United States and other countries, are based on forecasts prepared by Global Insight. Average weather conditions, historical rates of technological change, and current political policies are also assumed to prevail during the projection period.

This update was finished before the recent price increases for wheat. The estimated production, consumption, trade, and price were forecasted based on information available during June of 2007. However, these temporary increases in wheat prices should not affect the long-run outlook of the U.S. and world wheat industries.

Wheat is a differentiated product. Substitution among wheat classes is imperfect, and consumer preferences differ among countries, suggesting that wheat characteristics are an important determinant of trade flows. The Global Wheat Policy Simulation Model is a partial equilibrium model that distinguishes wheat into common and durum wheat. U.S. common wheat is further divided into four classes: hard red winter (HRW), hard red spring (HRS), soft red winter (SRW), and white wheat.

The model contains seven exporting countries and regions [Argentina, Australia, Canada, the United States, the European Union (EU), India, and the Former Soviet Union (FSU)] and 12 importing countries and regions [Algeria, Brazil, China, Egypt, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, South Korea, Taiwan, Tunisia, Venezuela, and a Rest of the World region]. The model simulates production, consumption, stocks, and exports or imports for wheat classes over a ten-year period. The model is solved for a set of equilibrium wheat prices in which demand for each wheat class equals supply for every year. The model is linked to the Food and Agricultural Policy Research Institute (FAPRI) model and uses the predicted prices of all agricultural commodities, except wheat, from this model. The model uses 2006 as the base year of the simulation.

Wheat is widely produced across the world. Total world wheat production has decreased from 521 million tons in 1986/87 to 495 million tons in 2006/07. The EU (125 million tons) was the largest producer of wheat in 2006, followed by China (103 million tons) and the FSU (84 million tons). The United States produced 49 million tons of wheat in 2006 a reduction from 64 million tons in 2003, 59 million tons in 2004 and 57 million tons in 2005. Other major wheat-producing countries are Canada, Australia, India, and Argentina. These countries produce about 84% of the wheat in the world. Because of the concentration of wheat production in a few countries, a large volume of wheat is traded in the world market. The total quantity of wheat

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traded in the world market was 110 million tons in 2006, which is about 22% of wheat produced in that year. Major exporting countries are the United States, Canada, Australia, the EU, and Argentina.

The world wheat market has changed dramatically in the past decade. Farm support policies in exporting and importing countries have encouraged production, resulting in increasing stocks, although recent weather problems in various countries have resulted in decreases in production. As world trade decreased during the early 1980s due to a depressed world economy, major exporting countries expanded the use of export subsidies or export promotion programs to maintain their grain market shares.

The Uruguay Round of GATT negotiations, which became effective in 1995, has affected trade flows of wheat. The average export price of wheat at the Gulf ports decreased from \$5.02 per bushel in 1996/97 to \$3.30 per bushel in 2001/02; it increased to \$3.62 in 2003 due to weather conditions in the United States, Canada, and Australia, and then fell to \$3.24 in 2005. Prices increased during 2006 and early 2007 for several reasons. First, world wheat production fell about 5% in 2006, and second, the increase demand for corn in the United States pressured all commodity prices.

WORLD WHEAT INDUSTRY

World wheat trade is dominated by a few exporting countries: the United States, Canada, Australia, the EU, and Argentina. These countries handle over 63% of wheat traded in the world market. Even though exporting countries compete with each other, the world wheat market is not perfectly competitive. Australia and Canada use wheat boards to market their grain, and many countries maintain trade agreements with importers. In addition, some countries use credit guarantees and other preferential trade policies to promote their exports.

Wheat Classes

Wheat varieties are highly differentiated in terms of their agronomic and end-use attributes. Based on criteria such as kernel hardness, color, growth habitat, and protein content, wheat is divided into several classes. Color and hardness refer to physical properties of the wheat kernel. Based on the color of the outer layer of the kernel, common wheat varieties are described as white, amber, red, or dark, while the hardness of the kernel is used to characterize them as hard or soft. Most wheat varieties grown today belong to the broad category of common or bread wheat, which accounts for approximately 95% of world wheat production. The remaining 5% of world wheat production is durum wheat used to produce pasta and couscous. Common wheat is further divided into hard red spring, hard red winter, and soft wheat.

Growth habitat is an important agronomic feature of wheat varieties. Winter wheat is planted in late summer or fall and requires a period of cold winter temperatures for heading to occur. After using fall moisture for germination, the plants remain in a vegetative phase or dormancy during the winter and resume growth in early spring. In contrast to winter wheat, spring wheat changes from vegetative growth to reproductive growth without exposure to cold temperatures. In temperate climates, spring wheat is sown in spring. Since yields tend to be

higher for winter wheat than for spring wheat, spring wheat is produced primarily in regions where winter wheat production is infeasible, where frozen soil kills the wheat plants, or where winters are too warm. Countries with mild winters, such as Argentina and Brazil, produce spring wheat but plant in the fall rather than in the spring.

Wheat Production

Because of differences in soil types and climates, wheat produced in one country generally differs from that produced in other countries. The United States produces hard, soft, and durum wheats. Hard wheat produced in the United States is further divided into hard red winter (HRW) and hard red spring (HRS) wheat, and soft wheat is divided into soft red winter (SRW) and white wheat. SRW wheat is produced in the Corn Belt and Southern states. HRS and durum wheat are grown in the Northern Plains, mainly North Dakota, which produces about 80% of durum wheat and 60% of HRS wheat produced in the United States. HRW wheat is grown primarily in the Central Plains, particularly Kansas and Oklahoma. White wheat, a type of soft wheat, is grown in the Pacific Northwest, Michigan, and New York. Average U.S. wheat production for the 2002-2006 period was 56.7 million tons, with 23.7 million tons of HRW, 12.5 million tons of HRS, 9.5 million tons of SRW, 7.7 million tons of white wheat, and 2.5 million tons of durum wheat (Table 1).

Table 1. Wheat Production by Class, 2002 to 2006 Average Production

Country/Class	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Average	Share
	-----1,000 metric tons-----						%
Argentina							
Common	12,300	13,500	16,000	12,100	13,508	13,475	2.7
Australia							
Common	10,132	26,231	21,500	24,444	10,509	20,577	4.2
Canada							
All	16,200	23,552	25,860	26,800	27,277	23,103	4.7
Common	13,772	19,355	21,545	22,370	22,564	19,261	3.9
Durum	2,428	4,191	4,346	4,439	4,713	3,851	0.8
EU							
All	124,483	110,578	136,725	133,436	124,831	126,306	25.5
Common	115,283	102,378	127,325	125,400	116,865	117,597	23.8
Durum	9,200	8,200	9,400	8,036	7,975	8,709	1.8
United States							
All	46,710	63,590	58,985	57,336	49,318	56,655	11.4
HRW	16,882	28,928	23,547	25,360	18,564	23,679	4.8
HRS	9,564	13,605	14,302	12,699	11,765	12,542	2.5
SRW	8,736	10,320	10,350	8,410	10,620	9,454	1.9
White	6,347	8,108	8,339	8,116	8,913	7,727	1.6
Durum	2,177	2,629	2,447	2,752	1,456	2,501	0.5
Other Producers							
All	250,546	243,239	260,524	265,384	269,922	254,923	51.5
Total World							
All	460,371	480,689	519,594	519,499	495,038	495,038	100.0

Source: FAO Stat, International Grains Council, Canadian Wheat Board, ERS-PS&D

The majority of Canadian wheat is produced in Saskatchewan, southwestern Manitoba, and southeastern Alberta. Canada primarily produces a hard red spring wheat (Canadian Western Red Spring (CWRS)) and durum wheat. Average Canadian wheat production for the 2002-2006 period included 19.3 million tons of CWRS and 3.9 million tons of durum wheat (Table 1).

The EU produced an annual average of 117.6 million tons of soft wheat and 8.7 million tons of durum wheat during the 2002-2006 period. France accounted for 30% of soft wheat production in the EU in 2006. Germany and the United Kingdom are also major producers. The majority of durum is produced in Italy, Greece, and France. Italy accounted for nearly 58% of EU durum production in 2005, followed by Greece (21%) and France (12%).

Australia primarily produces a winter wheat which is similar to HRW wheat in terms of quality and characteristics. Australian average wheat production amounted to 20.6 million tons for the 2002-2006 period. Wheat production is concentrated in the eastern Australian states of New South Wales and Victoria. However in 2006 Australia produced just 10.5 million tons of wheat. This was the second poor harvest in 5 years.

Argentina produces a wheat with characteristics of both soft and hard wheat. Argentina's average wheat production amounted to 13.5 million tons for the 2002-2006 period.

Table 2 shows the historical harvested area, yields, and production of the major wheat producing countries/regions in the world, by decades. Harvested wheat area in India has increased 83% since the 1960s, followed by Australia (47%). The wheat area for the EU increased 19%, but the majority of that was due to the addition of countries to the EU. Wheat area in the United States and Canada fell 7% and 6%, respectively, from the 1960s level. World wheat harvested area increased about 6% during the 1980s and 1990s but has since returned to 1960 levels.

Yields increased by 389% in China since the 1960s and by 205% in India. The EU and Argentina had yield increases of 128% and 103%, respectively. The U.S. yields increased 47%, while Canadian yields increased 76%. The world wheat yield increased 122% during the five decades.

Since the 1960s, total wheat production increased 452% in India and 360% in China. The EU production increased 172%, but a large share of that was due to the addition of countries to the EU. Argentina increased production by 109%. The United States and Canada increased production by 37% and 65%, respectively. China's production increases have fallen off during the 2000s due to substantially smaller harvested area. Figure 1 shows the changing levels of production using an index where average production over the 1960-1969 period equals 1.00.

Table 2. Harvested Area, Yields, and Production for Major Wheat Producing Countries/Regions

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2006	% Change
Harvested Area	----- 1,000 hectares-----						
Argentina	5,023	4,625	5,629	5,320	6,408	5,200	4
Australia	7,691	8,735	10,954	9,620	12,141	11,300	47
Canada	11,187	9,198	13,101	12,109	10,963	10,550	-6
China	24,937	27,358	29,037	29,858	26,650	23,400	-6
EU	18,523	16,790	17,269	17,293	23,479	22,115	19
FSU	66,415	61,465	52,005	45,595	42,973	45,579	-31
India	13,675	19,554	23,170	25,122	27,486	25,000	83
U.S.	20,324	23,643	26,493	24,829	21,474	18,943	-7
World	212,479	220,997	229,639	223,086	217,570	211,457	-0
Yield	-----metric tons/hectares-----						
Argentina	1.34	1.53	1.80	2.27	2.53	2.73	103
Australia	1.23	1.29	1.37	1.76	1.82	0.93	-24
Canada	1.47	1.80	1.84	2.27	2.42	2.59	76
China	0.90	1.55	2.73	3.56	3.74	4.42	389
EU	2.34	3.22	4.44	5.43	5.29	5.33	128
FSU	1.03	1.43	1.51	1.59	1.47	1.84	80
India	0.89	1.35	1.85	2.43	2.78	2.72	205
U.S.	1.77	2.11	2.41	2.60	2.82	2.60	47
World	1.26	1.68	2.14	2.55	2.67	2.79	122
Production	-----1,000 metric tons-----						
Argentina	6,799	7,150	10,181	12,152	16,230	14,200	109
Australia	9,416	11,386	14,970	17,206	22,108	10,500	12
Canada	16,554	16,626	24,073	27,415	26,519	27,300	65
China	22,492	42,718	79,238	106,119	99,640	103,500	360
EU	43,293	53,877	76,796	93,467	124,197	117,927	172
FSU	68,322	87,914	78,057	72,530	63,123	84,085	23
India	12,326	26,607	42,959	61,177	76,369	68,000	452
U.S.	35,965	49,642	63,731	64,443	60,641	49,316	37
World	267,528	371,075	489,177	568,001	581,500	590,753	121

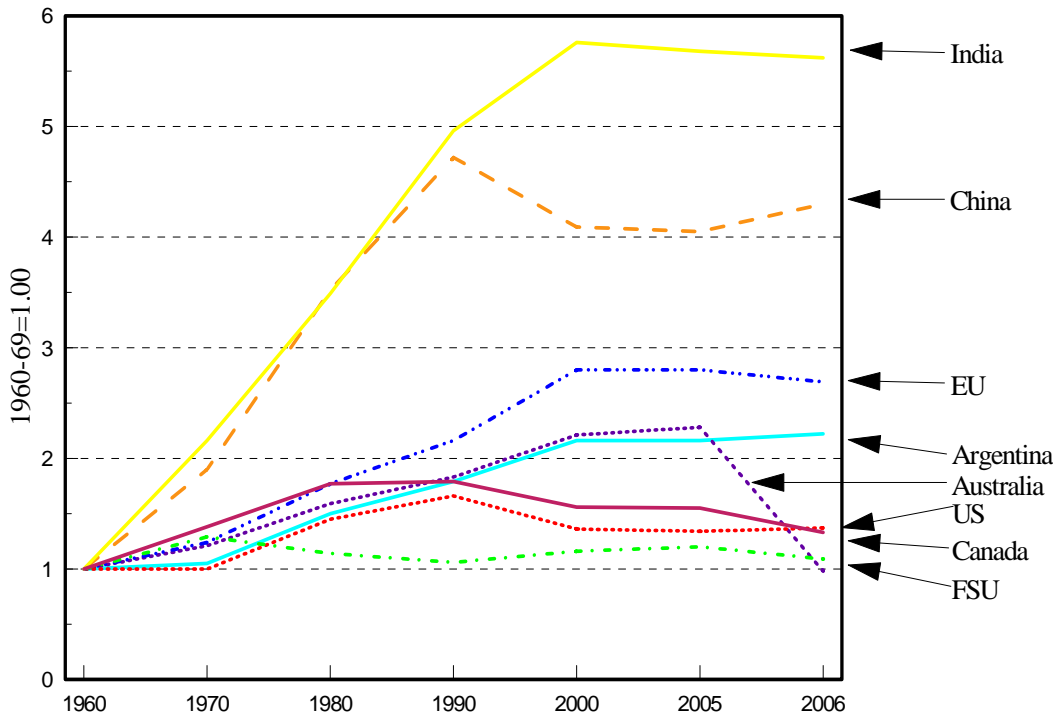


Figure 1. Changes in Wheat Production in Major Producing Countries/Regions

Different wheat classes have their preferred uses. Hard wheat flour has excellent bread baking properties; soft wheat flour is well-suited for cakes, cookies, and Asian noodles; and durum wheat is used for pasta products and couscous. However, since different types of wheat can be blended to produce flours with certain characteristics, some substitution among wheat classes is possible in flour milling.

Although wheat is used primarily for human consumption, it is also an excellent feed grain for poultry and livestock. Feed use of wheat tends to be highly variable and depends on the quality of the wheat crop and the price relationship between wheat and other feed grains. Generally, only lower quality wheat is used for feed, and different characteristics among wheat classes are not important for feeding purposes except for durum as durum wheat is not fed to livestock. Wheat is a differentiated product only for human consumption.

Major importing countries include Algeria, Brazil, Egypt, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, South Korea, Taiwan, Tunisia, and Venezuela (Table 3). Most of these importing countries use various types of barriers to restrict the inflow of wheat to their countries. Until 1995, China had been the largest importer of wheat, followed by Brazil and Japan. However, China's wheat imports have been highly volatile, depending upon its domestic wheat production and import policies. China recently reduced wheat imports substantially, and changed from importing 12.0 million tons in 1995 to becoming a net exporter of wheat in 2001.

The EU and the United States are major exporters of wheat, but they also import considerable amounts of wheat. The United States imports wheat from Canada, while the EU imports wheat from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and Australia. The largest importer of wheat is Egypt, followed by Brazil and Japan (Table 3).

Table 3. Wheat Imports by Country, 2002 to 2006 Average Imports

Country	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Average	Share
	-----1,000 metric tons-----						%
Algeria	6,079	3,933	5,398	5,469	4,800	5,136	4.8
Brazil	6,721	3,801	5,196	5,300	7,681	5,740	5.4
Egypt	6,316	7,285	8,140	7,761	6,990	7,298	6.8
Japan	5,118	5,288	5,321	5,046	5,075	5,170	4.8
Korea	3,929	3,303	3,465	3,790	3,475	3,592	3.4
Mexico	2,564	3,193	3,213	3,016	3,100	3,017	2.8
Morocco	2,518	2,341	2,178	2,318	1,800	2,231	2.1
United States	2,586	1,715	1,921	2,224	3,266	2,342	2.2
Other	54,001	51,077	50,412	59,093	39,412	50,799	47.4
Total World	103,985	102,133	109,902	110,242	109,750	107,202	100.0

Sources: United Nations, International Wheat Council, Canadian Wheat Board, ERS-PS&D

Wheat Exports

The six major wheat exporting countries (the United States, Canada, the EU, the FSU, Australia, and Argentina) supply approximately 57.8% of the wheat traded in the world market. The United States is the largest exporter, followed by Canada and Australia (Table 4). The United States leads in exports of HRW and SRW wheats; an average of 26.4 million metric tons of all wheat classes was exported annually from 2002 to 2006, of which 11.0 million metric tons were HRW and 5.3 million metric tons were HRS. The United States competes with the EU for market share of SRW wheat. Major U.S. and EU markets for SRW wheat include China, West Asia, and North Africa.

Canada is the leader in exports of HRS and durum wheat. The United States also exports HRS and durum wheat and competes with Canada. The EU competes with the United States and Canada for market share of durum wheat exports. Major U.S. markets for HRS wheat include Southeast Asia and East Asia, including Japan and South Korea. Major Canadian markets for HRS wheat include China and the East Asian markets. The United States, Canada, and the EU compete intensely for the North African durum markets.

Australia and Argentina compete with the United States in exporting HRW wheat. Major U.S. markets for HRW wheat include China and East Asia. Argentina exports HRW wheat mainly to South America and West Asia. Australia's major markets are the North African countries, China, and West Asia.

Table 4. Wheat Exports by Class, 2002 to 2006 Average Exports

Country	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Average	Share
	-----1,000 metric tons-----						%
Argentina/Common	6,752	9,397	11,832	8,790	9,495	9,193	8.4
Australia/Common	8,860	17,958	14,667	15,937	10,500	14,356	13.2
Canada							
All	9,403	15,560	14,718	15,750	18,925	14,555	13.3
Common	6,850	12,533	12,300	13,757	14,733	11,360	10.4
Durum	2,553	3,241	3,192	3,792	4,192	3,195	2.9
EU							
All	6,019	2,460	10,500	7,013	8,000	6,498	6.0
Common	5,119	2,360	9,500	6,663	7,600	5,911	5.4
Durum	900	100	1,000	350	400	588	0.6
United States							
All	21,013	29,115	27,036	28,576	21,639	26,435	24.3
HRW	8,542	13,816	11,260	13,277	8,393	11,058	9.9
HRS	4,839	6,498	6,839	6,648	5,319	5,319	4.9
SRW	5,915	5,168	5,445	4,454	6,635	5,523	5.0
White	2,863	2,855	3,477	3,529	3,311	3,207	2.9
Durum	54	697	54	395	(136)	213	0.2
Other Producers							
All	51,938	36,532	38,652	39,228	40,320	41,588	38.2
Total World							
All	109,562	109,428	111,205	116,099	108,879	111,574	100.0

Sources: United Nations, International Wheat Council, Canada Wheat Board, ERS-PS&D

RECENT CHANGES IN THE WORLD WHEAT INDUSTRY

Figure 2 shows the recent price trend for U.S. wheat. The price levels have varied from a high of \$5.64 per bushel in 1995 for durum wheat to a low of \$2.20 per bushel in 1998 for SRW wheat. The prices for all of the wheat classes have recovered from the lows of 1998-1999 to the \$3.25 to \$4.00 range in 2002 and 2003, before falling to the \$2.75 to \$3.50 range in 2004. Price increased in 2005 to the \$3.20 to \$4.00 range followed by a price increase in 2006. Prices respond to changes in supply and demand. Therefore, major changes or shocks must have taken place in the world wheat industry to affect prices to this extent.

Figure 3 shows the world wheat production for the last 12 years. An index was created on the basis of the average of 1985 through 1994 production levels. The index was set at 1.00 for those years. World wheat production grew during the mid-1990s, peaking in 1997 with an 18% increase over the 1984/94 levels. Wheat production then slowly fell until it was only 3% above the 1985/94 levels. Prices responded to increased world production in 1996 and 1997. Then, with a small drop in production (from 1.09 mmt to 1.03 mmt) in 2002 and 2003, prices increased about 40% from the low levels in 1999. This shows an unusual degree of price sensitivity. The large increase in production in 2004 reduced prices again by about 12%. In 2005, world production remained near the 2004 level, but prices increased about 7% from 2004 levels. Production fell in 2006, which increased wheat prices about 13%. The price increases have continued during the first half of 2007 to historical highs. This is mainly because of lower production in Australia during 2006 and the increase in corn demand in the United States.

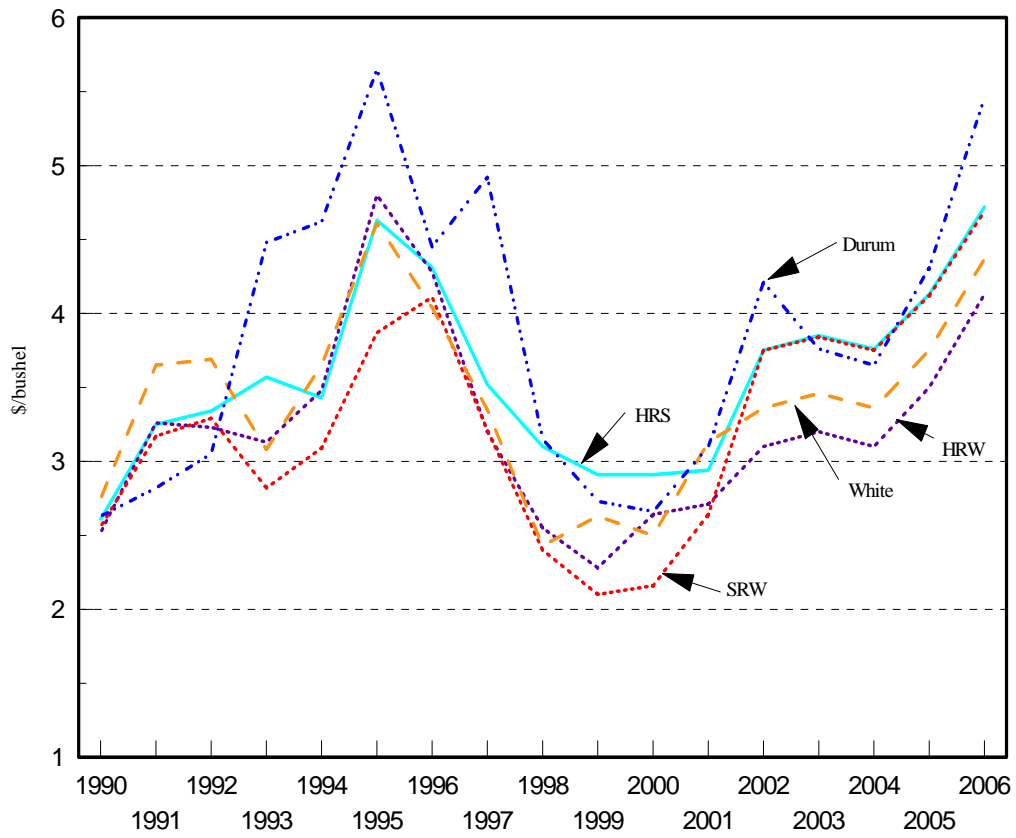


Figure 2. Historical Farm Wheat Price, by Class, 1990-2006

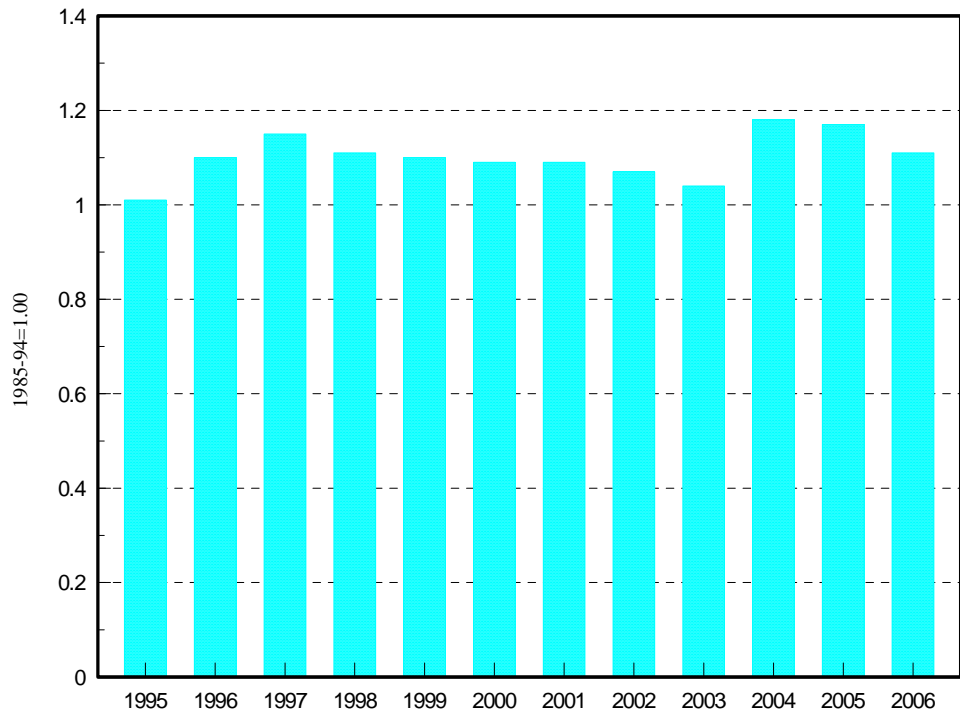


Figure 3. World Wheat Production, 1995-2006

Figures 4 and 5 show wheat production for the major exporting countries. Both Argentina and Australia had increased their production above the 1985-94 average by 70% to 80% by 1999 relative to the 1985-94 period. In 2002, Argentinian production fell 30% and Australian production fell 60%. Both countries' production increased in 2003, and Argentine production increased another 18% for 2004 but fell to 2002 levels in 2005, while Australian production fell 11% in 2004 but increased 16% for 2005. In 2006 Australian production fell by over 50%, similar to 2002 levels. The Canadian and U.S. wheat production levels remained near the long-term average until 2001, when Canadian and U.S. wheat production fell by 23% and 12%, respectively, from the long-term average. In 2002, Canadian wheat production was 40% less than the long-term average, and the U.S. wheat production was 28% less. Both countries' production returned to the long-term average in 2003, but U.S. production fell 2004, 2005, and 2006.

Wheat exports have followed the same trend as production in major exporting countries. Argentinian and Australian exports increased by more than 50% from 1997 through 2001, while exports for Canada, the United States, fell to about 80% of the 1985-94 average. In 2002, Australian exports were only 80% of the long-term trend, while exports for Canada, the United States, and the EU were 45%, 66%, and 83%, respectively. During this time, world exports did not change substantially. World exports of wheat peaked in 2005 at 116 million tons before falling to 109 million tons in 2006.

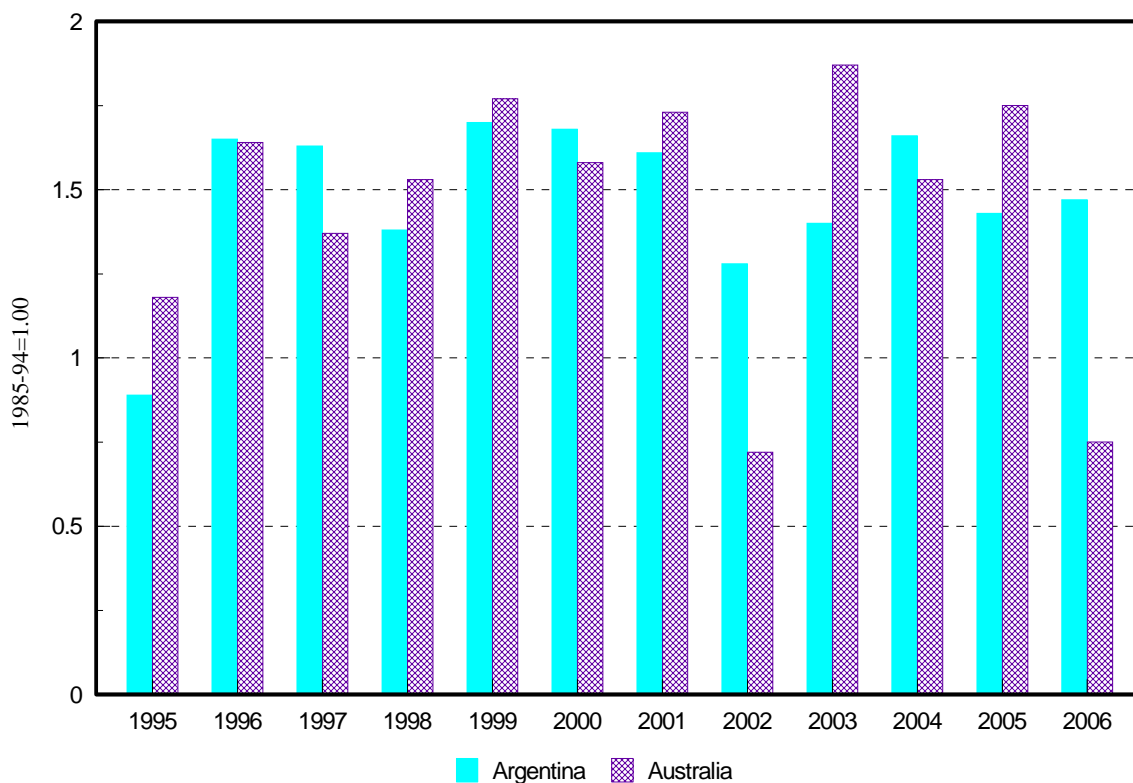


Figure 4. Wheat Production in Argentina and Australia

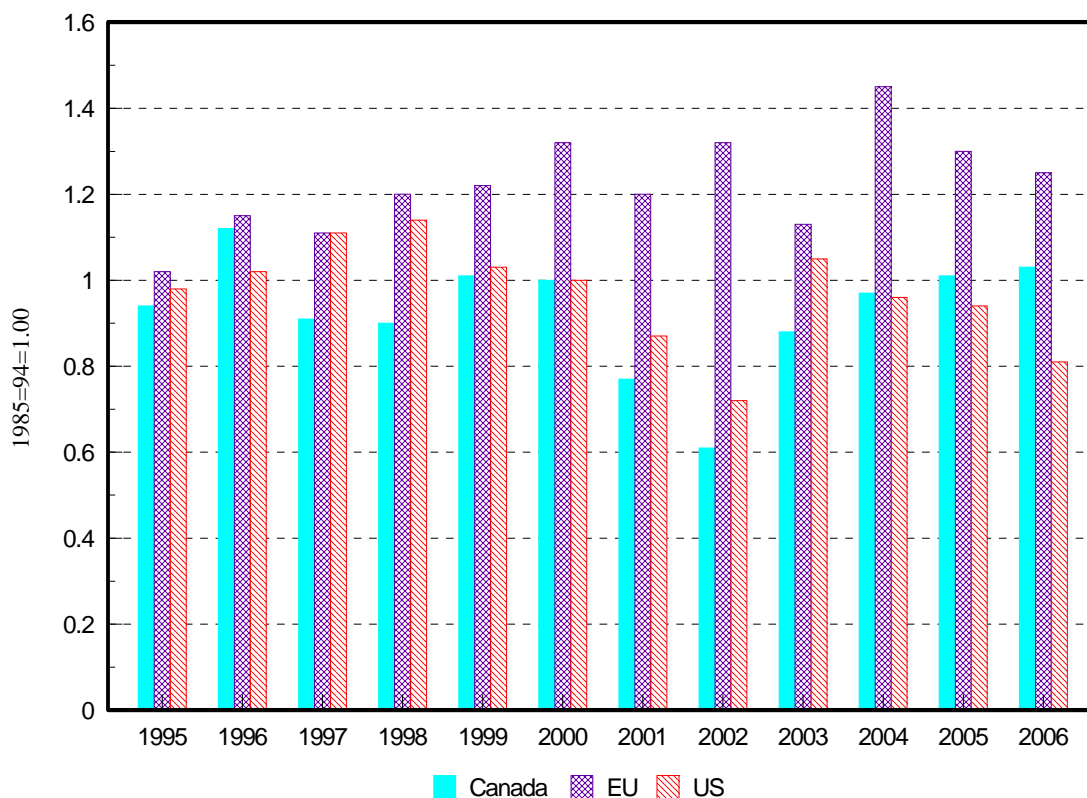


Figure 5. Wheat Production in Canada, the EU and the United States

Wheat exports from India and the FSU increased dramatically in 2001 through 2003, which made up for the shortfall from other countries. Figure 6 shows the wheat production in China, the FSU, and India for 1995 through 2006. Wheat production increased during the time period relative to the long-term average.

China's production peaked in 1997 at 29% more than the long-term average, and India's production peaked in 2000 at 49% more than the long-term average. The FSU production remained less than the long-term average until 2001, when it grew to 13% larger than the long-term average. In 2002, the FSU wheat production increased again to 22% over the long-term trend. China's production has been falling since 1997, although production has increased during the past three years.

Figure 7 shows wheat exports and imports by China, the FSU, and India between 1995 and 2006. The bars above zero indicate exports, while bars below zero are imports. During the late 1980s and early 1990s, these countries imported about 28 million metric tons of wheat. More recently, 2000 through 2005, they exported wheat. However, in 2006 India imported 5.7 million tons of wheat. The FSU exported 11 million metric tons of wheat in 2001 and 22 million metric tons of wheat in 2002. In 2003 and 2004, the FSU exported a very small amount of wheat. India went from a small importing country to a large exporting country in 2000 and has continued to export wheat until 2006. However, China and FSU did not play a major role in the export/import of wheat in 2006.

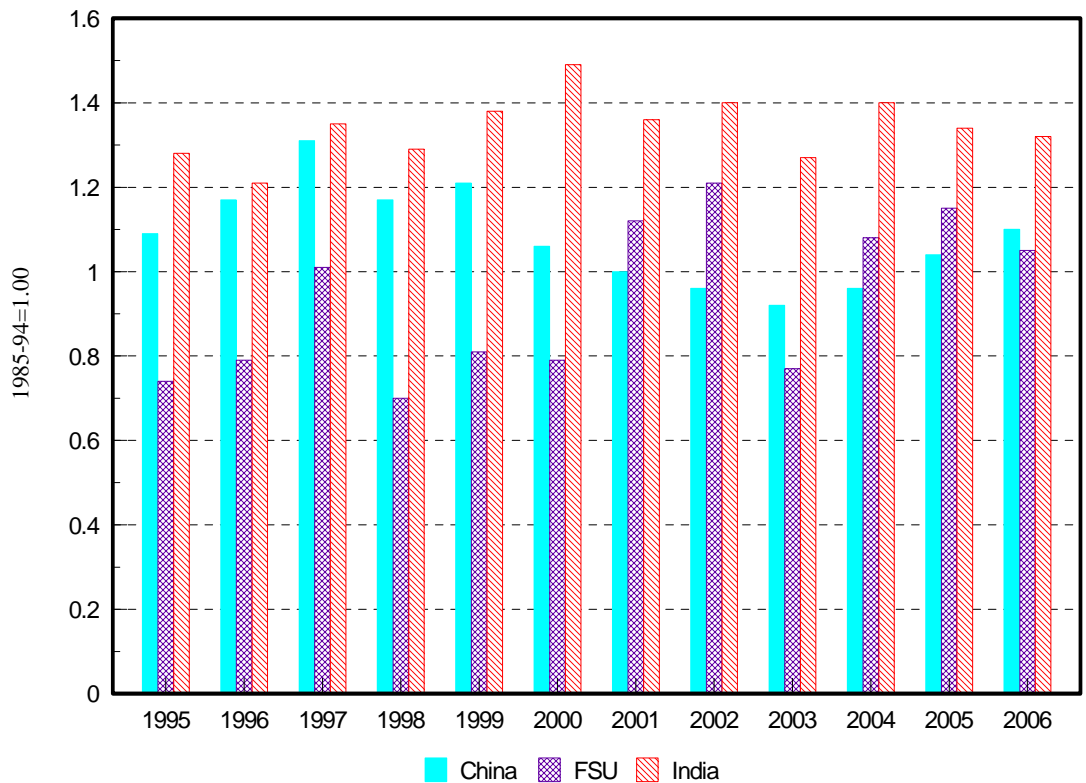


Figure 6. Wheat Production in China, the FSU, and India

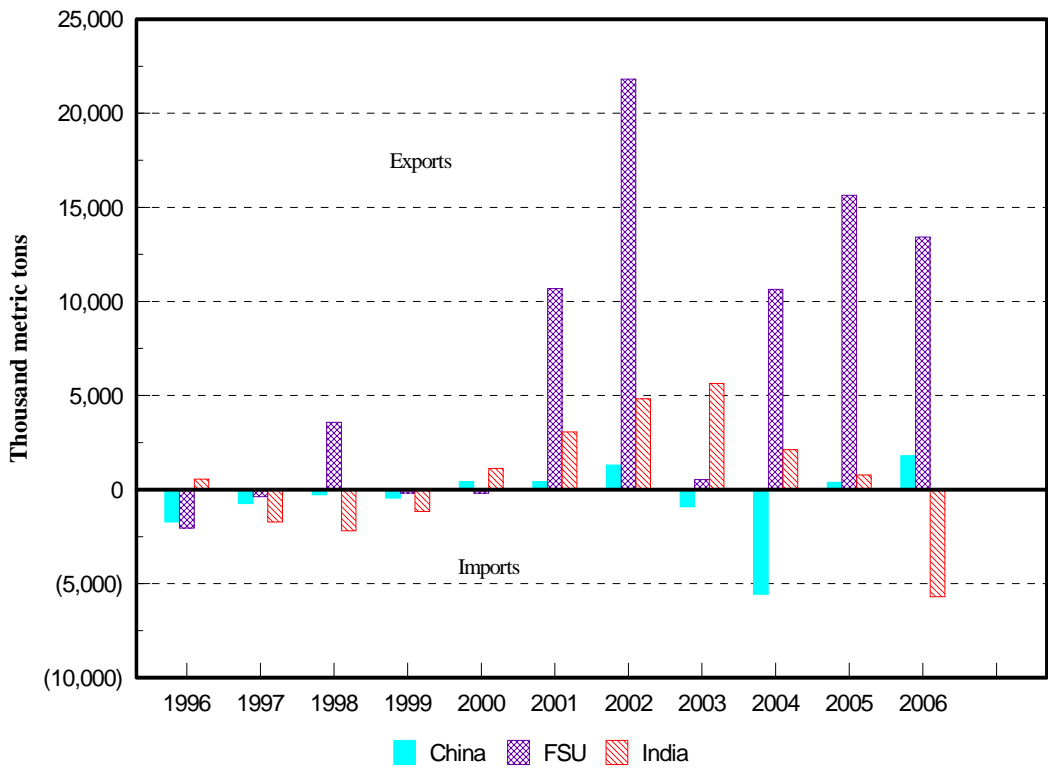


Figure 7. Wheat Exports/Imports for China, the FSU, and India

Figure 8 shows the ending stocks for China, India, and the FSU. China's ending stocks increased in 1999 to about 150% of the long-term average. Since then, the ending stocks have fallen to about 50% of the long-term average. China has been utilizing its ending stocks to support domestic consumption. In the near future, with smaller production, China will have to resume buying wheat. India's ending stocks increased to 270% of the long-term average in 2001. Since that time, until 2006, India has exported large amounts of wheat, reducing its ending stocks. The FSU ending stocks are about 60% of the long-term trend. Any future exports from these countries will be production related, not the removal of carry-over stocks.

China's wheat production has increased 6% since the 1985-94 average, but there has also been a 22% decrease in the area harvested. The FSU wheat production has decreased about 6%, while the harvested area has decreased 5%. India's production has increased 33% since 1994, and the harvested area has increased 9%. Of these countries, only India has had a large increase in wheat production during the past 10 years.

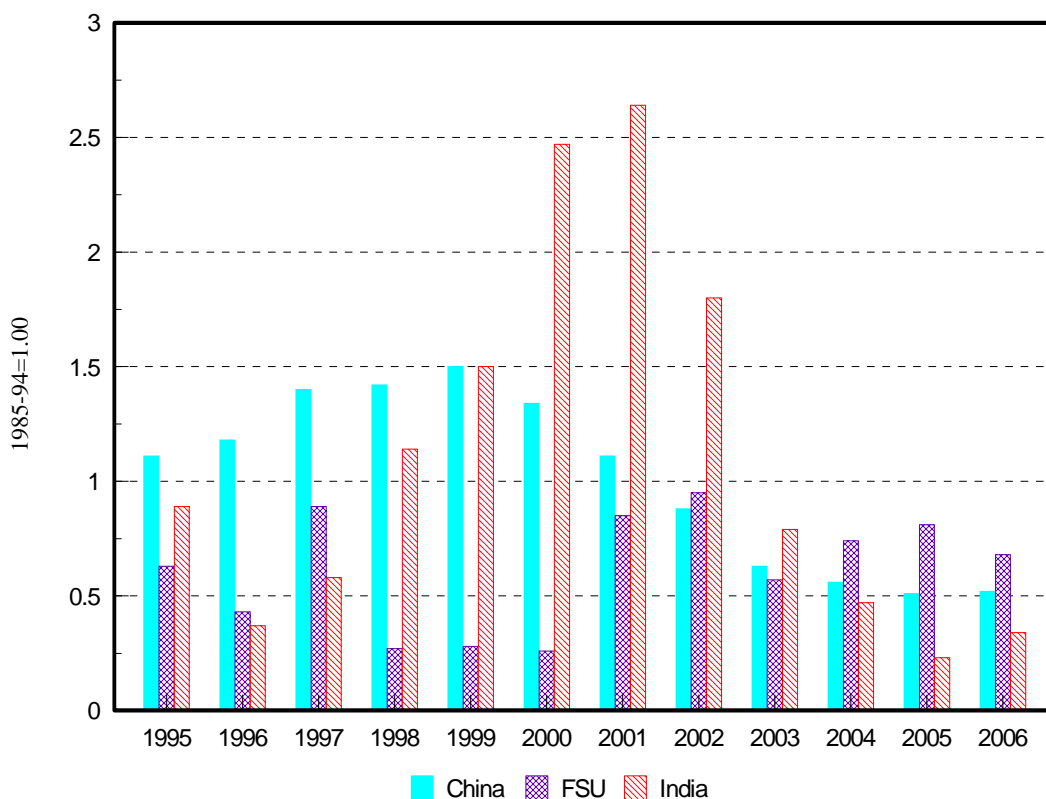


Figure 8. Ending Stocks for China, the FSU, and India

World wheat exports have not varied much between 1995 and 2006. The large increases in exports by India and the FSU have been absorbed by the rest of the world, reflected both in lower exports by Canada and the EU and in higher imports by the rest of the world. Figure 9 shows the imports for the rest of the world less India, China, and the FSU. In 2006 imports were 18% above the long term average but were down from the peak in 1999 which was 26% above the long-term average. Table 5 compares wheat exports by major exporting countries in 1990 and 2006. The United States has been the largest exporter of wheat for the 1990-2006 period. U.S. exports of wheat decreased 23.5% from 28.1 million metric tons to 21.5 million metric tons for the period. Canada was the second largest wheat exporter, followed by the FSU and Australia. However, Canadian wheat exports were reduced by 14.8%, from 22.1 million metric tons to 18.9 million metric tons. The EU decreased its exports significantly from 18.6 million metric tons to 8.0 million metric tons. India, traditionally an exporter, had a small crop in 2006 which forced it to import 5.7 million metric tons of wheat to satisfy domestic consumption.

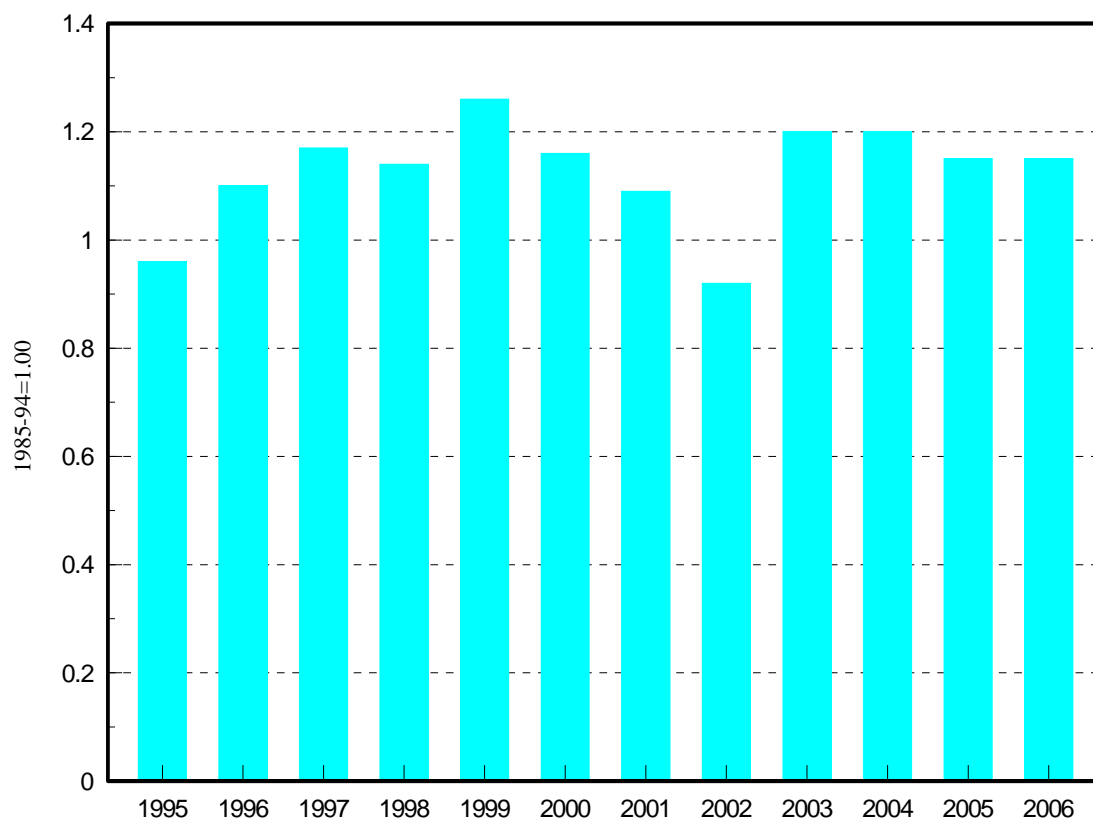


Figure 9. World Imports Without China, the FSU, and India

Table 5. Wheat Exports by the Major Exporting Countries, 1990 and 2006

	1990	2006	Percentage Change
	---1,000 metric tons---		%
Argentina	5,592	9,495	69.8
Australia	11,790	10,500	-10.9
Canada	22,130	18,925	-14.8
China	(9,406)	(1,800)	NA
EU	18,635	8,000	-57.1
FSU	(14,649)	13,420	NA
India	100	(5,700)	NA
United States	28,117	21,500	-23.5
World	102,654	111,574	8.7

Sources: United Nations, International Wheat Council, Canada Wheat Board, ERS-PS&D

OUTLOOK FOR THE WORLD WHEAT INDUSTRY

Total world wheat trade for the five major exporters is projected to increase 13.2% from 68.4 million metric tons in 2006 to 77.4 million metric tons in 2016. Trade of all wheat classes is expected to increase for the 2006-2016 period. Common wheat production is predicted to increase in Australia faster than in other countries, although most of the increase is due to Australia returning to normal production, and durum wheat production is predicted to increase in Canada faster than in other durum producing countries.

Figure 10 shows the forecasted prices for the various classes of U.S. wheat. During the previous 13 years, HRS wheat price in the United States varied between \$2.54 per bushel in 1990 and \$4.61 per bushel in 1995. For the most part, prices followed U.S. and world wheat production patterns. From 1994 through 1996, decreased production in the United States and Argentina increased prices. By contrast, increased world production following this period lowered prices until 2000-2001. Smaller crops in the EU (2001) and in Canada and Australia (2002 and 2005) increased prices. All wheat prices except durum are expected to level off in 2009 and slowly increase throughout the forecast period.

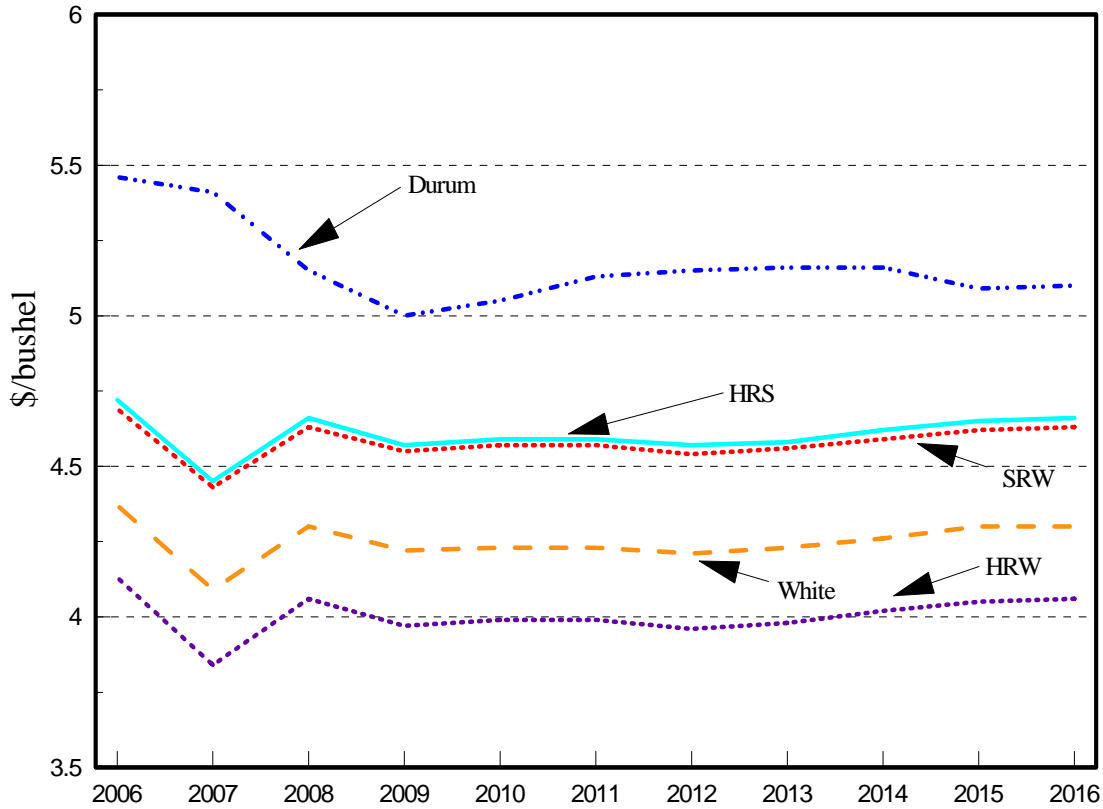


Figure 10. Projected Farm Wheat Price, by Class, 2007-2016

United States

Table 6 shows wheat production, consumption, exports, and ending stocks in the United States. By 2016, total U.S. wheat production is expected to grow 2.7% above the 2004-2006 average, but will still be much lower than production during the late 1990s. The largest increases in production occur for U.S. HRW wheat (14.4%), followed by durum wheat (12.1%) and HRS wheat (4.3%). Production of white wheat is expected to decrease 17.5%. Changes in production of different classes of wheat over the 2006-2016 period are shown in Figure 11. For all classes of wheat, except SRW and white wheat, production is expected to increase throughout the forecast period.

Table 6. Wheat Production, Consumption, Exports, and Carry-over Stocks in the United States

	Average (2004-2006)	2006	2016	% Change (2004-2006) to 2016
-----1,000 metric tons-----				
<u>Production</u>				
Common	53,875	47,898	55,069	2.2
HRW	22,494	18,567	25,728	14.4
HRS	12,924	11,767	13,482	4.3
SRW	9,795	10,621	9,426	-3.8
White	7,790	6,914	6,432	-17.4
Durum	2,818	1,456	3,160	12.1
<u>Consumption</u>				
Common	29,521	29,907	34,274	16.1
Durum	2,164	2,123	2,640	22.0
<u>Exports</u>				
Common	25,752	21,640	20,159	-21.7
Durum	104	(136)	520	398.3
<u>Carry-over</u>				
Common	12,966	10,771	17,184	32.5
Durum	896	566	743	-17.1

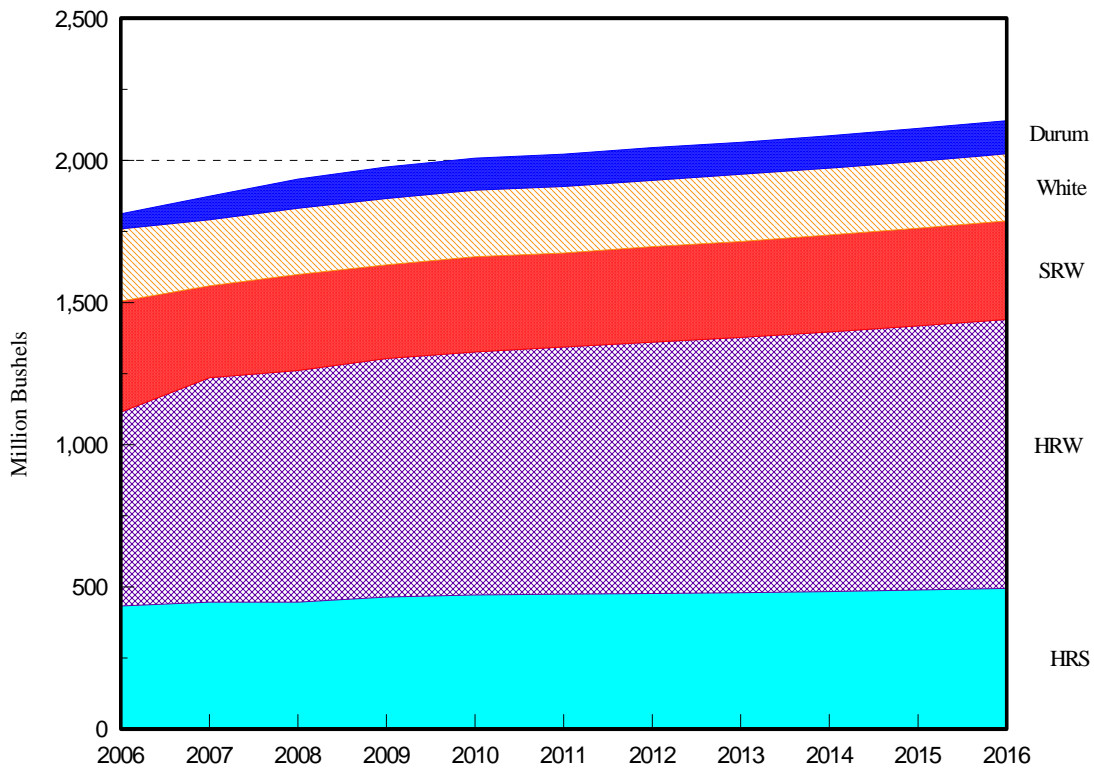


Figure 11. U.S. Wheat Production by Class, 2006-2016

Total wheat harvested area is expected to increase from 49.0 million acres for the 2004-2006 average to 53.0 million acres in 2016, and average yield is predicted to increase from 41.1 bushels per acre to 52.8 bushels per acre over the 2006-2016 period. HRS wheat area is predicted to increase 1.9 million acres, and the U.S. durum area is expected increase 0.9 million acres.

Durum wheat consumption is expected to grow faster than common wheat consumption. U.S. wheat consumption is projected to grow 16.1% for common food and feed wheat (Figure 12) and 22.0% for U.S. durum wheat for the 2006-2016 period (Figure 13).

U.S. durum exports are projected to increase from 104 thousand metric tons in 2004-2006 to 520 thousand metric tons in 2016 (Table 6). Common wheat exports are predicted to decrease from 25.8 million metric tons in 2004-2006 to 20.2 million metric tons in 2016, although a continued weak dollar may increase exports slightly. Ending stocks are expected to increase 32.5% for common wheat and decrease 17.1% for durum wheat (Table 6).

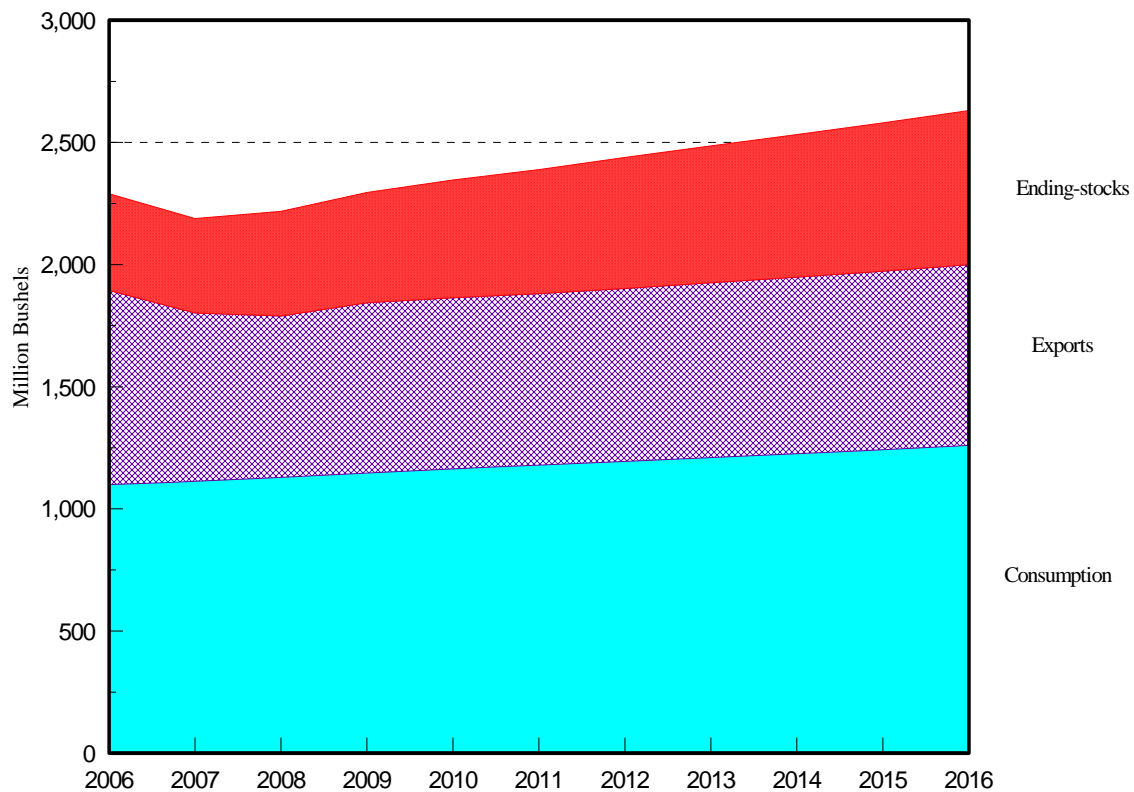


Figure 12. U.S. Common Wheat Utilization, 2006-2016

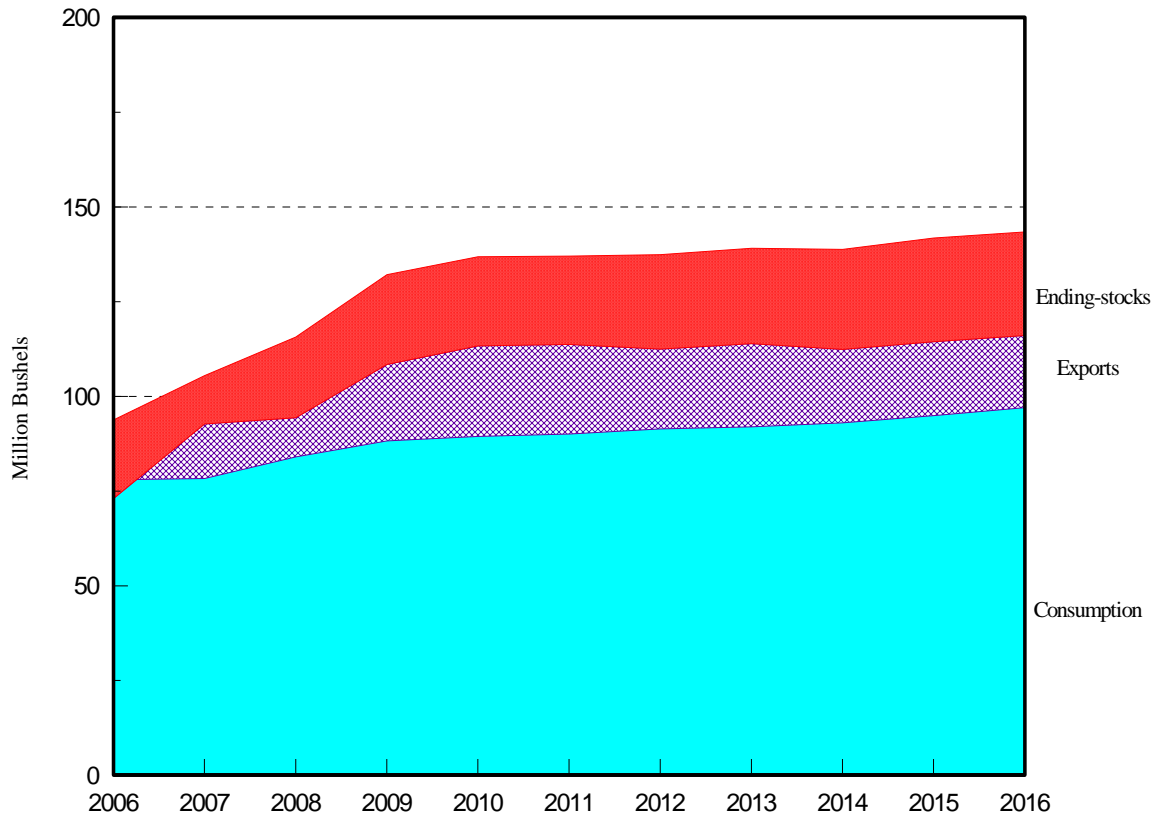


Figure 13. U.S. Durum Wheat Utilization, 2006-2016

Canada

The production and consumption of CWRS wheat in 2006 was larger than the three-year averages (Table 7). By 2016, CWRS and CWAD wheat production is predicted to increase 8.1% and 12.8%, respectively, from the 2004-2006 average. Total area for CWRS wheat is expected to decrease from 10.5 million hectares in 2006 to 10.3 million hectares in 2016, while CWAD wheat area is expected to remain constant at about 2.0 million hectares.

Domestic consumption of CWRS wheat is predicted to decrease 3.6%, while the consumption of durum wheat is expected to increase 1.7% over the 2006-2016 period. Canadian WRS wheat exports are projected to increase 13.1% by 2016, and CWAD wheat exports are predicted to increase 7.8% from 3.7 million metric tons to 4.0 million metric tons in 2016.

Ending stocks are predicted to decrease 0.1% for CWRS wheat and 12.8% for CWAD wheat over the 2006-2016 period.

Table 7. Wheat Production, Consumption, Exports, and Carry-over Stocks in Canada

	Average (2004-2006)	2006	2016	% Change (2004-06) to 2016
<u>Production</u>				
-----1,000 metric tons-----				
WRS	22,160	22,564	23,956	8.1
WAD	4,499	4,713	5,076	12.8
<u>Consumption</u>				
WRS	8,815	9,874	8,493	-3.6
WAD	1,025	1,095	1,042	1.7
<u>Exports</u>				
WRS	13,597	14,733	15,383	13.1
WAD	3,725	4,192	4,016	7.8
<u>Carry-over</u>				
WRS	6,448	6,434	6,439	-0.1
WAD	1,004	676	875	-12.8

Figure 14 shows changes in consumption, exports, and ending stocks of CWRS wheat in Canada from 2006 to 2016, and Figure 15 shows the trends for CWAD wheat.

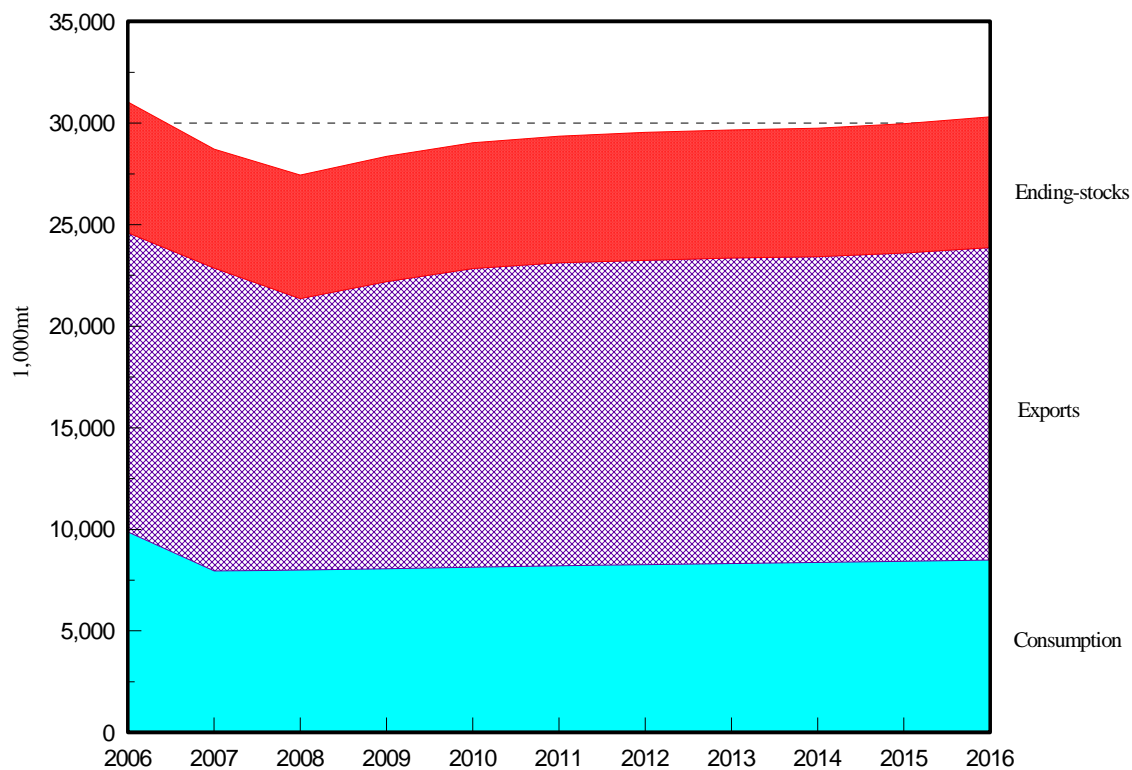


Figure 14. Canadian Western Red Spring Wheat Utilization, 2006-2016

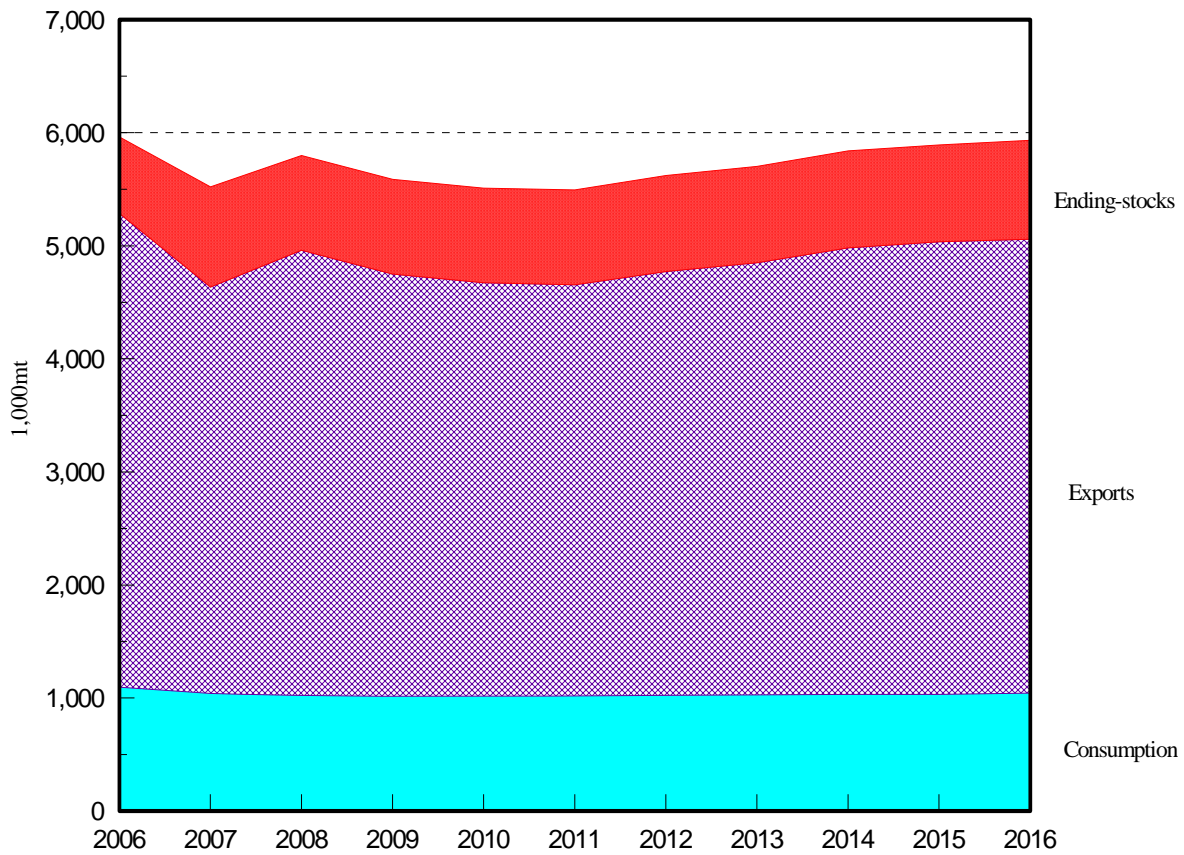


Figure 15. Canadian Western Amber Durum Wheat Utilization, 2006-2016

European Union

Table 8 presents production, consumption, exports, and ending stocks of common and durum wheat in the EU for the 2006-2016 period. Common wheat production in the EU is predicted to increase 3.0% from the 2004-2006 average by 2016, while durum wheat production is expected to increase 8.2% for the same time period.

Domestic consumption of common wheat is projected to increase 1.4%, and consumption of durum wheat is predicted to increase 5.9% for the period. Compared to the 2004-2006 averages, exports of common wheat are predicted to remain level, while exports of durum wheat are expected to decrease 0.4%. Ending stocks are expected to decrease for both common and durum wheat.

Table 8. Wheat Production, Consumption, Exports, and Carry-over Stocks in the European Union

	Average (2004-2006)	2006	2016	% Change (2004-06) to 2016
-----1,000 metric tons-----				
<u>Production</u>				
Common	123,194	116,856	126,944	3.0
Durum	8,470	7,975	9,164	8.2
<u>Consumption</u>				
Common	117,352	117,500	119,024	1.4
Durum	8,130	8,200	8,610	5.9
<u>Exports</u>				
Common	7,921	7,600	7,924	0.0
Durum	583	400	581	-0.4
<u>Carry-over</u>				
Common	20,432	13,623	13,387	-34.5
Durum	1,351	857	729	-46.1

Figures 16 and 17 show changes in consumption, exports, and ending stocks of common and durum wheat for the 2006-2016 period. For common wheat, production and consumption are expected to increase slightly. Production and consumption of durum wheat are also predicted to increase for the period.

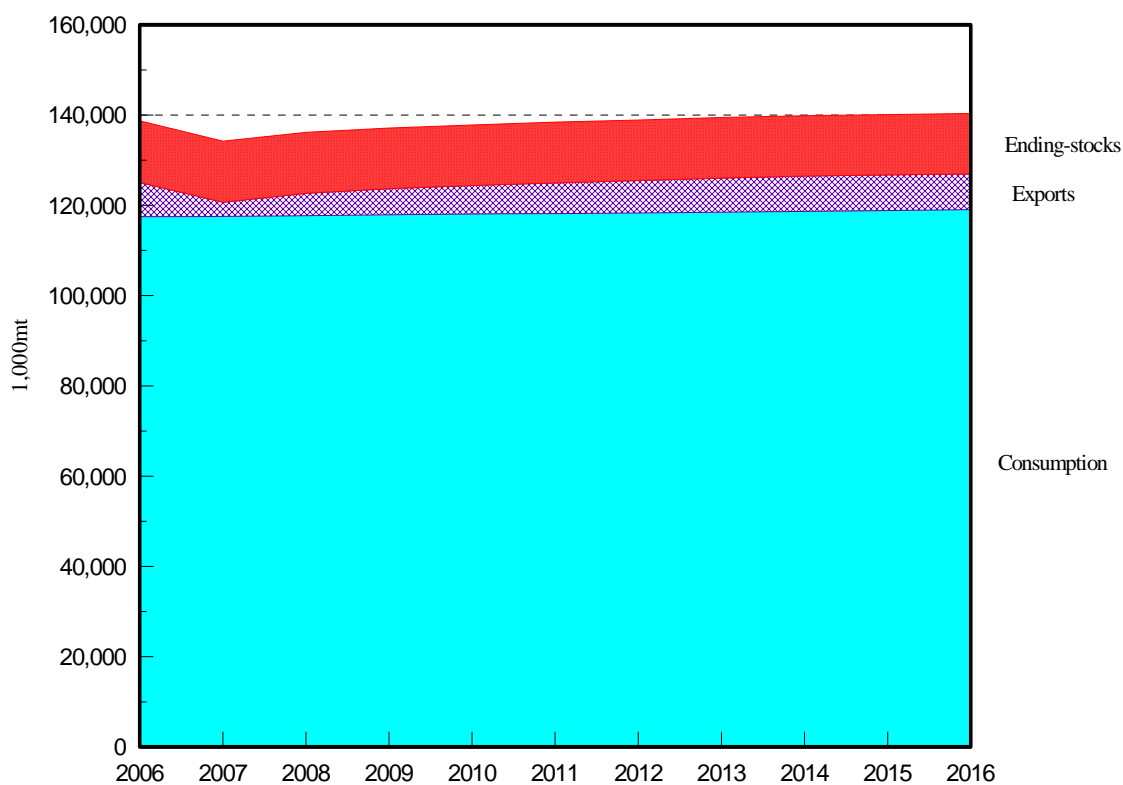


Figure 16. EU Common Wheat Utilization, 2006-2016

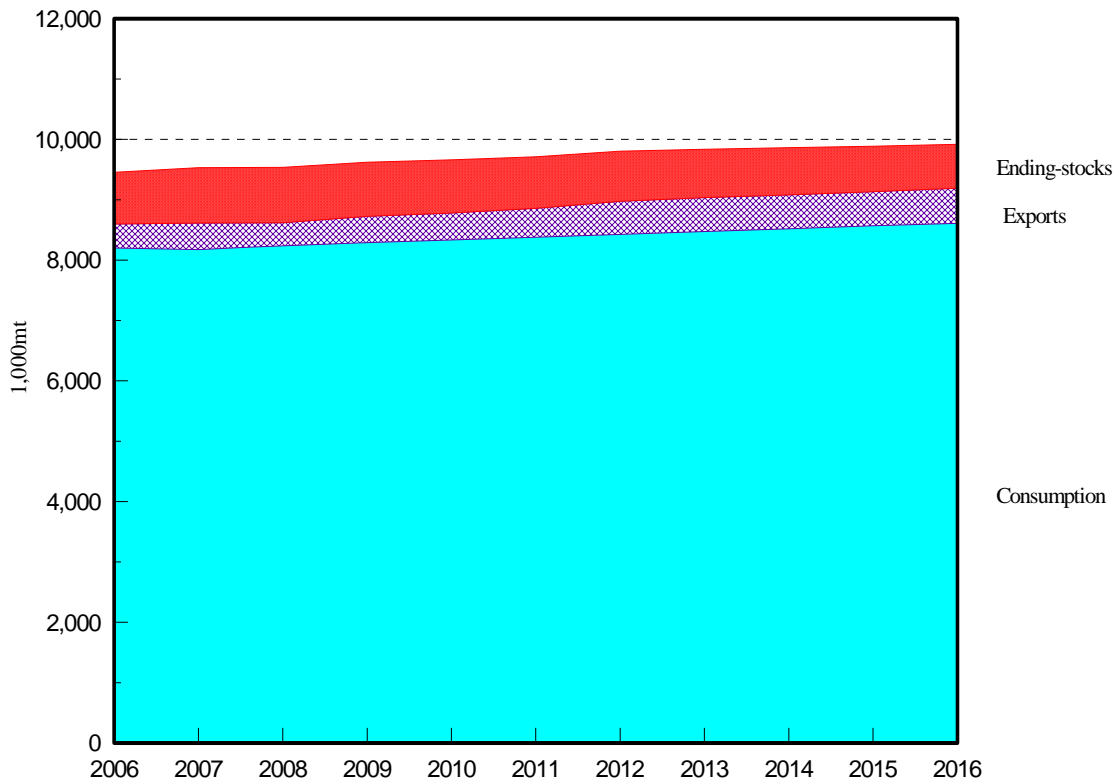


Figure 17. EU Durum Wheat Utilization, 2006-2016

Australia

Compared to the 2004-2006 average, Australia’s wheat production is projected to grow 37.7% by 2016 (Table 9). Much of that increase is due to the small crop in 2006. Yields are expected to increase gradually at the historical trend line, while wheat area is expected to decrease 3.3%. Domestic wheat consumption is predicted to increase 4.4% from the 2004-2006 average of 5.9 million metric tons to 6.2 million metric tons in 2016. Wheat exports are also predicted to increase from the 2004-2006 average of 13.7 million metric tons to 19.7 million metric tons in 2016. Figure 18 shows changes in consumption, exports, and ending stocks for the 2006-2016 period.

Table 9. Wheat Production, Consumption, Exports, and Carry-over Stocks in Australia (1,000 metric tons)

	Average (2004-2006)	2006	2016	% Change (2004-06) to 2016
Production	18,818	10,509	25,914	37.7
Consumption	5,931	5,592	6,189	4.4
Exports	13,701	10,500	19,657	43.5
Carry-over	6,260	2,431	2,884	-53.

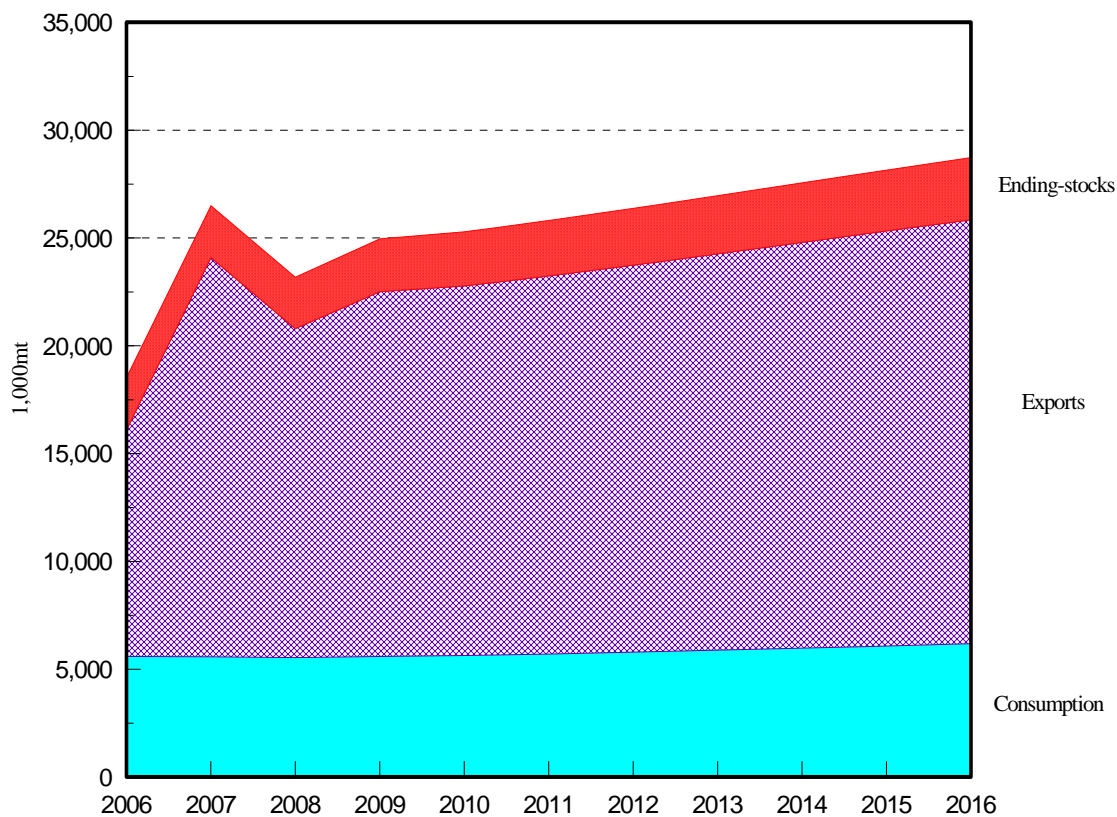


Figure 18. Australian Common Wheat Utilization, 2006-2016

Argentina

Argentine wheat production is projected to increase 3.3% from the 2004-2006 average of 13.9 million metric tons to 14.3 million metric tons by 2016 (Table 10). Domestic wheat consumption is expected to increase 5.7% from 5.0 million metric tons to 5.2 million metric tons. Wheat exports are predicted to total 9.1 million metric tons in 2016, which is a 9.7% decrease from the 2004-2006 average. Ending stocks are expected to increase 2.3%. Figure 19 shows changes in consumption, exports, and ending stocks for the 2006-2016 period.

Table 10. Wheat Production, Consumption, Exports, and Carry-over Stocks in Argentina (1,000 metric tons)

	Average (2004-2006)	2006	2016	% Change (2004-06) to 2016
Production	13,869	13,508	14,321	3.3
Consumption	4,963	4,208	5,247	5.7
Exports	10,039	9,495	9,066	-9.7
Carry-over	495	368	506	2.3

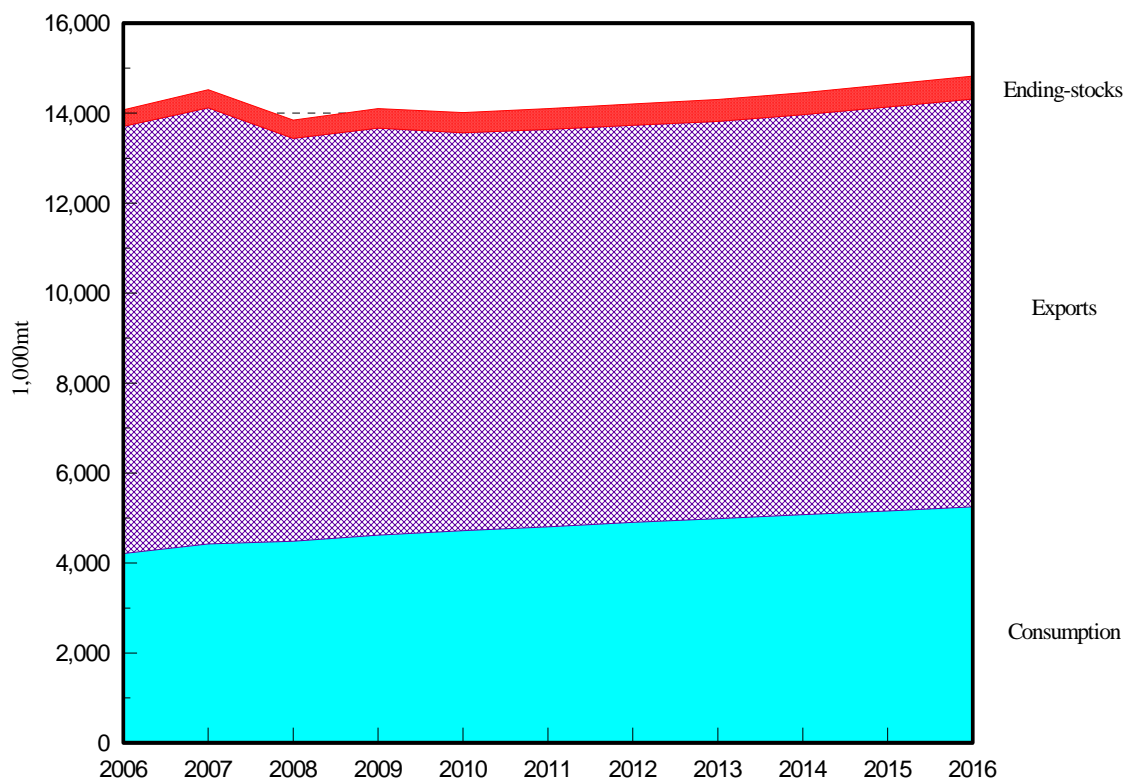


Figure 19. Argentine Common Wheat Utilization, 2006-2016

Former Soviet Union

The FSU became an exporter of wheat in 2001 and is projected to continue exporting wheat. The FSU exported 4.6 million metric tons of wheat in 2001 and 21 million metric tons in 2002 but imported a small amount of wheat in 2003. In 2006, the FSU exported 13.7 million metric tons of wheat. By 2016, exports of common wheat are expected to be 5.4 million metric tons. (Table 11). The main reason for the decrease in exports is that per capita consumption of wheat is expected to increase 13.9% between 2006 and 2016.

Table 11. Wheat Production and Exports in the Former Soviet Union (1,000 metric tons)

	Average (2004-2006)	2006	2016	% Change (2004-06) to 2016
	-----1,000 metric tons-----			%
Production	73,773	73,150	83,236	12.8
Exports of Common	13,130	13,720	5,427	-58.7
Exports of Durum	100	(300)	(166)	NA

Importing Countries

Importing countries are grouped into the Asian (China, Japan, Korea, and Taiwan), African (Algeria, Egypt, Morocco, and Tunisia), and Latin American (Mexico, Brazil, and Venezuela) regions (Table 12).

Table 12. Imports of Common and Durum Wheat by Major Importing Countries, 1,000 metric tons

Wheat Class	Average (2004-2006)	2006	2016	% Change (2004- 06) to 2016
	-----1,000 metric tons-----			%
<u>Asia</u>				
China	3,275	1,800	1,568	-52.1
S. Korea	3,577	3,475	3,335	-6.8
Japan	5,147	5,075	4,800	-6.7
India	(940)	(5,700)	(2,500)	NA
Taiwan	1,124	1,080	1,107	-1.5
<u>North Africa</u>				
Algeria				
Common	3,049	2,900	3,599	18.0
Durum	2,184	1,900	2,375	8.7
Morocco	2,099	1,800	2,114	0.7
Egypt	7,630	6,990	8,575	12.4
Tunisia				
Common	600	600	706	17.7
Durum	500	500	567	13.4
<u>Latin America</u>				
Brazil	6,059	7,681	7,396	22.1
Mexico	3,110	3,100	3,758	20.8
Venezuela				
Common	1,175	1,167	1,488	26.6
Durum	418	423	606	44.9

Asian Importers

Asian imports of wheat, excluding India, are projected to decrease 17.6% between the 2004-2006 average and 2016. The main reason for the decrease in Asian imports is the 52% decrease of imports by China. China has been a net importer of wheat during the past three years, but it is predicted to decrease its imports to 1.6 million metric tons by 2016. Imports by Japan, Korea, and Taiwan are projected to decrease 6.7%, 6.8%, and 1.5%, respectively, over the 2006-2016 period (Figure 20). Over the past 10 years, India has been either a net importer or net exporter of wheat, depending upon its production and carry-over stocks. From 1994 to 1996, India exported an average of 692 thousand metric tons per year. For 1997 through 1999, India's imports of wheat were 1.7 million metric tons per year. India exported an average of 2.4 million metric tons of wheat during 2003-2005; at the same time, the carry-over stock fell from 21.5 million metric tons in 2000 to 2.0 million metric tons in 2004. India appears to be exporting its carry-over stock. Historically, India has had a carry-over ranging from 5 to 7 million metric tons. India is expected to continue to export wheat throughout the forecast period.

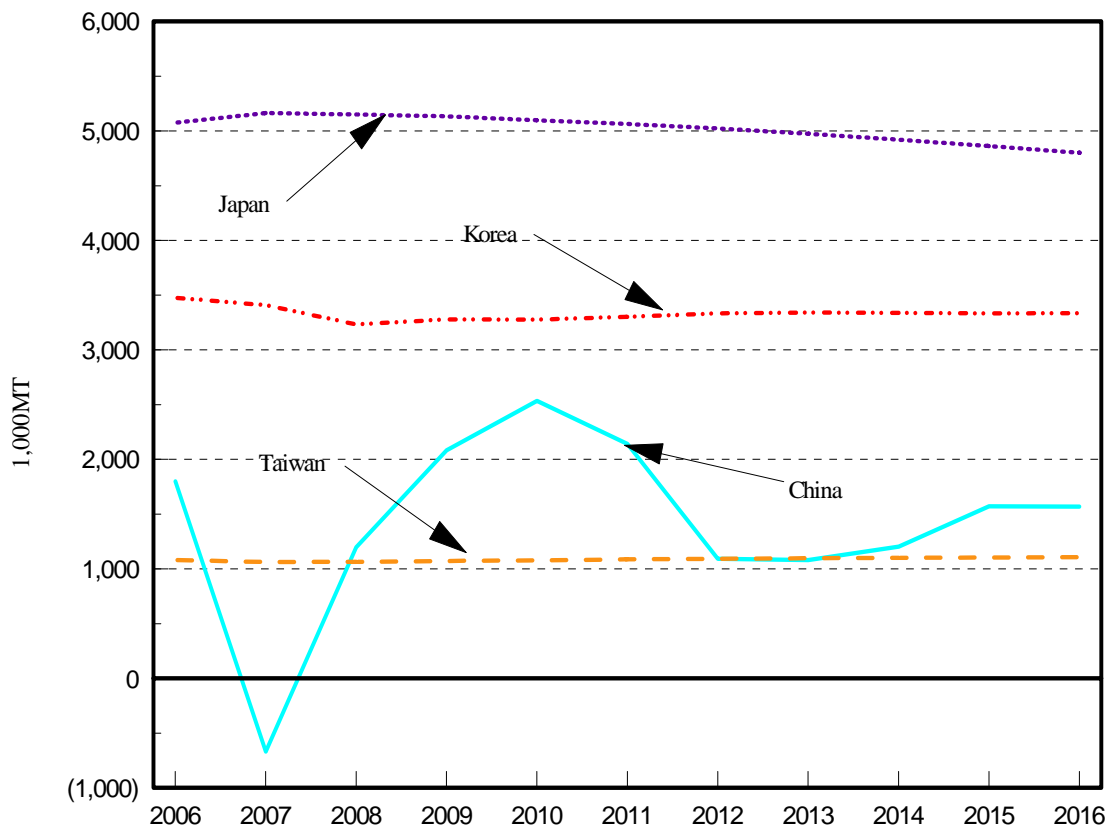


Figure 20. Common Wheat Imports by Major Asian Countries, 2006-2016

African Importers

North African imports of wheat are projected to increase 11.7% from the 2004-2006 average to 2016. Egyptian imports of common wheat are projected to increase 12.4%, from 7.6 million metric tons to 8.6 million metric tons. Algeria is expected to import both common and durum wheat. Algerian imports of common wheat are projected to increase 18.0% from 3.0 million metric tons for the 2004-2006 average to 3.6 million metric tons in 2016, and durum wheat imports are projected to increase 8.7%, from 2.2 million metric tons to 2.4 million metric tons. Algerian imports of both common and durum wheat in recent years have been lower than the long-term average; however, it is expected that imports will return to this level. Morocco's imports of common wheat are projected to increase 0.7%. Tunisian imports of common wheat are projected to increase 17.7%, from 0.60 million metric tons to 0.71 million metric tons, from the 2004-2006 average to 2016. Its durum wheat imports are projected to increase 13.4% from the 2004-2006 average to 2016 (Figure 21). This clearly indicates that the African wheat market will grow faster than the Asian market for the next ten years and become an important market for the U.S. wheat industry.

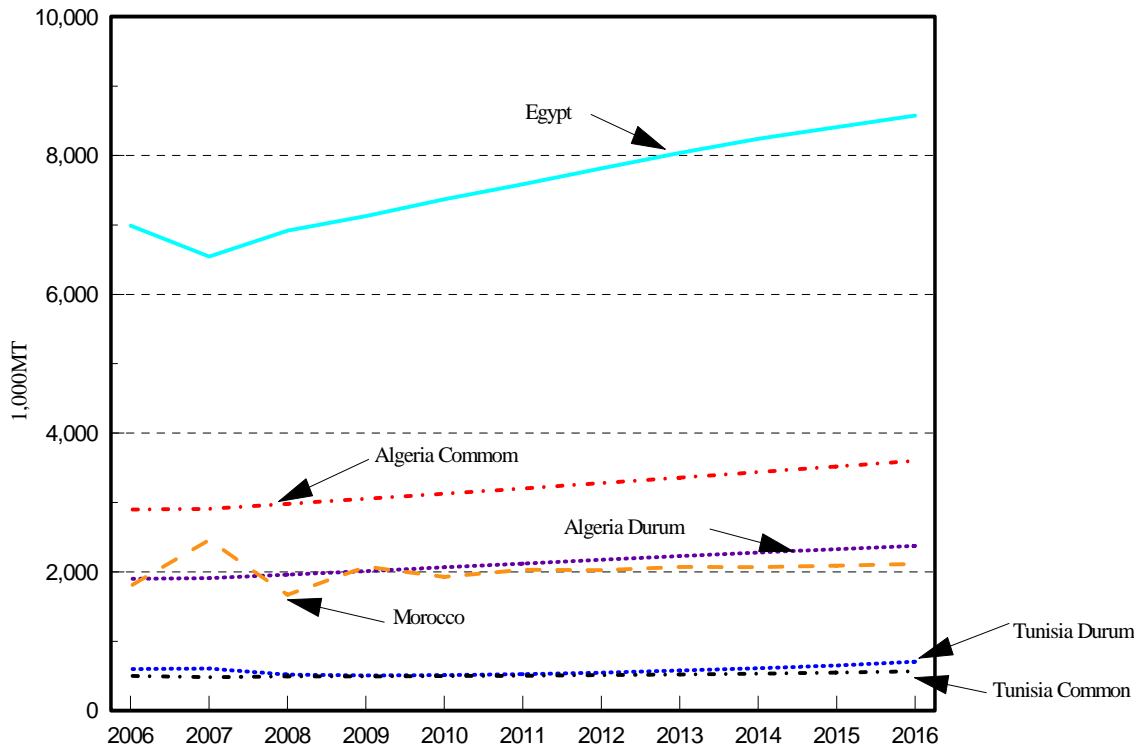


Figure 21. Common and Durum Wheat Imports by Major African Countries, 2006-2016

Latin America Importers

Mexican imports are projected to increase 20.8% from the 2004-2006 average of 3.1 million metric tons to 3.8 million metric tons by 2016. Venezuela is expected to import more common and durum wheat. Common wheat imports are projected to increase 26.6% from 1.2 million metric tons for the 2004-2006 average to 1.5 million metric tons in 2016, and durum wheat imports are projected to increase 44.9% (Figure 22). Brazilian imports are projected to increase to 7.4 million metric tons by 2016, which is a 22.1% increase above the 2004-2006 average. The Latin American wheat market will also grow faster than the Asian market and the African market, but at lower volumes. Latin America is an important market for the U.S. wheat industry, but the U.S. must compete with Argentina to maintain or capture market share in the region.

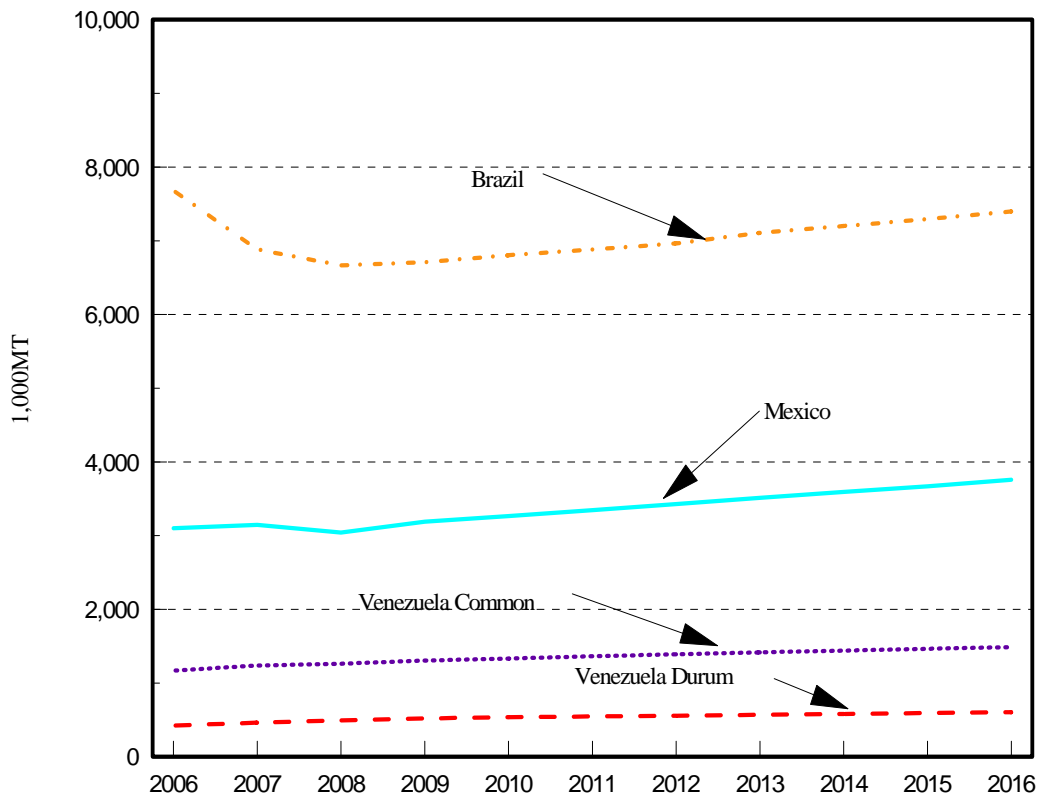


Figure 22. Common and Durum Imports by Latin American Countries, 2006-2016

CONCLUDING REMARKS

This report evaluates the U.S. and world wheat industries for the 2006-2016 period using the Global Wheat Policy Simulation Model, which is operational at North Dakota State University. The baseline projections are based on a series of assumptions about the general economy, agricultural policies, normal weather conditions, and technological changes. The baseline projections, therefore, could change significantly, depending upon changes in agricultural policies or weather conditions.

Import demand for both common and durum wheat is largely based on optimistic income growth (2.5% to 6% annually) in developing and developed countries, which was provided by Global Insight. However, if the predicted income growth is not realized, import demand could grow slower than predicted and estimated prices could be lower.

Prices for both common wheat and durum wheat are predicted to be lower than the 2006 levels, decreasing gradually until 2009 and then remaining level. Prices were higher in 2006 than in 2005 due to the small crop in Australia and the influence of increased corn ethanol demand in the United States. It is expected that the average price of wheat will return to \$4.50-\$4.60 range for HRS wheat and \$5.00-\$5.20 range for durum wheat. World wheat exports by the five major exporters is projected to increase 13.2% from 68.4 million metric tons in 2006 to 77.4 million metric tons in 2016. Durum wheat trade is expected to grow faster than common wheat trade. In the past, Asia had been the growth market for wheat exports, but Africa is predicted to have the

highest growth rate for wheat imports. Per capita consumption of wheat has increased in Asian countries, but it reached a peak level. As a result, wheat imports for those countries could increase very slowly or decrease slightly. Wheat imports should increase in Latin America, but most of those will be supplied by Argentina.

Canada and Australia are predicted to increase their production and exports of common wheat for the 2006-2016 period while exports for the United States may fall. World consumption of common wheat is expected to increase slowly in most developed countries while consumption will increase faster in Africa and Latin America. Production and exports of common wheat in the EU are predicted to remain level during the forecast period due to change in the Common Agricultural Policy. Durum wheat production in the United States is expected to return to normal historical levels.

Common wheat demand in Southeast Asian countries is predicted to grow slowly for the 2006-2016 period. China has returned to a net exporter of wheat for the last few years but will import wheat in the future. Over the past 10 years, India has been either a net importer or net exporter of wheat, depending on its production and carry-over stocks. India exported an average of 940 thousand metric tons of wheat during 2004-2006. India could be able to continue to export about 2-3 million metric tons per year in the future.

The FSU, China, and India have gone from major importing countries to exporting countries during the last 10 years. Wheat production in India has increased 40-50% since the 1980s. Most of the increase has been due to rising yields. China's production peaked in 1997 and has been decreasing since. In China, yields have been increasing, but area harvested is decreasing faster. China has been lowering the carry-over stocks to limit imports. Production in the FSU remained below the 1980s level until 2001 and 2002, when production increased 15% and 25% above this level. Production fell in 2003 to 85% of the 1980s level before increasing to 109% of the long-term average. The FSU exported large amounts of wheat in 2001, 2002, and 2006, but imported a small amount of wheat in 2003. The FSU and India are expected to remain a substantial exporter in the future while China will become an importer of wheat.

Egypt, the largest importer of common wheat in the North Africa region, is predicted to increase its imports of common wheat. Import demand for both common and durum wheat in other countries in the region is also expected to increase, except for Morocco.

Import demand for common wheat in Brazil, Venezuela, and Mexico is expected to be strong for the 2006-2016 period. Import demand for durum wheat in Venezuela is also predicted to be strong for the forecasting period.

Import demand for wheat in North Africa and Latin America will grow faster than that in Asia for the next ten years. Thus, these two markets will become more important for the U.S. wheat industry than the Asian market. However, the competition among wheat exporting countries in the markets will remain strong: The United States will compete with Canada and the EU in the African market, with Canada and Argentina in the Latin American market, and with Canada and Australia in the Asian market.

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Appendix

World Wheat Policy Simulation Model (Common Wheat and Durum Wheat)

2007 base

United States - Nominal Market Prices (U.S. dollars/bushel)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
HRW Wheat	5.08	4.70	4.99	4.87	4.90	4.90	4.86	4.89	4.93	4.98	4.99
Durum Wheat	5.50	5.45	5.19	5.04	5.09	5.17	5.19	5.20	5.20	5.13	5.14

United States - Nominal Farm Prices (U.S. dollars/bushel)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
HRS Wheat	4.72	4.45	4.66	4.57	4.59	4.59	4.57	4.58	4.62	4.65	4.66
HRW Wheat	4.13	3.84	4.06	3.97	3.99	3.99	3.96	3.98	4.02	4.05	4.06
SRW Wheat	4.69	4.43	4.63	4.55	4.57	4.57	4.54	4.56	4.59	4.62	4.63
White Wheat	4.37	4.09	4.30	4.22	4.23	4.23	4.21	4.23	4.26	4.30	4.30
Durum Wheat	5.46	5.41	5.15	5.00	5.05	5.13	5.15	5.16	5.16	5.09	5.10

United States - Wheat Area Planted (million acres)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
HRS Wheat	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.9	15.1	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.3	15.5	15.6
HRW Wheat	29.3	30.6	30.8	31.1	31.3	31.5	31.7	31.8	32.0	32.2	32.4
SRW Wheat	7.4	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.7
White Wheat	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4
Durum Wheat	1.9	2.4	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
All Wheat	57.3	59.2	59.8	61.0	61.3	61.6	61.9	62.2	62.5	62.9	63.4

United States - All Wheat Seed Use (bushels/acre planted)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
All Wheat	1.81	1.81	1.81	1.81	1.81	1.81	1.81	1.81	1.81	1.81	1.81

United States - Wheat Seed Use (million bushels)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Common Wheat	100.3	102.7	102.9	104.6	105.2	105.6	106.1	106.6	107.3	108.0	108.8
Durum Wheat	3.4	4.3	5.3	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8
All Wheat	103.7	107.0	108.2	110.3	110.9	111.4	111.9	112.5	113.1	113.8	114.6

United States - Wheat Area Harvested (million acres)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Hard Red Spring	13.4	13.7	13.7	14.1	14.3	14.4	14.4	14.5	14.6	14.7	14.9
Hard Red Winter	21.3	23.5	23.7	24.1	24.2	24.4	24.6	24.7	24.9	25.2	25.4
Soft Red Winter	6.2	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7
White	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9
Durum	1.8	2.3	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.0
All Wheat	46.8	48.8	49.3	50.4	50.8	51.1	51.4	51.6	52.0	52.4	52.8

United States - Wheat Yield (bushels/acre harvested)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Hard Red Spring	32.20	32.69	32.70	32.79	32.87	32.95	33.03	33.11	33.18	33.26	33.34
Hard Red Winter	32.00	33.60	34.40	34.89	35.28	35.63	35.96	36.28	36.60	36.92	37.24
Soft Red Winter	63.30	58.45	61.52	59.58	60.80	60.03	60.52	60.21	60.40	60.28	60.36
White	62.00	60.73	61.10	60.99	61.03	61.02	61.02	61.02	61.02	61.02	61.02
Durum	29.50	36.71	38.15	38.44	38.50	38.51	38.51	38.51	38.51	38.61	38.73
All Wheat	38.70	38.44	39.22	39.19	39.49	39.57	39.81	39.96	40.15	40.31	40.48

United States - Wheat Production (million bushels)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Hard Red Spring	432.3	446.6	446.5	463.9	471.5	474.3	476.3	479.6	483.8	488.6	495.3
Hard Red Winter	682.1	789.1	814.4	839.4	854.0	869.1	883.7	897.5	912.6	928.7	945.2
Soft Red Winter	390.2	323.5	337.8	329.2	334.9	330.3	336.4	337.2	341.1	343.2	346.3
White	254.0	232.3	233.0	233.8	233.6	233.9	234.4	234.7	235.2	235.8	236.3
Durum	53.5	82.8	102.8	110.8	113.1	113.5	114.1	114.2	113.6	115.4	116.1
All Wheat	1812.1	1874.3	1934.5	1977.1	2007.2	2021.2	2044.9	2063.2	2086.4	2111.7	2139.3

United States - Common Wheat Supply and Utilization (million bushels)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Carry-in Stocks	530.8	395.7	386.1	428.5	451.5	481.5	507.9	536.5	560.0	584.2	607.9
Production	1758.6	1791.6	1831.7	1866.2	1894.1	1907.7	1930.7	1949.0	1972.8	1996.3	2023.1
Net Exports	795.0	687.9	660.9	696.6	700.7	702.1	708.1	715.9	723.1	730.7	740.6
Exports	875.0	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Imports	80.0	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Consumption	1098.7	1113.2	1128.4	1146.6	1163.3	1179.1	1194.1	1209.6	1225.4	1241.9	1259.2
Food	842.2	850.5	863.9	878.8	893.3	907.0	919.8	933.1	946.6	960.6	975.4
Seed	74.8	102.7	102.9	104.6	105.2	105.6	106.1	106.6	107.3	108.0	108.8
Feed	151.0	160.0	161.6	163.2	164.8	166.5	168.2	169.8	171.5	173.3	175.0
Carry-out Stocks	395.7	386.1	428.5	451.5	481.5	507.9	536.5	560.0	584.2	607.9	631.3

United States - Common Wheat Stocks-to-Use Ratio (percent) and Per Capita Food Use (bushels)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Per Capita Food Use	2.88	2.89	2.90	2.93	2.95	2.97	2.98	3.00	3.02	3.04	3.06
Stocks-to-Use Ratio	36.01	34.69	37.97	39.37	41.39	43.08	44.93	46.29	47.68	48.95	50.14

United States - Durum Wheat Supply and Utilization (million bushels)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Carry-in Stocks	40.4	20.8	12.8	21.3	23.7	23.5	23.3	24.9	25.2	26.4	27.4
Production	53.5	82.8	102.8	110.8	113.1	113.5	114.1	114.2	113.6	115.4	116.1
Net Exports	-5.0	14.4	10.3	20.2	23.9	23.7	21.1	22.0	19.4	19.5	19.1
Exports	35.0	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Imports	40.0	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Consumption	78.0	78.3	84.0	88.2	89.4	90.0	91.4	91.9	93.0	94.9	97.0
Food	73.0	74.0	78.7	82.5	83.6	84.2	85.6	86.1	87.1	89.1	91.2
Seed	2.9	4.3	5.3	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8
Feed	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Carry-out Stocks	20.8	12.8	21.3	23.7	23.5	23.3	24.9	25.2	26.4	27.4	27.3

United States - Durum Wheat Stocks-to-Use Ratio (percent) and Per Capita Food Use (bushels)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Per Capita Food Use	0.27	0.25	0.26	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.29
Stocks-to-Use	26.71	16.39	25.37	26.91	26.23	25.84	27.25	27.42	28.40	28.81	28.18

United States - All Wheat Supply and Utilization (million bushels)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Carry-in Stocks	571.2	416.5	399.0	449.8	475.2	505.0	531.2	561.4	585.2	610.6	635.3
Production	1812.0	1874.3	1934.5	1977.1	2007.2	2021.2	2044.9	2063.2	2086.4	2111.7	2139.3
Net Exports	790.0	725.3	712.8	743.5	745.7	748.1	750.2	761.8	770.7	782.6	794.0
Exports	910.0	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Imports	120.0	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Consumption	1176.7	1166.6	1170.9	1208.2	1231.7	1246.9	1264.5	1277.6	1290.2	1304.5	1321.9
Food	915.2	924.5	942.7	961.4	977.0	991.2	1005.4	1019.2	1033.7	1049.7	1066.6
Seed	77.7	107.0	108.2	110.3	110.9	111.4	111.9	112.5	113.1	113.8	114.6
Feed	153.2	135.0	120.0	136.5	143.8	144.3	147.1	146.0	143.4	140.9	140.7
Carry-out Stocks	416.5	399.0	449.8	475.2	505.0	531.2	561.4	585.2	610.6	635.3	658.7

United States - All Wheat Stocks-to-Use Ratio (percent) and Per Capita Food Use (bushels)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Per Capita Food Use	3.13	3.14	3.17	3.20	3.23	3.24	3.26	3.28	3.30	3.32	3.35
Stocks-to-Use Ratio	35.40	34.20	38.42	39.33	41.00	42.60	44.40	45.80	47.33	48.70	49.83

United States - Wheat Net Exports (1000 metric tons)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Common Wheat	21636	18722	17986	18958	19069	19109	19272	19485	19681	19887	20155
Durum Wheat	-136	393	281	550	651	645	573	599	529	532	520

Canada - Nominal Wheat Export Prices (Canadian dollars/metric ton)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Common Wheat	241.15	224.23	234.05	226.50	226.95	226.50	224.80	226.84	228.88	230.22	229.40
Durum Wheat	274.91	275.03	255.79	245.23	246.76	249.66	250.22	251.79	251.54	247.15	246.22

Canada - Nominal Wheat Export Prices (US dollar/bushel)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Spring Wheat	5.67	5.23	5.57	5.43	5.46	5.46	5.42	5.44	5.50	5.55	5.57
Durum Wheat	6.46	6.41	6.08	5.88	5.93	6.02	6.03	6.04	6.04	5.96	5.97

Canada - Nominal Domestic Prices (Canadian dollars/metric ton)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Spring Wheat	251.94	232.58	247.38	241.46	242.64	242.64	240.87	242.05	244.42	246.79	247.38
Durum Wheat	274.42	272.31	259.81	252.00	254.09	257.21	257.73	258.25	258.25	255.13	255.65

Canada - Nominal Domestic Prices (US dollar/bushel)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Spring Wheat	5.92	5.42	5.88	5.79	5.83	5.85	5.80	5.81	5.87	5.95	6.00
Durum Wheat	6.45	6.35	6.18	6.04	6.11	6.20	6.21	6.20	6.20	6.15	6.20

Canada - Wheat Seed Use (metric tons/hectare harvested)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
CWRS Wheat	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
CWAD Wheat	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
All Wheat	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10

Canada - Wheat Area Harvested (1000 hectares)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
CWRS Wheat	8520	8131	7817	8028	8198	8281	8288	8276	8276	8304	8383
CWAD Wheat	2014	1966	1985	1912	1873	1860	1902	1922	1968	1978	1987
All Wheat	10534	10097	9802	9940	10071	10141	10190	10198	10244	10282	10371

Canada - Wheat Yield (metric tons/hectare)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
CWRS Wheat	2.64	2.74	2.76	2.78	2.79	2.80	2.81	2.82	2.83	2.85	2.86
CWAD Wheat	2.34	2.47	2.47	2.48	2.49	2.50	2.51	2.52	2.53	2.54	2.55
All Wheat	2.59	2.69	2.70	2.72	2.73	2.75	2.76	2.77	2.78	2.79	2.80

Canada - Canadian Western Red Spring Wheat Supply and Utilization (1000 metric tons)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Carry-in Stocks	8458	6434	5845	6079	6172	6181	6244	6299	6296	6330	6359
Production	22564	22272	21597	22285	22855	23183	23298	23360	23458	23632	23956
Net Exports	14733	14913	13368	14127	14713	14923	14984	15045	15050	15176	15383
Exports	15000	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Imports	267	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Consumption	9874	7948	7994	8065	8133	8196	8259	8318	8374	8427	8493
Food	2985	2595	2614	2640	2667	2692	2720	2746	2771	2794	2822
Seed	889	782	803	820	828	829	828	828	828	830	838
Feed	6000	4571	4578	4605	4638	4676	4712	4745	4775	4803	4832
Carry-out Stocks	6434	5845	6079	6172	6181	6244	6299	6296	6330	6359	6439

Canada - Western Red Spring Wheat Stocks-to-Use Ratio (percent) Per Capita Food Use (kilograms)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Per Capita Food Use	90.08	77.63	77.48	77.56	77.73	77.84	78.01	78.13	78.22	78.24	78.42
Stocks to Use Ratio	65.16	73.54	76.04	76.53	75.99	76.18	76.26	75.69	75.59	75.46	75.82

Canada - Canadian Western Amber Durum Wheat Supply and Utilization (1000 metric tons)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Carry-in Stocks	1250	676	886	837	839	838	839	850	852	858	856
Production	4713	4846	4911	4751	4673	4657	4783	4852	4987	5033	5076
Net Exports	4192	3596	3941	3732	3658	3638	3749	3823	3950	4004	4016
Exports	4200	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Imports	8	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Consumption	1095	1039	1020	1017	1016	1017	1024	1027	1031	1031	1042
Food	285	271	275	279	281	282	286	288	292	295	306
Seed	210	208	209	204	201	200	203	205	208	208	209
Feed	600	560	536	534	534	535	535	534	531	527	527
Carry-out Stocks	676	886	837	839	838	839	850	852	858	856	875

Canada - Western Amber Durum Wheat Stocks-to-Use Ratio (percent) Per Capita Food Use (kilograms)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Per Capita Food Use	8.60	8.12	8.16	8.20	8.19	8.15	8.19	8.20	8.24	8.28	8.50
Stocks to Use Ratio	61.71	85.31	82.05	82.51	82.43	82.52	82.99	83.01	83.23	83.11	83.93

Canada - All Wheat Supply and Utilization (1000 metric tons)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Carry-in Stocks	9708	7110	6732	6916	7011	7018	7084	7149	7148	7188	7215
Production	27277	27118	26508	27036	27528	27840	28081	28212	28445	28665	29032
Net Exports	18925	18509	17309	17859	18371	18561	18733	18868	19000	19180	19399
Exports	19200	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Imports	275	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Consumption	10969	8987	9014	9082	9149	9214	9283	9345	9405	9458	9535
Food	3270	2867	2889	2919	2948	2974	3005	3034	3063	3089	3128
Seed	1099	989	1012	1024	1029	1029	1031	1032	1035	1039	1047
Feed	6600	5131	5114	5139	5172	5211	5248	5279	5307	5330	5359
Carry-out Stocks	7110	6732	6916	7011	7018	7084	7149	7148	7188	7215	7313

Canada - All Wheat Stocks-to-Use Ratio (percent) Per Capita Food Use (kilograms)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Per Capita Food Use	98.68	85.75	85.64	85.76	85.91	85.99	86.20	86.33	86.47	86.52	86.92
Stocks to Use Ratio	64.82	74.90	76.72	77.20	76.71	76.88	77.00	76.50	76.43	76.29	76.70

Canada - Wheat Exports (1000 metric tons)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Common Wheat	14733	14913	13368	14127	14713	14923	14984	15045	15050	15176	15383
Durum Wheat	4192	3596	3941	3732	3658	3638	3749	3823	3950	4004	4016

European Union - Nominal Producer Prices (ECU/metric ton)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Common Wheat	121.15	135.45	137.23	138.93	140.57	142.21	143.91	145.60	147.33	149.04	150.77
Durum Wheat	153.46	158.91	158.39	158.37	158.58	158.72	158.95	159.16	159.38	159.60	159.80

European Union - Wheat Area Harvested (1000 hectares)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Common Wheat	21600	22138	22403	22506	22544	22562	22571	22576	22569	22568	22568
Durum Wheat	2900	2941	2930	2936	2941	2945	2967	2969	2969	2969	2969
All Wheat	24491	25079	25333	25441	25485	25507	25538	25545	25538	25536	25537

European Union - Wheat Yield (metric tons/hectare)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Common Wheat	5.41	5.45	5.47	5.50	5.52	5.54	5.56	5.58	5.60	5.62	5.62
Durum Wheat	2.75	2.95	2.94	2.96	2.98	3.00	3.02	3.03	3.05	3.07	3.09
All Wheat	5.10	5.15	5.18	5.20	5.23	5.25	5.27	5.29	5.31	5.32	5.33

European Union - Common Wheat Supply and Utilization (1000 metric tons)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Carry-in Stocks	21901	13623	13508	13451	13440	13445	13424	13412	13392	13394	13391
Production	116856	120599	122621	123691	124393	124984	125520	126035	126484	126738	126944
Net Exports	7600	3153	5017	5772	6330	6843	7194	7568	7828	7901	7924
Exports	12600	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Imports	5000	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Consumption	117500	117562	117661	117930	118057	118163	118337	118488	118654	118840	119024
Food	79000	79019	79069	79218	79283	79263	79316	79332	79367	79421	79475
Feed	38500	38542	38592	38712	38774	38900	39022	39155	39287	39419	39549
Carry-out Stocks	13623	13508	13451	13440	13445	13424	13412	13392	13394	13391	13387

European Union - Common Wheat Stocks-to-Use Ratio (percent) Per Capita Food Use (kilograms)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Per Capita Food Use	183.51	183.19	182.94	183.10	183.07	182.84	182.77	182.63	182.53	182.47	182.59
Stocks to Use Ratio	11.59	11.49	11.43	11.40	11.39	11.36	11.33	11.30	11.29	11.27	11.25

European Union - Durum Wheat Supply and Utilization (1000 metric tons)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Carry-in Stocks	1482	857	917	919	896	880	853	829	803	779	756
Production	7975	8680	8622	8702	8769	8831	8951	9007	9059	9111	9164
Net Exports	400	441	384	430	450	478	548	559	562	566	581
Exports	900	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Imports	500	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Consumption	8200	8178	8236	8295	8334	8380	8427	8474	8521	8568	8610
Food	8200	8178	8236	8295	8334	8380	8427	8474	8521	8568	8610
Feed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carry-out Stocks	857	917	919	896	880	853	829	803	779	756	729

European Union - Durum Wheat Stocks-to-Use Ratio (percent) Per Capita Food Use (kilograms)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Per Capita Food Use	19.02	18.96	19.06	19.17	19.24	19.33	19.42	19.51	19.60	19.69	19.78
Stocks to Use Ratio	10.45	11.22	11.16	10.80	10.55	10.18	9.84	9.48	9.14	8.82	8.47

European Union - All Wheat Supply and Utilization (1000 metric tons)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Carry-in Stocks	23383	14480	14425	14370	14336	14325	14277	14241	14195	14172	14147
Production	124831	129279	131243	132393	133162	133815	134470	135042	135543	135849	136109
Net Exports	8000	3593	5401	6202	6781	7321	7742	8127	8390	8467	8505
Exports	13500	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Imports	5500	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Consumption	125700	125740	125897	126226	126392	126543	126764	126961	127175	127408	127634
Food	87200	87198	87305	87514	87617	87643	87742	87806	87888	87989	88085
Feed	38500	38542	38592	38712	38774	38900	39022	39155	39287	39419	39549
Carry-out Stocks	14480	14425	14370	14336	14325	14277	14241	14195	14172	14147	14117

European Union - All Wheat Stocks-to-Use Ratio (percent) Per Capita Food Use (kilograms)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Per Capita Food Use	202.56	202.15	201.99	202.27	202.31	202.17	202.19	202.14	202.12	202.16	202.38
Stocks to Use Ratio	11.52	11.47	11.41	11.36	11.33	11.28	11.23	11.18	11.14	11.10	11.06

European Union - Wheat Net Exports (1000 metric tons)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Common Wheat	7600	3153	5017	5772	6330	6843	7194	7568	7828	7901	7924
Durum Wheat	400	441	384	430	450	478	548	559	562	566	581

Australia - Nominal Wheat Export Prices (Australian dollars/metric ton)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Common Wheat	289.21	252.13	265.59	257.80	258.31	258.05	256.12	257.15	259.47	261.77	262.15
Durum Wheat	329.71	309.25	290.26	279.12	280.86	284.44	285.08	285.44	285.16	281.02	281.38

Australia - Nominal Domestic Prices (Australian dollars/metric ton)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Common Wheat	265.89	234.08	245.63	238.94	239.39	239.16	237.51	238.39	240.37	242.35	242.68

Australia - Wheat Area Harvested (1000 hectares), Yield (metric tons/hectare), and Production (1000 metric tons)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Area Harvested	11300	11487	11550	11618	11698	11774	11840	11914	11989	12065	12139
Yield	0.93	2.10	1.80	1.94	1.95	1.98	2.01	2.04	2.07	2.10	2.13
Production	10509	24069	20759	22583	22826	23301	23810	24325	24850	25382	25914

Australia - Wheat Supply and Utilization (1000 metric tons)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Carry-in Stocks	9256	2431	2411	2384	2455	2510	2567	2639	2702	2759	2816
Production	10509	24069	20759	22583	22826	23301	23810	24325	24850	25382	25914
Net Exports	10500	18515	15258	16918	17140	17552	17948	18382	18822	19253	19657
Consumption	5592	5573	5529	5595	5630	5692	5790	5880	5972	6071	6189
Food	2792	2662	2584	2609	2606	2630	2691	2744	2800	2863	2944
Feed	2800	2911	2945	2986	3024	3061	3099	3136	3172	3208	3245
Carry-out Stocks	2431	2411	2384	2455	2510	2567	2639	2702	2759	2816	2884

Australia - Wheat Stocks-to-Use Ratio (percent) and Per Capita Food Use (kilograms)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Per Capita Food Use	140.00	132.43	127.52	127.72	126.59	126.75	128.77	130.39	132.10	134.14	136.98
Stocks-to-Use Ratio	43.47	43.27	43.11	43.88	44.59	45.10	45.58	45.95	46.20	46.39	46.61

Argentina - Wheat Area Planted and Harvested (1000 hectares), Yield (metric tons/hectare), and Production (1000 metric tons)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Area Planted	5200	5497	5211	5301	5244	5263	5287	5309	5354	5409	5467
Area Harvested	4948	5226	4958	5042	4989	5007	5030	5051	5092	5143	5198
Yield	2.73	2.71	2.71	2.72	2.72	2.73	2.73	2.74	2.74	2.75	2.76
Production	13508	14153	13441	13695	13578	13655	13745	13831	13974	14143	14321

Argentina - Wheat Supply and Utilization (1000 metric tons)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Carry-in Stocks	563	368	402	405	433	446	460	473	483	491	498
Production	13508	14153	13441	13695	13578	13655	13745	13831	13974	14143	14321
Net Exports	9495	9698	8955	9047	8849	8836	8830	8833	8893	8980	9066
Exports	9500	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Imports	5	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Consumption	4208	4421	4484	4620	4716	4806	4902	4988	5073	5156	5247
Carry-out Stocks	368	402	405	433	446	460	473	483	491	498	506

Argentina - Wheat Stocks-to-Use Ratio (percent) and Per Capita Consumption (kilograms)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Per Capita Consumption	107.40	111.72	112.30	114.68	116.02	117.29	118.68	119.80	120.87	122.00	123.29
Stocks-to-Use Ratio	8.75	9.10	9.03	9.37	9.47	9.56	9.65	9.68	9.67	9.66	9.64

Algeria - Wheat Production (1000 metric tons)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Common Wheat	1600.00	1619.20	1640.25	1661.57	1684.83	1708.42	1734.05	1760.06	1788.22	1816.83	1847.72
Durum Wheat	1000.00	1015.00	1030.23	1046.71	1063.46	1081.53	1099.92	1119.72	1139.87	1161.53	1183.60
All Wheat	2600.00	2634.20	2670.47	2708.28	2748.29	2789.96	2833.97	2879.78	2928.09	2978.36	3031.32

Algeria - Per Capita Wheat Production (kilograms)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Common Wheat	43.93	43.50	43.11	42.78	42.48	42.19	41.94	41.70	41.49	41.33	41.21
Durum Wheat	27.45	27.27	27.08	26.95	26.82	26.71	26.61	26.53	26.45	26.42	26.40

Algeria - Per Capita Wheat Imports (kilograms)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Common Wheat	77.90	78.14	78.37	78.61	78.84	79.08	79.32	79.55	79.79	80.03	80.27
Durum Wheat	51.04	51.30	51.55	51.81	52.07	52.33	52.59	52.75	52.85	52.91	52.96

Algeria - Wheat Imports (1000 metric tons)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Common Wheat	2900.00	2908.70	2981.61	3053.36	3126.83	3202.07	3279.12	3358.03	3438.83	3518.13	3599.26
Durum Wheat	1900.00	1909.50	1961.27	2012.47	2065.00	2118.91	2174.22	2226.54	2277.84	2325.72	2374.61
All Wheat	4800.00	4818.20	4942.88	5065.82	5191.83	5320.98	5453.34	5584.57	5716.67	5843.85	5973.87

Brazil - Wheat Area Harvested (1000 hectares), Yield (metric tons/hectare), and Production (1000 metric tons)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Area Harvested	1700	1836	1893	1916	1926	1935	1941	1946	1952	1957	1959
Yield	1.32	2.13	2.21	2.21	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.22
Production	2244	3903	4176	4243	4267	4287	4300	4312	4323	4335	4340

Brazil - Wheat Supply and Utilization (1000 metric tons)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Carry-in Stocks	1333	658	677	654	629	614	597	571	594	622	652
Production	2244	3903	4176	4243	4267	4287	4300	4312	4323	4335	4340
Net Imports	7681	6881	6667	6707	6804	6882	6963	7107	7200	7293	7396
Exports	25	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Imports	7467	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Consumption	10600	10766	10865	10975	11086	11185	11289	11395	11495	11598	11705
Carry-out Stocks	658	677	654	629	614	597	571	594	622	652	684

Brazil - Wheat Stocks-to-Use Ratio (percent) and Per Capita Consumption (kilograms)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Per Capita Consumption	56.00	56.31	56.27	56.28	56.34	56.33	56.35	56.37	56.41	56.47	56.53
Stocks-to-Use Ratio	6.21	6.29	6.02	5.73	5.54	5.34	5.05	5.21	5.41	5.62	5.84

Brazil - Wheat Exports (1000 metric tons)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Common Wheat	-7681	-6881	-6667	-6707	-6804	-6882	-6963	-7107	-7200	-7293	-7396
Durum Wheat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

China - Wheat Area Harvested (1000 hectares), Yield (metric tons/hectare), and Production (1000 metric tons)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Area Harvested	22400	22350	22044	21971	21957	22115	22451	22532	22613	22679	22778
Yield	4.40	4.29	4.30	4.32	4.34	4.37	4.39	4.41	4.42	4.43	4.44
Production	103460	100168	98495	98118	98325	99439	101231	101996	102633	102965	103647

China - Wheat Supply and Utilization (1000 metric tons)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Carry-in Stocks	34890	35590	35935	35838	35610	35297	34956	34605	34245	33880	33545
Production	103460	100168	98495	98118	98325	99439	101231	101996	102633	102965	103647
Net Imports	1800	-669	1196	2082	2533	2140	1092	1080	1203	1570	1568
Exports	2500	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Imports	700	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Consumption	98522	99153	99788	100427	101171	101920	102675	103435	104201	104869	105540
Carry-out Stocks	35590	35935	35838	35610	35297	34956	34605	34245	33880	33545	33220

China - Wheat Stocks-to-Use Ratio (percent) and Per Capita Consumption (kilograms)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Per Capita Consumption	74.40	74.43	74.46	74.49	74.52	74.55	74.58	74.61	74.64	74.67	74.70
Stocks-to-Use Ratio	36.12	36.24	35.91	35.46	34.89	34.30	33.70	33.11	32.51	31.99	31.48

Egypt - Wheat Area Harvested (1000 hectares), Yield (metric tons/hectare), and Production (1000 metric tons)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Area Harvested	1260	1232	1192	1192	1183	1179	1174	1168	1166	1166	1168
Yield	6.51	6.27	6.37	6.40	6.44	6.49	6.53	6.57	6.61	6.65	6.70
Production	8203	7726	7595	7631	7625	7649	7665	7674	7708	7761	7823

Egypt - Wheat Supply and Utilization (1000 metric tons)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Carry-in Stocks	4006	3596	3578	3560	3542	3525	3507	3489	3472	3455	3437
Production	8203	7726	7595	7631	7625	7649	7665	7674	7708	7761	7823
Net Imports	6990	6542	6916	7126	7369	7585	7813	8037	8239	8410	8575
Exports	10	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Imports	7000	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Consumption	14417	14286	14528	14775	15012	15252	15496	15729	15964	16188	16415
Carry-out Stocks	3596	3578	3560	3542	3525	3507	3489	3472	3455	3437	3420

Egypt - Wheat Stocks-to-Use Ratio (percent) and Per Capita Consumption (kilograms)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Per Capita Consumption	197.00	191.94	191.94	191.94	191.94	191.94	191.94	191.94	191.94	191.94	191.94
Stocks-to-Use Ratio	24.94	25.05	24.50	23.97	23.48	22.99	22.52	22.07	21.64	21.23	20.84

India - Wheat Exports (1000 metric tons)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Common Wheat	-5700	-3124	-1978	-1879	-1851	-1970	-2052	-2208	-2323	-2433	-2500
Durum Wheat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

India - Wheat Supply and Utilization (1000 metric tons)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Carry-in Stocks	2000	3000	3003	3006	3009	3012	3015	3018	3021	3024	3027
Production	68400	72452	74777	76166	77405	78523	79694	80797	81872	82970	84140
Net Imports	-5700	-3124	-1978	-1879	-1851	-1970	-2052	-2208	-2323	-2433	-2500
Exports	300	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Imports	6000	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Consumption	71391	75573	76751	78042	79253	80490	81743	83002	84192	85400	86638
Carry-out Stocks	3000	3003	3006	3009	3012	3015	3018	3021	3024	3027	3030

India - Wheat Stocks-to-Use Ratio (percent) and Per Capita Consumption (kilograms)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Per Capita Consumption	65.00	67.72	67.70	67.75	67.79	67.83	67.86	67.89	67.91	67.94	67.97
Stocks-to-Use Ratio	4.20	3.97	3.92	3.86	3.80	3.75	3.69	3.64	3.59	3.54	3.50

Japan - Wheat Production (1000 metric tons)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Common Wheat	868.00	859.32	850.73	842.22	833.80	825.46	817.20	809.03	800.94	792.93	785.00

Japan - Per Capita Wheat Production (kilograms)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Common Wheat	6.83	6.76	6.69	6.63	6.57	6.51	6.46	6.41	6.36	6.32	6.27

Japan - Per Capita Wheat Imports (kilograms)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Common Wheat	39.91	40.60	40.50	40.41	40.16	39.93	39.70	39.39	39.08	38.73	38.36

Japan - Wheat Imports (1000 metric tons)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Common Wheat	5075	5163	5151	5133	5096	5063	5023	4974	4920	4861	4800

South Korea - Per Capita Wheat Imports (kilograms)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Common Wheat	70.72	69.37	65.51	66.18	65.93	66.24	66.68	66.71	66.51	66.29	66.20

South Korea - Wheat Imports (1000 metric tons)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Common Wheat	3475	3408	3232	3278	3276	3301	3333	3341	3338	3333	3335

Mexico - Wheat Area Harvested (1000 hectares), Yield (metric tons/hectare), and Production (1000 metric tons)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Area Harvested	570	639	650	651	650	651	651	652	653	653	654
Yield	5.44	4.56	4.75	4.75	4.78	4.81	4.84	4.87	4.89	4.92	4.95
Production	3101	2917	3085	3093	3111	3131	3150	3172	3195	3216	3238

Mexico - Wheat Supply and Utilization (1000 metric tons)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Carry-in Stocks	312	312	260	240	236	229	222	214	206	196	187
Production	3101	2917	3085	3093	3111	3131	3150	3172	3195	3216	3238
Net Imports	3100	3146	3041	3190	3263	3345	3428	3513	3592	3669	3758
Exports	500	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Imports	3600	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Consumption	6346	6116	6146	6286	6382	6483	6586	6694	6796	6894	7005
Carry-out Stocks	312	260	240	236	229	222	214	206	196	187	178

Mexico - Wheat Stocks-to-Use Ratio (percent) and Per Capita Consumption (kilograms)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Stocks-to-Use Ratio	4.92	4.24	3.90	3.76	3.59	3.42	3.25	3.07	2.89	2.71	2.54
Per Capita Consumption	57.00	54.28	53.90	54.53	54.76	55.02	55.29	55.58	55.81	56.06	56.40

Morocco - Wheat Area Harvested (1000 hectares), Yield (metric tons/hectare), and Production (1000 metric tons)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Area Harvested	3100	3107	3069	3108	3074	3091	3080	3081	3080	3081	3081
Yield	1.97	1.51	1.79	1.68	1.78	1.77	1.82	1.83	1.86	1.89	1.91
Production	6107	4693	5497	5234	5472	5471	5591	5644	5738	5813	5899

Morocco - Wheat Supply and Utilization (1000 metric tons)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Carry-in Stocks	1310	1810	1819	1828	1837	1846	1856	1865	1874	1884	1893
Production	6107	4693	5497	5234	5472	5471	5591	5644	5738	5813	5899
Net Imports	1800	2460	1669	2074	1929	2030	2025	2070	2069	2089	2114
Exports	100	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Exports	100	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Consumption	7133	7144	7157	7299	7392	7492	7607	7704	7798	7893	8004
Carry-out Stocks	1810	1819	1828	1837	1846	1856	1865	1874	1884	1893	1903

Morocco - Wheat Stocks-to-Use Ratio (percent) and Per Capita Consumption (kilograms)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Per Capita Consumption	217.00	214.00	211.17	212.18	211.76	211.58	211.80	211.55	211.21	210.93	211.00
Stocks-to-Use Ratio	25.38	25.46	25.54	25.17	24.98	24.77	24.52	24.33	24.16	23.98	23.77

Morocco - Wheat Exports (1000 metric tons)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Common Wheat	-1800	-2460	-1669	-2074	-1929	-2030	-2025	-2070	-2069	-2089	-2114

Former Soviet Union - Wheat Production (1000 metric tons)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
All Wheat	73150	74101	75064	76040	77029	78030	79044	80072	81113	82167	83236

Former Soviet Union - Per Capita Wheat Production (kilograms)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
All Wheat	248.47	251.95	255.23	258.55	261.91	265.31	268.76	272.26	275.80	279.38	283.01

Former Soviet Union - Per Capita Wheat Imports (kilograms)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Common Wheat	-46.65	-41.11	-35.52	-32.48	-30.76	-29.33	-27.55	-25.53	-23.31	-20.50	-18.52
Durum Wheat	1.02	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07

Former Soviet Union - Wheat Net Imports (1000 metric tons)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Common Wheat	-13720	-12071	-10426	-9532	-9026	-8606	-8081	-7487	-6835	-6008	-5427
Durum Wheat	300	303	306	289	272	255	237	220	202	184	166
All Wheat	-13420	-11768	-10120	-9243	-8754	-8351	-7844	-7267	-6633	-5824	-5262

Tunisia - Wheat Production (1000 metric tons)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Common Wheat	1950.00	1969.50	1989.20	2009.09	2029.18	2049.47	2069.96	2090.66	2111.57	2132.69	2154.01
Durum Wheat	700.00	707.00	714.07	721.21	728.42	735.71	743.06	750.49	758.00	765.58	773.24
All Wheat	2650.00	2676.50	2703.27	2730.30	2757.60	2785.18	2813.03	2841.16	2869.57	2898.27	2927.25

Tunisia - Per Capita Wheat Production (kilograms)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Common Wheat	188.47	188.47	188.47	188.47	188.47	188.47	188.47	188.66	188.85	189.03	189.22
Durum Wheat	67.66	67.66	67.66	67.66	67.66	67.66	67.66	67.72	67.79	67.86	67.93

Tunisia - Per Capita Wheat Imports (kilograms)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Common Wheat	57.42	58.15	49.10	47.73	47.57	48.36	49.83	52.21	54.86	57.69	62.06
Durum Wheat	47.85	46.15	46.70	46.31	46.25	46.34	46.64	47.20	47.61	48.69	49.79

Tunisia - Wheat Imports (1000 metric tons)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Common Wheat	600	608	518	509	512	526	547	579	613	651	706
Durum Wheat	500	482	493	494	498	504	512	523	532	549	567
All Wheat	1100	1090	1011	1002	1010	1030	1060	1102	1146	1200	1273

Taiwan - Per Capita Wheat Imports (kilograms)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Common Wheat	46.42	45.67	45.46	45.51	45.57	45.65	45.69	45.69	45.66	45.61	45.62

Taiwan - Wheat Imports (1000 metric tons)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Common Wheat	1080	1062	1064	1072	1078	1086	1092	1096	1100	1103	1107

Venezuela - Per Capita Wheat Imports (kilograms)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Common Wheat	43.61	46.28	46.52	47.48	47.89	48.27	48.63	48.95	49.23	49.40	49.65
Durum Wheat	15.81	17.25	18.17	18.93	19.20	19.38	19.47	19.61	19.77	20.00	20.22

Venezuela - Wheat Imports (1000 metric tons)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Common Wheat	1167	1238	1262	1305	1333	1361	1390	1416	1440	1463	1488
Durum Wheat	423	462	493	520	535	546	556	567	579	592	606
All Wheat	1590	1700	1755	1825	1868	1908	1946	1983	2019	2055	2094

Rest of the World - Wheat Imports (1000 metric tons)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Common Wheat	34309	40724	35427	36913	36954	37446	38227	38100	37563	36830	36757
Durum Wheat	1333	1350	1368	1386	1404	1418	1432	1439	1446	1451	1453