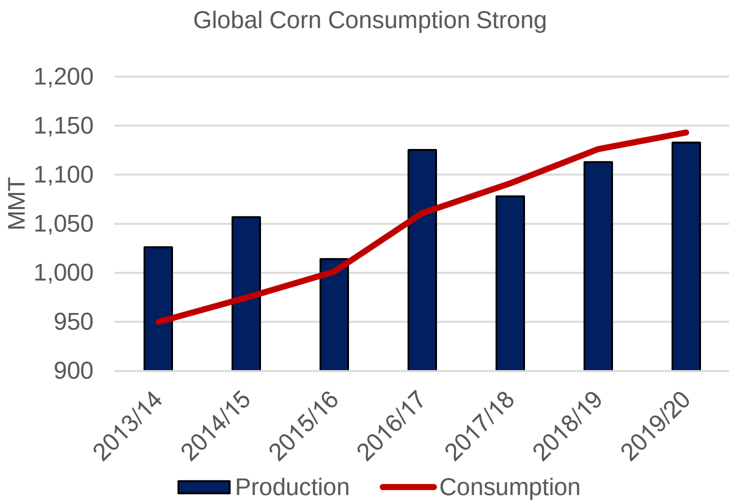
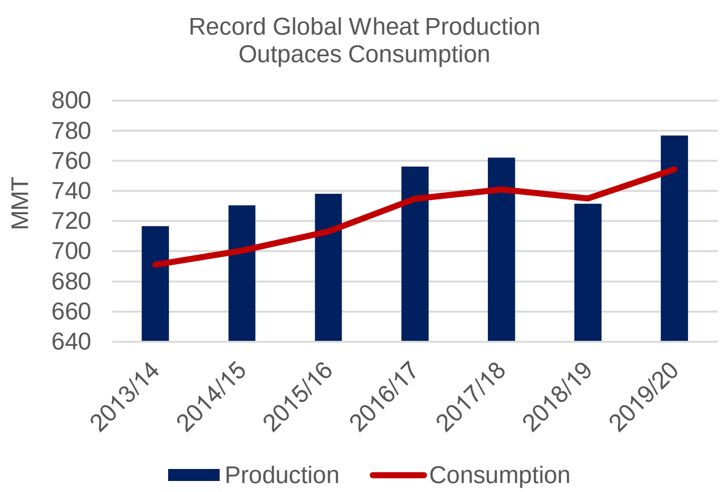
United States Department of Agriculture Foreign Agricultural Service

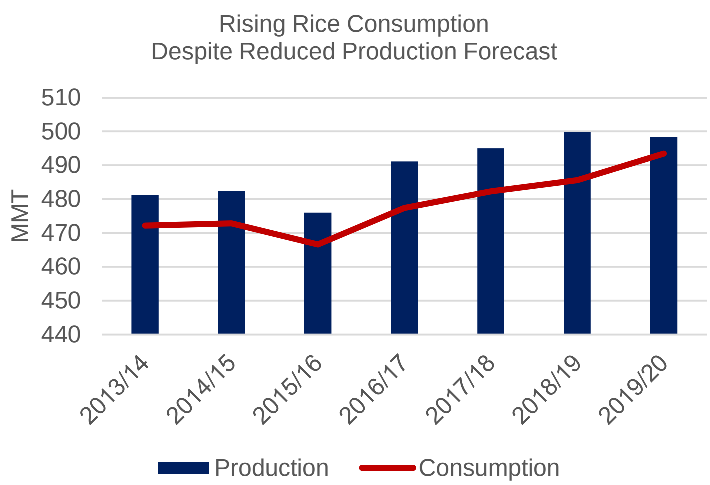
May 2019

Grain: World Markets and Trade

Global Grain Supply and Use to Expand







For 2019/20, global **corn** production is projected up with larger area in many countries. For key exporters, crops for Argentina and Brazil are projected at record levels, while Ukraine and the United States reach near-record crops. Global consumption continues to outpace production driven by higher feed use, particularly for growth in poultry production. Corn for non-feed use also expands, primarily driven by growth in China. With larger consumption, global trade is expected to expand. Global ending stocks are projected down at the world level as a decline in China more than offsets stock-building outside of China.

For 2019/20, global **wheat** production is forecast up with larger crops in most major exporting countries. Production for Argentina, Australia, Canada, the European Union, Russia, and Ukraine are all forecast higher than the previous year. Food consumption continues to rise due to changing diets and growing incomes, especially in developing regions of Asia and Africa. Feed and residual use is expected to be higher this year on lower prices from large global wheat supplies. With consumption and production up, trade is also forecast higher. Global ending stocks are forecast to grow as well, with China continuing to account for about half of the total.

For 2019/20, global **rice** production is forecast down with smaller crops in top-producing countries China and India. In contrast, global consumption is forecast to rise, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa where affordable Asian rice is growing as a staple for a rising population. Global trade is forecast at a near-record level, with India continuing to dominate exports. Notably, while China is the top importer, it has also grown in prominence as a significant exporter. Global stocks are up, with China accounting for 68 percent of the total. The increase in stocks, both globally and in China, is the smallest in a decade.

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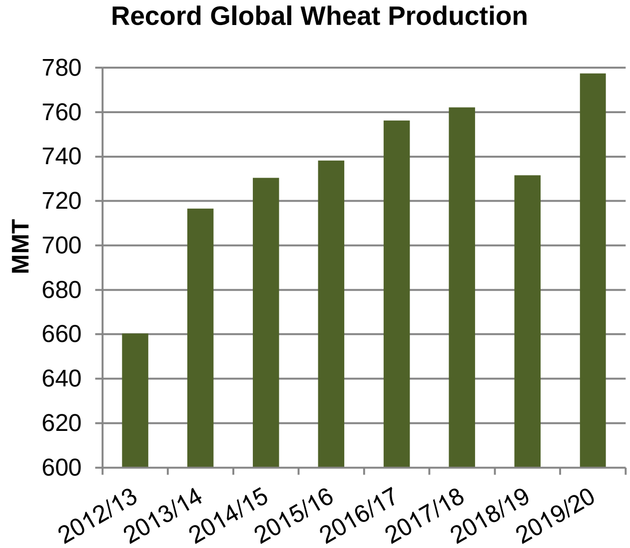
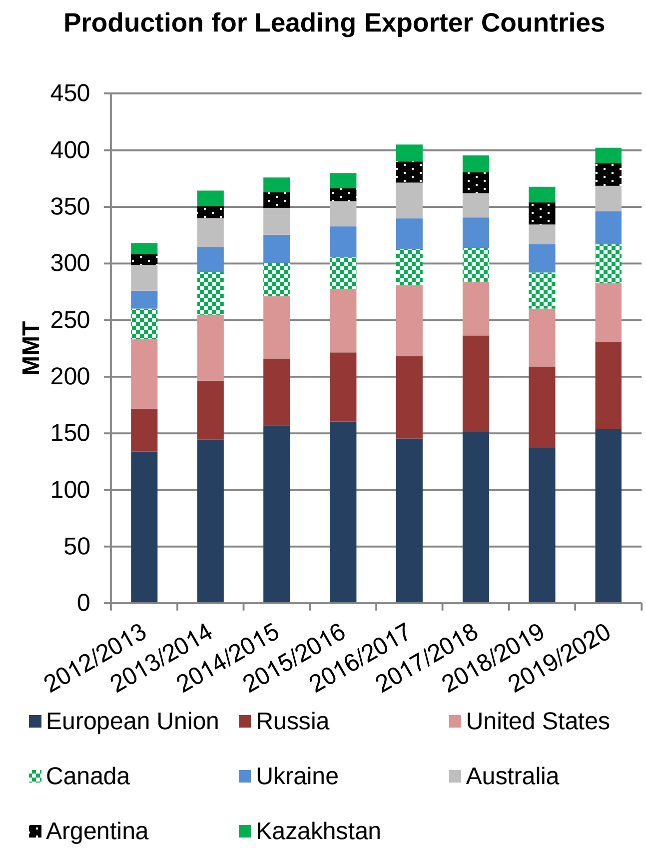
WHEAT

OVERVIEW FOR 2019/20

Global production is forecast at a record 777 million tons, rebounding 46 million from last year. Production among the top exporting countries is projected up a combined total of 34 million tons as nearly all are expecting larger crops. **EU** wheat production is forecast up about 17 million tons from last year's crop. **Australia** is expected to have a larger crop after experiencing drought in back-to-back years. **Russia** and **Ukraine** are also expected to have larger crops based on good winter conditions in both countries. **Argentina** and **Canada** are both expected to have larger crops based on expanded area. **U.S.** production is also forecast up as higher projected yields more than offset a smaller harvested area. **Kazakhstan** is also expecting a smaller crop based on reduced area.

Outside of the major exporting countries, production is also projected higher. **China** is up slightly at 132 million tons. **India** is up marginally to a record 100 million tons, which would be its third straight bumper crop. **Pakistan** and **Turkey** are projected up with higher yields in both countries. The world's largest importer, **Egypt**, is expected to have a slightly bigger crop due to larger area. Key importers **Algeria**, **Brazil**, **Ethiopia**, and **South Africa** are all expected to have crops about the same size as last year. Favorable weather has led to expectations of a larger crop in **Tunisia**. On the other hand, dry conditions in **Morocco** have cut the expectations for that crop by nearly 3 million tons from the previous year.



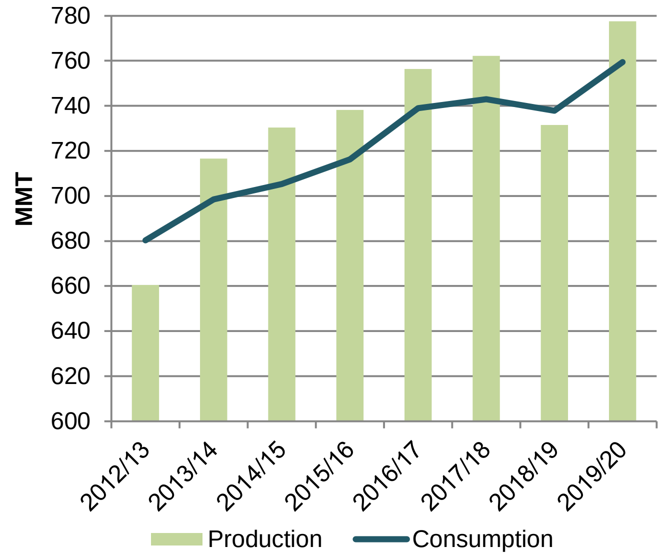


Global consumption is projected at a record in 2019/20 but will be surpassed by surging production. This would be the sixth time in 7 years that production has been larger than consumption.

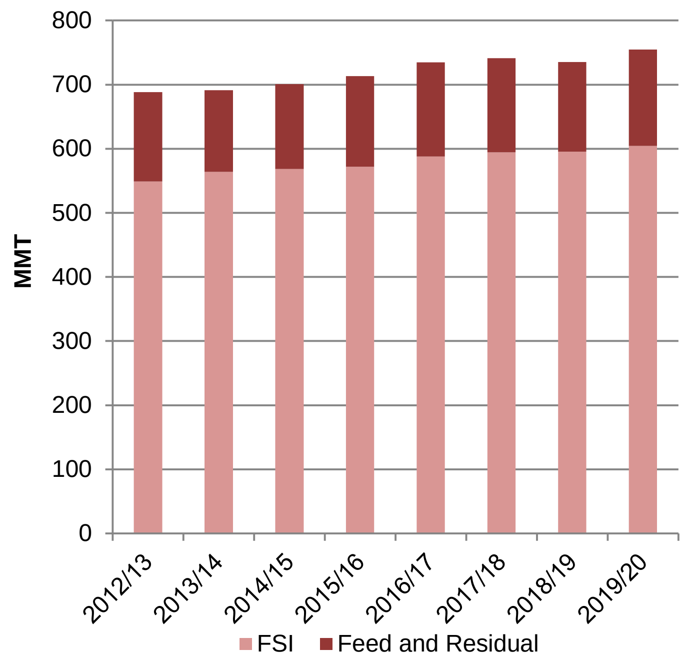
Food, Seed, and Industrial (FSI) consumption makes up the bulk of wheat use and exhibits a steady trend upwards over time. In 2019/20, FSI is forecast at a record with growth seen across nearly all regions. Growth is particularly significant in **South Asia** and **East Asia** based on rising food use in India and China. **Sub-Saharan Africa** also demonstrates strong growth in food use based on rapid population growth and changing tastes and preferences. Consumers continue to move toward a more wheat-based diet with rising incomes and increased urbanization. FSI use in most other regions continues to rise mainly related to population growth.

Feed and residual use, on the other hand, is generally more variable and depends on price relationships with other grains. In 2019/20, feed and residual is forecast to rebound based on larger supplies in major producing countries. While feed and residual often rises based on competitiveness with other grains, it also represents expectations of losses at various stages of the marketing chain. Generally, such losses are greater in years of abundant supply. The European Union represents the largest year-to-year increase in feed and residual with a much larger domestic crop. Feed and residual is also up in China and Ukraine with large supplies in both countries.

Global Wheat Production Above Consumption

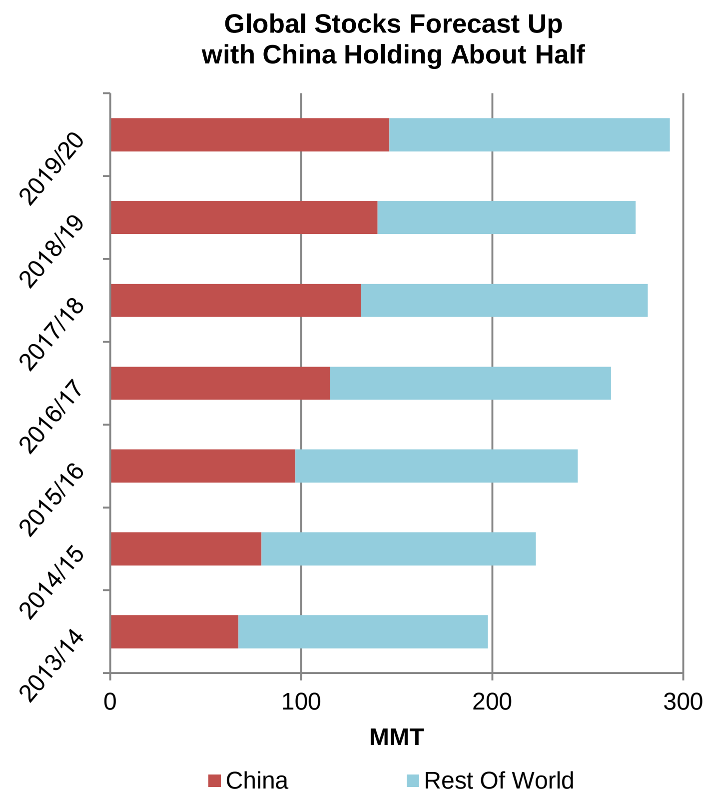


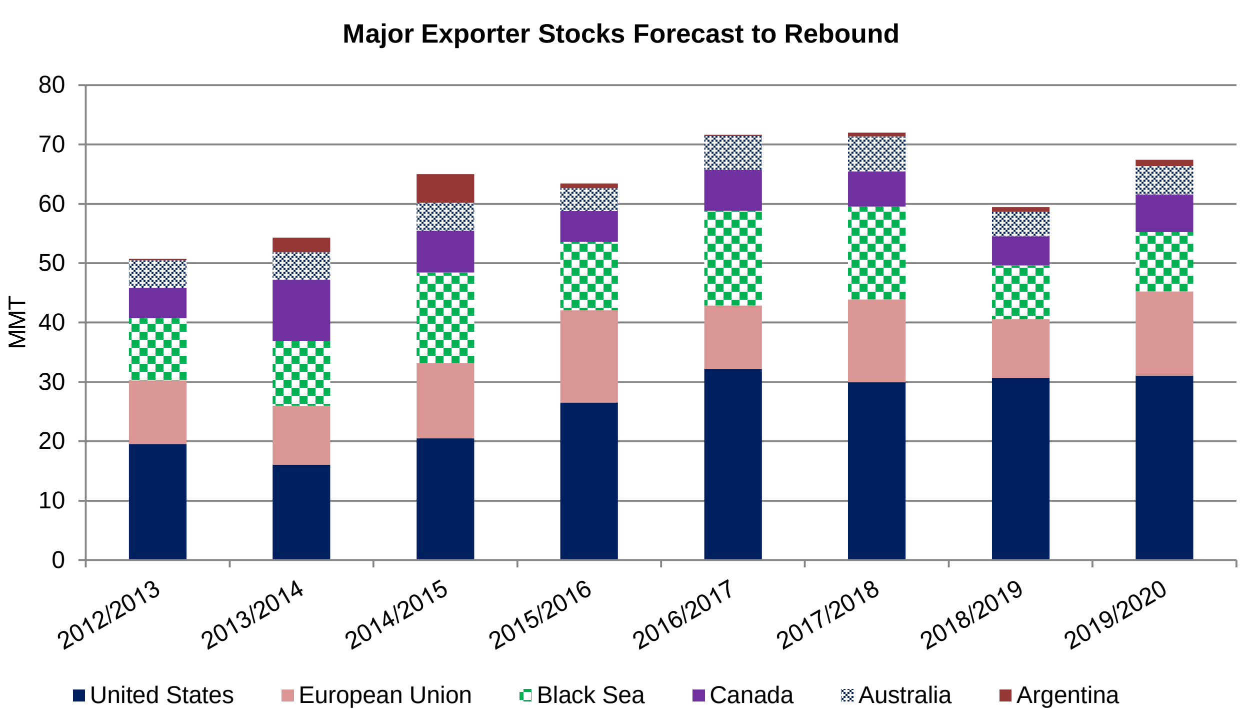
Both Food and Feed Use of Wheat Rising



Global ending stocks for 2019/20 are projected up about 17 million tons from the previous year to 292 million. **China**, with stocks projected up about 6 million tons, still accounts for half of global stocks. Those stocks, however, are generally unavailable to the world market.

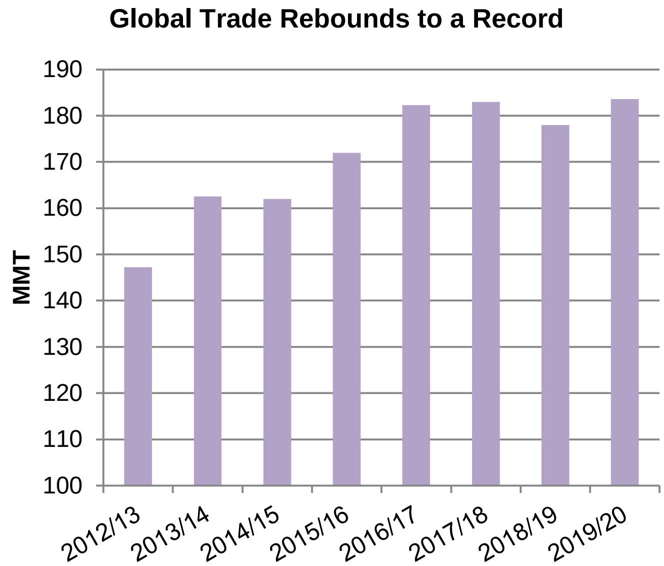
Stocks in the major exporting countries collectively are projected to rebound 13 percent from a 5-year low. **U.S.** ending stocks are forecast to grow even larger as global competition will limit the U.S. share of trade. Stocks in the **European Union** are projected up significantly with greater supplies and strong competition from Russia. Similarly, **Australia** and **Canada** will also have larger production and are expected to rebuild stocks. Among the **Black Sea** exporters, stocks are also up mainly on larger crops in **Russia** and **Ukraine**. **Kazakhstan** is projected to have tighter stocks with small exportable supplies. Stocks in **Argentina** are forecast up but remain tight with robust exports.





Selected Importers

Global trade is forecast up 3 percent to a record 184 million tons with larger imports expected across many regions. Sub-Saharan Africa leads import growth as long-term consumption trends continue based on rising population and changing tastes and preferences. The next strongest projected growth is for Southeast Asia, where feed use is expected stronger amid larger global supplies. Furthermore, food use is up due to continued trends in dietary changes.

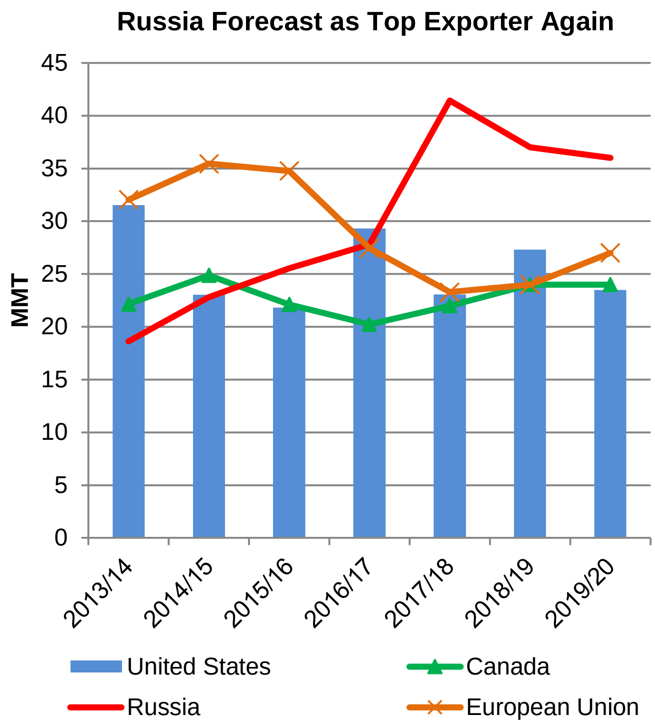


- **Egypt** is unchanged at 12.5 million tons as growth in domestic demand is accounted for by a larger crop.
- **Indonesia** is raised 500,000 tons to 11.5 million on growing consumption in both food and feed.
- **Brazil** is unchanged at 7.5 million tons with consumption and production both up slightly.
- **Algeria** is flat at 7.0 million tons on greater domestic supplies.
- **Philippines** is projected unchanged at 7.0 million tons and remains record-large with strong growth in both food and feed use.
- **Bangladesh** is up 1.5 million tons to 6.5 million on demand growth.
- **Japan** is up 100,000 tons to 5.9 million.
- **European Union** is down 300,000 tons to 5.5 million tons on a much larger crop. Imports of high-quality wheat from North America and feed-quality wheat from Ukraine are likely to change little even with large domestic supplies.
- **Mexico** is up 200,000 tons to 5.5 million on continued growth in demand for wheat-based products.
- **Turkey** is flat at 5.5 million tons. Even though the country is once again harvesting a bumper domestic crop, imports are expected to continue in order to process and re-export flour as part of the Inward Processing Regime (IPR).
- **Nigeria** is up 300,000 tons to 5.3 million as population growth and urbanization continue to support higher wheat demand.
- **Morocco** is up 800,000 tons to 4.8 million with smaller production.
- **Vietnam** is up 500,000 tons to 4.5 million on a growing food and feed industry.
- **South Korea** is up 100,000 tons to 4.1 million with expectations of stronger food and feed use.

- **United States** is up 50,000 tons to 3.8 million as large Canadian supplies will likely lead to relatively strong imports.
- **China** is unchanged at 3.5 million tons based on another large crop and high stock levels. China traditionally imports higher-quality wheat for blending.
- **Iraq** is down 1.0 million tons to 3.3 million based on a bumper crop.
- **Yemen** is up 100,000 tons to 3.3 million tons with demand rebounding slightly amid larger global supplies.
- **Saudi Arabia** is up 200,000 tons to 3.2 million with consumption rising. Imports are still expected to rise, despite a larger 2019/20 crop.
- **Thailand** is up 100,000 tons to 3.1 million with rising food use. Thailand maintains its restrictions on feed wheat in order to support domestic corn.
- **Uzbekistan** is down 100,000 tons to 3.1 million on a larger crop.
- **Afghanistan** is down 700,000 tons to 3.0 million based on a larger domestic crop.
- **Sudan** is up 200,000 tons to 2.7 million as wheat demand continues to trend higher.
- **Kenya** is up 300,000 tons to 2.4 million on rapid consumption growth, fueled by growing population, rising incomes, and urbanization.
- **Peru** is up 50,000 tons to 2.1 million with continued demand growth.
- **Colombia** is up 200,000 tons to 2.0 million on rising food use.
- **Israel** is up 100,000 tons to 1.9 million with steady growth in food use.
- **Malaysia** is up 100,000 tons to 1.8 million on rising food consumption with the popularity of Western-style products.
- **United Arab Emirates** is up 400,000 tons to 1.8 million as demand is expected to rebound after smaller 2018/19 imports.
- **South Africa** is flat at 1.7 million tons with another year of large production.
- **Ethiopia** is up 200,000 tons to 1.7 million based on expectations of stronger demand.
- **Tunisia** is down 200,000 tons to 1.6 million on a larger crop.

Selected Exporters

Even with record global demand, competition for market share will be intense based on abundant exporter supplies. **Russia's** exports are forecast to be down slightly, but it is expected to remain the world's leading wheat exporter by a large margin, supported its forecast second-largest crop. The **European Union** is forecast to be the second-largest exporter based on a bumper crop. **Canada** is projected to have larger production and another year of strong exports, which will provide direct competition against U.S. wheat in key Latin American and Asian markets. Exports for the **United States** are projected down significantly as large competitor supplies will make it difficult for U.S. wheat in price-sensitive markets.



- **Russia** is down 1.0 million tons 36.0 million as beginning stocks are expected to be tighter than last year. Production is forecast up from the previous year and would be the second-highest on record if realized.

- The **European Union** is forecast up 3.0 million tons to 27.0 million. The crop is significantly larger this year, which is expected to be more competitive globally even as domestic wheat feeding is projected larger.

- **Canada** is projected at 24.0 million tons with another year of ample supplies. Production is forecast larger but with beginning stocks tighter. Domestic feed use is expected higher with the abundant supplies. Stocks are expected to grow as transportation and logistical challenges would likely make it difficult for Canada to exceed the current export forecast.

- The **United States** is forecast down 2.8 million tons to 23.5 million. With most competitors exporting more next year, U.S. wheat exports will likely struggle to reach beyond traditional markets in Latin America and Asia.

- **Ukraine** is projected up 2.5 million tons to 19.0 million with a record crop.

- **Argentina** is forecast up 1.0 million tons to 14.0 million as domestic production is expected to continue trending larger.

- **Australia** is projected up 3.5 million tons to 13.5 million based on a larger crop following back-to-back years of drought.

- **Kazakhstan** is forecast down 1.0 million tons to 7.5 million with reduced supplies.
- **Turkey** is projected up 200,000 tons to 6.5 million with continued exports of wheat flour. With larger crops across the region, **Iran** is also expected to have larger flour exports, while **Iraq** and **Syria** will likely have smaller imports. Consequently, to reach its export estimate, Turkey will need to boost its flour exports to other regions, such as Sub-Saharan Africa.
- **Serbia** is forecast unchanged at 1.3 million tons as a smaller crop is mostly offset by larger carry-in supplies.
- **China** is projected up 100,000 tons to 1.3 million on large supplies.
- **Mexico** is forecast up 300,000 tons to 1.0 million with larger supplies.
- **Pakistan** is projected down 400,000 tons to 800,000 with the expiration of its export subsidy.

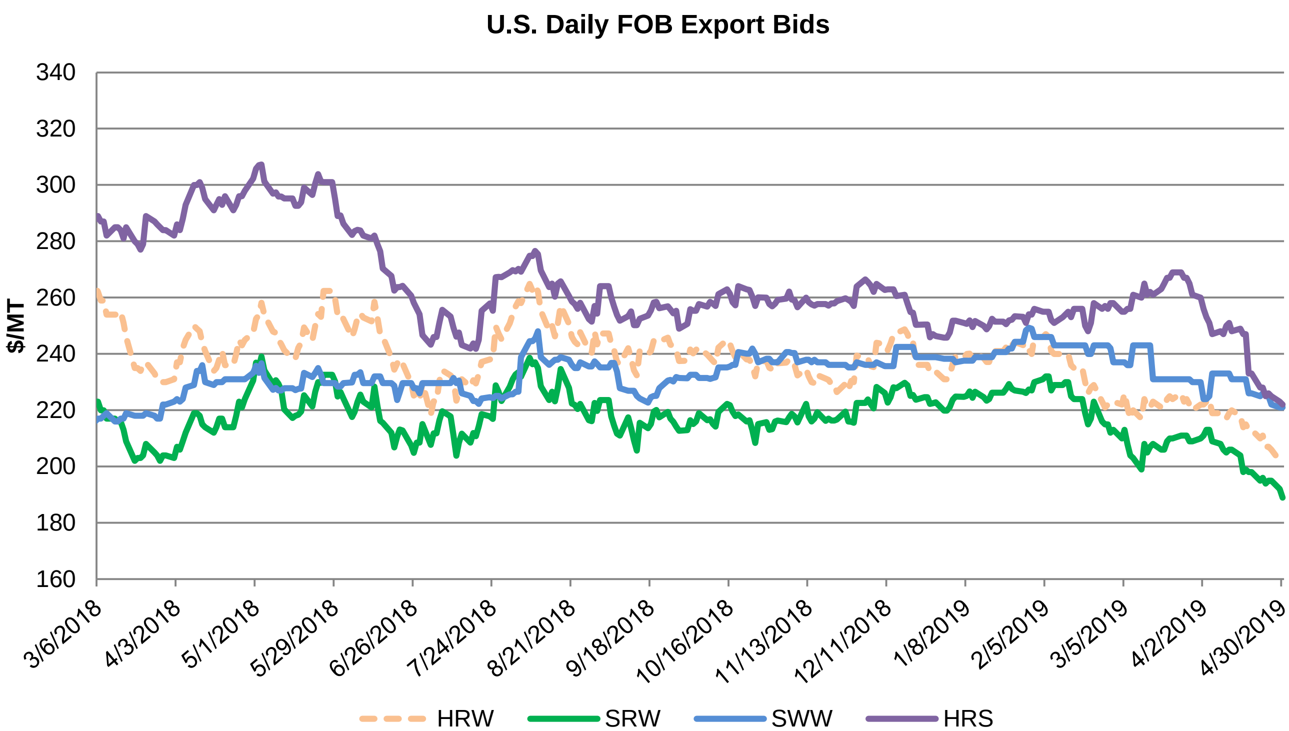
OVERVIEW FOR 2018/19

Global wheat production is lowered slightly with smaller crops in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, the European Union, and Pakistan. Global consumption is down mainly on lower use in the United States. Global trade is down, and U.S. exports are reduced. The U.S. season-average farm price is unchanged at $5.20 per bushel.

WHEAT PRICES

Domestic: Overall, U.S. wheat prices were down during the month of April on a slower-than-expected pace of exports and reports of good crop conditions in major competing countries. Hard Red Winter (HRW) fell $19/ton to $201, spurred by reports of good U.S. growing conditions and expectations of favorable yields. Soft Red Winter (SRW) dropped $20/ton to $189 in spite of overly wet conditions in many growing areas. Soft White Winter (SWW) declined $12/ton to $230. Hard Red Spring (HRS) plummeted $39 to $222 with expectations of large new-crop supplies in Canada.

Source: IGC



Global: Global exporter quotes were mostly down in April on reports of good new-crop conditions in key Northern Hemisphere countries, particularly the European Union and Russia. Black Sea prices dropped $12/ton to $216 and EU prices declined $3/ton to $211. U.S. wheat fell $19/ton to $201 based on a weaker-than-expected pace of shipments and expectations for abundant competitor supplies. Canada dropped the farthest, down $25/ton to $222, based on reports of expanded area and consequently, a very large crop. Australian prices also declined during the month but remain high relative to other exporters.

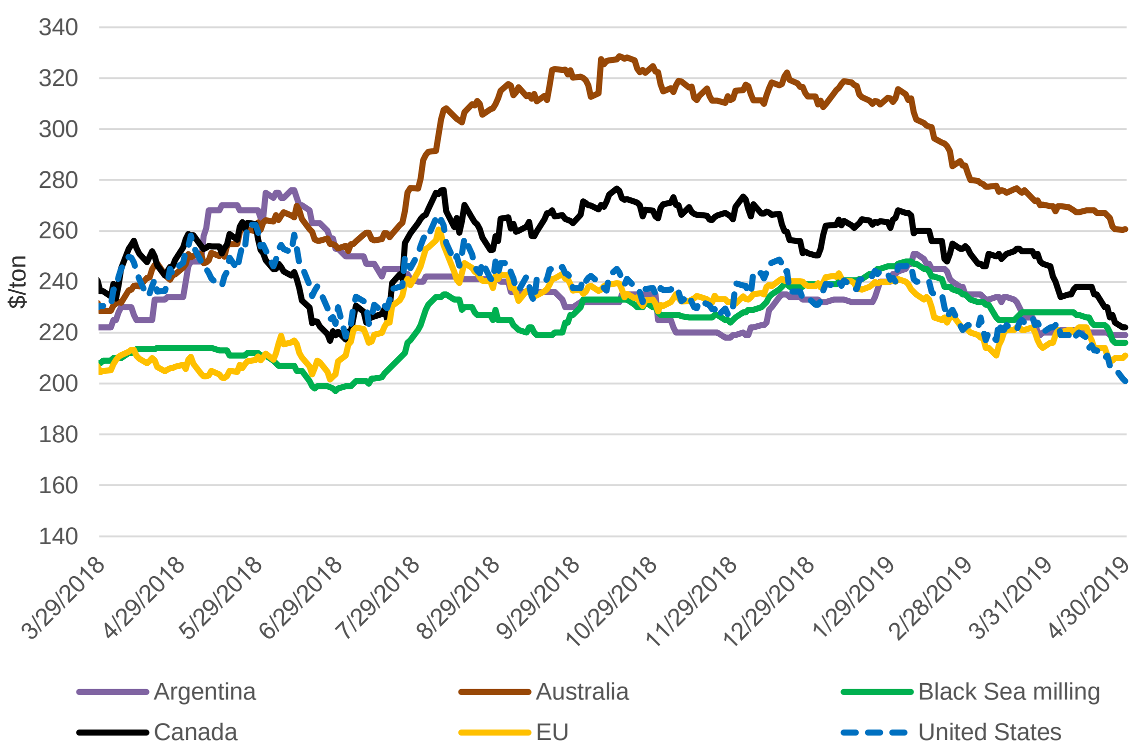
Month Ending Prices for Major Wheat Exporters

Month Ending	Argentina	Australia	Black Sea	Canada	EU	US
April	$219	$260	$216	$222	$211	$201
March	$220	$270	$228	$247	$214	$220
February	$235	$283	$234	$253	$221	$223

Source: IGC

Note on FOB prices: Argentina- 12.0%, up river; Australia- average of APW; Fremantle, Newcastle, and Port Adelaide; Black Sea-milling; Canada- CWRS 13.5% St. Lawrence; EU- France grade 1, Rouen; US- HRW 11.5% Gulf

International Daily FOB Export Bids



TRADE CHANGES IN 2018/19 (1,000 MT)

Country	Attribute	Previous	Current	Change	Reason
Afghanistan	Imports	3,500	3,700	200	Reduced crop
Algeria	Imports	7,400	7,000	-400	Slowing pace of purchases and expectations of large 2019/20 production
European Union	Imports	6,000	5,800	-200	Slowing pace of imports
Indonesia	Imports	10,500	11,000	500	Pace of trade and increased consumption
Morocco	Imports	3,800	4,000	200	Expectations of tight new-crop supplies
Sri Lanka	Imports	950	750	-200	Pace of trade
United States	Exports	27,300	26,300	-1,000	Lagging pace of shipments
	Imports	3,850	3,750	-100	Slow trade in recent months
Yemen	Imports	3,000	3,200	200	Recent rise in imports

ENDNOTES

REGIONAL TABLES

North America: Canada, Mexico, the United States

Central America: Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama

Caribbean: Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, French West Indies, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Haiti, Jamaica and Dep, Leeward-Windward Islands, Martinique, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, Puerto Rico, Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands, U.S. Virgin Islands

South America: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas), French Guiana, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, Venezuela

EU: Austria, Belgium/Luxembourg, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom

Other Europe: Albania, Azores, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Former Yugoslavia, Gibraltar, Iceland, Macedonia, Montenegro, Norway, Serbia, Switzerland

Former Soviet Union: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan

Middle East: Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Yemen

North Africa: Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia

Sub-Saharan Africa: all African countries except North Africa

East Asia: China, Hong Kong, Japan, South Korea, North Korea, Macau, Mongolia, Taiwan

South Asia: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Maldives

Southeast Asia: Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam

Oceania: Australia, Fiji, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea

OTHER NOTES

Local Marketing Years (LMY): LMY refers to the 12-month period at the onset of the main harvest, when the crop is marketed (i.e., consumed, traded, or stored). The year first listed begins a country's LMY for that commodity (2016/17 starts in 2016); except for summer grains in certain Southern Hemisphere countries and for rice in selected countries, where the second year begins the LMY (2016/17 starts in 2017). Key exporter LMY's are:

Wheat	Corn	Barley	Sorghum
Argentina (Dec/Nov)	Argentina (Mar/Feb)	Australia (Nov/Oct)	Argentina (Mar/Feb)
Australia (Oct/Sep)	Brazil (Mar/Feb)	Canada (Aug/Jul)	Australia (Mar/Feb)
Canada (Aug/Jul)	China (Oct/Sep)	European Union (Jul/Jun)	United States (Sep/Aug)
China (Jul/Jun)	South Africa (May/Apr)	Russia (Jul/Jun)	
European Union (Jul/Jun)	United States (Sep/Aug)	Ukraine (Jul/Jun)	
India (Apr/Mar)		United States (Jun/May)	
Kazakhstan (Jul/Jun)			
Russia (Jul/Jun)			
Turkey (Jun/May)			
Ukraine (Jul/Jun)			
United States (Jun/May)			

For a complete list of local marketing years, please see the FAS website (https://apps.fas.usda.gov/psdonline/): go to Reports, Reference Data, and then Data Availability.

Stocks: Unless otherwise stated, stock data are based on an aggregate of differing local marketing years and should not be construed as representing world stock levels at a fixed point in time.

Consumption: World totals for consumption reflect total utilization, including food, seed, industrial, feed, and waste; as well as differences in local marketing year imports and local marketing year exports. Consumption statistics for regions and individual countries, however, reflect food, seed, industrial, feed, and waste only.

Trade: All PSD tables are balanced on the different local marketing years. All trade tables contain Trade Year (TY) data which puts all countries on a uniform, 12-month period for analytical comparisons: wheat is July/June; coarse grains, corn, barley, sorghum, oats, and rye are Oct/Sept; and rice is calendar year.

EU Consolidation: The trade figures starting from 1999/00 represent the European Union (Croatia plus the former EU-27) and exclude all intra-trade. For the years 1960/61 through 1998/99, figures are the EU-15 and also exclude all intra-trade. EU-15 member states' data for grains are no longer maintained in the official USDA database. Data for the individual NMS-10, plus Bulgaria, Romania, and Croatia, exists only prior to 1999/00.

Statistics: (1) Wheat trade statistics include wheat, flour, and selected pasta products on a grain equivalent basis. (2) Rice trade statistics include rough, brown, milled, and broken on a milled equivalent basis. (3) Coarse grains statistics include corn, barley, sorghum, oats, rye, millet, and mixed grains but exclude trade in barley malt, millet, and mixed grains.

Unaccounted: This term includes grain in transit, reporting discrepancies in some countries, and trade to countries outside the USDA database.

The Global Commodity Analysis Division, Office of Global Analysis, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA, Washington, DC 20250, prepared this circular. Information is gathered from official statistics of foreign governments and other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. agricultural attachés and Foreign Service officers, office research, and related information. Further information may be obtained by writing the Division or telephoning (202) 720-3448.

Note: For further details on world grain production, please see World Agricultural Production May 2019. This circular is available in its entirety on the Internet via the Foreign Agricultural Service Home Page. The address is: http://www.fas.usda.gov

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DATA TABLES

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All Grain Summary Comparison

Million Metric Tons

		Wheat			Rice, Milled			Corn		
	Marketing Year	**2017/18**	**2018/19**	**2019/20**	**2017/18**	**2018/19**	**2019/20**	**2017/18**	**2018/19**	**2019/20**
Production										
United States	(Jun-May)	47.4	51.3	51.6	5.7	7.1	6.9	371.1	366.3	381.8
Other		714.8	680.3	725.9	489.3	492.8	491.5	706.8	752.7	752.0
World Total		762.2	731.6	777.5	495.0	499.9	498.4	1,077.9	1,119.0	1,133.8
Domestic Consumption										
United States	(Jun-May)	29.4	29.2	30.6	4.3	4.3	4.4	314.0	309.9	315.0
Other		711.7	705.9	723.9	478.0	485.2	489.1	777.3	816.1	825.5
World Total		741.1	735.1	754.5	482.3	489.5	493.5	1,091.3	1,126.0	1,140.5
Ending Stocks										
United States	(Jun-May)	29.9	30.7	31.0	0.9	1.7	1.9	54.4	53.2	63.1
Other		251.4	244.3	262.0	161.2	168.2	170.3	284.9	272.7	251.6
World Total		281.3	275.0	293.0	162.1	169.9	172.2	339.3	325.9	314.7
TY Imports										
United States	(Jun-May)	4.4	3.8	3.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9
Other		174.8	171.3	175.8	44.7	43.4	44.1	148.5	162.7	166.1
World Total		179.2	175.1	179.6	45.6	44.3	45.0	149.3	163.6	167.0
TY Exports										
United States	(Jun-May)	23.1	26.3	23.5	2.8	3.1	3.3	63.6	58.0	58.0
Other		159.9	151.7	160.1	44.7	43.8	44.7	88.5	110.0	113.3
World Total		183.0	178.0	183.6	47.5	46.9	48.0	152.1	168.0	171.3

Note: Consumption in this table has not been adjusted for differences in marketing year imports and exports and therefore differs from global totals shown elsewhere.Marketing years for U.S. grains are: Wheat (Jun-May), Rice (Aug-Jul), Corn (Sep-Aug).'Marketing Year' column is germane for U.S. wheat only.

World Wheat, Flour, and Products Trade

July/June Year, Thousand Metric Tons

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20 May
TY Exports						
Argentina	4,200	8,750	12,275	13,945	13,000	14,000
Australia	16,575	15,780	22,061	15,512	10,000	13,500
Canada	24,883	22,118	20,235	21,989	24,000	24,000
China	803	729	748	1,000	1,200	1,300
European Union	35,455	34,760	27,439	23,289	24,000	27,000
Kazakhstan	5,507	7,600	7,250	8,600	8,500	7,500
Russia	22,800	25,543	27,809	41,419	37,000	36,000
Serbia	593	907	1,077	840	1,300	1,300
Turkey	4,135	5,605	6,177	6,218	6,300	6,500
Ukraine	11,269	17,431	18,107	17,775	16,500	19,000
Others	12,716	10,918	9,768	9,343	9,886	10,001
Subtotal	138,936	150,141	152,946	159,930	151,686	160,101
United States	23,023	21,817	29,319	23,067	26,300	23,500
World Total	161,959	171,958	182,265	182,997	177,986	183,601
TY Imports						
Afghanistan	2,000	2,700	2,700	3,300	3,700	3,000
Algeria	7,257	8,153	8,414	8,172	7,000	7,000
Bangladesh	3,929	4,720	5,556	6,150	5,000	6,500
Brazil	5,869	5,922	7,788	6,702	7,500	7,500
China	1,926	3,476	4,410	4,000	3,500	3,500
Colombia	1,627	2,032	2,110	1,957	1,800	2,000
Egypt	11,300	11,925	11,175	12,407	12,500	12,500
European Union	5,977	6,928	5,299	5,824	5,800	5,500
Indonesia	7,477	10,045	10,176	10,516	11,000	11,500
Iraq	2,253	2,218	2,446	4,108	4,300	3,300
Japan	5,878	5,715	5,911	5,876	5,800	5,900
Kenya	1,507	1,634	1,774	2,157	2,100	2,400
Korea, South	3,942	4,420	4,667	4,269	4,000	4,100
Mexico	4,471	4,805	5,370	5,245	5,300	5,500
Morocco	4,171	4,496	5,344	3,672	4,000	4,800
Nigeria	4,244	4,410	4,972	5,085	5,000	5,300
Peru	1,922	1,879	1,961	2,030	2,050	2,100
Philippines	5,054	4,918	5,704	5,987	7,000	7,000
Saudi Arabia	3,499	2,931	3,716	3,440	3,000	3,200
Sudan	2,632	2,021	2,458	2,578	2,500	2,700
Thailand	3,492	4,872	3,689	3,098	3,000	3,100
Turkey	5,902	3,979	4,553	5,916	5,500	5,500
Uzbekistan	2,230	2,662	2,596	3,119	3,200	3,100
Vietnam	2,292	3,070	5,535	4,655	4,000	4,500
Yemen	3,245	3,332	3,278	3,009	3,200	3,300
Others	50,785	51,877	54,202	51,520	49,591	51,026
Subtotal	154,881	165,140	175,804	174,792	171,341	175,826
Unaccounted	3,089	3,761	3,167	3,847	2,895	3,975
United States	3,989	3,057	3,294	4,358	3,750	3,800
World Total	161,959	171,958	182,265	182,997	177,986	183,601

TY=Trade Year, see Endnotes.

World Wheat Production, Consumption, and Stocks

Local Marketing Years, Thousand Metric Tons

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20 May
Production						
Argentina	13,930	11,300	18,400	18,500	19,500	20,000
Australia	23,743	22,275	31,819	21,300	17,300	22,500
Brazil	6,000	5,540	6,730	4,264	5,428	5,500
Canada	29,442	27,647	32,140	29,984	31,800	34,500
China	128,321	132,639	133,271	134,334	131,430	132,000
Egypt	8,300	8,100	8,100	8,450	8,450	8,770
European Union	156,912	160,480	145,369	151,141	137,219	153,800
India	95,850	86,530	87,000	98,510	99,700	100,000
Iran	13,000	14,500	14,500	14,000	14,500	16,800
Kazakhstan	12,996	13,748	14,985	14,802	13,947	13,800
Pakistan	25,979	25,086	25,633	26,600	25,100	25,600
Russia	59,080	61,044	72,529	85,167	71,685	77,000
Turkey	15,250	19,500	17,250	21,000	19,000	21,000
Ukraine	24,750	27,274	26,791	26,981	25,057	29,000
Uzbekistan	7,150	6,965	6,940	6,900	6,000	6,800
Others	54,556	59,419	52,019	52,928	54,147	58,795
Subtotal	675,259	682,047	693,476	714,861	680,263	725,865
United States	55,147	56,117	62,832	47,380	51,287	51,624
World Total	730,406	738,164	756,308	762,241	731,550	777,489
Total Consumption						
Algeria	10,050	10,250	10,350	10,450	10,650	10,750
Brazil	10,700	11,100	12,200	12,000	12,100	12,200
Canada	9,118	7,969	10,803	9,416	9,300	9,500
China	117,500	117,500	119,000	121,000	125,000	128,000
Egypt	19,100	19,200	19,400	19,800	20,100	20,400
European Union	124,677	129,850	128,000	130,400	123,100	128,000
India	93,102	88,551	97,120	95,834	95,000	97,000
Indonesia	7,365	9,100	10,000	10,600	10,700	11,200
Iran	16,400	16,100	16,250	15,900	16,100	16,400
Morocco	9,100	9,800	10,200	10,500	10,700	10,800
Pakistan	24,500	24,400	24,500	25,000	25,300	25,400
Russia	35,500	37,000	40,000	43,000	40,500	40,500
Turkey	17,500	18,000	17,400	18,000	18,000	18,300
Ukraine	11,500	12,200	10,300	9,800	8,800	9,900
Uzbekistan	8,900	9,350	9,300	9,700	9,700	10,000
Others	154,168	160,831	168,115	170,295	170,903	175,586
Subtotal	674,026	684,230	707,129	713,653	708,712	728,895
United States	31,328	31,944	31,863	29,364	29,162	30,563
World Total	705,354	716,174	738,992	743,017	737,874	759,458
Ending Stocks						
Canada	7,101	5,178	6,856	5,920	4,870	6,320
China	79,110	96,996	114,929	131,263	139,993	146,193
European Union	12,692	15,490	10,719	13,995	9,914	14,214
India	17,220	14,540	9,800	13,203	17,503	20,053
Iran	9,466	11,166	10,416	8,066	6,316	6,216
Russia	6,287	5,607	10,830	12,043	6,728	7,728
Turkey	3,079	3,100	1,289	4,138	4,338	6,038
Others	67,345	66,138	65,113	62,772	54,653	55,207
Subtotal	202,300	218,215	229,952	251,400	244,315	261,969
United States	20,477	26,552	32,131	29,907	30,668	31,045
World Total	222,777	244,767	262,083	281,307	274,983	293,014

Regional Wheat Imports, Production, Consumption, and Stocks

Thousand Metric Tons

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	May 2019/20
TY Imports						
North America	9,004	8,373	9,167	10,048	9,500	9,750
Central America	1,834	1,834	1,993	1,909	1,965	2,025
South America	13,217	13,437	16,277	15,321	15,520	15,980
European Union - 28	5,977	6,928	5,299	5,824	5,800	5,500
Other Europe	1,760	1,838	1,986	1,888	2,055	1,910
Former Soviet Union - 12	7,678	7,402	7,243	8,227	8,655	8,445
Middle East	26,870	24,073	22,784	24,964	23,980	23,325
North Africa	25,515	27,866	28,426	27,441	26,800	27,400
Sub-Saharan Africa	20,936	22,767	22,092	25,315	24,670	26,590
East Asia	14,114	16,226	17,355	16,604	15,550	15,850
South Asia	8,164	8,823	15,469	11,408	9,706	10,606
Southeast Asia	20,576	25,483	27,750	26,744	27,600	28,835
Others	3,225	3,147	3,257	3,457	3,290	3,410
Total	158,870	168,197	179,098	179,150	175,091	179,626
Production						
North America	88,259	87,475	98,837	80,858	86,087	89,324
South America	24,581	21,601	28,819	25,699	28,939	29,416
European Union - 28	156,912	160,480	145,369	151,141	137,219	153,800
Other Europe	4,068	4,324	4,737	4,005	4,969	4,545
Former Soviet Union - 12	112,380	117,674	129,997	142,266	124,725	135,315
Middle East	35,450	42,406	38,814	41,560	38,875	48,260
North Africa	17,029	19,987	13,958	19,245	21,000	18,870
Sub-Saharan Africa	7,396	7,694	7,743	7,718	7,972	8,045
East Asia	129,837	133,972	134,738	135,645	132,757	133,397
South Asia	130,150	119,663	120,837	132,263	131,206	133,506
Oceania	24,157	22,689	32,278	21,705	17,670	22,910
Others	187	199	181	136	131	101
Total	730,406	738,164	756,308	762,241	731,550	777,489
Domestic Consumption						
North America	47,296	46,913	50,566	46,480	46,162	47,763
South America	27,065	27,715	28,645	28,713	28,760	29,280
European Union - 28	124,677	129,850	128,000	130,400	123,100	128,000
Other Europe	4,845	4,910	5,025	5,010	5,145	5,145
Former Soviet Union - 12	74,985	77,700	78,550	81,650	77,870	79,595
Middle East	57,305	58,397	58,561	59,443	59,375	61,545
North Africa	42,826	43,666	44,550	45,225	46,075	46,650
Sub-Saharan Africa	27,079	29,084	29,725	31,916	32,009	33,334
East Asia	130,597	130,782	132,915	134,516	138,047	141,185
South Asia	132,399	128,915	139,220	138,644	137,547	140,267
Southeast Asia	19,295	23,131	26,375	26,335	26,615	27,850
Oceania	8,565	8,500	8,835	8,905	10,655	9,990
Others	3,574	3,582	3,834	3,822	3,755	3,895
Total	700,508	713,145	734,801	741,059	735,115	754,499
Ending Stocks						
North America	28,290	32,390	39,863	36,595	36,206	38,033
South America	8,369	3,983	4,717	3,998	4,136	4,461
European Union - 28	12,692	15,490	10,719	13,995	9,914	14,214
Other Europe	1,347	1,597	1,938	1,841	2,265	2,120
Former Soviet Union - 12	20,656	16,750	21,014	20,729	13,214	13,854
Middle East	20,356	22,633	19,599	19,796	16,441	19,261
North Africa	13,352	16,746	14,149	14,788	15,818	14,753
Sub-Saharan Africa	3,044	3,829	2,992	3,271	2,909	3,205
East Asia	82,222	100,358	118,154	134,195	142,555	148,607
South Asia	23,109	21,026	16,656	20,268	21,548	24,003
Southeast Asia	3,921	5,414	5,846	5,233	5,188	5,108
Oceania	4,974	4,133	5,998	6,202	4,407	5,007
Others	445	418	438	396	382	388
Total	222,777	244,767	262,083	281,307	274,983	293,014

NOTES: Regional definitions appear on last page of this circular. Imports are reported on a trade year basis. All other data are reported using local marketing years.