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2006 Outlook of the U.S. and World Wheat Industries, 2005-2015

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Abstract

This report evaluates the U.S. and world wheat markets for the 2005-2015 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 grow faster than world production, resulting in gradual increases in prices of the wheat varieties. However, the current higher price levels in 2006 are due to weather conditions and 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 9.9% from 77.9 million metric tons in 2005 to 85.6 million metric tons in 2015. Prices for durum and common wheat are expected to be lower than 2003 levels, but to increase gradually for the 2005-2015 period.

Production of all wheat classes in the United States is predicted to increase for the 2005-2015 period. The largest increase in production occurs for U.S. soft red winter (SRW) wheat, followed by hard red winter wheat (HRW). Exports of common and durum wheat are predicted to decrease for the 2005-2015 period due to competition from other exporting countries and pressure from row crops within the United States.

Production of both Canadian western red spring (CWRS) and Canadian western amber durum (CWAD) wheat is predicted to increase for the 2005-2015 period. However, CWRS wheat production will grow faster than CWAD 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 3.4% and 5.2%, respectively, from the 2003-2005 average to 2015. Exports of both wheat classes are predicted to increase. The main reason for the increase is the abnormally low export level during 2003.

Australia's wheat production is predicted to grow 16.1% over the 2005-2015 period. Wheat exports also are expected to increase from 16.5 million metric tons in 2005 to 21.2 million metric tons in 2015. Argentinian wheat production is projected to remain constant at about 12.1 million metric tons throughout the forecast period. Wheat exports are expected to decrease from 7.0 million metric tons in 2005 to 6.4 million metric tons in 2015.

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 is expected to remain an exporter of wheat, while China is expected to only export small amounts in the future.

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.

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.

2006 Outlook of the U.S. and World Wheat Industries, 2005-2015

Won W. Koo and Richard D. Taylor*

INTRODUCTION

This report evaluates the U.S. and world wheat industries for the 2005-2015 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 May 16, 2006 wheat Outlook was released by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). The estimated production, consumption, trade, and price were forecasted based on information available in April of 2006. Because of dry crop conditions in the Southern Plains of the United States, USDA price estimates increased from \$3.50 to \$4.10 in May, compared to \$3.35 to \$3.45 in April. 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 10-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 2005 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 506 million tons in 2005/06. The EU (122 million tons) was the largest producer of wheat in 2005, followed by China (97 million tons) and the United States (58 million tons). Other major wheat-producing countries are the FSU, Canada, Australia, India, and Argentina. These eight countries produce about 77% of the wheat in the world. Because of the

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concentration of wheat production in a few countries, a large volume of wheat is traded in the world market. The total quantity of wheat traded in the world market was 122 million tons in 2005, which is about 24% 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.

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 41% 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, while the EU relies on export subsidies to increase its market share. In addition, some countries use credit guarantees and long-term preferential trade agreements 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 2001-2005 period was 56.2 million tons, with 23.7 million tons of HRW, 12.2 million tons of HRS, 10.0 million tons of SRW, 7.2 million tons of white wheat, and 2.5 million tons of durum wheat (Table 1).

Table 1. Wheat Production by Class, 2001 to 2005 Average Production

Country/Class	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Average	Share
Argentina							
Common	15,500	12,300	13,500	16,000	12,100	13,800	2.8
Australia							
Common	24,299	10,132	26,231	21,500	23,954	21,223	4.3
Canada							
All	20,586	16,200	23,546	25,890	26,810	22,606	4.6
Common	17,394	13,772	19,355	21,545	22,370	18,887	3.9
Durum	3,192	2,428	4,191	4,346	4,439	3,719	0.8
EU							
All	113,553	124,483	106,449	136,725	122,313	120,705	24.7
Common	104,553	115,283	98,249	127,325	114,059	111,894	22.9
Durum	9,000	9,200	8,200	9,400	8,254	8,811	1.8
United States							
All	53,019	46,710	63,590	63,737	57,752	56,231	11.5
HRW	20,845	16,882	28,928	29,124	25,490	23,730	4.8
HRS	12,947	9,564	13,605	13,548	11,444	12,179	2.5
SRW	10,807	8,736	10,320	10,309	10,448	10,033	2.0
White	6,145	6,347	8,108	8,097	7,797	7,234	1.5
Durum	2,275	2,177	2,629	2,659	2,575	2,454	0.5
Other Producers							
All	252,640	250,546	248,594	259,754	263,103	254,789	52.1
Total World							
All	479,597	460,371	481,909	523,606	506,033	489,434	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 2001-2005 period included 18.9 million tons of CWRS and 3.7 million tons of durum wheat (Table 1).

The EU produced an annual average of 111.4 million tons of soft wheat and 8.9 million tons of durum wheat during the 2001-2005 period. France accounted for 32% of soft wheat production in the EU in 2005. Germany and the United Kingdom are also major producers. The majority of durum is produced in Italy, Greece, and France. Italy accounted for nearly 60% of EU durum production in 2005, followed by Greece (22%) and France (13%).

Australia primarily produces a winter wheat which is similar to HRW wheat in terms of quality and characteristics. Australian average wheat production amounted to 21.2 million tons for the 2001-2005 period. Wheat production is concentrated in the eastern Australian states of New South Wales and Victoria.

Argentina produces a wheat with characteristics of both soft and hard wheat. Argentina's average wheat production amounted to 13.9 million tons for the 2001-2005 period.

Table 2 shows the historical harvested area, yields, and production of the major wheat producing countries/regions in the world, by decade. Harvested wheat area in India has increased 94% since the 1960s, followed by Australia (64%). The wheat area for the EU increased 22%, but the majority of that was due to the additional countries within the EU. Wheat area in the United States remained about the same, while wheat area in Canada fell 12% from the 1960s level. World wheat harvested area increased only 3% in the recent decades.

Yields increased 371% in China since the 1960s, and by 205% in India. The EU and Argentina had yield increases of 123% and 90%, respectively. The U.S. yields increased 59%, while Canadian yields increased 85%. The world wheat yield increased 127% over the five decades.

Since the 1960s, total wheat production increased 484% in India and 331% in China. The EU production increased 183%, but a large share of that was due to the additional countries included in the EU. Australia and Argentina increased production by 160% and 84%, respectively. The United States and Canada increased production by 59% and 62%, 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	2005	% Change
Harvested Area	----- 1,000Ha-----						
Argentina	5,023	4,625	5,629	5,320	6,187	4,900	-2
Australia	7,691	8,735	10,954	9,620	12,005	12,600	64
Canada	11,187	9,198	13,101	12,109	10,143	9,830	-12
China	24,937	27,358	29,037	29,858	23,740	22,850	-8
EU	18,523	16,790	17,269	17,293	22,827	22,529	22
FSU	66,415	61,465	52,005	45,595	44,594	48,530	-27
India	13,675	19,554	23,170	25,122	26,457	26,500	94
U.S.	20,324	23,643	26,493	24,829	20,268	20,283	-0
World	212,479	220,997	229,639	223,086	214,824	217,842	3
Yield	----- MT/Ha-----						
Argentina	1.34	1.53	1.80	2.27	2.53	2.55	90
Australia	1.23	1.29	1.37	1.76	1.82	1.94	58
Canada	1.47	1.80	1.84	2.27	2.42	2.73	85
China	0.90	1.55	2.73	3.56	3.74	4.25	371
EU	2.34	3.22	4.44	5.43	5.29	5.44	133
FSU	1.03	1.43	1.51	1.59	1.47	1.90	85
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	2.82	59
World	1.26	1.68	2.14	2.55	2.67	2.85	127
Production	----- 1,000Mt-----						
Argentina	6,799	7,150	10,181	12,152	16,230	12,500	84
Australia	9,416	11,386	14,970	17,206	22,108	24,500	160
Canada	16,554	16,626	24,073	27,415	26,519	26,800	62
China	22,492	42,718	79,238	106,119	99,640	97,000	331
EU	43,293	53,877	76,796	93,467	124,197	122,590	183
FSU	68,322	87,914	78,057	72,530	63,123	92,195	35
India	12,326	26,607	42,959	61,177	76,369	72,000	484
U.S.	35,965	49,642	63,731	64,443	60,641	57,280	59
World	267,528	371,075	489,177	568,001	581,500	620,362	132

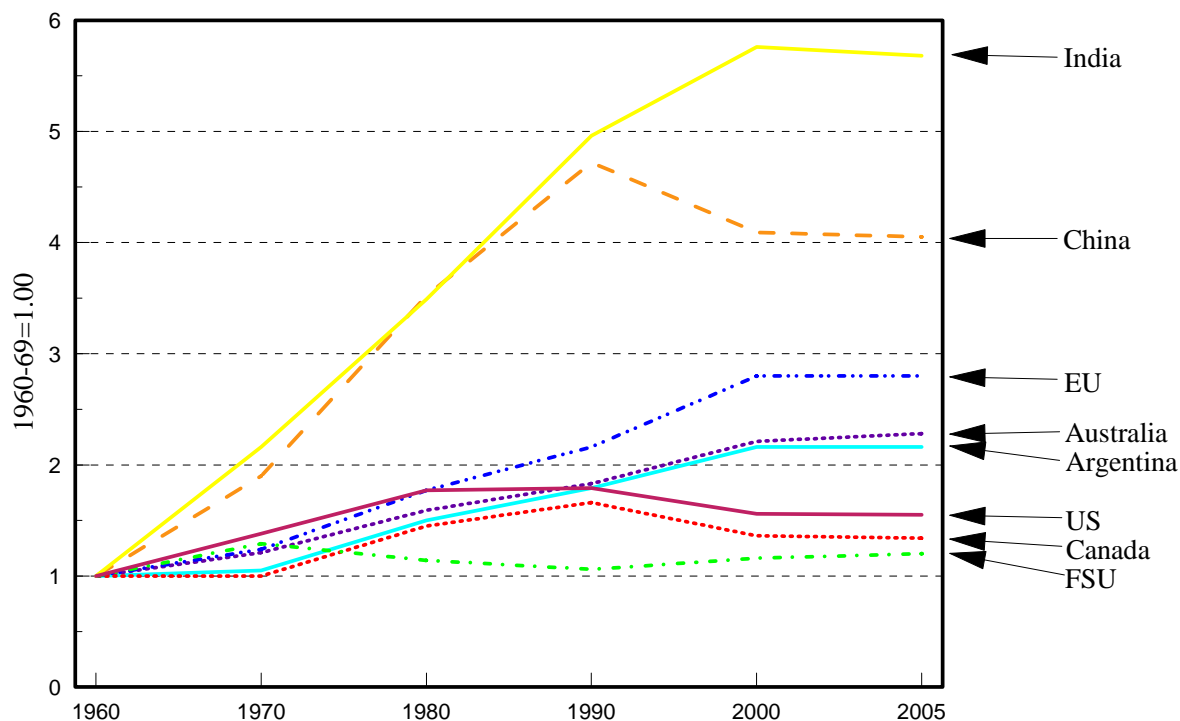


Figure 1. Changes in Wheat Production in Major Producing Countries/Regions

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 differences among wheat classes are not important for feeding purposes, except for durum. 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 flow of wheat into 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, 2001 to 2005 Average Imports

Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Average	Share
Algeria	4,572	6,079	3,933	5,398	5,500	5,096	4.1
Brazil	7,002	6,721	3,779	4,800	5,300	5,520	4.5
Egypt	6,944	6,316	7,290	7,490	7,537	7,115	5.8
Japan	5,371	5,118	5,288	5,321	5,250	5,270	4.3
Korea	3,857	3,929	3,302	3,465	3,775	3,666	3.0
Mexico	2,623	2,564	3,193	3,600	3,100	3,016	2.4
Morocco	2,922	2,518	2,341	2,050	2,800	2,526	2.0
United States	2,586	2,586	2,531	2,586	2,586	2,589	2.1
Other	50,637	56,826	56,669	55,889	54,191	54,842	71.8
Total World	122,277	122,584	122,375	124,563	124,895	123,272	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 25.8 million metric tons of all wheat classes was exported annually from 2001 to 2005, of which 12.8 million metric tons were HRW and 5.8 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, 2001 to 2005 Average Exports

Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Average	Share
Argentina/Common	10,063	6,752	8,990	9,990	6,990	8,949	7.3
Australia/Common	16,333	8,860	17,958	16,925	16,500	15,019	12.3
Canada							
All	16,272	9,403	15,774	15,492	17,078	14,235	11.7
Common	13,147	6,850	12,533	12,300	13,786	11,208	9.2
Durum	3,125	2,553	3,241	3,192	3,292	3,028	2.5
EU							
All	3,516	6,019	5,019	10,500	7,013	6,627	5.4
Common	2,666	5,119	4,919	9,500	6,663	5,551	4.5
Durum	850	900	100	1,000	350	713	0.6
United States							
All	26,182	23,215	31,298	27,896	29,995	25,830	21.1
HRW	9,498	8,410	14,152	10,260	13,856	11,434	9.4
HRS	5,906	7,049	7,076	8,029	6,221	6,052	5.0
SRW	5,443	2,858	3,946	3,538	6,122	5,786	4.7
White	4,001	4,028	5,035	5,307	3,337	2,862	2.3
Durum	1,334	871	1,089	762	362	415	0.3
Other Producers							
All	53,835	51,938	43,336	43,760	44,554	45,239	37.0
Total World							
All	122,277	122,584	122,375	124,563	122,130	122,950	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. 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 10 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 to 1.03) 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.

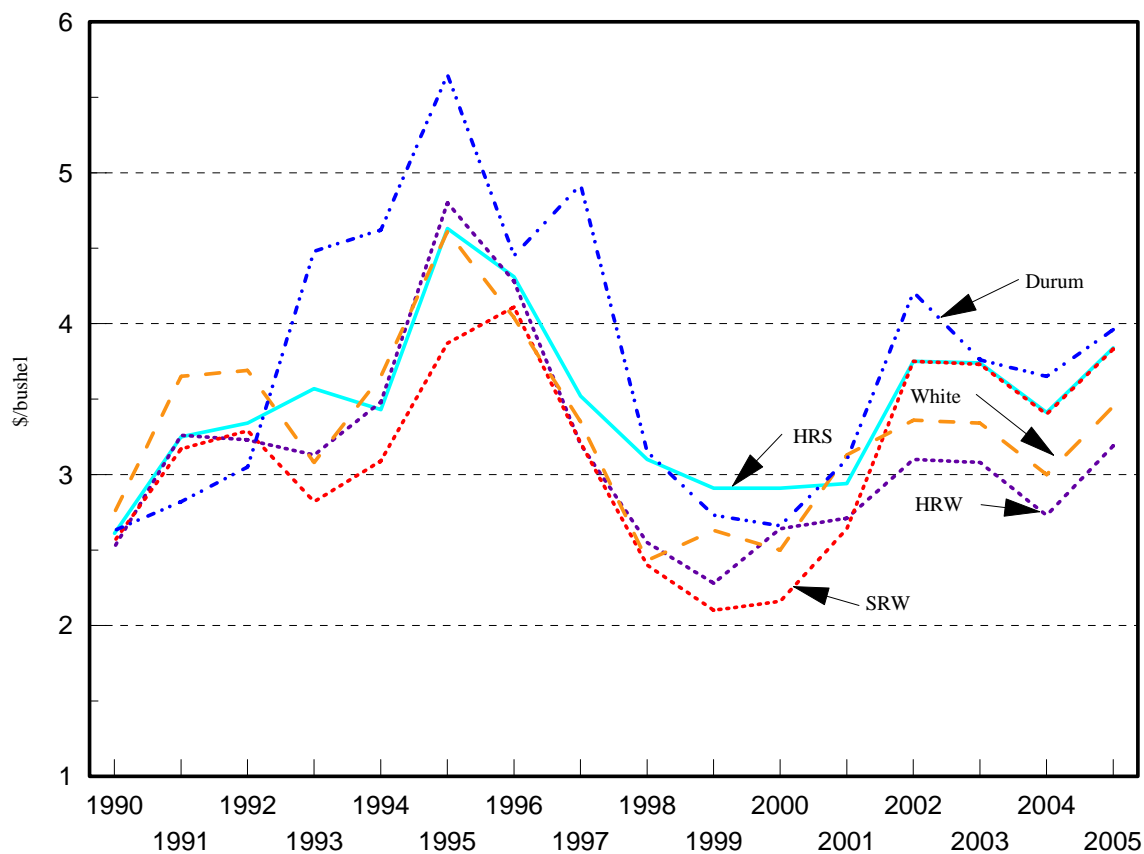


Figure 2. Historical Farm Wheat Price, by Class, 1990-2005

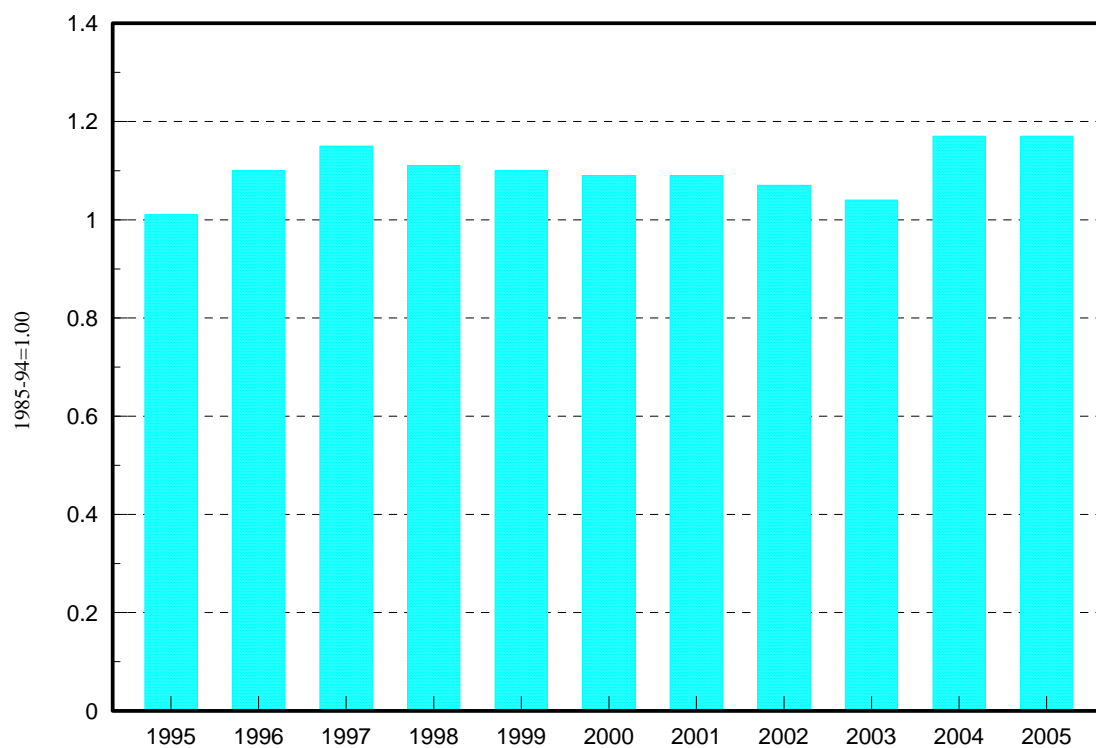


Figure 3. World Wheat Production, 1995 to 2005

Figures 4 and 5 show wheat production for the major exporting countries. By 1999, both Argentina and Australia had increased their production above the 1984-05 average by 70% to 80%, relative to the 1985-94 period. In 2002, Argentinian production fell 30% below the 1985-94 long-term average and Australian production fell 60% below its long-term average. Both countries' production increased in 2003, and Argentinian 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. 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 slightly in 2004 and 2005.

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, and the EU fell to about 80% of the long-term 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.

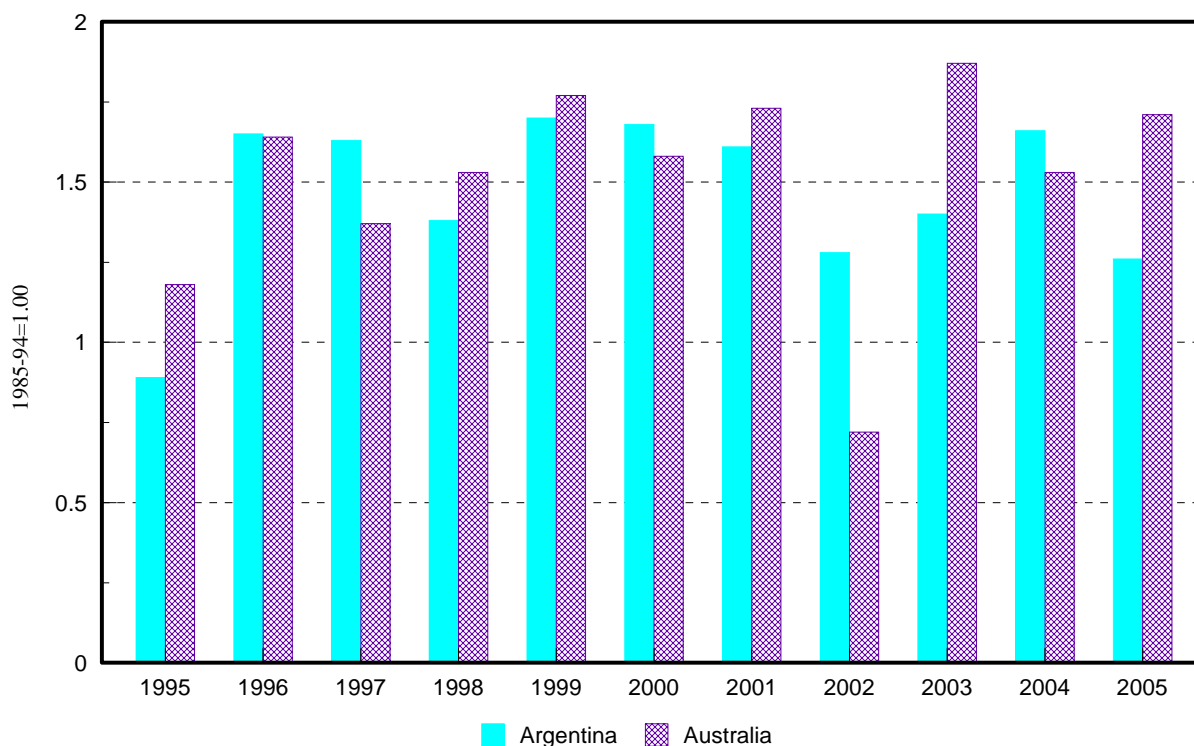


Figure 4. Wheat Production in Argentina and Australia

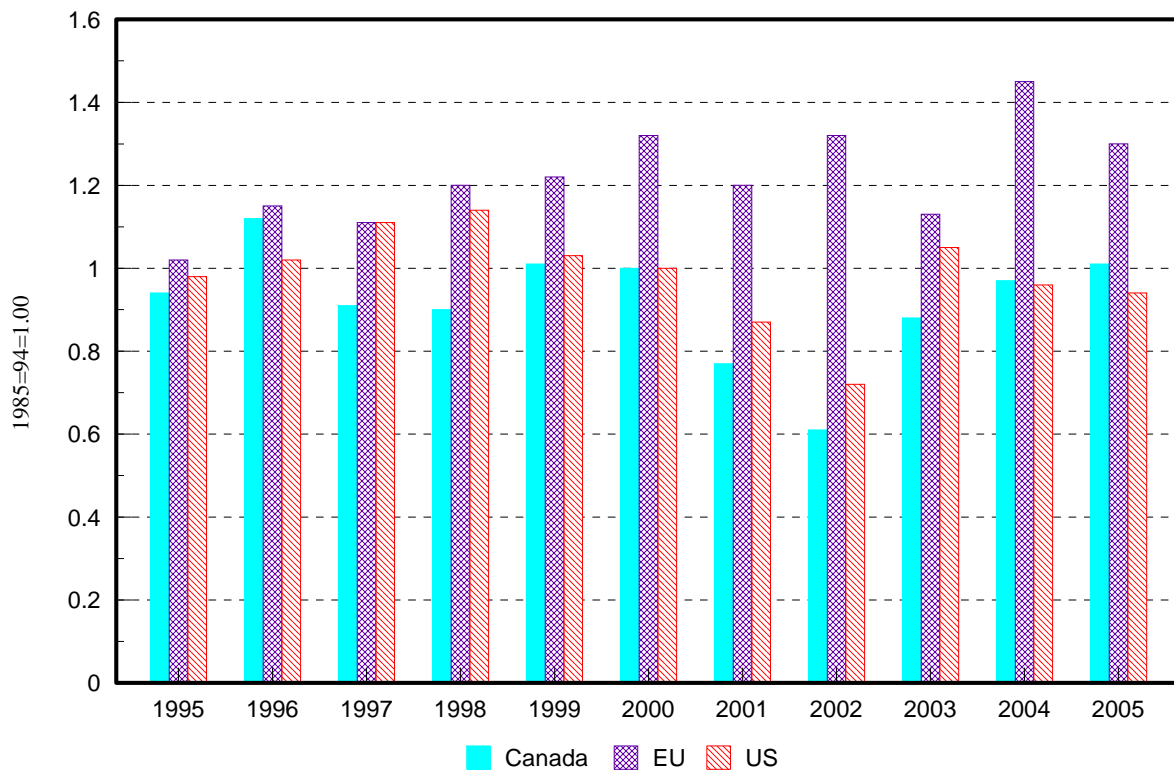


Figure 5. Wheat Production in Canada, the EU, and the United States

Wheat exports from India and the FSU increased dramatically in 2001 and 2002, which made up for the shortfall from other countries. Figure 6 shows the wheat production in China, the FSU, and India for 1995 through 2005. Both India and China increased wheat production 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. Production in the FSU 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 two years.

Figure 7 shows wheat exports and imports by China, the FSU, and India between 1995 and 2005. 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. Currently, they export about 5 million metric 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 throughout the 2001-2005 time period. However, China and India did not play major roles in the export/import of wheat in 2005.

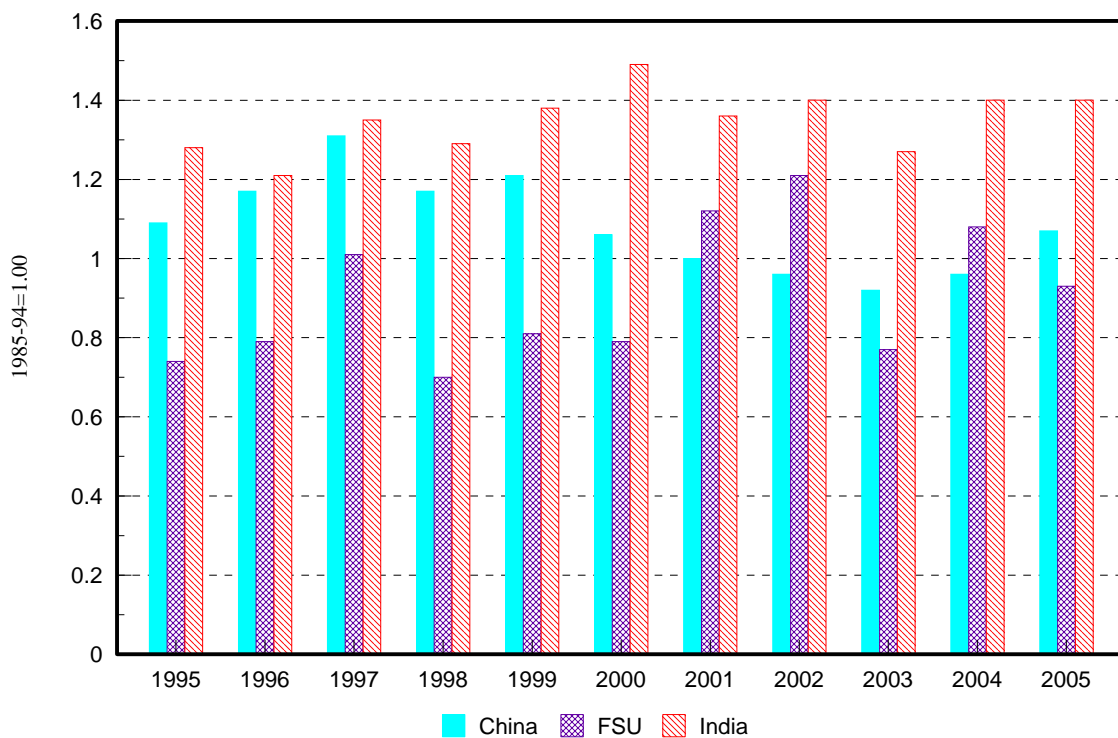


Figure 6. Wheat Production in China, the FSU, and India

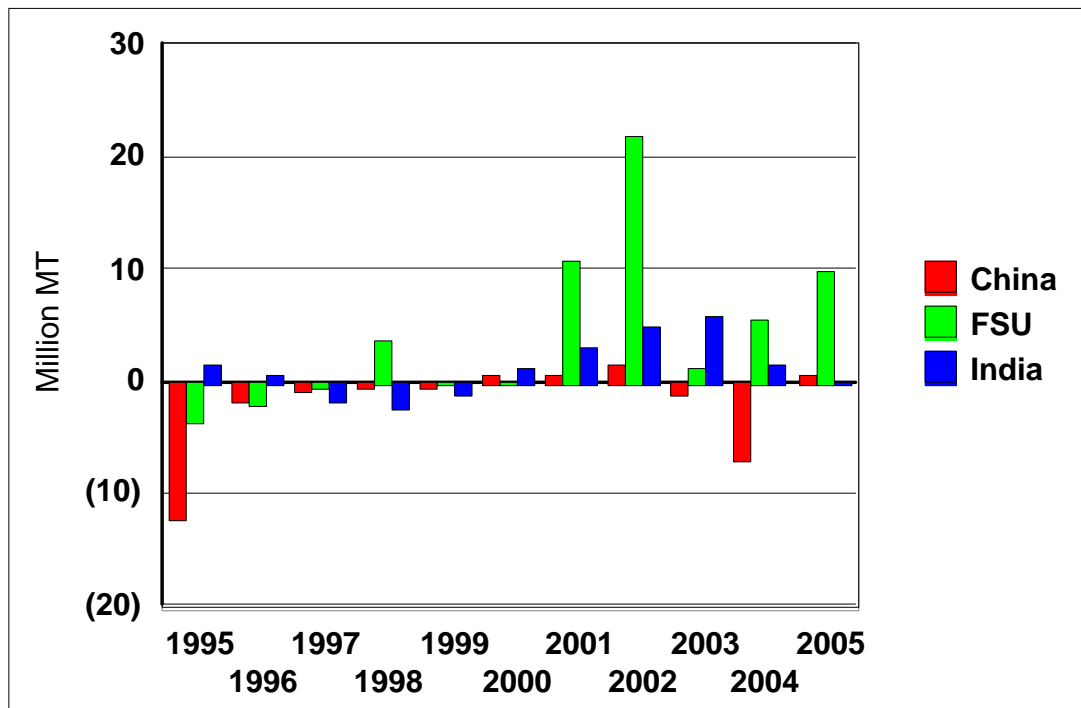


Figure 7. Wheat Exports/Imports for China, the FSU, and India

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, India has exported large amounts of wheat, reducing its ending stocks. The FSU ending stocks are about 60% of the long-term trend.

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 less than 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.

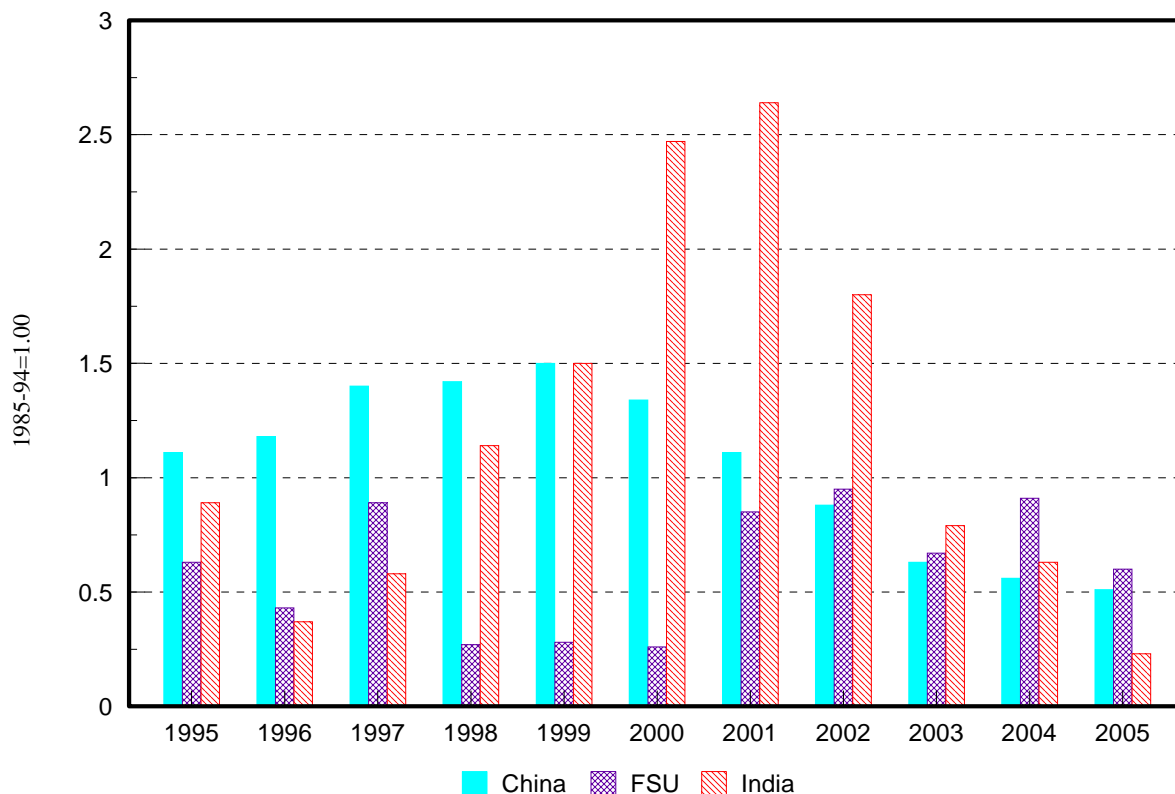


Figure 8. Ending Stocks for China, the FSU, and India

World wheat exports have not varied much during this period. The large increases in exports by India and the FSU have been absorbed by the rest of the world, reflected both in lower export levels for Canada and the EU and in higher import levels for the rest of the world. Figure 9 shows the imports for the rest of the world less India, China, and the FSU. Imports grew by 34% in 1999 and were 21% above the long-term average in 2005, growing about 3% per year. Table 5 compares wheat exports by major exporting countries in 1990 and 2005. The United States has been the largest exporter of wheat for the 1990-2005 period. Exports of wheat decreased 21.5%, from 28.1 million metric tons to 21.4 million metric tons for the period. Canada was the second largest wheat exporter, followed by Australia. However, Canadian wheat exports were reduced by 22.8%, from 22.1 million metric tons to 17.1 million metric tons. The EU decreased its exports significantly from 18.6 million metric tons to 7.0 million metric tons.

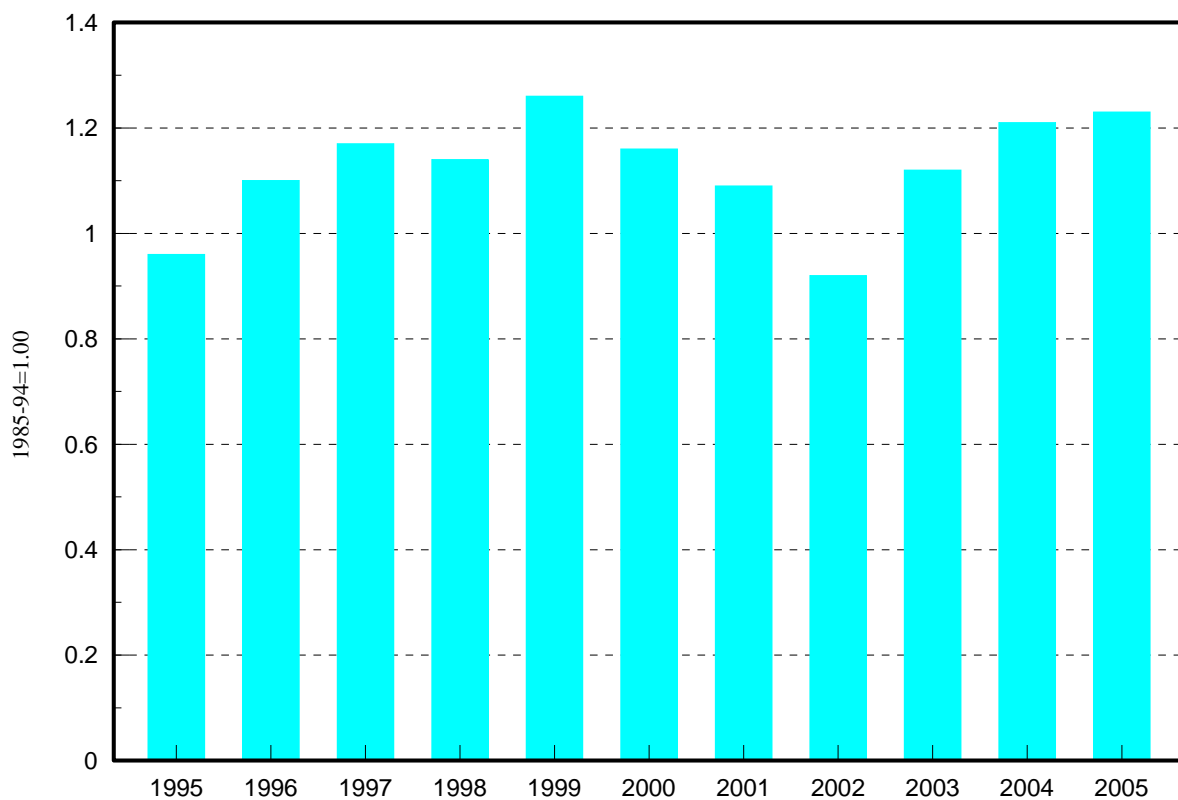


Figure 9. World Imports without China, the FSU, and India

Table 5. Wheat Exports by the Major Exporting Countries, 1990 and 2005

	1990	2005	Percentage Change
Argentina	5,592	6,990	25.0
Australia	11,790	16,500	39.9
Canada	22,130	17,075	-22.8
China	(9,406)	(500)	NA
EU	18,635	7,013	-62.4
FSU	(14,649)	10,000	NA
India	100	0	NA
United States	28,117	21,373	-21.5
World	120,012	122,130	1.8

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 9.9%, from 77.9 million metric tons in 2005 to 85.6 million metric tons in 2015. Trade in all wheat classes is expected to increase for the 2005-2015 period. Common wheat production is predicted to increase in Australia faster than in other countries, and durum wheat production is predicted to increase in Canada faster than in other durum producing countries.

Figure 10 shows 13 years of historical prices and 10 years of forecasted prices. 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) increased prices. All wheat prices except durum are expected to level off in 2011 and remain at that level throughout the forecast period.

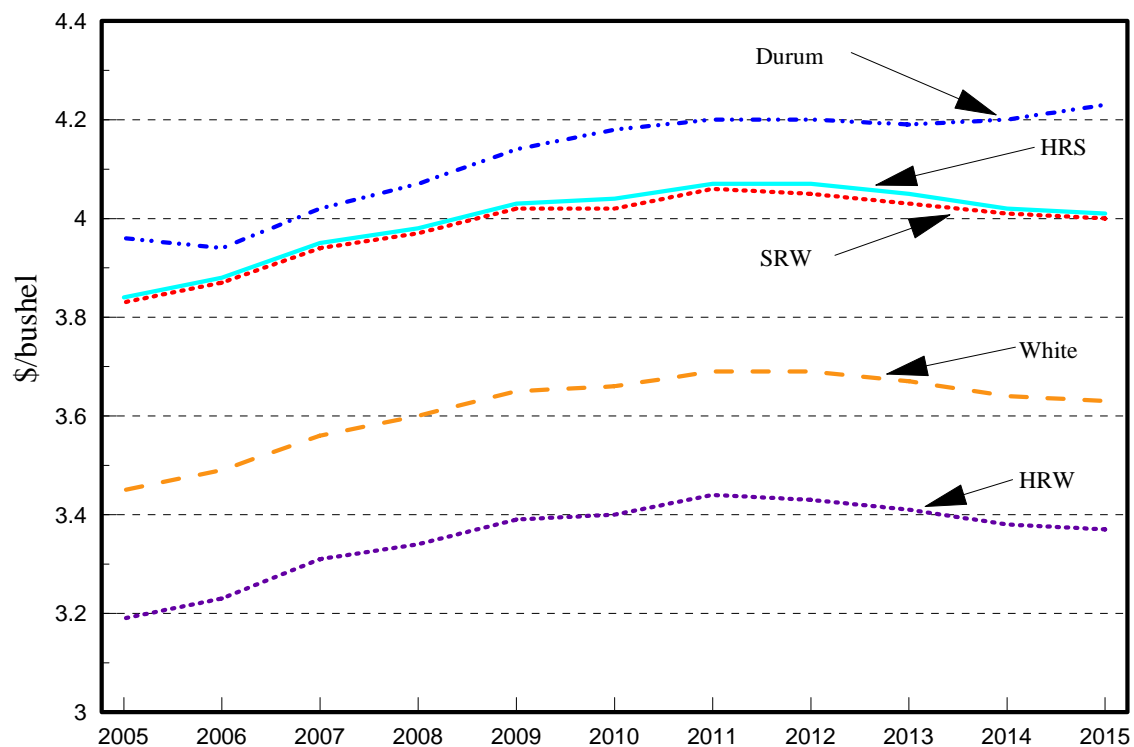


Figure 10. Projected Farm Wheat Price, by Class, 2006 to 2015

United States

Table 6 shows wheat production, consumption, exports, and ending stocks in the United States. By 2015, total U.S. wheat production is expected to grow 8.8% above the 2003-2005 average, but will still be much lower than production during the late 1990s. The largest increases in production occur for U.S. SRW wheat (15.3%), followed by HRW wheat (12.2%) and white wheat (6.9%). Production of durum wheat is expected to increase 8%. Changes in production of different classes of wheat over the 2005-2015 period are shown in Figure 11. For all classes of 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 (2003-2005)	2005	2015	% Change (2003-2005) to 2015
-----1,000 metric tons-----				
<u>Production</u>				
Common	58,941	55,186	64,125	8.8
HRW	26,979	25,494	30,258	12.2
HRS	12,797	11,446	13,659	6.7
SRW	10,209	10,450	11,770	15.3
White	7,894	7,799	8,438	6.9
Durum	2,606	2,575	2,815	8.0
<u>Consumption</u>				
Common	31,892	32,335	35,087	10.0
Durum	2,257	2,254	2,398	6.2
<u>Exports</u>				
Common	29,824	29,996	29,204	-2.1
Durum	520	362	397	-23.6
<u>Carry-over</u>				
Common	14,053	14,748	15,181	8.0
Durum	711	656	634	-10.8

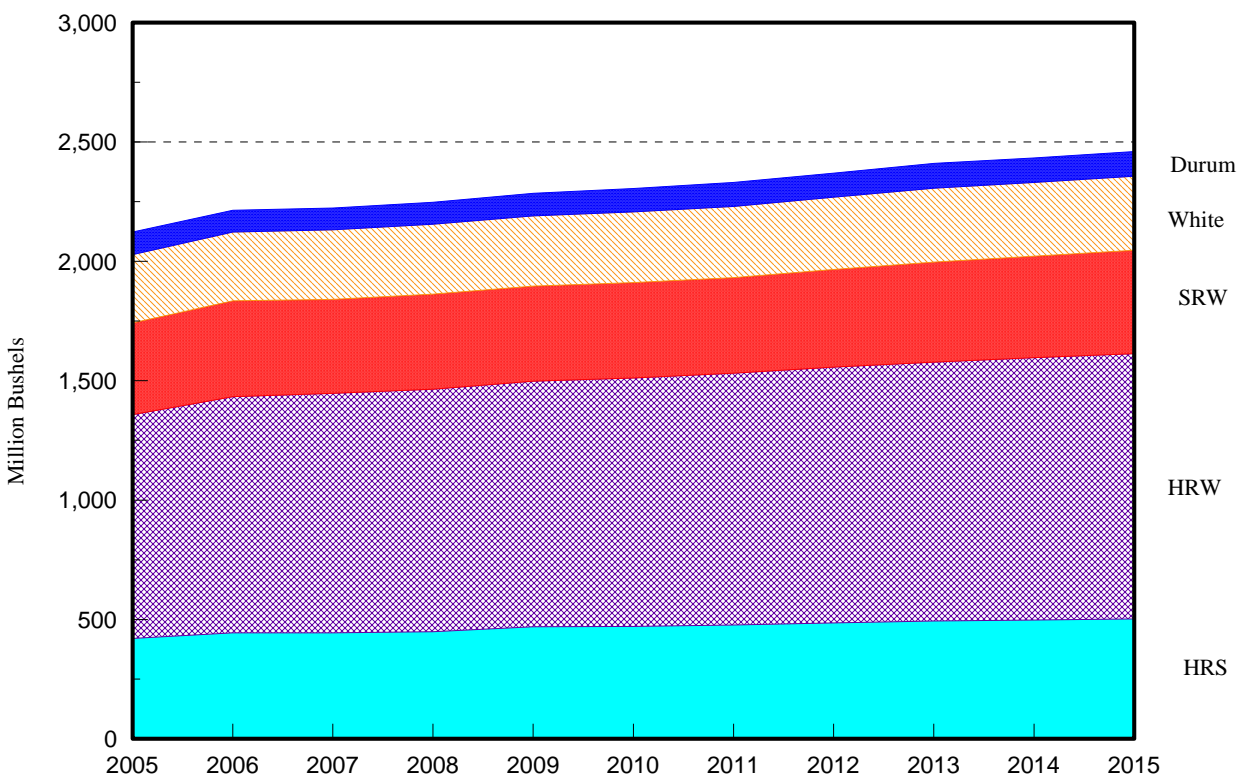


Figure 11. U.S. Wheat Production, by Class, 2005 to 2015

Total wheat harvested area is expected to increase from 51.0 million acres for the 2003-2005 average to 55.0 million acres in 2015, and average yield is predicted to increase slightly from 43.6 bushels per acre to 44.7 bushels per acre. HRS wheat area is predicted to increase 1.2 million acres, and the U.S. durum area is expected increase 0.1 million acres.

Common wheat consumption is expected to grow faster than durum wheat consumption. U.S. wheat consumption is projected to grow 10.0% for common food and feed wheat (Figure 12) and 6.2% for U.S. durum wheat for the 2005-2015 period (Figure 13).

U.S. durum exports are projected to decrease 23.6% from 520 thousand metric tons in 2003-2005 to 397 thousand metric tons in 2015 (Table 6). Common wheat exports are predicted to decrease slightly from 29.8 million metric tons in 2003-2005 to 29.2 million metric tons in 2015, although a continued weak dollar may increase exports slightly. Ending stocks are expected to increase 8% for common wheat and decrease 10.8% for durum wheat (Table 6).

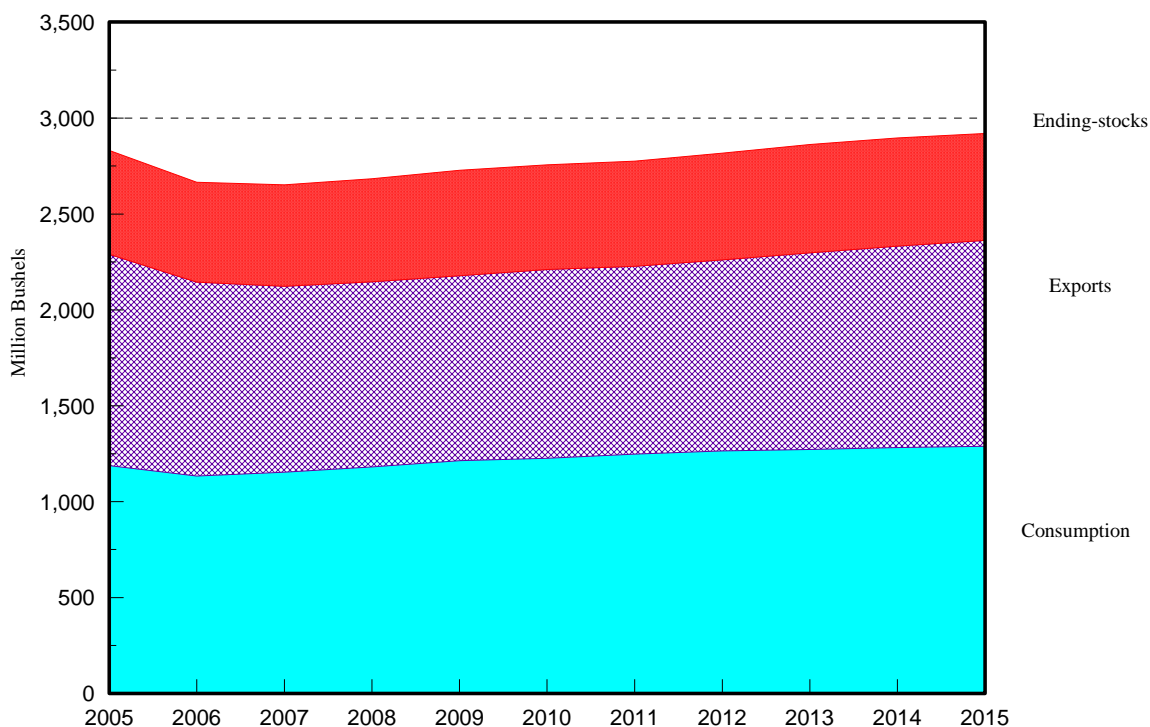


Figure 12. U.S. Common Wheat Utilization, 2005 to 2015

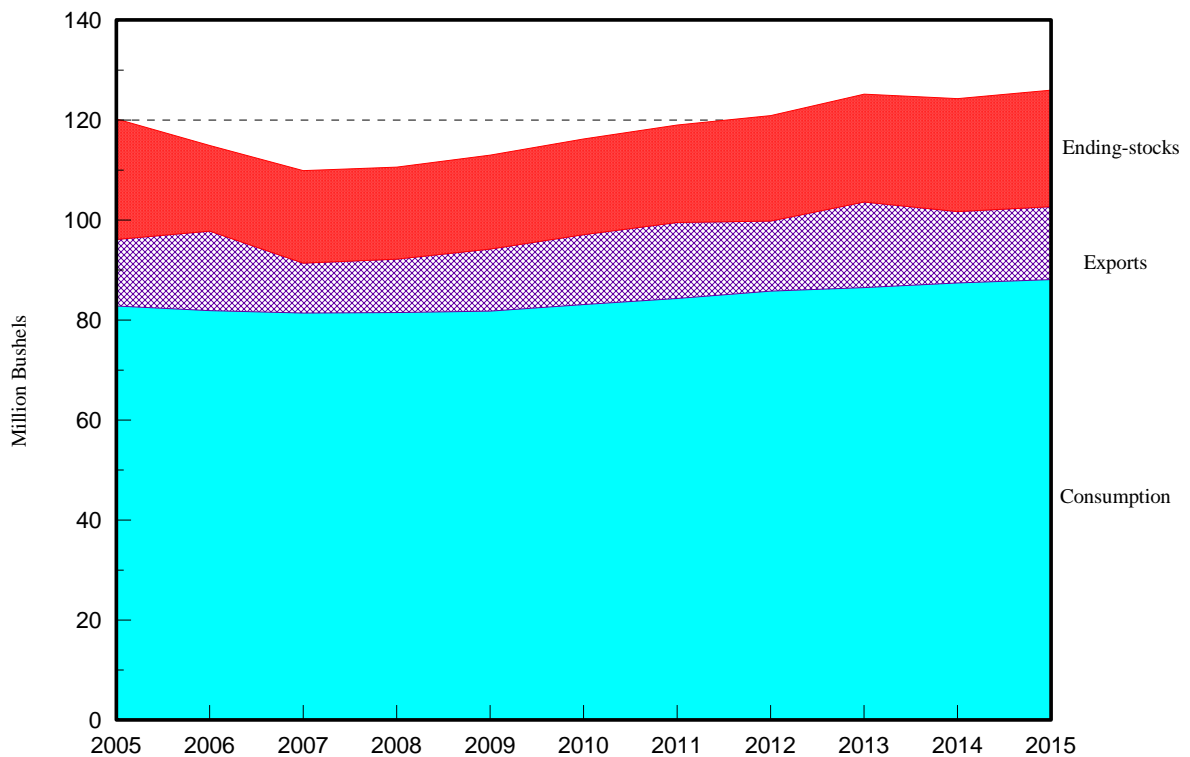


Figure 13. U.S. Durum Wheat Utilization, 2005 to 2015

Canada

The production and consumption of CWRS wheat in 2005 was larger than the three-year averages (Table 7). By 2015, CWRS and CWAD wheat production is predicted to increase 17.2% and 9.9%, respectively, from the 2003-2005 average. Total area for CWRS wheat is expected to increase from 8.0 million hectares in 2005 to 8.7 million hectares in 2015, while CWAD wheat area is expected to remain constant at about 1.9 million hectares.

Domestic consumption of CWRS and CWAD wheat is predicted to increase 9.2% and 4.2%, respectively, over the 2005-2015 period. Canadian WRS wheat exports are projected to increase 29.5% by 2015, and CWAD wheat exports are predicted to increase 14.7%, from 3.2 million metric tons to 3.7 million metric tons in 2015.

Ending stocks are predicted to increase 12.2% for CWRS wheat and 28.3% for CWAD wheat for the 2005-2015 period.

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

	Average (2003-2005)	2005	2015	% Change (2003-05) to 2015
<u>Production</u> -----1,000 metric tons-----				
WRS	21,090	22,370	24,718	17.2
WAD	4,325	4,439	4,753	9.9
<u>Consumption</u>				
WRS	7,742	8,329	8,451	9.2
WAD	984	992	1,025	4.2
<u>Exports</u>				
WRS	12,873	13,786	16,212	25.9
WAD	3,242	3,292	3,718	14.7
<u>Carry-over</u>				
WRS	6,012	6,582	6,744	12.2
WAD	1,090	1,250	1,398	28.3

Figure 14 shows changes in consumption, exports, and ending stocks of CWRS wheat in Canada from 2005 to 2015, and Figure 15 shows the trends for CWAD wheat. Consumption of CWRS and CWAD wheat increases gradually throughout the period.

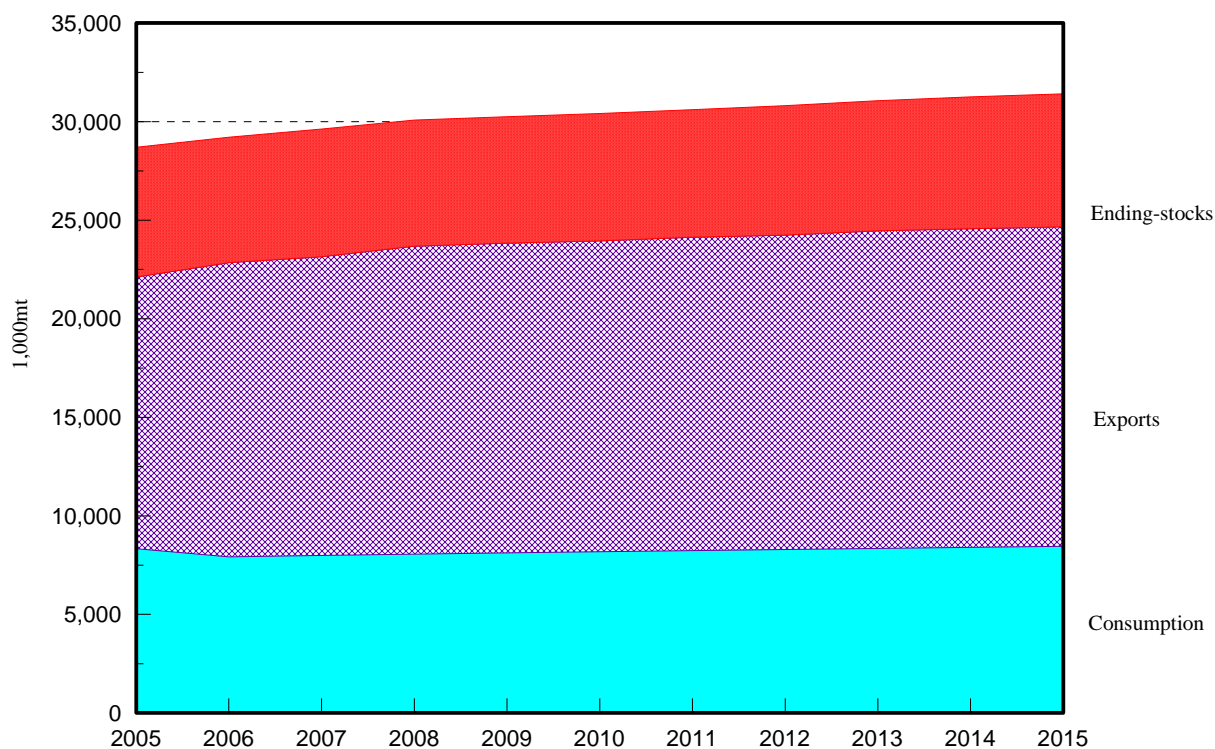


Figure 14. Canadian Western Red Spring Wheat Utilization, 2005 to 2015

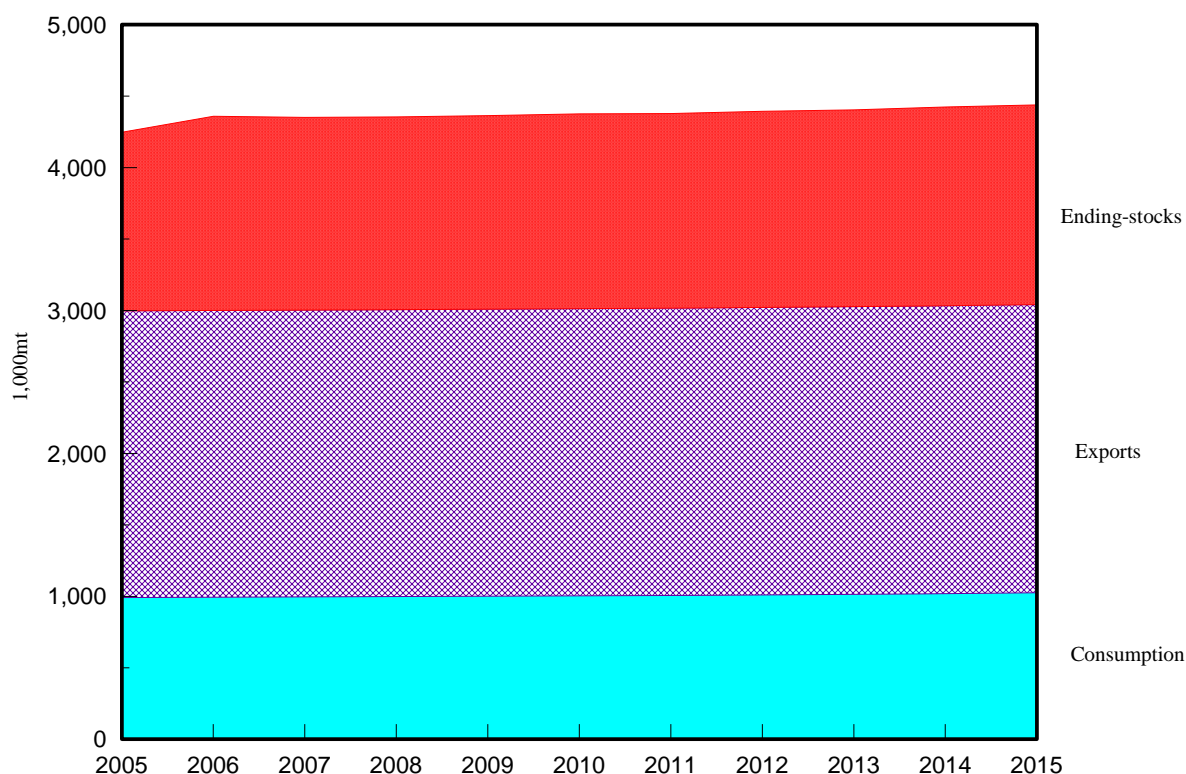


Figure 15. Canadian Western Amber Durum Wheat Utilization, 2005 to 2015

European Union

Table 8 presents production, consumption, exports, and ending stocks of common and durum wheat in the EU for the 2005-2015 period. Common wheat production in the EU is predicted to increase 3.4% from the 2003-2005 average by 2015, while durum wheat production is expected to increase 5.2% for the same time period.

Domestic consumption of common wheat is projected to increase 3.3%, and consumption of durum wheat is predicted to increase 5.5% for the period. Compared to the 2003-2005 averages, exports of common wheat are predicted to increase 12.1% by 2015, while exports of durum wheat are expected to increase 15.0%. Ending stocks are expected to increase for common wheat and decrease for durum wheat.

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

	Average (2003-2005)	2005	2015	% Change (2003-05) to 2015
<u>Production</u>	-----1,000 metric tons-----			
Common	113,221	114,059	117,074	3.4
Durum	8,618	8,254	9,068	5.2
<u>Consumption</u>				
Common	105,759	108,477	109,240	3.3
Durum	8,093	8,094	8,540	5.5
<u>Exports</u>				
Common	7,027	6,663	7,879	12.1
Durum	483	350	556	15.0
<u>Carry-over</u>				
Common	14,170	16,509	16,329	15.2
Durum	1,372	1,482	1,247	-9.1

Figures 16 and 17 show changes in consumption, exports, and ending stocks of common and durum wheat for the 2005-2015 period. For common wheat, production, exports, and ending stocks are expected to increase slightly. Production, consumption, and exports of durum wheat are also predicted to increase for the period.

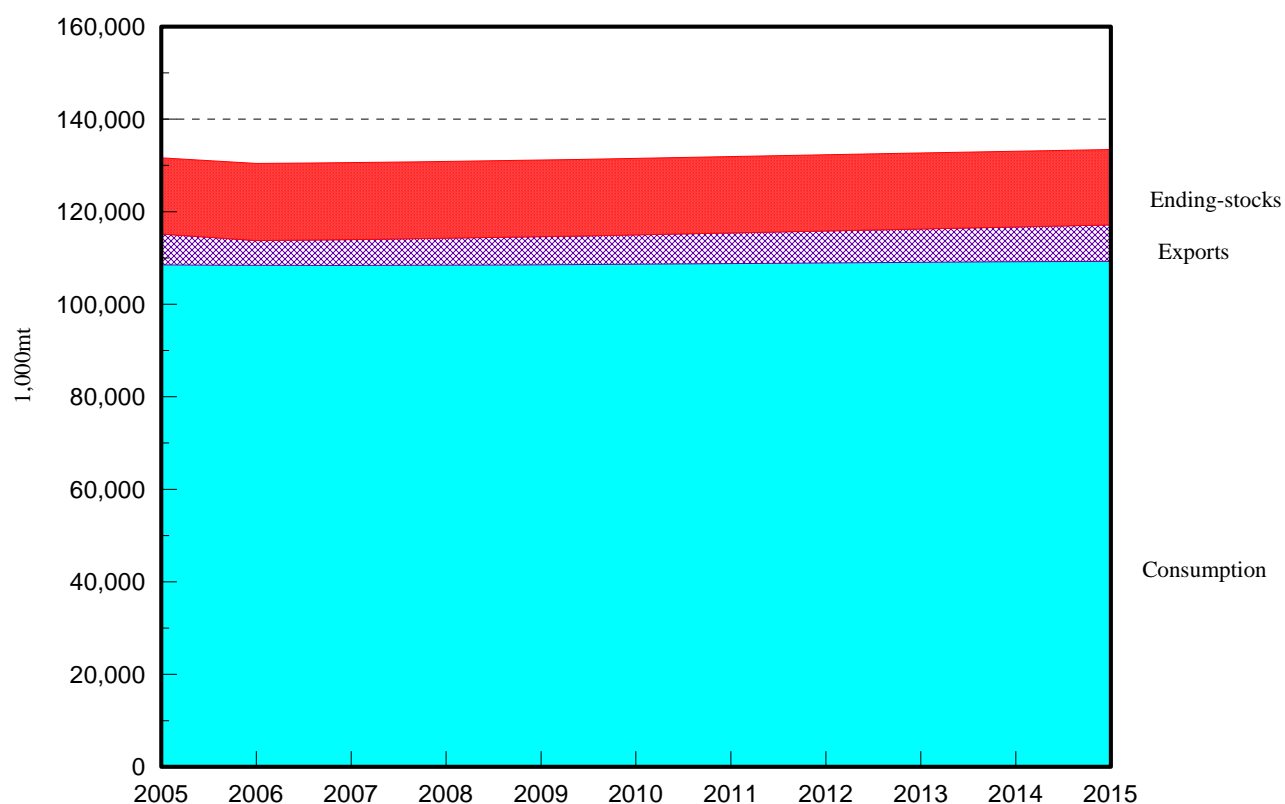


Figure 16. EU Common Wheat Utilization, 2005 to 2015

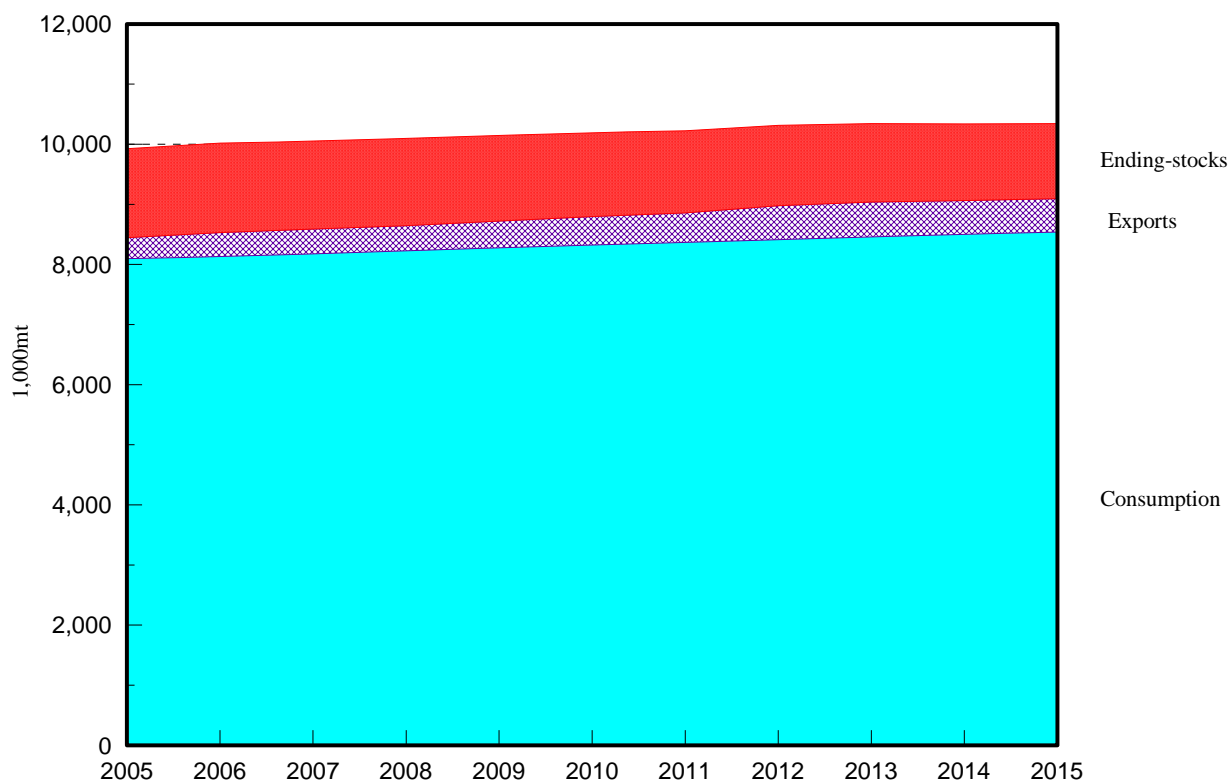


Figure 17. EU Durum Wheat Utilization, 2005 to 2015

Australia

Compared to the 2003-2005 average, Australia's wheat production is projected to grow 16.1% by 2015 (Table 9). Yields are expected to increase gradually at the historical trend line, while wheat area is expected to decrease 2.5%. Domestic wheat consumption is predicted to increase 7.0% from the 2003-2005 average of 6.0 million metric tons to 6.5 million metric tons in 2015. Wheat exports are also predicted to increase from the 2003-2005 average of 17.1 million metric tons to 21.2 million metric tons in 2015. Figure 18 shows changes in consumption, exports, and ending stocks for the 2005-2015 period.

Table 9. Wheat Production, Consumption, Exports, and Carry-over Stocks in Australia

	Average (2003-2005)	2005	2015	% Change (2003-05) to 2015
-----1,000 metric tons-----				
Production	23,895	23,954	27,747	16.1
Consumption	6,052	6,600	6,475	7.0
Exports	17,128	16,500	21,221	23.9
Carry-over	5,920	7,868	8,241	39.2

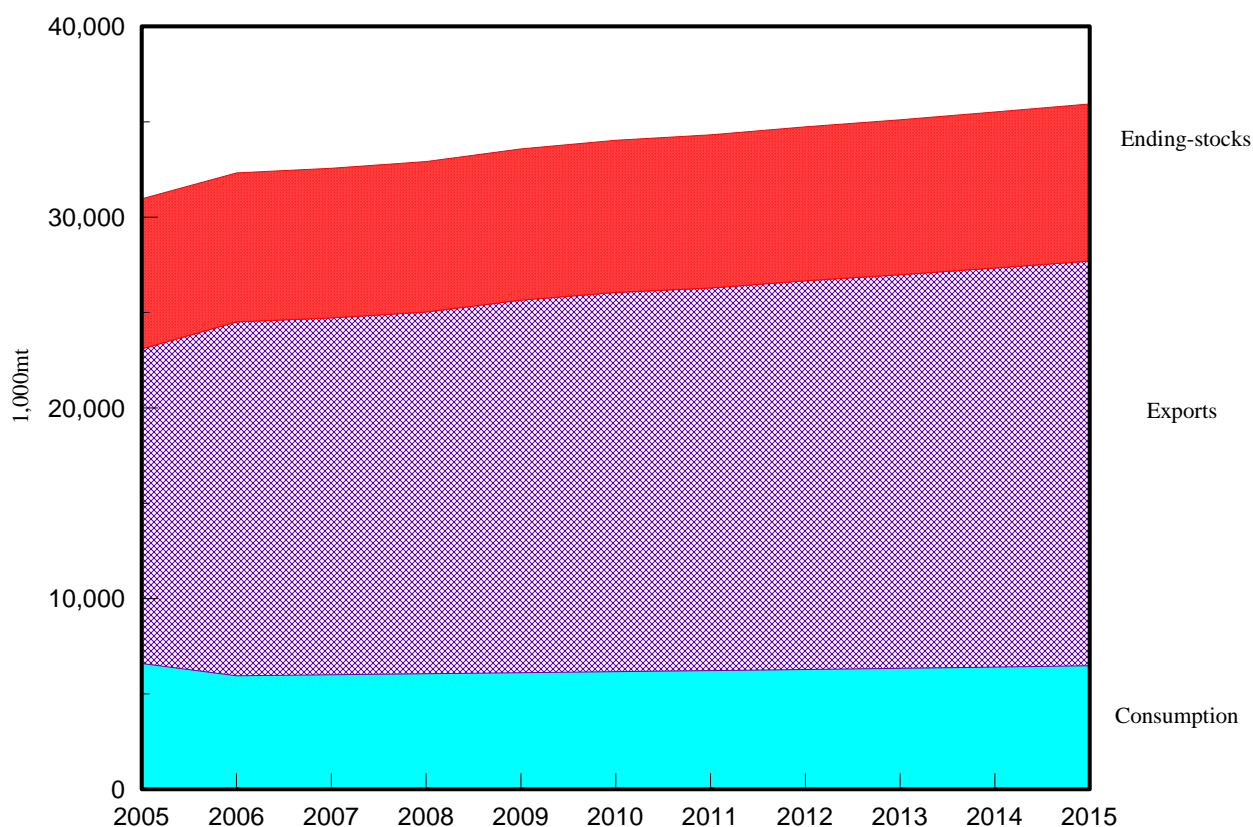


Figure 18. Australian Common Wheat Utilization, 2005 to 2015

Argentina

Argentinian wheat production is projected to decrease 12.8% from the 2003-2005 average of 13.9 million metric tons to 12.1 million metric tons by 2015 (Table 10). Domestic wheat consumption is expected to increase 6.0%, from 5.3 million metric tons to 5.6 million metric tons. Wheat exports are predicted to total 6.4 million metric tons in 2015, which is a 25.6% decrease from the 2003-2005 average. Ending stocks are expected to decrease 35.8%. Figure 19 shows changes in consumption, exports, and ending stocks for the 2005-2015 period.

Table 10. Wheat Production, Consumption, Exports, and Carry-over Stocks in Argentina

	Average (2003-2005)	2005	2015	% Change (2003-05) to 2015
-----1,000 metric tons-----				
Production	13,867	12,100	12,090	-12.8
Consumption	5,320	5,200	5,641	6.0
Exports	8,657	6,990	6,441	-25.6
Carry-over	838	463	538	-35.8

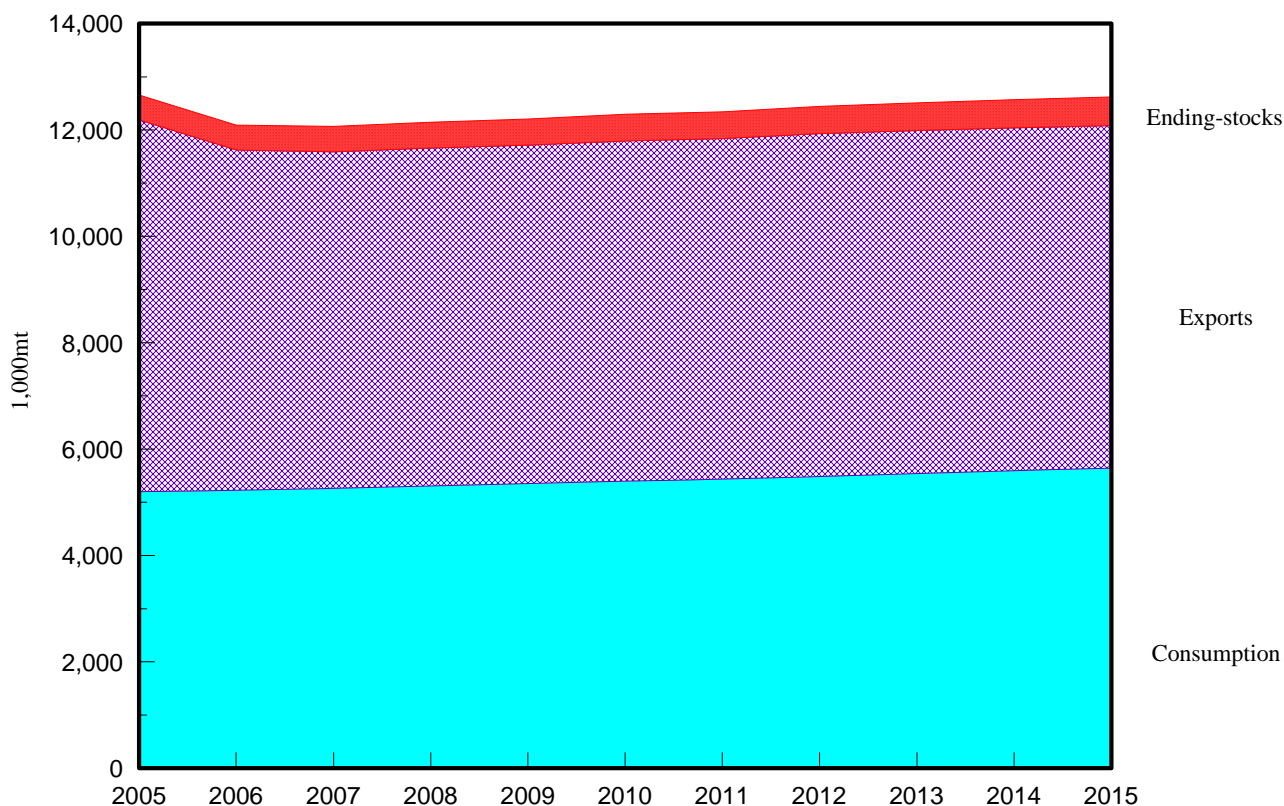


Figure 19. Argentinian Common Wheat Utilization, 2005 to 2015

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 2005, the FSU exported 9.7 million metric tons of wheat. By 2015, exports of common wheat should be 4.9 million metric tons and exports of durum wheat could be 476 thousand metric tons (Table 11).

Table 11. Wheat Production and Exports in the Former Soviet Union

	Average (2003-2005)	2005	2015	% Change (2003-05) to 2015
-----1,000 metric tons-----				
Production	73,068	74,038	84,246	15.3
Exports of Common	6,733	9,700	4,876	-27.6
Exports of Durum	200	300	476	138.0

Importing Countries

Importing countries are grouped into the Asian (China, Japan, Korea, and Taiwan), the 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

Wheat Class	Average (2003-2005)	2005	2015	% Change (2003-05) to 2015
-----1,000 metric tons-----				
<u>Asia</u>				
China	1,942	500	271	-86.0
S. Korea	3,514	3,775	3,749	6.7
Japan	5,286	5,250	5,064	-4.2
India	(2,374)	0	(133)	NA
Taiwan	1,113	1,068	1,107	-0.5
<u>North Africa</u>				
Algeria				
Common	2,637	3,176	3,832	45.3
Durum	2,307	2,324	2,860	24.0
Morocco	2,397	2,800	3,735	55.8
Egypt	7,439	7,537	8,895	19.6
Tunisia				
Common	398	600	631	58.5
Durum	496	500	583	17.6
<u>Latin America</u>				
Brazil	4,626	5,300	6,627	43.2
Mexico	3,298	3,100	3,970	20.4
Venezuela				
Common	1,125	1,167	1,354	20.3
Durum	412	423	507	23.1

Asian Importers

Asian imports of wheat are projected to decrease 5.1% between 2005 and 2015. The main reason for the decrease in Asian imports is an increase in exports by India, which offsets any import increase for wheat. China has been a net importer of wheat during the past three years, but it is predicted to decrease its imports to 271 thousand metric tons by 2015. Imports by Japan and Taiwan are projected to decrease 4.2% and 0.5%, respectively, for the 2005-2015 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 their carry-over stock. Historically, India has had a carry-over ranging from

5 to 7 million metric tons. India's current production levels will not sustain the recent export levels, but they will remain a small exporter.

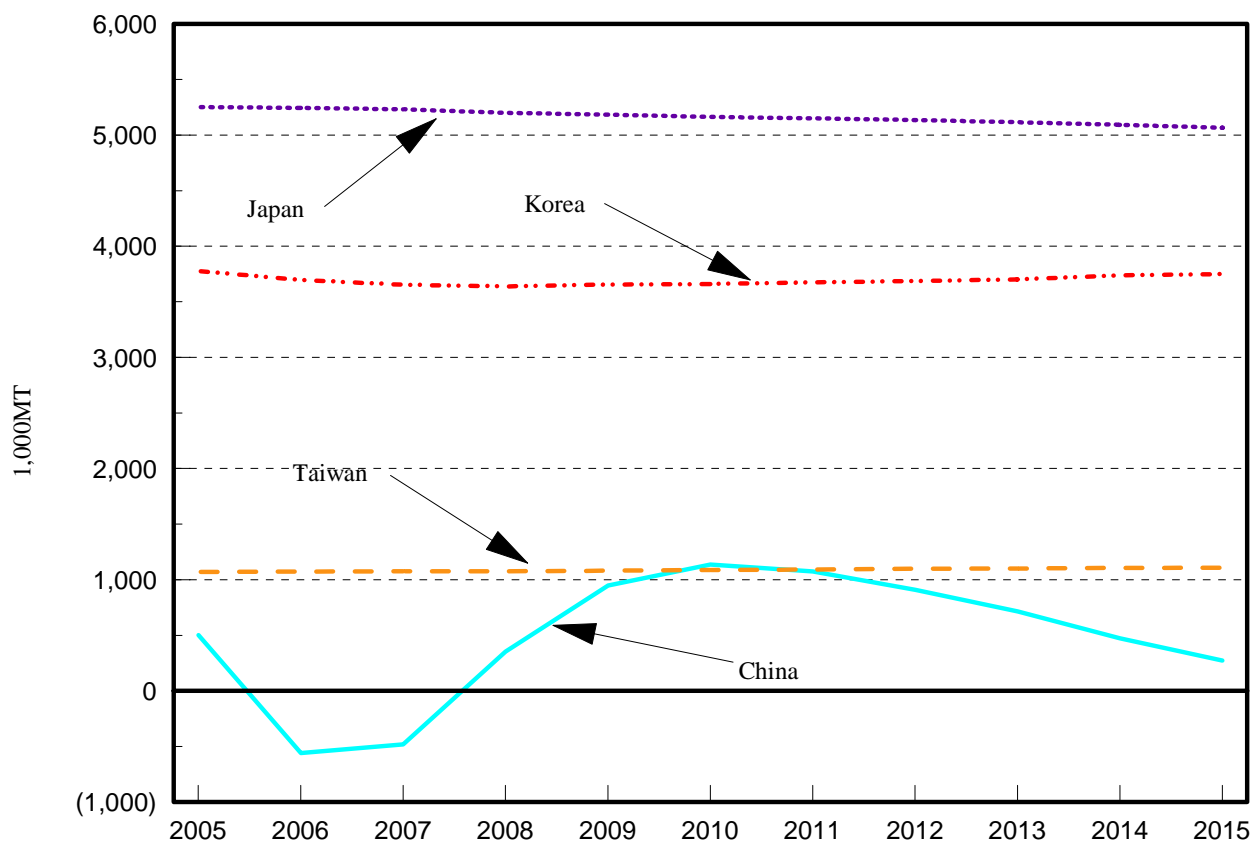


Figure 20. Common Wheat Imports by Major Asian Countries, 2005 to 2015

African Importers

North African imports of wheat are projected to increase 31.0% from the 2003-2005 average to 2015. Egyptian imports of common wheat are projected to increase 9.3%, from 7.4 million metric tons to 8.9 million metric tons. Algeria is expected to import both common and durum wheat. Algerian imports of common wheat are projected to increase 45.3% from 2.6 million metric tons for the 2003-2005 average to 3.8 million metric tons in 2015, and durum wheat imports are projected to increase 24.0%, from 2.4 million metric tons to 3.7 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 55.8%, from 2.4 million metric tons to 3.7 million metric tons. Tunisian imports of common wheat are projected to increase 58.5%, from 0.40 million metric tons to 0.63 million metric tons, from the 2003-2005 average to 2015. Its durum wheat imports are projected to increase 17.6% from the 2003-2005 average to 2015 (Figure 21). This clearly indicates that the African wheat market will grow faster than the Asian market for the next 10 years and become an important market for the U.S. wheat industry.

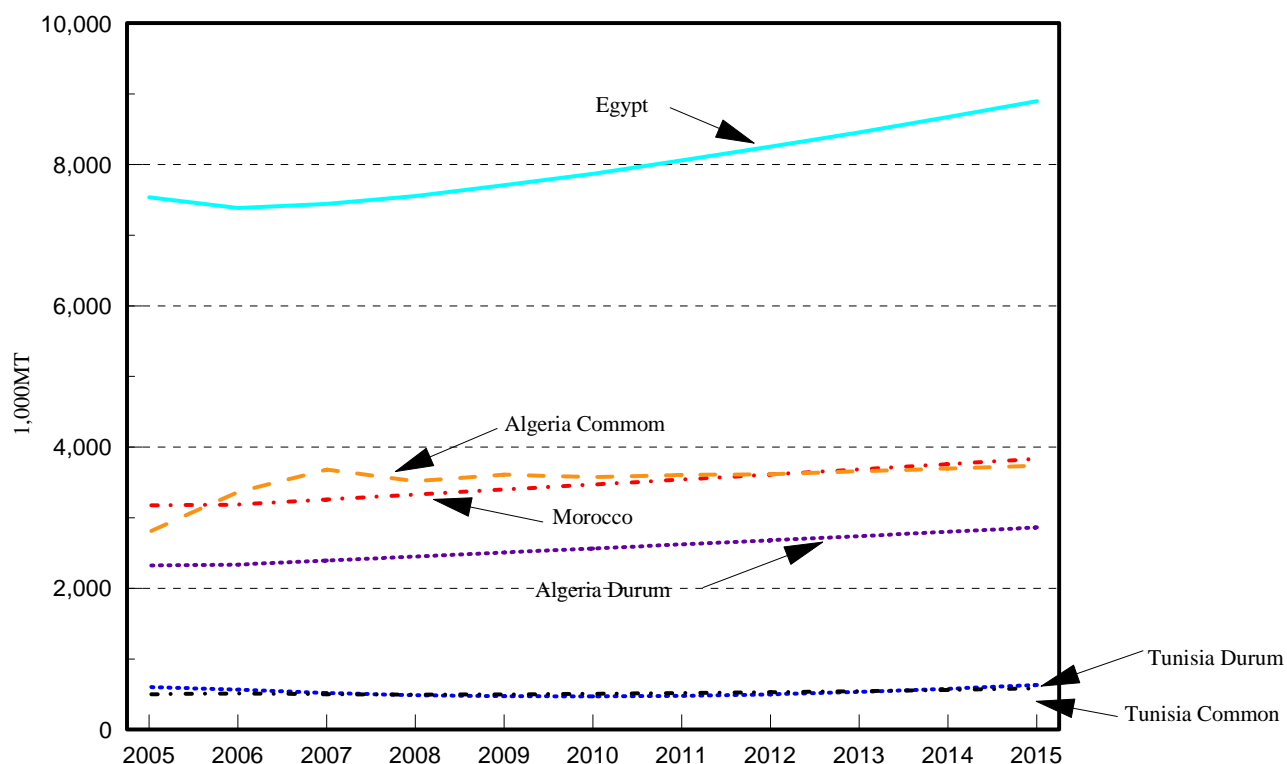


Figure 21. Common and Durum Wheat Imports by Major African Countries, 2005 to 2015

Latin American Importers

Mexican imports are projected to increase 20.4% from the 2003-2005 average of 3.3 million metric tons to 4.0 million metric tons by 2015. Venezuela is expected to import more common and durum wheat. Common wheat imports are projected to increase 20.3% from 1.1 million metric tons for the 2003-2005 average to 1.4 million metric tons in 2015, and durum wheat imports are projected to increase 23.1% (Figure 22). Brazilian imports are projected to increase to 6.6 million metric tons by 2015, which is a 43.2% increase above the 2003-2005 average. The Latin American wheat market will also grow faster than the Asian market, but slower than the African market. 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.

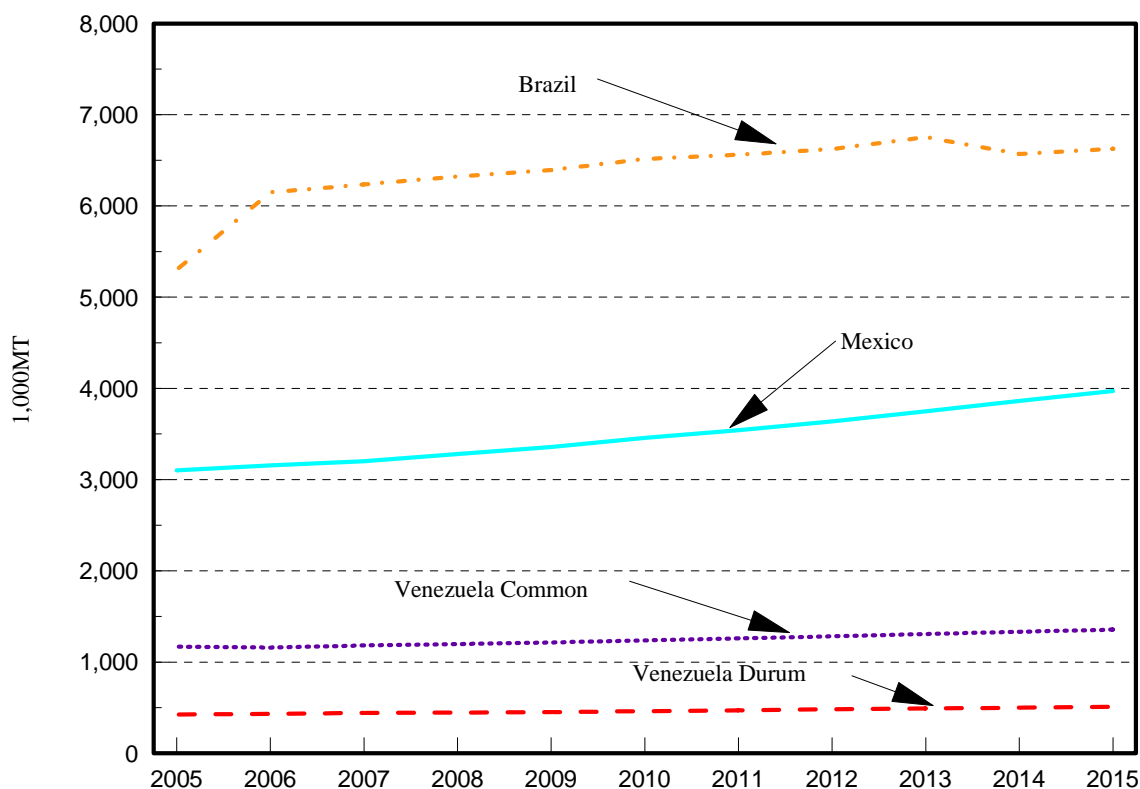


Figure 22. Common and Durum Wheat Imports by Latin American Countries, 2005 to 2015

CONCLUDING REMARKS

This report evaluates the U.S. and world wheat industries for the 2005-2015 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 higher than the 2005 levels, increasing gradually over the 2005-2015 period. Prices were higher in 2005 than in 2004 due to smaller carry over stocks in many exporting countries. World wheat exports by the five major exporters are projected to increase 9.9% from 77.9 million metric tons in 2005 to 85.6 million metric tons in 2015. Durum wheat trade is expected to grow faster than common wheat trade. Because of the expected weak economic growth in South America, import demand in the region for common wheat is expected to be weak for the forecast period.

Most exporting countries are predicted to increase their production and exports of common wheat for the 2005-2015 period. World consumption of common wheat is expected to increase faster than world production, resulting in a gradual increase in the world price of common wheat. Production and exports of common wheat in the EU are predicted to return to normal levels during the forecast period. Production of common and durum wheat is predicted to grow faster in Canada than in other exporting countries.

Common wheat demand in Southeast Asian countries is predicted to grow slowly for the 2005-2015 period. China has been a net exporter of wheat for the last two years but will be a small importer of 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 3.9 million metric tons of wheat during 2003-2005, but the carry-over stock fell substantially. India appears to be exporting their carry-over stock. The country's current production levels will not provide for large exports in the near 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 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% 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 and 2002, but it imported a small amount of wheat in 2003. The FSU is expected to remain a substantial exporter in the future, while China and India will only export small amounts 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 2005-2014 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 10 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)

2006 base

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
HRW Wheat	3.84	3.89	3.99	4.04	4.10	4.11	4.17	4.16	4.13	4.10	4.08
Durum Wheat	4.00	3.98	4.06	4.11	4.18	4.22	4.24	4.24	4.23	4.24	4.27

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
HRS Wheat	3.84	3.88	3.95	3.98	4.03	4.04	4.07	4.07	4.05	4.02	4.01
HRW Wheat	3.19	3.23	3.31	3.34	3.39	3.40	3.44	3.43	3.41	3.38	3.37
SRW Wheat	3.83	3.87	3.94	3.97	4.02	4.02	4.06	4.05	4.03	4.01	4.00
White Wheat	3.45	3.49	3.56	3.60	3.65	3.66	3.69	3.69	3.67	3.64	3.63
Durum Wheat	3.96	3.94	4.02	4.07	4.14	4.18	4.20	4.20	4.19	4.20	4.23

United States - Wheat Area Planted (million acres)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
HRS Wheat	13.0	13.5	13.4	13.3	13.5	13.4	13.3	13.4	13.5	13.6	13.6
HRW Wheat	30.9	31.1	31.4	31.6	31.9	32.1	32.3	32.5	32.7	32.9	33.0
SRW Wheat	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.7
White Wheat	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0
Durum Wheat	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3
All Wheat	59.9	60.9	61.0	61.3	61.7	61.9	62.2	62.6	63.0	63.3	63.6

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
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)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Common Wheat	103.1	104.9	104.9	105.4	106.1	106.3	106.7	107.4	108.0	108.6	109.1
Durum Wheat	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9
All Wheat	108.3	110.1	110.3	110.8	111.6	112.0	112.4	113.3	113.9	114.5	115.0

United States - Wheat Area Harvested (million acres)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Hard Red Spring	12.1	12.7	12.7	12.8	13.1	13.1	13.2	13.3	13.5	13.6	13.7
Hard Red Winter	23.2	24.1	24.3	24.6	24.8	25.0	25.3	25.5	25.7	25.8	26.0
Soft Red Winter	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.2	7.2	7.3
White	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0
Durum	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.0
All Wheat	49.9	51.4	51.5	51.9	52.5	52.8	53.2	53.7	54.4	54.7	55.0

United States - Wheat Yield (bushels/acre harvested)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Hard Red Spring	34.75	34.88	34.95	35.03	35.71	35.89	36.15	36.40	36.45	36.53	36.71
Hard Red Winter	40.37	41.13	41.32	41.39	41.51	41.56	41.78	42.06	42.27	42.54	42.75
Soft Red Winter	56.45	57.98	57.31	57.93	57.74	57.96	58.02	58.19	58.58	58.93	59.61
White	58.46	58.66	59.40	59.49	59.96	60.22	60.75	61.50	61.58	61.56	61.56
Durum	32.17	32.56	32.61	33.07	33.67	33.89	33.95	33.91	33.93	33.62	33.92
All Wheat	42.49	43.06	43.13	43.28	43.50	43.61	43.81	44.09	44.28	44.46	44.70

United States - Wheat Production (million bushels)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Hard Red Spring	420.5	443.7	443.7	447.7	468.5	470.1	476.8	485.1	492.6	496.9	501.8
Hard Red Winter	936.6	989.3	1003.2	1016.2	1029.3	1040.7	1055.0	1071.6	1084.8	1099.2	1111.6
Soft Red Winter	383.9	401.3	393.6	398.4	397.6	399.4	399.4	408.4	419.2	424.7	432.4
White	286.5	288.3	291.5	292.3	294.8	296.3	298.8	302.9	309.7	309.8	310.0
Durum	94.6	90.7	90.8	92.0	94.7	97.4	99.8	101.5	104.1	102.8	103.4
All Wheat	2122.0	2213.4	2222.8	2246.6	2284.8	2303.8	2329.7	2369.5	2410.4	2433.4	2459.1

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Carry-in Stocks	491.0	541.8	520.2	529.0	537.2	549.4	545.7	549.1	556.8	565.6	563.8
Production	2027.4	2122.7	2131.9	2154.6	2190.1	2206.4	2229.9	2268.0	2306.3	2330.6	2355.8
Net Exports	1102.0	1011.3	969.2	964.7	964.1	983.8	978.3	996.3	1024.9	1050.3	1072.9
Exports	1187.0	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Imports	85.0	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Consumption	1187.9	1133.0	1153.9	1181.7	1213.7	1226.3	1248.2	1264.1	1272.6	1282.1	1289.0
Food	867.7	848.1	858.0	866.3	877.6	884.9	891.6	901.6	909.6	918.5	924.9
Seed	103.1	104.9	104.9	105.4	106.1	106.3	106.7	107.4	108.0	108.6	109.1
Feed	217.1	180.0	191.0	210.0	230.0	235.0	250.0	255.0	255.0	255.0	255.0
Carry-out Stocks	541.8	520.2	529.0	537.2	549.4	545.7	549.1	556.8	565.6	563.8	557.7

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Per Capita Food Use	3.00	2.90	2.91	2.91	2.92	2.92	2.92	2.93	2.93	2.93	2.93
Stocks-to-Use Ratio	45.61	45.91	45.85	45.46	45.27	44.50	43.99	44.04	44.45	43.98	43.27

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Carry-in Stocks	26.3	24.1	17.1	18.5	18.4	18.8	19.1	19.5	21.1	21.6	22.6
Production	94.6	90.7	90.8	92.0	94.7	97.4	99.8	101.5	104.1	102.8	103.4
Net Exports	13.3	15.9	10.0	10.7	12.4	14.0	15.2	14.0	17.1	14.3	14.6
Exports	20.5	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Imports	7.2	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Consumption	82.8	81.9	81.4	81.5	81.8	83.1	84.3	85.8	86.5	87.4	88.1
Food	77.6	76.7	76.0	76.0	76.3	77.4	78.5	80.0	80.6	81.5	82.2
Seed	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9
Feed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Carry-out Stocks	24.1	17.1	18.5	18.4	18.8	19.1	19.5	21.1	21.6	22.6	23.3

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Per Capita Food Use	0.27	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.25	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26
Stocks-to-Use	29.15	20.82	22.71	22.53	23.00	23.04	23.09	24.63	25.01	25.91	26.41

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Carry-in Stocks	517.3	565.9	537.3	547.5	555.6	568.2	564.8	568.6	577.9	587.3	586.5
Production	2104.7	2213.4	2222.8	2246.6	2284.8	2303.8	2329.7	2369.5	2410.4	2433.4	2459.1
Net Exports	785.3	999.2	960.9	976.1	995.3	1014.5	1029.3	1051.1	1081.5	1102.7	1125.4
Exports	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Imports	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Consumption	1270.7	1242.9	1251.6	1262.5	1276.9	1292.7	1296.7	1309.1	1319.5	1331.4	1339.2
Food	945.3	924.8	934.0	942.3	953.9	962.4	970.1	981.6	990.2	1000.0	1007.1
Seed	108.3	110.1	110.3	110.8	111.6	112.0	112.4	113.3	113.9	114.5	115.0
Feed	217.1	208.0	207.3	209.3	211.3	218.3	214.1	214.2	215.4	216.9	217.1
Carry-out Stocks	565.9	537.3	547.5	555.6	568.2	564.8	568.6	577.9	587.3	586.5	581.0

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Per Capita Food Use	3.26	3.16	3.17	3.17	3.18	3.18	3.18	3.19	3.19	3.19	3.19
Stocks-to-Use Ratio	44.54	43.23	43.75	44.01	44.50	43.70	43.85	44.15	44.50	44.05	43.38

United States - Wheat Net Exports (1000 metric tons)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Common Wheat	29992	27523	26377	26256	26240	26776	26625	27115	27892	28584	29200
Durum Wheat	362	432	272	290	338	381	413	380	465	390	398

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Common Wheat	194.55	187.48	190.92	195.37	200.38	200.94	202.73	201.59	199.80	197.68	196.15
Durum Wheat	211.34	199.86	202.95	207.66	212.88	214.05	213.75	212.45	211.48	211.59	212.37

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Spring Wheat	4.23	4.29	4.40	4.46	4.53	4.55	4.61	4.60	4.56	4.53	4.51
Durum Wheat	4.60	4.57	4.68	4.74	4.82	4.84	4.86	4.84	4.83	4.84	4.88

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Spring Wheat	189.29	191.85	196.82	199.07	202.51	203.10	205.70	205.23	203.81	202.15	201.44
Durum Wheat	202.89	202.01	206.17	208.26	211.38	212.42	212.94	212.42	211.90	212.42	213.88

Canada - Nominal Domestic Prices (US dollar/bushel)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Spring Wheat	4.12	4.39	4.54	4.54	4.58	4.60	4.68	4.68	4.66	4.63	4.63
Durum Wheat	4.41	4.62	4.76	4.75	4.78	4.81	4.84	4.84	4.84	4.86	4.92

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
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)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
CWRS Wheat	8018	8230	8437	8537	8592	8609	8625	8656	8681	8694	8685
CWAD Wheat	1812	1812	1813	1813	1812	1812	1812	1846	1857	1862	1868
All Wheat	9830	10042	10250	10350	10404	10421	10437	10503	10539	10556	10554

Canada - Wheat Yield (metric tons/hectare)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
CWRS Wheat	2.79	2.75	2.75	2.76	2.78	2.79	2.80	2.81	2.82	2.83	2.85
CWAD Wheat	2.45	2.45	2.46	2.47	2.48	2.49	2.50	2.51	2.52	2.53	2.54
All Wheat	2.73	2.70	2.70	2.71	2.73	2.74	2.75	2.76	2.77	2.78	2.79

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Carry-in Stocks	6327	6582	6376	6470	6390	6410	6465	6467	6556	6608	6689
Production	22370	22631	23237	23604	23856	24001	24145	24335	24505	24641	24718
Net Exports	13786	14928	15153	15626	15717	15771	15913	15958	16111	16161	16212
Exports	14938	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Imports	0	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Consumption	8329	7909	7989	8057	8119	8175	8230	8288	8342	8398	8451
Food	2985	2528	2559	2590	2622	2649	2672	2698	2722	2747	2772
Seed	823	844	854	859	861	862	866	868	868	869	869
Feed	4521	4537	4576	4608	4636	4663	4692	4722	4752	4782	4810
Carry-out Stocks	6582	6376	6470	6390	6410	6465	6467	6556	6608	6689	6744

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Per Capita Food Use	76.78	76.28	76.56	76.81	77.10	77.25	77.28	77.38	77.47	77.56	77.67
Stocks to Use Ratio	79.03	80.62	80.99	79.31	78.95	79.08	78.59	79.11	79.21	79.65	79.79

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Carry-in Stocks	1085	1250	1358	1348	1350	1355	1362	1362	1371	1378	1389
Production	4439	4447	4469	4485	4501	4521	4538	4642	4689	4720	4753
Net Exports	3292	3344	3484	3488	3495	3509	3535	3623	3669	3690	3718
Exports	3300	#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	992	995	995	996	1000	1004	1004	1009	1013	1019	1025
Food	278	279	282	284	287	289	290	293	295	298	300
Seed	200	197	197	197	197	197	197	199	200	200	201
Feed	520	519	516	515	516	518	517	517	518	521	524
Carry-out Stocks	1250	1358	1348	1350	1355	1362	1362	1371	1378	1389	1398

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Per Capita Food Use	8.46	8.43	8.44	8.41	8.43	8.43	8.39	8.40	8.39	8.41	8.41
Stocks to Use Ratio	126.01	136.48	135.50	135.55	135.54	135.68	135.67	135.91	136.07	136.29	136.46

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
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Carry-in Stocks	9830	7832	7734	7818	7740	7765	7827	7829	7928	7987	8078
Production	26810	27078	27705	28089	28356	28521	28683	28977	29194	29360	29471
Net Exports	16500	18272	18638	19114	19212	19280	19448	19582	19780	19851	19931
Exports	16750	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Imports	250	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Consumption	9200	8904	8984	9053	9119	9179	9233	9297	9355	9417	9476
Food	3263	2807	2842	2874	2909	2938	2962	2991	3017	3045	3073
Seed	1023	1040	1051	1056	1058	1059	1062	1067	1068	1070	1069
Feed	5041	5056	5092	5123	5153	5182	5209	5239	5270	5302	5334
Carry-out Stocks	9342	7734	7818	7740	7765	7827	7829	7928	7987	8078	8142

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Per Capita Food Use	99.35	84.71	85.00	85.22	85.53	85.68	85.66	85.78	85.86	85.97	86.08
Stocks to Use Ratio	101.54	86.86	87.02	85.50	85.15	85.27	84.79	85.27	85.37	85.78	85.92

Canada - Wheat Exports (1000 metric tons)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Common Wheat	13786	14928	15153	15626	15717	15771	15913	15958	16111	16161	16212
Durum Wheat	3292	3344	3484	3488	3495	3509	3535	3623	3669	3690	3718

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Common Wheat	126.21	129.44	130.79	132.41	134.08	135.75	137.44	139.16	140.91	142.67	144.46
Durum Wheat	151.42	153.46	153.42	153.58	153.76	153.97	154.22	154.47	154.73	155.00	155.26

European Union - Wheat Area Harvested (1000 hectares)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Common Wheat	19528	19200	19086	19041	19024	19019	19019	19022	19025	19028	19031
Durum Wheat	2945	2928	2925	2928	2935	2942	2944	2967	2968	2961	2954
All Wheat	22473	22128	22011	21968	21958	21960	21963	21988	21993	21989	21985

European Union - Wheat Yield (metric tons/hectare)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Common Wheat	5.84	5.93	5.97	6.00	6.02	6.04	6.07	6.09	6.11	6.13	6.15
Durum Wheat	2.87	2.91	2.93	2.95	2.96	2.98	3.00	3.02	3.03	3.05	3.07
All Wheat	5.44	5.53	5.57	5.59	5.61	5.63	5.65	5.67	5.69	5.72	5.74

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Carry-in Stocks	17591	16509	16659	16644	16602	16578	16549	16511	16467	16421	16373
Production	114059	113911	113996	114227	114560	114945	115360	115786	116216	116645	117074
Net Exports	6663	5382	5705	5868	6024	6284	6598	6922	7242	7561	7879
Exports	11175	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Imports	4512	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Consumption	108477	108380	108306	108400	108561	108690	108800	108907	109021	109131	109240
Food	73853	73875	73729	73721	73799	73812	73802	73789	73776	73762	73755
Feed	34624	34505	34577	34679	34762	34878	34998	35118	35244	35369	35485
Carry-out Stocks	16509	16659	16644	16602	16578	16549	16511	16467	16421	16373	16329

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
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Per Capita Food Use	171.90	171.64	171.01	170.73	170.68	170.50	170.29	170.11	169.94	169.79	169.67
Stocks to Use Ratio	15.22	15.37	15.37	15.32	15.27	15.23	15.18	15.12	15.06	15.00	14.95

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Carry-in Stocks	1715	1482	1487	1467	1447	1423	1395	1366	1336	1305	1275
Production	8254	8534	8566	8626	8698	8770	8828	8949	9005	9035	9068
Net Exports	350	399	410	420	445	474	489	566	579	566	556
Exports	900	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Imports	550	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Consumption	8094	8130	8176	8226	8277	8324	8369	8413	8457	8499	8540
Food	8094	8130	8176	8226	8277	8324	8369	8413	8457	8499	8540
Feed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carry-out Stocks	1482	1487	1467	1447	1423	1395	1366	1336	1305	1275	1247

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Per Capita Food Use	18.84	18.89	18.96	19.05	19.14	19.23	19.31	19.39	19.48	19.56	19.65
Stocks to Use Ratio	18.31	18.28	17.95	17.59	17.19	16.76	16.32	15.88	15.44	15.00	14.60

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Carry-in Stocks	19306	17991	18146	18112	18050	18001	17944	17876	17803	17726	17649
Production	122313	122446	122562	122853	123258	123715	124188	124735	125221	125680	126142
Net Exports	7013	5781	6114	6288	6469	6758	7086	7488	7820	8127	8435
Exports	12075	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Imports	5062	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Consumption	116571	116510	116482	116627	116838	117014	117170	117320	117477	117631	117780
Food	81947	82005	81905	81948	82076	82136	82171	82202	82233	82262	82295
Feed	34624	34505	34577	34679	34762	34878	34998	35118	35244	35369	35485
Carry-out Stocks	17991	18146	18112	18050	18001	17944	17876	17803	17726	17649	17576

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Per Capita Food Use	190.74	190.53	189.97	189.79	189.82	189.73	189.60	189.50	189.42	189.36	189.32
Stocks to Use Ratio	15.43	15.57	15.55	15.48	15.41	15.33	15.26	15.18	15.09	15.00	14.92

European Union - Wheat Net Exports (1000 metric tons)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Common Wheat	6663	5382	5705	5868	6024	6284	6598	6922	7242	7561	7879
Durum Wheat	350	399	410	420	445	474	489	566	579	566	556

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
U.S. HRW	210.06	212.09	212.65	212.53	214.85	214.71	217.51	217.04	215.54	213.77	213.03
U.S. Durum	228.19	226.09	226.05	225.90	228.26	228.72	229.32	228.74	228.13	228.81	230.64

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Common Wheat	198.00	199.74	200.21	200.11	202.11	201.98	204.38	203.98	202.69	201.18	200.54

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Area Harvested	11800	11892	11960	12029	12116	12198	12279	12347	12418	12489	12562
Yield	2.03	2.06	2.07	2.09	2.12	2.14	2.14	2.16	2.18	2.19	2.21
Production	23954	24453	24741	25081	25690	26104	26330	26708	27041	27394	27747

Australia - Wheat Supply and Utilization (1000 metric tons)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Carry-in Stocks	6893	7868	7819	7844	7889	7930	7983	8024	8075	8132	8189
Production	23954	24453	24741	25081	25690	26104	26330	26708	27041	27394	27747
Net Exports	16500	18543	18709	18974	19543	19884	20071	20378	20637	20920	21221
Consumption	6600	5959	6008	6061	6106	6167	6217	6280	6347	6416	6475
Food	2985	2971	2983	2999	3007	3031	3045	3071	3100	3132	3154
Feed	2950	2987	3025	3062	3099	3136	3172	3209	3247	3284	3321
Carry-out Stocks	7868	7819	7844	7889	7930	7983	8024	8075	8132	8189	8241

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Per Capita Food Use	151.04	149.05	148.41	147.97	147.22	147.25	146.83	146.97	147.31	147.74	147.74
Stocks-to-Use Ratio	119.21	131.23	130.56	130.17	129.88	129.45	129.06	128.58	128.12	127.64	127.27

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Area Planted	4800	4843	4819	4839	4850	4874	4878	4910	4923	4931	4939
Area Harvested	4574	4614	4591	4610	4620	4643	4646	4677	4688	4696	4704
Yield	2.52	2.52	2.53	2.53	2.54	2.54	2.55	2.55	2.56	2.56	2.57
Production	12100	11628	11595	11668	11719	11803	11838	11942	11998	12045	12090

Argentina - Wheat Supply and Utilization (1000 metric tons)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Carry-in Stocks	553	463	469	476	484	490	499	504	512	521	530
Production	12100	11628	11595	11668	11719	11803	11838	11942	11998	12045	12090
Net Exports	6990	6400	6328	6352	6366	6396	6398	6450	6453	6446	6441
Exports	7000	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Imports	10	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Consumption	5200	5222	5260	5307	5347	5398	5435	5484	5536	5590	5641
Carry-out Stocks	463	469	476	484	490	499	504	512	521	530	538

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Per Capita Consumption	134.05	133.32	133.03	132.99	132.78	132.89	132.68	132.78	132.99	133.25	133.45
Stocks-to-Use Ratio	8.90	8.99	9.05	9.13	9.16	9.25	9.27	9.34	9.41	9.48	9.54

Algeria - Wheat Production (1000 metric tons)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Common Wheat	800.00	809.60	819.32	829.15	839.10	849.17	859.36	869.67	880.10	890.67	901.35
Durum Wheat	600.00	709.00	719.64	730.43	741.39	752.51	763.79	775.25	786.88	798.68	810.66
All Wheat	1400.00	1518.60	1538.95	1559.58	1580.48	1601.67	1623.15	1644.92	1666.98	1689.35	1712.02

Algeria - Per Capita Wheat Production (kilograms)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Common Wheat	22.49	22.32	22.16	22.02	21.88	21.76	21.65	21.53	21.42	21.32	21.22
Durum Wheat	16.87	19.55	19.47	19.40	19.34	19.28	19.24	19.19	19.16	19.12	19.09

Algeria - Per Capita Wheat Imports (kilograms)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Common Wheat	87.56	87.83	88.09	88.35	88.62	88.88	89.15	89.42	89.69	89.96	90.23
Durum Wheat	64.07	64.39	64.72	65.04	65.36	65.69	66.02	66.35	66.68	67.02	67.35

Algeria - Wheat Imports (1000 metric tons)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Common Wheat	3176.00	3185.53	3256.43	3327.28	3398.00	3468.52	3539.46	3611.49	3684.27	3757.77	3831.99
Durum Wheat	2324.00	2335.62	2392.37	2449.29	2506.34	2563.45	2621.10	2679.77	2739.22	2799.45	2860.43
All Wheat	5500.00	5521.15	5648.80	5776.57	5904.33	6031.97	6160.55	6291.26	6423.49	6557.21	6692.41

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Area Harvested	2400	2427	2438	2443	2445	2446	2451	2455	2460	2465	2470
Yield	1.92	1.94	1.95	1.96	1.97	1.98	1.99	2.00	2.01	2.13	2.14
Production	4608	4720	4758	4782	4827	4831	4889	4920	4942	5241	5292

Brazil - Wheat Supply and Utilization (1000 metric tons)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Carry-in Stocks	1349	449	426	412	391	368	354	339	313	336	366
Production	4608	4720	4758	4782	4827	4831	4889	4920	4942	5241	5292
Net Imports	5300	6148	6236	6322	6395	6514	6561	6623	6754	6568	6627
Exports	400	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Imports	5700	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Consumption	10800	10891	11007	11126	11244	11359	11465	11569	11673	11779	11887
Carry-out Stocks	449	426	412	391	368	354	339	313	336	366	398

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Per Capita Consumption	57.69	57.56	57.59	57.63	57.68	57.73	57.75	57.76	57.79	57.84	57.90
Stocks-to-Use Ratio	4.16	3.91	3.75	3.51	3.27	3.12	2.96	2.71	2.88	3.11	3.35

Brazil - Wheat Exports (1000 metric tons)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Common Wheat	-5300	-6148	-6236	-6322	-6395	-6514	-6561	-6623	-6754	-6568	-6627
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)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Area Harvested	22700	22602	22703	22726	22763	22820	22899	23029	23146	23249	23340
Yield	4.27	4.26	4.28	4.30	4.32	4.34	4.37	4.39	4.41	4.43	4.46
Production	96929	101128	101402	101404	101542	102076	102862	103768	104703	105679	106612

China - Wheat Supply and Utilization (1000 metric tons)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Carry-in Stocks	38819	35319	35449	35282	34889	34541	34200	33853	33501	33149	32798
Production	96929	101128	101402	101404	101542	102076	102862	103768	104703	105679	106612
Net Imports	500	-562	-483	352	949	1135	1073	908	713	473	271
Exports	1000	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Imports	1500	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Consumption	101000	100436	101085	102150	102839	103553	104283	105028	105768	106502	107231
Carry-out Stocks	35319	35449	35282	34889	34541	34200	33853	33501	33149	32798	32449

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Per Capita Consumption	76.74	76.77	76.80	76.83	76.86	76.89	76.92	76.95	76.98	77.01	77.04
Stocks-to-Use Ratio	34.97	35.29	34.90	34.15	33.59	33.03	32.46	31.90	31.34	30.80	30.26

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Area Harvested	1050	1060	1082	1096	1103	1108	1109	1108	1106	1102	1097
Yield	6.24	6.28	6.32	6.36	6.40	6.44	6.49	6.53	6.57	6.61	6.65
Production	6552	6653	6839	6974	7060	7143	7192	7235	7266	7286	7301

Egypt - Wheat Supply and Utilization (1000 metric tons)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Carry-in Stocks	2046	2036	2026	2015	2005	1995	1985	1975	1966	1956	1946
Production	6552	6653	6839	6974	7060	7143	7192	7235	7266	7286	7301
Net Imports	7537	7384	7443	7553	7710	7868	8057	8253	8457	8673	8895
Exports	10	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Imports	7547	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Consumption	14089	14047	14293	14537	14780	15021	15260	15498	15733	15969	16206
Carry-out Stocks	2036	2026	2015	2005	1995	1985	1975	1966	1956	1946	1936

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Per Capita Consumption	195.94	191.94	191.94	191.94	191.94	191.94	191.94	191.94	191.94	191.94	191.94
Stocks-to-Use Ratio	14.45	14.42	14.10	13.79	13.50	13.22	12.95	12.68	12.43	12.19	11.95

India - Wheat Exports (1000 metric tons)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Common Wheat	0	-416	-125	160	119	133	107	154	151	126	133
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)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Carry-in Stocks	4100	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018
Production	72062	73685	74998	76326	77303	78337	79327	80402	81425	82430	83465
Net Imports	0	-416	-125	160	119	133	107	154	151	126	133

Exports	500	#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	74100	74099	75122	76164	77182	78202	79218	80246	81272	82302	83330
Carry-out Stocks	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Per Capita Consumption	68.80	67.85	67.85	67.88	67.89	67.91	67.93	67.96	67.99	68.03	68.05
Stocks-to-Use Ratio	2.70	2.70	2.67	2.63	2.60	2.57	2.54	2.51	2.48	2.45	2.42

Japan - Wheat Production (1000 metric tons)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Common Wheat	860.00	841.27	822.96	805.04	787.51	770.36	753.59	737.18	721.13	705.43	690.07

Japan - Per Capita Wheat Production (kilograms)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Common Wheat	6.76	6.61	6.47	6.33	6.20	6.07	5.95	5.83	5.71	5.60	5.49

Japan - Per Capita Wheat Imports (kilograms)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Common Wheat	41.28	41.24	41.13	40.90	40.80	40.69	40.64	40.60	40.53	40.43	40.29

Japan - Wheat Imports (1000 metric tons)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Common Wheat	5250	5244	5231	5200	5184	5164	5150	5135	5115	5092	5064

South Korea - Per Capita Wheat Imports (kilograms)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Common Wheat	76.83	75.20	73.94	73.24	73.22	72.98	72.97	72.97	73.05	73.52	73.53

South Korea - Wheat Imports (1000 metric tons)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Common Wheat	3775	3695	3653	3638	3655	3659	3673	3686	3702	3737	3749

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Area Harvested	650	650	650	650	650	649	650	651	652	653	655
Yield	4.62	4.67	4.70	4.73	4.75	4.78	4.81	4.84	4.87	4.89	4.92
Production	3003	3038	3051	3071	3089	3105	3128	3150	3174	3198	3222

Mexico - Wheat Supply and Utilization (1000 metric tons)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Carry-in Stocks	276	276	281	274	266	257	249	240	231	223	215
Production	3003	3038	3051	3071	3089	3105	3128	3150	3174	3198	3222
Net Imports	3100	3156	3201	3280	3359	3458	3541	3637	3749	3862	3970

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	6100	6189	6260	6358	6456	6571	6679	6797	6931	7068	7202
Carry-out Stocks	276	281	274	266	257	249	240	231	223	215	205

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Stocks-to-Use Ratio	4.52	4.54	4.37	4.18	3.99	3.79	3.59	3.40	3.22	3.04	2.85
Per Capita Consumption	55.46	55.61	55.61	55.84	56.06	56.42	56.71	57.08	57.59	58.11	58.60

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Area Harvested	2966	2966	2962	2969	2965	2969	2966	2970	2966	2965	2961
Yield	1.03	1.26	1.18	1.26	1.26	1.30	1.32	1.35	1.37	1.40	1.43
Production	3055	3743	3497	3750	3737	3866	3915	4011	4076	4156	4227

Morocco - Wheat Supply and Utilization (1000 metric tons)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Carry-in Stocks	2881	1786	1795	1804	1813	1822	1831	1840	1849	1859	1868
Production	3055	3743	3497	3750	3737	3866	3915	4011	4076	4156	4227
Net Imports	2800	3365	3679	3514	3608	3573	3605	3612	3658	3694	3735
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	7100	7099	7167	7255	7336	7429	7511	7614	7725	7841	7953
Carry-out Stocks	1786	1795	1804	1813	1822	1831	1840	1849	1859	1868	1877

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Per Capita Consumption	219.39	215.96	214.71	214.07	213.24	212.83	212.10	212.01	212.14	212.39	212.53
Stocks-to-Use Ratio	25.15	25.29	25.17	24.99	24.84	24.65	24.50	24.29	24.06	23.82	23.61

Morocco - Wheat Exports (1000 metric tons)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Common Wheat	-2800	-3365	-3679	-3514	-3608	-3573	-3605	-3612	-3658	-3694	-3735

Former Soviet Union - Wheat Production (1000 metric tons)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
All Wheat	74038	75000	75976	76963	77964	78977	80004	81044	82098	83165	84246

Former Soviet Union - Per Capita Wheat Production (kilograms)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
All Wheat	250.89	253.94	256.94	259.86	262.74	265.60	268.43	271.27	274.11	276.98	279.89

Former Soviet Union - Per Capita Wheat Imports (kilograms)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Common Wheat	-32.84	-32.96	-31.34	-29.53	-27.83	-25.96	-23.83	-21.75	-19.74	-17.96	-16.27
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)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Common Wheat	-9700	-9714	-9245	-8726	-8238	-7699	-7082	-6477	-5892	-5370	-4876
Durum Wheat	-300	-303	-306	-309	-332	-356	-379	-403	-427	-451	-476
All Wheat	-10000	-10017	-9551	-9035	-8570	-8054	-7461	-6880	-6319	-5821	-5352

Tunisia - Wheat Production (1000 metric tons)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Common Wheat	750.00	757.50	765.08	772.73	780.45	788.26	796.14	804.10	812.14	820.26	828.47
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	1450.00	1464.50	1479.15	1493.94	1508.88	1523.96	1539.20	1554.60	1570.14	1585.84	1601.70

Tunisia - Per Capita Wheat Production (kilograms)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Common Wheat	73.18	73.16	73.14	73.13	73.13	73.13	73.16	73.19	73.22	73.27	73.32
Durum Wheat	68.30	68.28	68.27	68.25	68.25	68.26	68.28	68.31	68.34	68.38	68.43

Tunisia - Per Capita Wheat Imports (kilograms)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Common Wheat	57.95	54.70	49.33	46.15	44.28	43.82	43.89	45.45	48.04	51.61	55.85
Durum Wheat	48.29	49.38	47.78	46.92	46.78	46.93	47.45	48.09	48.97	50.12	51.61

Tunisia - Wheat Imports (1000 metric tons)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Common Wheat	600	566	516	488	473	472	478	499	533	578	631
Durum Wheat	500	511	500	496	499	506	516	528	543	561	583
All Wheat	1100	1078	1016	983	972	978	994	1028	1076	1139	1214

Taiwan - Per Capita Wheat Imports (kilograms)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Common Wheat	46.15	46.30	46.13	45.97	45.89	45.90	45.89	45.89	45.85	45.82	45.76

Taiwan - Wheat Imports (1000 metric tons)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Common Wheat	1068	1071	1074	1076	1080	1086	1091	1097	1101	1105	1107

Venezuela - Per Capita Wheat Imports (kilograms)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Common Wheat	43.98	43.65	43.81	43.67	43.65	43.79	43.88	44.02	44.17	44.31	44.45
Durum Wheat	15.94	16.23	16.35	16.23	16.22	16.29	16.41	16.50	16.58	16.61	16.64

Venezuela - Wheat Imports (1000 metric tons)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Common Wheat	1167	1158	1181	1196	1214	1237	1258	1282	1306	1330	1354
Durum Wheat	423	431	441	445	451	460	471	480	490	499	507
All Wheat	1590	1589	1622	1641	1665	1697	1729	1762	1796	1829	1861

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Common Wheat	49376	47620	46369	45928	45264	45278	44710	45008	45524	46140	46566
Durum Wheat	1057	1071	1085	1099	1113	1128	1142	1157	1172	1187	1203