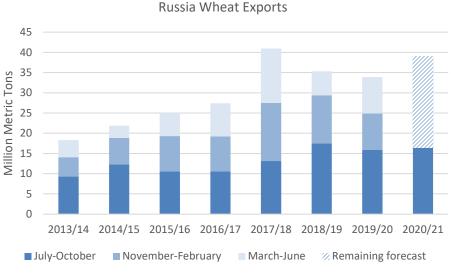


Grain: World Markets and Trade

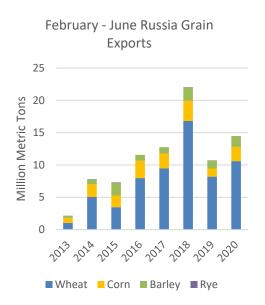
Despite Grain Export Restrictions, Russia to Reclaim Top Wheat Export Position



Source: Trade Data Monitor LLC and USDA forecasts

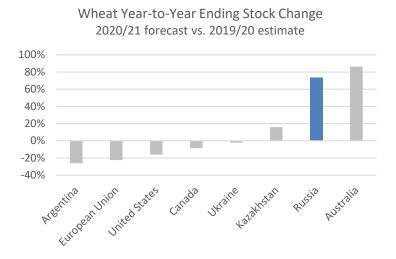
In December 2020, the Russian government announced trade-restrictive measures for certain grains and oilseed products in response to high domestic prices. This comes despite record wheat production and near-record production for total grains. Russia was the largest wheat exporter in 2017/18 and 2018/19 and is forecast to rebound to again be the leading exporter for 2020/21, despite these new trade-distorting measures which have pressured global prices higher.

The new measures include the introduction of an export quota of 17.5 million tons on specified grains, including wheat, rye, barley, and corn, to be in effect from February 15 to June 30, 2021. Within this quota, wheat will face an export tax of 25 euros per ton, and above the quota will face a tax of 50 percent, but not less than 100 euros per ton. Barley, corn, and rye are not subject to a tax within the quota, but given low anticipated trade volumes during this period, coarse grains are unlikely to be substantially restricted by the measure. Russia has only once exceeded a combined volume of 17.5 million tons between February and June for these grains. As a result, the wheat export forecast was trimmed only slightly this month, with the in-quota tax expected to dampen competitiveness.



Already between July and December, Russia has exported around 25 million tons of wheat, nearly twothirds of the forecast for the year and almost exceeding the full-year forecast of the United States, the next largest global exporter. Russian exporters have already sought to increase shipments in advance of mid-February, and shipments thereafter are expected to decline seasonally. Given Russia's record production and export restrictions, its ending stocks are expected to rise. This is notable since most other major wheat exporters' stocks are declining this year.

Russia's top wheat markets are beginning to respond to these measures. As the largest global wheat importer, Egypt relies on Russia for more than half of its imports. However, Egypt's recent tenders have



sourced instead from Ukraine and Romania for February shipment. Turkey typically originates about three-quarters of its wheat imports and more than half of its other grain imports from Russia. The Turkish government has extended its zero import tariffs on wheat, corn, and barley in its own attempt to keep prices low for consumers.

Bangladesh has also recently been a significant wheat market for Russia. However, it is beginning to shift its purchases toward India. Until recently, India's exports had been minimal with its domestic support price making it uncompetitive. But with strong global demand and tight exportable supplies from traditional exporters resulting in higher export prices, India is now relatively competitive to its nearby markets such as Bangladesh with its forecast rising to the highest in 6 years.

This is not the first time that Russia has imposed trade-restrictive measures on its grain, but now as Russia accounts for higher production and proportionally more export share, the restrictions have a larger impact in the global arena. Russia is projected to account for 20 percent of global wheat trade, even with a downward adjustment to account for these new measures.

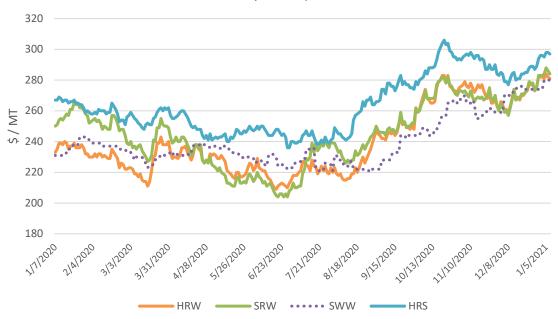
<u>WHEAT</u>

OVERVIEW FOR 2020/21

Global production is down this month with smaller crops in Argentina and China more than offsetting a larger crop in Russia. Global consumption is boosted on higher feed consumption in China and increased food, seed, and industrial use in Russia. Global trade is also up slightly, with higher exports for Canada, the European Union, and India more than offsetting lower exports for Argentina and Russia. Higher imports for China and Jordan, meanwhile, more than offset lower imports for Algeria and the United Arab Emirates. The projected U.S. season-average farm price is raised \$0.15 per bushel to \$4.85.

WHEAT PRICES

<u>Domestic</u>: Prices for all major U.S. wheat classes were up since the December *WASDE*, mostly driven by surges in the corn and soybean markets pulling wheat prices higher. News of export restrictions in Russia and rumored export taxes in Argentina further supported upward price movement. Hard Red Winter (HRW) climbed \$20/ton to \$281 as global export restrictions offer opportunities for potential higher HRW exports. Soft Red Winter (SRW) went up \$24/ton to \$284 with steady export demand. Soft White Winter (SWW) rose \$9/ton to \$280 on export demand and continued tender activity from Asia. Lastly, Hard Red Spring (HRS) climbed \$18/ton to \$297 on strong demand from U.S. flour mills.



U.S. Daily FOB Export Bids

Source: IGC

*Note on FOB prices: HRW (Hard Red Winter); SRW (Soft Red Winter); SWW (Soft White Wheat); HRS (Hard Red Spring)

<u>Global</u>: Wheat prices rose in most major exporting countries since last month's *WASDE* due to the Russia export tax and stronger prices for corn and soybeans. Australia prices strengthened on stronger demand in Southeast Asia in lieu of less exportable supplies in Russia with its export restraints. The major exporters are currently all quoting prices within a very narrow range.

Argentina	Australia	Canada	EU	Russia	United States	
\$273	\$274	\$281	\$276	\$275	\$281	
Note: As of January 7th, 2020						



International Daily FOB Export Bids

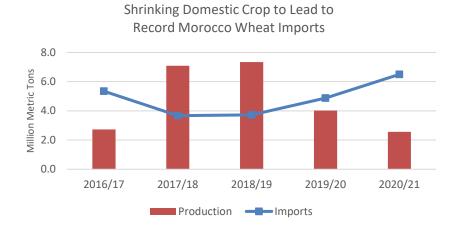
Source: IGC

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

MARKET FEATURE

Morocco Implements Import Tax Exemptions for Wheat Amidst Production Crisis

Morocco is projected to increase wheat imports by 1.9 million tons to a record 6.5 million during the current 2020/21 marketing year, making it a key player in global wheat trade.

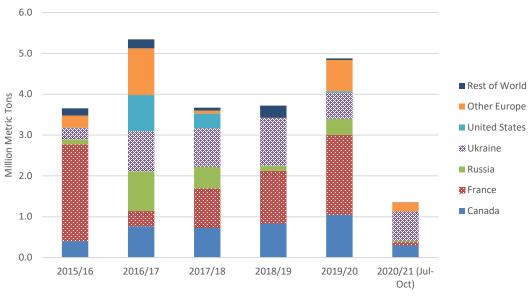


Rising imports in Morocco are a direct result of low domestic production following 2 consecutive years of drought. While Morocco wheat production is normally volatile, the 2020/21 crop was particularly affected by dry weather and fell to nearly half of the 5-year average. In response, the Moroccan government issued an exemption on import tariffs for common (non-durum) wheat beginning January 2, 2020. The exemption was also expanded to include durum wheat beginning April 1, 2020.

The Moroccan government typically reduces and increases its import duties according to the local harvest schedule and the local supply and demand situation. However, a zero-rate import tariff, particularly for a sustained period, is unprecedented, and reflects the severity of Morocco's supply situation. The exemption allows for an influx of international wheat to fulfill the country's consumption needs, thus removing typical protections for domestic producers while lowering prices for consumers. Recently, the tariff exemption was once again extended through May 31, 2021.

Morocco wheat imports are typically sourced from Europe and the Black Sea. France has dominated the market over the past few years; however, its reduced 2020/21 crop, increased shipments to China, and price disadvantage compared to Black Sea wheat suppliers have limited exports from France to Morocco to date for 2020/21. Instead, Ukraine has dominated the non-durum market given its competitive pricing, nearly doubling its exports over the same period last year. Canada continues to be Morocco's primary supplier of durum wheat.

The United States has not exported large amounts of wheat to Morocco since 2016/17 when Morocco's domestic wheat crop was similarly small. The European Union also experienced diminished wheat production in 2016/17, allowing U.S. wheat to increase market share in Morocco. Despite a similar situation occurring this year, there have been no sales or exports to Morocco from the United States so far this marketing year. U.S. wheat is currently priced out of this market given its freight disadvantage compared to Black Sea suppliers, and the recent import tax exemption nullifies any price advantage



Ukraine Expected to Dominate Moroccan Wheat Market in 2020/21 TY

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

gained by the duty-free access guaranteed by the U.S.-Morocco Free Trade Agreement. If supplies begin tightening in the Black Sea, however, U.S. wheat may be able to enter the market when Morocco wheat demand rises seasonally between March and May.

Country	Attribute	Previous	Current	Change	Reason
Algeria	Imports	6,800	6,500	-300	Slow import pace
China	Imports	8,500	9,000	500	Large purchases from Canada and the United States
Jordan	Imports	900	1,200	300	Strong import pace with increased shipments from Ukraine and continued tender activity
United Arab Emirates	Imports	1,800	1,500	-300	Slow import pace and declining imports from Russia
Argentina	Exports	12,500	12,000	-500	Lower production and instability at the ports affecting export capacity
Canada	Exports	26,000	26,500	500	Higher exports to China
European Union	Exports	26,000	26,500	500	Increased competitiveness amid Russian export restrictions
India	Exports	1,000	1,800	800	Increased sales to Bangladesh and other nearby markets
Russia	Exports	40,000	39,000	-1,000	New export quota and tax

TRADE CHANGES IN 2020/21 (1,000 MT)

ENDNOTES

REGIONAL TABLES

North America: Canada, Mexico, the United States

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

<u>Caribbean:</u> 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

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

<u>EU:</u> 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, and the United Kingdom. Effective January 1, 2021, the separation of the United Kingdom from the European Union is complete, including trade between both entities. USDA will continue using the term "European Union" to mean the countries involved in the previous customs union, i.e., EU27+UK, from January 2021 through April 2021 for grains PSDs. Starting in May 2021 with the release of 2021/22 data, grains PSDs will reflect EU27 and UK separately. See below for notes on prior years' EU Consolidated data.

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

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

<u>Middle East:</u> 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

<u>Southeast Asia:</u> Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam

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

OTHER NOTES

<u>Local Marketing Years (LMY)</u>: 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 (2020/21 starts in 2020); except for summer grains in certain Southern Hemisphere countries and for rice in selected countries, where the second year begins the LMY (2020/21 starts in 2021). 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)	Russia (Oct/Sep)	European Union (Jul/Jun)	United States (Sep/Aug)
China (Jul/Jun)	South Africa (May/Apr)	Kazakhstan (Jul/Jun)	
European Union (Jul/Jun)	Ukraine (Oct/Sep)	Russia (Jul/Jun)	
India (Apr/Mar)	United States (Sep/Aug)	Ukraine (Jul/Jun)	
Kazakhstan (Sep/Aug)		United States (Jun/May)	
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 (<u>https://apps.fas.usda.gov/psdonline/</u>): go to Reports, Reference Data, and then Data Availability.

<u>Stocks</u>: 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.

<u>Consumption</u>: 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.

<u>Trade:</u> 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.

<u>EU Consolidation</u>: The trade figures starting from 1999/00 represent the European Union (EU27 plus UK) 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.

<u>Statistics:</u> (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.

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

The Global Commodity Analysis Division, Global Market Analysis, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA, Washington, DC 20250, prepared this publication. 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.

<u>Note:</u> For further details on world grain production, please see <u>World Agricultural Production</u> January 2021. This publication is available in its entirety on the Internet via the Foreign Agricultural Service Home Page. The address is: <u>http://www.fas.usda.gov</u>

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DATA TABLES

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All Grain Summary Comparison

Million Metric Tons

		Wheat				Rice, Milled			Corn		
	Marketing Year	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	
Production											
United States	(Jun-May)	51.3	52.6	49.7	7.1	5.9	7.2	364.3	346.0	360.3	
Other		679.6	711.3	722.9	490.2	490.5	496.0	759.5	770.4	773.6	
World Total		730.9	763.9	772.6	497.3	496.4	503.2	1,123.8	1,116.4	1,133.9	
Domestic Consumption											
United States	(Jun-May)	30.0	30.6	31.4	4.6	4.6	5.1	310.4	309.5	305.5	
Other		702.2	710.2	723.6	480.2	489.9	494.5	816.8	819.1	840.2	
World Total		732.2	740.8	755.0	484.8	494.5	499.6	1,127.2	1,128.6	1,145.7	
Ending Stocks											
United States	(Jun-May)	29.4	28.0	22.8	1.4	0.9	1.2	56.4	48.8	39.4	
Other		253.8	272.1	290.4	175.5	177.4	178.3	263.6	254.2	244.4	
World Total		283.2	300.1	313.2	176.9	178.3	179.5	320.0	303.0	283.8	
TY Imports											
United States	(Jun-May)	3.5	2.9	3.3	1.0	1.2	1.2	0.8	1.0	0.7	
Other		167.9	183.6	186.0	41.1	40.9	42.2	165.0	166.5	175.8	
World Total		171.4	186.5	189.3	42.1	42.1	43.4	165.8	167.5	176.5	
TY Exports											
United States	(Jun-May)	26.1	26.3	27.0	3.1	2.9	3.1	49.2	46.9	64.0	
Other		149.4	165.0	165.5	40.5	41.8	42.5	123.4	128.1	117.4	
World Total		175.5	191.3	192.5	43.6	44.7	45.6	172.6	175.0	181.4	

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								
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21 Dec	2020/2: Jai			
					Dec	Ja			
Y Exports									
Argentina	12,275	14,000	12,680	13,608	12,500	12,00			
Australia	22,061	15,512	9,835	10,121	18,000	18,00			
Canada	20,297	22,019	24,452	23,478	26,000	26,50			
China	748	1,004	1,006	1,049	1,000	1,00			
European Union	27,439	23,383	23,310	38,429	26,000	26,50			
India	430	517	494	595	1,000	1,80			
Kazakhstan	7,257	8,519	8,780	6,888	7,000	7,00			
Russia	27,815	41,447	35,863	34,485	40,000	39,00			
Turkey	6,320	6,390	6,308	6,212	6,700	6,70			
Ukraine	18,107	17,775	16,019	21,013	17,500	17,50			
Others	10,513	10,520	10,663	9,171	9,441	9,47			
Subtotal	153,262	161,086	149,410	165,049	165,141	165,47			
United States	29,318	23,230	26,093	26,300	27,000	27,00			
World Total	182,580	184,316	175,503	191,349	192,141	192,47			
	102,500	104,510	175,505	191,949	192,141	192,47			
Y Imports									
Afghanistan	2,700	3,300	3,700	3,000	3,000	3,00			
Algeria	8,414	8,172	7,515	7,147	6,800	6,50			
Bangladesh	5,556	6,472	5,100	6,800	6,600	6,60			
Brazil	7,788	6,702	7,442	7,179	6,700	6,70			
China	4,410	3,937	3,145	5,376	8,500	9,00			
Egypt	11,181	12,407	12,354	12,811	13,000	13,00			
European Union	5,299	5,833	5,764	4,801	6,000	6,00			
Indonesia	10,190	10,763	10,934	10,586	10,800	10,80			
Iraq	2,474	4,158	3,894	2,050	2,600	2,60			
Japan	5,911	5,876	5,726	5,682	5,600	5,60			
Kenya	1,774	2,158	2,000	2,500	2,200	2,20			
Korea, South	4,667	4,269	3,908	3,941	3,900	3,90			
Mexico	5,370	5,245	4,861	5,080	5,000	5,00			
Morocco	5,344	3,672	3,724	4,879	6,500	6,50			
Nigeria	4,972	5,162	4,659	5,338	5,100	5,10			
Pakistan	2	2	2	1	2,500	2,50			
Peru	1,961	2,030	2,109	2,153	2,150	2,15			
Philippines	5,708	6,059	7,546	7,059	7,000	6,90			
Saudi Arabia	3,720	3,492	2,902	3,648	3,200	3,20			
Sudan	2,458	2,580	2,222	2,684	2,500	2,50			
Thailand	4,064	3,173	2,899	3,497	3,100	3,10			
Turkey	4,736	6,092	6,515	11,087	8,000	8,00			
Uzbekistan	2,596	3,119	2,837	2,746	3,100	3,10			
Vietnam	5,535	4,709	3,500	3,570	3,600	3,60			
Yemen	3,278	3,010	3,675	3,728	3,800	3,80			
Others	56,570	53,585	48,970	56,311	54,675	54,66			
Subtotal		53,585 175,977	48,970						
	176,678			183,654	185,925	186,01			
Unaccounted	2,609	3,965	4,103	4,830	2,916	3,16			
United States World Total	3,293 182,580	4,374 184,316	3,497 175,503	2,865 191,349	3,300 192,141	3,30 192,47			

TY=Trade Year, see Endnotes.

World Wheat Production, Consumption, and Stocks Local Marketing Years, Thousand Metric Tons

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2020/21
					Dec	Jan
oduction						
Argentina	18,400	18,500	19,500	19,760	18,000	17,50
Australia	31,819	20,941	17,598	15,200	30,000	30,000
Brazil	6,730	4,264	5,428	5,200	6,300	6,30
Canada	32,140	30,377	32,352	32,670	35,183	35,18
China	133,271	134,334	131,430	133,590	136,000	134,25
Egypt	8,100	8,450	8,450	8,770	8,900	8,90
European Union	145,369	151,125	136,579	154,510	135,800	135,800
India	87,000	98,510	99,870	103,600	107,592	107,59
Iran	14,500	14,000	14,500	16,800	16,750	16,750
Kazakhstan	14,985	14,802	13,947	11,452	12,500	12,50
Pakistan	25,633	26,600	25,100	24,300	25,700	25,700
Russia	72,529	85,167	71,685	73,610	84,000	85,300
Turkey	17,250	21,000	19,000	17,500	18,250	18,250
Ukraine	26,791	26,981	25,057	29,171	25,500	25,500
Uzbekistan	6,940	6,941	6,000	6,800	6,510	6,51
Others	52,213	53,420	53,097	58,391	56,987	56,91
Subtotal	693,670	715,412	679,593	711,324	723,972	722,95
United States	62,832	47,380	51,306	52,581	49,691	49,69
World Total	756,502	762,792	730,899	763,905	773,663	772,64
tal Consumption						
Algeria	10,350	10,450	10,750	10,950	11,050	11,05
Brazil	12,200	12,000	12,100	12,100	12,200	12,20
Canada	10,671	9,029	9,145	9,263	9,600	9,60
China	119,000	121,000	125,000	126,000	134,000	135,00
Egypt	19,400	19,800	20,100	20,300	20,800	20,80
European Union	128,000	130,400	121,050	122,500	118,500	118,50
India	97,234	95,677	95,629	95,403	99,500	99,50
Indonesia	10,000	10,600	10,600	10,300	10,600	10,60
Iran	16,250	15,900	16,100	17,200	17,700	17,70
Morocco	10,200	10,500	10,700	10,400	10,400	10,400
Pakistan	24,500	25,000	25,300	25,200	25,800	25,80
Russia	40,000	43,000	40,500	40,000	41,000	41,50
Turkey	17,100	18,500	18,800	19,900	20,100	20,100
Ukraine	10,300	9,800	8,800	8,700	8,100	8,10
Uzbekistan	9,300	9,700	9,500	9,500	9,500	9,50
Others	167,890	170,752	168,139	172,499	173,803	173,31
Subtotal	706,129	713,576	704,727	716,411	727,110	728,16
United States	31,865	29,246	29,989	30,564	30,673	31,38
World Total	737,994	742,822	734,716	746,975	757,783	759,54
ding Stocks						
Australia	5,750	4,549	4,440	2,898	6,398	5,39
China	114,929	131,196	139,765	151,682	161,182	158,93
European Union	14,760	17,935	15,918	14,300	11,600	11,10
India	9,800	13,230	16,992	24,700	31,108	31,31
Iran	10,416	8,066	6,236	6,556	6,606	6,60
Russia	10,823	12,010	7,778	7,228	10,728	12,52
Turkey	927	3,290	3,445	5,771	5,221	5,22
Others	67,469	66,792	59,198	58,968	60,207	59,32
Subtotal	234,874	257,068	253,772	272,103	293,050	290,43
United States	32,131	29,907	29,386	27,985	23,454	22,75
World Total	267,005	286,975	283,158	300,088	316,504	313,186

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Regional Wheat Imports, Production, Consumption, and Stocks	
Thousand Metric Tons	
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	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Dec 2020/21	Jan 2020/21
TY Imports						
North America	9,169	10,070	8,836	8,620	8,750	8,75
Central America	1,995	1,910	1,928	2,074	2,060	2,06
South America	16,277	15,320	14,955	15,651	15,170	15,17
European Union - 28	5,299	5,833	5,764	4,801	6,000	6,00
Other Europe	2,047	1,931	1,905	2,014	1,885	1,88
Former Soviet Union - 12	7,035	7,862	7,865	8,075	7,985	7,98
Middle East	23,027	25,411	24,550	30,404	27,035	27,02
North Africa	28,432	27,441	26,956	27,993	29,700	29,40
Sub-Saharan Africa	22,274	25,312	22,564	26,958	25,730	25,73
East Asia	17,356	16,599	15,087	17,273	20,375	20,87
South Asia	15,564	11,931	9,959	11,131	13,300	13,30
Southeast Asia	28,219	27,255	27,732	27,560	27,500	27,40
Others	3,277	3,476	3,299	3,965	3,735	3,73
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Total	179,971	180,351	171,400	186,519	189,225	189,31
Production						
North America	98,837	81,251	86,658	88,521	87,924	87,92
South America	28,897	25,912	28,761	28,559	27,960	27,41
European Union - 28	145,369	151,125	136,579	154,510	135,800	135,80
Other Europe	4,737	4,005	4,640	4,258	4,497	4,39
Former Soviet Union - 12	130,049	142,356	124,020	129,859	136,667	137,96
Middle East	38,816	41,585	38,879	44,491	44,952	45,02
North Africa	13,958	19,245	21,000	18,399	16,638	16,63
Sub-Saharan Africa	7,777	7,689	7,796	8,122	9,335	9,33
East Asia	134,738	135,645	132,823	135,189	137,601	135,85
South Asia	120,865	132,497	131,679	136,301	141,763	141,76
Oceania	32,278	21,346	17,968	15,610	30,440	30,44
Others	181	136	96	86	86	8
– Total	756,502	762,792	730,899	763,905	773,663	772,64
Domestic Consumption	, 00,002	, 02,, 92	,,,	,,,,,,,,	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
North America	50,436	45,975	46,634	47,227	47,673	48,38
South America	28,575	28,978	28,840	29,720	29,555	29,45
European Union - 28	128,000	130,400		122,500	118,500	118,50
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Other Europe	5,035	5,010	5,215	5,435	5,310	5,31
Former Soviet Union - 12	78,285	81,315	77,085	76,115	76,845	77,04
Middle East	57,992	59,705	59,939	62,900	64,445	64,45
North Africa	44,550	45,225	46,100	46,250	46,950	46,95
Sub-Saharan Africa	29,782	31,992	30,411	33,167	33,760	33,76
East Asia	132,915	134,351	137,826	138,612	146,577	147,57
South Asia	139,296	138,292	138,643	139,064	143,846	143,84
Southeast Asia	26,725	26,385	26,250	26,160	26,480	26,38
Oceania	8,835	9,905	10,595	9,925	9,465	9,46
Others _	3,834	3,821	3,614	3,704	3,920	3,92
Total	734,260	741,354	732,202	740,779	753,326	755,04
Ending Stocks						
North America	39,938	37,407	36,030	33,869	29,321	28,12
South America	4,838	3,998	4,717	4,746	4,327	4,35
European Union - 28	14,760	17,935	15,918	14,300	11,600	11,10
Other Europe	2,002	1,945	2,074	2,226	2,178	2,07
Former Soviet Union - 12	21,386	21,133	14,920	13,494	16,632	18,40
Middle East	19,624	19,675	15,987	20,062	20,226	20,25
North Africa	14,283	14,870	15,534	14,362	12,760	12,46
Sub-Saharan Africa	3,128	3,577	2,525	3,323	3,591	3,58
East Asia	118,146	134,343	142,705	154,708	164,352	162,10
South Asia	118,146	21,104	21,534	28,877	37,995	38,20
Southeast Asia	5,920	5,694	6,091	6,374	6,269	6,26
Oceania	6,023	4,897	4,715	3,209	6,704	5,70
Others –	438	397	408	538	549	54
Total	267,005	286,975	283,158	300,088	316,504	313,18

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.