Wheat

World wheat trade (including the wheat equivalent of wheat flour) is projected to grow an average of 3.4 percent annually during 1995-2005. Projected growth is well above that of the 1980's, but is less than that of the 1970's. Wheat trade in 1997 is expected to rebound from the unusually low levels in 1996, but remain below 1995. After continuing to rebound in 1998, trade is expected to return to trend growth, with some accelerating growth in the last 3 years. The most import growth is expected to occur in lower- and middle-income countries that have prospects for strong macroeconomic gains over the next 10 years, such as much of Asia, especially China; Latin America, especially Brazil; and North Africa/Middle East. This increase is driven by population growth and rising per capita incomes.

In the past, most importers benefited from exporter subsidies, credit, or food aid. Under the UR agreement, subsidized exports are expected to fall from about 40 percent of world trade in 1994 to about 25 percent by 2000. Some countries will face significantly higher wheat prices as subsidies decline, and some will also be affected by the outlook for no increase in the nominal value of credit and food aid during the baseline. Wheat imports by the least developed countries, particularly the Sub-Saharan Africa region, are likely to decline relative to imports by the higher-income developing countries. Another key trend in the post-UR wheat outlook is expected to be a significant decline in the use and trade of feed wheat, as wheat prices rise relative to feed grains.

U.S. wheat exports are expected to rebound from depressed levels in 1996, surpassing 1995 in 1998, and reaching 1.5 billion bushels in 2005. Although larger than most recent years, the 2005 U.S. export projection is less than 4 of the 10 years in the 1980's. The U.S. share of world trade is expected to be fairly flat at just over one-third. In the early years of the baseline U.S. exports will benefit from rebounding U.S. production, the use of EEP, and UR limits on EU wheat exports. However, as time progresses, slow yield growth and large acreages in the CRP will limit the U.S. ability to expand production relative to competitors.

As nominal world prices rise after 2001, the EU is expected to begin exporting without subsidy. Even after beginning to export without subsidy, the EU is expected to maintain land set-asides to avoid building barley stocks. Initially, land constraints and competitive prices for other crops will limit wheat exports by Argentina, Australia, and Canada. But later, Argentina, Australia, and Canada will find it increasingly profitable to increase wheat production and exports, and minor exporters like Eastern Europe will become more important.

World wheat area is projected to expand, reversing the trend since the early 1990s when foreign area dropped, particularly in the FSU. Higher prices are expected to encourage this area expansion, but in many countries land availability is an important constraint. Foreign consumption growth for wheat is projected at 1.6 percent annually. Food demand will account for virtually all consumption growth. Wheat feed use is expected to fall in most regions

Figure 3
Wheat: Historical and projected world area and yield

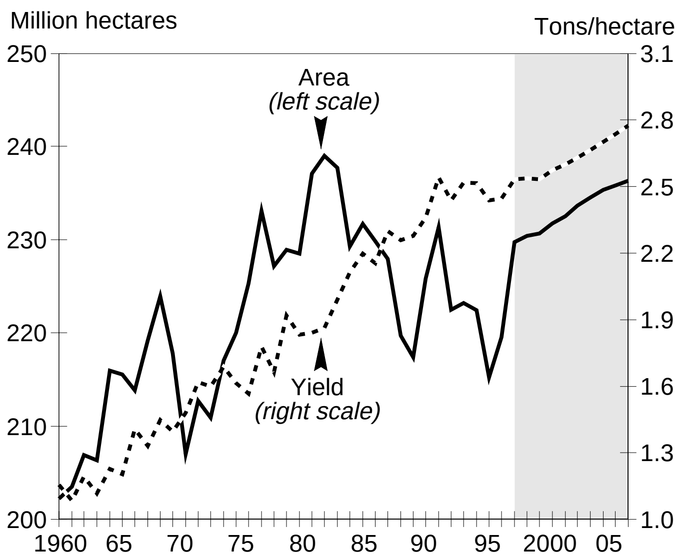


Figure 4
Wheat: Historical and projected world supply and use

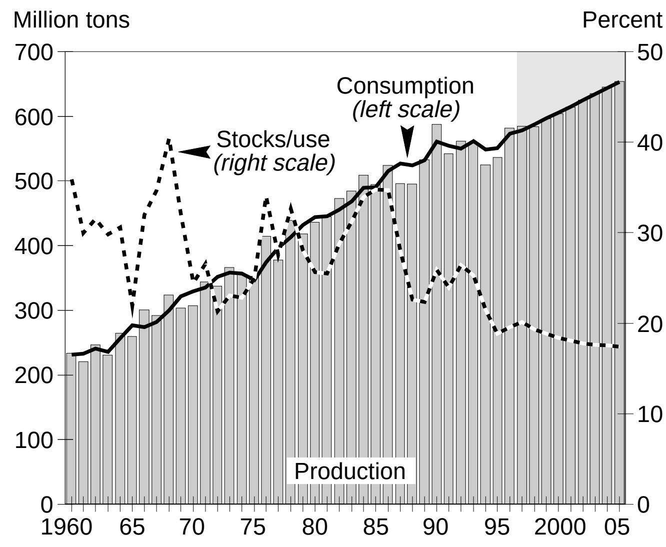
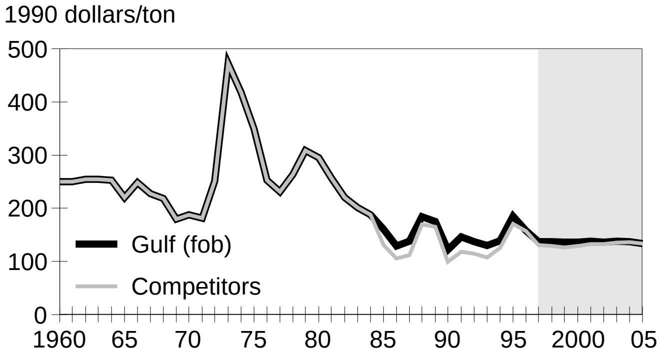


Table 6—Wheat trade projections

Crop year	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1992-96 avg.	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
							1,000 tons							
Exports														
United States	36,838	33,414	32,340	33,778	25,855	32,445	34,700	35,380	36,741	37,421	38,102	39,462	40,143	40,823
Argentina	5,850	4,996	7,300	4,950	11,000	6,819	8,130	8,995	9,377	9,717	9,993	10,145	10,545	10,638
Australia	9,853	13,700	6,343	13,300	17,000	12,039	14,755	14,859	14,904	15,152	15,447	15,608	15,850	15,995
Canada	19,709	19,100	20,850	16,000	16,000	18,332	18,111	18,215	18,333	18,420	18,432	18,448	18,558	18,615
Central/East Europe	1,253	328	2,814	4,060	810	1,853	2,129	2,782	3,077	3,577	3,800	3,713	3,896	3,983
Czech Republic	256	0	515	500	50	264	128	294	327	440	560	505	597	646
Slovakia	0	40	250	60	60	82	0	0	0	0	38	15	31	37
Hungary	400	100	849	1,200	700	650	1,346	1,516	1,511	1,613	1,634	1,633	1,704	1,757
Poland	297	150	100	200	0	149	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Central/East Europe	300	38	1,100	2,100	0	708	655	971	1,239	1,524	1,568	1,560	1,564	1,542
European Union-15[1]	23,714	20,066	16,800	12,511	15,800	17,778	18,128	17,075	16,237	16,637	17,737	18,558	19,908	21,416
Former Soviet Union[2]	6,800	6,500	3,952	4,100	4,100	5,090	5,350	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,750	5,750	5,847
Russia	900	500	385	100	500	477	350	262	262	262	239	250	250	250
Ukraine	100	500	27	1,000	500	425	1,500	1,571	1,571	1,571	1,435	1,500	1,500	1,597
Other Former Soviet Union	5,800	5,500	3,540	3,000	3,100	4,188	3,500	3,667	3,667	3,667	3,826	4,000	4,000	4,000
India	31	28	75	620	1,200	391	266	442	919	818	798	969	916	943
Saudi Arabia	2,490	2,019	1,700	200	0	1,282	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	2,000	1,042	1,761	800	1,000	1,321	708	694	680	666	653	640	627	615
Other	1,038	1,015	1,180	1,850	1,450	1,307	809	816	823	828	832	838	842	845
Total	109,576	102,208	95,115	92,169	94,215	98,657	103,091	104,760	106,591	108,736	111,294	114,131	117,035	119,720
Imports														
United States	1,905	2,962	2,502	1,849	2,177	2,279	2,721	3,129	3,265	3,265	3,129	3,129	2,993	2,993
Algeria	3,800	4,813	4,500	3,000	3,200	3,863	4,010	4,043	4,074	4,134	4,218	4,303	4,400	4,497
Brazil	5,825	5,700	6,600	5,600	5,200	5,785	6,168	6,214	6,263	6,261	6,302	6,343	6,402	6,477
C. Amer. & Carib.	2,646	3,018	2,748	2,470	2,570	2,690	2,799	2,794	2,792	2,802	2,828	2,852	2,880	2,910
China	6,719	4,310	10,235	12,000	4,000	7,453	10,733	11,271	11,693	12,236	12,709	13,242	13,906	14,655
Central/East Europe	3,492	2,514	1,585	939	2,275	2,161	1,733	1,622	1,480	1,300	1,222	1,194	1,161	1,137
Czech Republic	15	135	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovakia	0	200	30	10	10	50	105	72	42	0	0	0	0	0
Hungary	50	92	3	0	15	32	36	42	48	48	48	48	48	48
Poland	969	615	947	250	1,000	756	779	697	582	450	380	359	334	318
Other Central/East Europe	2,458	1,472	605	679	1,250	1,293	813	811	808	802	794	787	779	771
Egypt	6,004	5,866	5,850	6,000	6,000	5,944	6,694	6,837	6,917	7,023	7,146	7,370	7,806	8,022
European Union-15[1]	1,421	1,343	2,095	2,300	1,750	1,782	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Former Soviet Union[2]	24,103	13,520	7,687	8,890	7,045	12,249	8,980	8,673	8,703	9,023	9,394	9,472	9,136	8,502
Russia	14,470	5,000	1,560	4,100	2,500	5,526	3,636	3,014	2,905	2,997	2,990	3,105	2,992	2,676
Ukraine	1,225	100	265	100	200	378	1,247	1,081	1,137	947	770	657	425	200
Other Former Soviet Union	8,408	8,420	5,862	4,690	4,345	6,345	4,097	4,578	4,661	5,079	5,634	5,710	5,719	5,626
India	2,500	500	30	50	2,000	1,016	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Indonesia	2,600	2,900	3,800	3,450	4,000	3,350	4,495	4,747	4,997	5,274	5,608	5,967	6,371	6,808
Iran	3,000	3,500	3,200	3,000	6,000	3,740	3,869	3,922	4,104	4,325	4,584	4,847	5,127	5,405
Japan	5,919	6,095	6,309	6,100	6,300	6,145	6,330	6,330	6,334	6,337	6,340	6,340	6,338	6,333
Malaysia	942	1,327	1,153	900	1,250	1,114	1,376	1,451	1,527	1,596	1,663	1,736	1,809	1,884
Mexico	1,350	1,828	1,370	1,444	1,750	1,548	1,723	1,789	1,781	1,844	1,941	2,001	2,049	2,089
Morocco	2,811	2,403	1,215	2,350	1,300	2,016	2,657	2,696	2,745	2,841	2,986	3,129	3,304	3,476
Pakistan	2,862	1,617	2,107	1,900	2,300	2,157	2,711	2,748	2,808	2,950	3,011	3,110	3,287	3,461
Philippines	1,992	2,217	2,050	2,100	2,000	2,072	2,289	2,439	2,605	2,723	2,816	2,945	3,080	3,234
Saudi Arabia	218	53	50	50	200	114	598	680	766	842	917	993	1,065	1,133
South Africa	1,050	275	900	900	300	685	861	934	906	882	873	862	854	844
South Korea	3,994	5,647	4,293	2,554	4,000	4,098	3,659	3,335	3,096	2,917	2,784	2,687	2,616	2,566
Sub-Saharan Africa	4,683	5,102	4,502	4,285	4,165	4,547	4,626	4,420	4,479	4,372	4,345	4,403	4,437	4,478
Taiwan	929	916	895	975	950	933	927	933	941	948	957	965	973	981
Thailand	630	691	700	761	800	716	880	929	983	1,037	1,102	1,169	1,242	1,320
Tunisia	615	806	1,510	950	500	876	991	997	994	1,010	1,039	1,069	1,106	1,143
Turkey	900	725	474	1,350	1,500	990	341	377	428	429	496	581	707	829
Other	15,203	16,787	16,798	15,508	16,735	16,206	18,895	19,425	19,885	20,340	20,859	21,397	21,961	22,518
Total	108,113	97,435	95,158	91,675	90,267	96,530	103,091	104,760	106,591	108,736	111,294	114,131	117,035	119,720
Exports - Imports	1,463	4,773	(43)	494	3,948	2,127	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

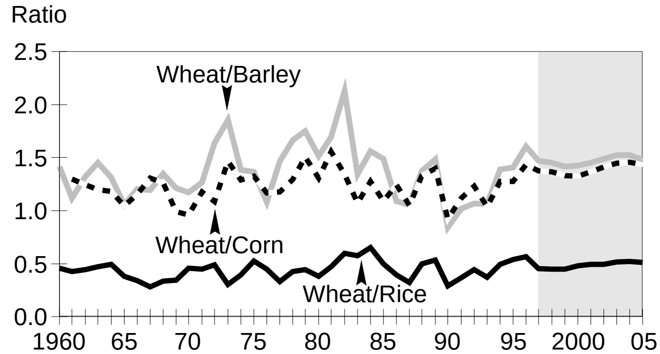
[1]Excludes EU-15 intratrade. [2]Includes FSU intratrade.

Figure 5
Wheat: Historical and projected real prices



Gulf (fob) = Average U.S. gulf fob price.
Competitors = Estimated average competitors price.

Figure 6
Wheat: Historical and projected price ratios



as wheat prices rise relative to other feed grains, but in the EU, FSU, and China wheat feeding is expected to increase. In the FSU and China increased livestock production will boost wheat feeding, while in the EU, wheat that fails to make milling standards will not be eligible for price supports, moving it into feed channels. Wheat food use per capita is projected to rise in regions with modest but growing incomes.

Highlights for Major Importers

Higher incomes and population growth is expected to fuel strong demand for wheat in most regions. Gains in incomes and urbanization will continue to shift consumer preferences away from coarse grains (for food use), rice, and tubers, and toward wheat-based foods. China is the largest source of uncertainty regarding wheat import prospects.

China. China's imports of wheat are projected to more than double during 1996-2005, reaching 15 million tons by 2005 mostly in response to population increases and limited prospects for area and yield growth. It is expected that China's future wheat imports will be based more on economic factors than self-sufficiency goals.

The projections of China's future trade create, perhaps, the greatest amount of uncertainty in the wheat trade outlook. There is considerable uncertainty regarding such factors as water constraints and future yield improvements, foreign exchange earnings, the pace of dietary shifts toward meats, and the pace of market liberalization. The baseline projections represent what is considered the most likely path of future trade, but uncertainty surrounding each of these variables suggests that a wide range of trade outcomes is plausible.

Former Soviet Union. In the FSU, restructuring of the agricultural sector will keep imports low compared with the 1980s and early 1990's. The FSU is expected to be a net importer, for blending purposes and for urban populations near ports. The continued consolidation of livestock inventories and low economic growth will cause both food and feed use of wheat to stagnate until economic growth strengthens during 2000-2005. However, wheat production will also increase faster in the later part of the baseline, and FSU imports of wheat will begin to fall, with less imports from outside the FSU.

Future developments in the FSU are an important source of uncertainty in the wheat market outlook. Key uncertainties include the pace of future economic growth, and the extent to which farm sector reforms that stimulate productivity growth are achieved.

Southeast Asia. The Southeast Asian region (Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Thailand) is expected to show strong growth in wheat imports as rising per capita incomes and urbanization bolster food demand and lead to dietary shifts away from rice, coarse grains (for food use), and tubers and toward wheat-based foods. Per capita wheat consumption is expected to continue to increase relative to rice. Wheat imports by these four countries are projected to reach 13 million tons in 2005.

Brazil. Brazil's import growth is projected to continue over the next decade, with limited production prospects, strong population growth, and economic recovery driving import demand.

North Africa. Wheat imports will compose a larger proportion of wheat supplies in Egypt and the North African

North Africa and Middle East Wheat Import Demand to Grow

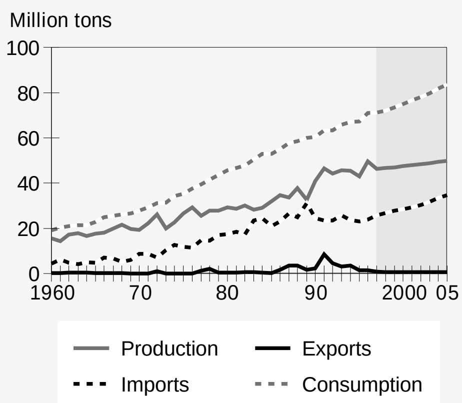
The North Africa and Middle East (NAME) region is expected to be a key source of growth in wheat import demand. The region's wheat imports are projected to rise 3.5-4.0 percent annually from an average of 23.5 million tons in 1994-96 to 35 million tons, or 29 percent of world imports, by 2005. Import growth is expected to be driven by rising incomes and urbanization, policy change in several countries, and a recovery in imports by Iran and Iraq.

Income growth is expected strengthen across the region during 1997-2005, in part due to rising petroleum prices. Although per capita wheat use is already high in some countries, there is scope for income-driven consumption gains in countries such as Algeria and Egypt, as well as in Iran and Iraq. Higher incomes will continue to lead to consumer shifts out of "inferior" food grains, such as barley and corn, and to more use of value-added wheat products such as pasta, couscous, and pastries.

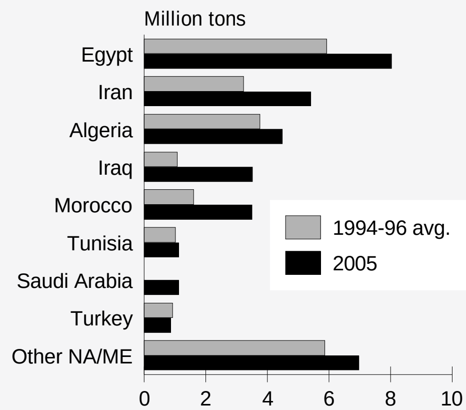
In Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Morocco, and Turkey, market-oriented trade and farm sector reforms are reducing subsidies and price-incentives for wheat producers. Wheat area has dropped sharply in Saudi Arabia, and little or no growth is expected in Egypt, Morocco, or Turkey, as farmers favor higher return crops. Prospects for further improving irrigated wheat yields in Egypt are now limited, and average yields in the largely traditional, rainfed production systems in the rest of the region are not likely to show strong growth.

Wheat imports by Iran and Iraq are expected to resume growth, following disruption by political and economic developments since the late 1980's. Iran's economy is expected to register higher growth and support some increase in per capita consumption, while there is little potential for further expanding wheat area beyond what was achieved in the early 1990's. Following the initiation of imports under the U.N.-sponsored oil-for-food agreement, Iraq's wheat imports and per capita consumption are expected to recover sharply. Assuming that remaining UN sanctions are gradually eased, and the economy shows moderate growth, Iraqi wheat imports are projected to reach about 5.4 million tons and support historically achieved levels of per capita consumption by 2005.

North Africa and Middle East wheat supply and use



North Africa and Middle East wheat imports



countries of Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia during the projection period. Resource constraints and population growth will boost imports. In addition, import access has been improved in Egypt and Tunisia since private traders, rather than state monopolies, have been permitted to import wheat.

Highlights for Major Exporters

Compared with the 1980's and early 1990's, the EU is expected to be a less significant competitor in world wheat trade, particularly during 1996-2000, because of internal policy reforms and the Uruguay Round agreement. Australia and Argentina are projected to gain market share as a result of reduced EU exports. Exports by Canada are projected to be mostly flat because of area constraints and competition from canola, while wheat yields increase slowly.

European Union. EU policy changes implemented in 1992-93 CAP reform and the Uruguay Round commitments on reductions in subsidized exports mean that the EU can be expected to be less prominent in wheat trade until after 2000. Lower internal wheat prices resulting from CAP reform are expected to cause increased feed use of wheat, while area remains constrained under the CAP reform set-aside requirement. To avoid building

Details of EU Wheat Export Projections

The European Union (EU) is projected to begin exporting wheat without the aid of export subsidies by about 2001. Unsubsidized EU wheat exports are expected to occur as strengthening world prices rise toward the internal EU market price, allowing the EU to export wheat beyond the limits set for subsidized exports in the UR agreement. In the early years of the projections, the EU market price of wheat is expected to remain above the world price, and EU exports are projected to be somewhat below the UR limits until 2001. By 2001, firmer world prices are expected to permit the EU to export without subsidy, with exports exceeding the UR limits by about 29 percent, or 4.8 million tons by 2005. The projections do not account for annual or seasonal variability in market conditions that, as has occurred in the last 2 years, may result in periods of relatively high world prices and unsubsidized exports prior to 2001, as well as periods of tight EU supplies that lead to export taxes on wheat.

Several key factors and assumptions affect the projections. First, with the assumption that no significant reforms will be made to the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), the EU is expected to maintain a 12-percent land set-aside from 1999 through 2005. A lower set-aside rate could allow the EU to produce and export more wheat. However, because the set-aside is not crop specific, a smaller set-aside would also likely lead to excess supplies of coarse grains, primarily barley, that would exceed the EU's UR limits on coarse grain exports and that could not be exported without subsidy. Revision of the CAP to alter the set-aside mechanism or to reduce internal coarse grain prices closer to world prices would appear to be needed to push EU wheat exports significantly higher than the current projections.

Finally, the projections incorporate the assumption that the ECU will strengthen relative to the dollar during 1998-2005, reflecting tighter fiscal and monetary policies in EU member states as they prepare for the European Monetary Union. A strong ECU means that EU farmers will face prices that decline more (or increase less) than prices denominated in U.S. dollars. The strengthening ECU tends to reduce producer and export incentives, particularly toward the end of the projection period.

EU-15: Details of wheat export projections

	Marketing year								
Variable	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
					1990 ECU/ton				
Market (consumer) price	92.35	89.82	87.44	84.89	83.90	82.05	82.28	81.03	78.03
World price	86.72	84.59	82.68	83.76	85.02	83.87	85.42	84.86	81.76
Intervention price	92.35	89.82	87.32	84.79	82.29	79.85	77.50	75.18	72.92
					$/ECU				
Exchange rate	1.34	1.35	1.35	1.36	1.38	1.39	1.41	1.43	1.44
					Percent				
Set-aside rate	5.0	15.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
					1,000 tons				
Exports	18,221	18,128	17,075	16,237	16,637	17,737	18,558	19,908	21,416
UR subsidized limit	20,221	19,025	17,830	16,638	16,638	16,638	16,638	16,638	16,638

stocks, the set-aside rate is assumed to rise from 5 percent in 1997/98 to 15 percent 1998/99 and remain at 12 percent thereafter. Subsidized EU wheat and flour exports (excluding food aid) will fall from 19.1 million tons in 1995 to 13.4 million tons in 2000. By 2001, the world wheat price is projected to exceed the fob equivalent of the EU internal price, permitting exports without subsidy and pushing exports up to about 21 million tons by 2005.

The timing of the EU's exports of wheat without subsidy is a major uncertainty in the projections, and could have a significant impact on U.S. wheat exports. As has been the case in the last 2 years, annual or seasonal variations in market conditions may result in periods of relatively high world prices and unsubsidized exports prior to 2001, as well as periods of tight EU supplies that lead to export taxes on wheat. Potential changes in EU intervention or set-aside policies also contribute uncertainty to the projections.

Australia. Australian wheat exports are projected to rise as a result of export subsidy disciplines affecting competitors under the Uruguay Round agreement and strong import growth by China, Indonesia, and Egypt—three major markets for Australian wheat. However, wheat area growth will be limited by competitive relative returns to wool. Some increase in area planted to feed wheat for domestic use is expected, but is unlikely to have a significant impact on exportable supplies of white wheat.

Argentina. Wheat exports by Argentina are projected to be higher as stronger world prices cause area to expand beginning in 2000. Argentina's market share is expected to rise by 2005, expanding in growing markets in Brazil and other Latin American countries.

Canada. Canada's share of world wheat trade is expected to fall. Although wheat area is expected to increase compared with recent levels, future supplies are likely to be constrained by area competition with higher-valued crops such as canola and specialty crops. Canadian farmers will face higher transportation costs with the removal of the rail subsidy in 1995/96. This is expected to encourage exports of higher-valued crops and livestock products at the expense of wheat.

Central and Eastern Europe. The Central and Eastern Europe region is projected to become a significant wheat exporter, with net exports reaching 3 million tons by 2005. Production is expected to expand in response to higher world prices and productivity gains. Although livestock production is expected to expand in the region, feeding efficiency is likely to improve and more feed demand is expected to be met by corn and barley. When and how much wheat exports from this region increase depends on uncertain agricultural policies and continued relatively high nominal prices.

Food Aid Assumptions and Sub-Saharan Africa Grain Import Projections

The long-term outlook for Sub-Saharan Africa's food grain imports is closely linked to the assumptions on global availability of grain food aid, and prospects for the region's chronically limited capacity to import food commercially. Baseline assumptions for the United States and other donors indicate a gradual decline in the global availability of grain food aid (see table). For Sub-Saharan Africa, however, this decline is expected to be offset by an increasing share of global aid allocated to the region as needs decline in the transition economies of the CEE and FSU. If historical patterns hold, wheat will account for about 65 percent of grain food aid available to the region, corn 25 percent, and rice 10 percent.

The macroeconomic assumptions for Sub-Saharan Africa suggest little improvement in the rate of income growth, or inflows of investment or export earnings. With the baseline indicating a slower decline in real food grain prices than in the past, and assuming that the share of available foreign exchange that countries in the region spend on commercial food grain imports remains near present levels, growth in commercial imports will be limited.

These food aid and commercial import assumptions, combined with the modest projected growth in food grain production, result in a gradual decline in the already-low average level of per capita food grain consumption in Sub-Saharan Africa. For the region as a whole, per capita food grain consumption is projected to fall from an average of about 130 kgs in 1994-96 to about 123 kgs by 2005. This indicates further deterioration of the nutritional status in at least some parts of the region. Alternate assumptions that increase the availability of food aid for Sub-Saharan Africa, or the share of commercial import capacity allocated to food grains, would increase projected imports and consumption. A larger food aid allocation would come at the cost of donor budgets or other aid recipients. Allocation of a larger share of commercial import capacity to food grains could reduce imports of investment goods and tax future growth prospects.

Sub-Saharan Africa: Details of food grain import projections

				Wheat			Rice			Corn		
	World food grain aid[1]	S.S. Africa food grain aid	Share of world grain aid	Food aid[2]	Com-mercial	Total imports	Food aid[2]	Com-mercial	Total imports	Food aid[2]	Com-mercial	Total imports
	1,000 tons	*1,000 tons*	*Percent*	*1,000 tons*								
1992	15,184	6,213	41	1,700	2,983	4,683	555	2,373	2,928	1,500	186	1,686
1993	12,615	3,567	28	2,500	2,602	5,102	450	2,108	2,558	1,027	858	1,885
1994	8,657	3,058	35	1,900	2,602	4,502	400	2,010	2,410	760	1,205	1,965
1995	7,752	2,549	33	1,800	2,485	4,285	300	2,648	2,948	500	445	945
1996	7,505	2,602	35	1,800	2,335	4,135	300	2,670	2,970	500	680	1,180
1997	8,149	2,825	35	1,836	2,704	4,540	282	2,830	3,112	706	737	1,443
1998	8,090	2,847	35	1,850	2,776	4,626	285	2,730	3,015	712	820	1,532
1999	7,948	2,839	36	1,845	2,575	4,420	284	2,576	2,860	710	738	1,448
2000	7,825	2,837	36	1,844	2,635	4,479	284	2,577	2,861	709	799	1,508
2001	7,775	2,861	37	1,859	2,513	4,372	286	2,538	2,824	715	800	1,515
2002	7,782	2,906	37	1,889	2,456	4,345	291	2,470	2,761	727	827	1,554
2003	7,777	2,948	38	1,916	2,487	4,403	295	2,503	2,798	737	815	1,552
2004	7,770	2,989	38	1,943	2,494	4,437	299	2,485	2,784	747	727	1,474
2005	7,700	3,007	39	1,955	2,523	4,478	301	2,514	2,815	752	648	1,400

[1]USDA baseline assumptions. Assumes constant nominal U.S. food aid budget for 1997-2005; constant real budget for Australia and Canada, and; constant tonnage donations by the EU, Japan, and other donors.
[2]Based on historical shares of food aid in the form of wheat (65 percent), corn (25 percent), and rice (10 percent).

Table 7—Wheat supply and use projections

	Area	Yield	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption: Total	Consumption: Food	Consumption: Food/cap	Feed	Ending stocks
	1,000 ha	*Tons/ha*	*- - - 1,000 tons*				*- - -*	*Kgs.*	*- - - 1,000 tons*	*- - -*
World										
1992	223,202	2.52	561,807	108,113	109,576	549,920	419,802	77.0	110,485	144,784
1993	222,405	2.51	559,280	97,435	102,208	557,210	429,971	77.7	109,062	142,081
1994	215,191	2.44	524,580	95,158	95,115	548,753	430,197	76.7	102,510	117,951
1995	219,550	2.45	536,924	91,675	92,169	550,618	435,144	76.4	94,380	103,763
1996	229,753	2.53	581,459	90,267	94,215	569,115	445,696	77.2	99,021	112,159
1992-96 avg.	222,020	2.49	552,810	96,530	98,657	555,123	432,162	77.0	103,092	124,148
1998	230,662	2.53	584,234	103,091	103,091	587,462	462,532	76.9	103,980	113,343
1999	231,764	2.57	596,328	104,760	104,760	597,152	470,092	77.2	104,376	112,519
2000	232,525	2.60	604,382	106,591	106,591	605,461	477,663	77.4	105,059	111,440
2001	233,631	2.63	614,599	108,736	108,736	615,081	486,066	77.8	105,709	110,958
2002	234,545	2.66	624,991	111,294	111,294	624,908	493,862	78.1	106,830	111,041
2003	235,336	2.70	635,431	114,131	114,131	634,729	501,952	78.4	109,118	111,743
2004	235,825	2.74	645,418	117,035	117,035	644,247	510,040	78.7	110,986	112,914
2005	235,665	2.77	653,888	119,720	119,720	653,046	517,465	78.7	112,196	113,756
United States										
1992	25,399	2.64	67,135	1,905	36,838	30,688	22,675	88.0	5,270	14,442
1993	25,379	2.57	65,220	2,962	33,414	33,738	23,681	91.0	7,394	15,472
1994	24,998	2.53	63,167	2,502	32,340	35,014	23,158	88.2	11,800	13,787
1995	24,664	2.41	59,400	1,849	33,778	31,024	23,707	90.2	4,133	10,234
1996	25,435	2.44	62,099	2,177	25,855	35,761	24,313	90.9	8,165	12,894
1992-96 avg.	25,175	2.52	63,404	2,279	32,445	33,245	23,507	89.7	7,352	13,366
1998	25,698	2.54	65,154	2,721	34,700	33,747	25,583	93.8	5,443	12,764
1999	25,860	2.55	65,916	3,129	35,380	34,209	25,991	94.5	5,443	12,220
2000	26,224	2.56	67,195	3,265	36,741	34,645	26,399	95.2	5,443	11,294
2001	26,588	2.58	68,665	3,265	37,421	35,080	26,807	95.9	5,443	10,723
2002	26,952	2.60	70,134	3,129	38,102	35,516	27,216	96.5	5,443	10,369
2003	27,114	2.62	71,114	3,129	39,463	35,652	27,624	97.2	5,171	9,498
2004	27,478	2.64	72,611	2,993	40,143	35,788	28,032	97.8	4,899	9,172
2005	27,802	2.66	74,054	2,993	40,823	36,060	28,440	98.5	4,763	9,335
Algeria										
1992	1,700	1.03	1,750	3,800	0	5,400	5,250	192.6	150	850
1993	1,300	0.85	1,100	4,813	0	5,313	5,163	185.1	150	1,450
1994	900	0.83	750	4,500	0	5,500	5,400	189.2	100	1,200
1995	1,400	0.89	1,250	3,000	0	5,100	5,000	171.3	100	350
1996	1,500	1.47	2,200	3,200	0	5,200	5,100	174.3	100	550
1992-96 avg.	1,360	1.04	1,410	3,863	0	5,303	5,183	182.5	120	880
1998	1,572	0.95	1,493	4,010	0	5,485	5,335	171.4	150	548
1999	1,588	0.95	1,516	4,043	0	5,552	5,450	171.4	102	555
2000	1,604	0.96	1,539	4,074	0	5,607	5,522	170.2	85	561
2001	1,620	0.96	1,562	4,134	0	5,688	5,604	169.3	84	569
2002	1,636	0.97	1,585	4,218	0	5,793	5,710	169.1	83	579
2003	1,653	0.97	1,609	4,303	0	5,901	5,785	167.9	116	590
2004	1,669	0.98	1,633	4,400	0	6,021	5,883	167.5	138	602
2005	1,686	0.98	1,658	4,497	0	6,143	6,014	168.0	129	614
Argentina										
1992	4,200	2.33	9,800	15	5,850	4,265	4,215	125.7	50	45
1993	4,800	2.02	9,700	4	4,996	4,304	4,054	119.5	250	449
1994	5,100	2.22	11,300	15	7,300	4,315	4,165	121.5	150	149
1995	4,781	1.92	9,200	30	4,950	4,280	4,130	122.0	150	149
1996	6,700	2.31	15,500	30	11,000	4,430	4,280	122.1	150	249
1992-96 avg.	5,116	2.17	11,100	19	6,819	4,319	4,169	122.2	150	208
1998	5,767	2.18	12,587	0	8,130	4,459	4,324	120.7	135	187
1999	6,115	2.20	13,479	0	8,995	4,470	4,330	119.6	140	201
2000	6,215	2.23	13,851	0	9,377	4,468	4,325	118.2	143	207
2001	6,259	2.27	14,183	0	9,717	4,461	4,317	116.8	144	212
2002	6,267	2.31	14,460	0	9,993	4,463	4,317	115.6	146	216
2003	6,239	2.34	14,602	0	10,145	4,455	4,309	114.2	146	218
2004	6,300	2.38	15,008	0	10,545	4,457	4,307	113.0	150	224
2005	6,250	2.42	15,106	0	10,638	4,465	4,310	112.0	155	227

Continued—

Table 7—Wheat supply and use projections—cont'd

	Area	Yield	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption Total	Food	Food/cap	Feed	Ending stocks
	1,000 ha	*Tons/ha*	*1,000 tons*					*Kgs.*	*1,000 tons*	
Australia										
1992	9,101	1.78	16,184	16	9,853	4,200	2,306	130.3	1,894	5,017
1993	8,383	1.97	16,479	15	13,700	4,100	2,340	130.8	1,760	3,711
1994	8,003	1.11	8,903	3	6,343	3,907	2,274	125.8	1,633	2,367
1995	9,721	1.75	16,975	20	13,300	3,616	2,273	124.5	1,285	2,446
1996	11,000	2.14	23,500	20	17,000	4,500	2,300	124.7	2,200	4,466
1992-96 avg.	9,242	1.78	16,408	15	12,039	4,065	2,299	127.2	1,754	3,601
1998	11,195	1.71	19,180	20	14,755	4,421	2,365	125.9	2,056	2,255
1999	11,195	1.73	19,380	20	14,859	4,520	2,386	125.9	2,134	2,276
2000	11,100	1.76	19,490	21	14,904	4,622	2,406	125.9	2,216	2,261
2001	11,123	1.78	19,806	22	15,152	4,696	2,422	125.7	2,274	2,241
2002	11,208	1.80	20,185	22	15,447	4,757	2,439	125.6	2,318	2,244
2003	11,158	1.83	20,387	23	15,608	4,825	2,454	125.3	2,371	2,221
2004	11,208	1.85	20,726	23	15,850	4,902	2,470	125.2	2,432	2,218
2005	11,233	1.87	20,971	24	15,995	4,981	2,488	125.2	2,493	2,237
Brazil										
1992	1,997	1.37	2,739	5,825	0	7,839	7,539	48.1	300	869
1993	1,408	1.50	2,107	5,700	0	8,000	7,700	48.5	300	676
1994	1,365	1.60	2,185	6,600	0	8,100	7,800	48.5	300	1,361
1995	1,034	1.49	1,540	5,600	0	8,100	7,800	48.0	300	401
1996	1,800	1.78	3,200	5,200	0	8,100	7,800	47.4	300	701
1992-96 avg.	1,521	1.55	2,354	5,785	0	8,028	7,728	48.1	300	802
1998	1,513	1.54	2,326	6,168	0	8,470	8,170	48.6	300	733
1999	1,510	1.57	2,374	6,214	0	8,579	8,279	48.8	300	742
2000	1,452	1.61	2,334	6,263	0	8,597	8,297	48.5	300	742
2001	1,430	1.65	2,359	6,261	0	8,620	8,320	48.2	300	742
2002	1,423	1.70	2,412	6,302	0	8,707	8,407	48.3	300	749
2003	1,423	1.73	2,468	6,343	0	8,805	8,505	48.5	300	755
2004	1,431	1.78	2,551	6,402	0	8,942	8,642	48.8	300	766
2005	1,430	1.83	2,611	6,477	0	9,076	8,776	49.2	300	778
Canada										
1992	13,830	2.16	29,871	100	19,709	8,135	3,700	133.0	4,435	12,193
1993	12,377	2.20	27,232	132	19,100	9,340	3,608	128.0	5,732	11,117
1994	10,838	2.13	23,122	125	20,850	7,835	3,750	131.5	4,035	5,679
1995	11,141	2.25	25,037	125	16,000	8,208	3,730	129.4	4,408	6,633
1996	12,650	2.41	30,500	300	16,000	9,175	3,800	130.5	5,200	12,258
1992-96 avg.	12,167	2.23	27,152	156	18,332	8,539	3,718	130.5	4,762	9,576
1998	11,893	2.19	26,050	125	18,111	8,301	3,800	127.9	4,501	7,444
1999	12,003	2.19	26,333	127	18,215	8,272	3,790	126.4	4,482	7,417
2000	12,111	2.20	26,590	128	18,333	8,331	3,814	126.0	4,517	7,471
2001	12,163	2.20	26,722	129	18,420	8,384	3,838	125.7	4,546	7,518
2002	12,159	2.20	26,739	130	18,432	8,412	3,865	125.5	4,547	7,543
2003	12,222	2.20	26,888	132	18,448	8,496	3,893	125.4	4,603	7,619
2004	12,272	2.20	27,021	133	18,558	8,549	3,921	125.2	4,628	7,666
2005	12,237	2.21	26,985	134	18,615	8,525	3,945	125.0	4,580	7,645
Central America & Caribbean										
1992	21	1.52	32	2,646	0	2,679	2,587	39.3	92	208
1993	17	1.47	25	3,018	0	3,048	2,880	43.0	168	203
1994	14	1.57	22	2,748	0	2,778	2,618	38.4	160	195
1995	14	1.57	22	2,470	0	2,500	2,340	33.8	160	187
1996	15	1.67	25	2,570	0	2,595	2,425	35.8	170	187
1992-96 avg.	16	1.56	25	2,690	0	2,720	2,570	38.1	150	196
1998	13	1.65	22	2,799	0	2,818	2,640	36.3	178	193
1999	14	1.66	22	2,794	0	2,816	2,635	35.7	181	193
2000	14	1.66	23	2,792	0	2,815	2,633	35.1	182	193
2001	14	1.67	23	2,802	0	2,824	2,641	34.7	184	193
2002	14	1.67	23	2,828	0	2,849	2,664	34.5	186	195
2003	14	1.68	23	2,852	0	2,874	2,687	34.3	187	197
2004	14	1.68	24	2,880	0	2,902	2,713	34.2	189	199
2005	14	1.68	24	2,910	0	2,931	2,739	34.0	192	201

Continued—

Table 7—Wheat supply and use projections—cont'd

	Area	Yield	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption Total	Food	Food/cap	Feed	Ending stocks
	1,000 ha	*Tons/ha*	*1,000 tons*					*Kgs.*	*1,000 tons*	
Central & Eastern Europe										
1992	8,152	3.24	26,430	3,492	1,253	30,955	17,686	144.7	11,817	3,504
1993	9,965	3.07	30,620	2,514	328	31,058	19,611	161.9	10,455	5,252
1994	10,072	3.37	33,962	1,585	2,814	31,234	18,753	155.4	11,520	6,751
1995	9,710	3.60	34,990	939	4,060	31,548	19,619	162.9	11,200	7,072
1996	8,730	3.03	26,470	2,275	810	30,620	18,701	155.6	10,050	4,387
1992-96 avg.	9,326	3.27	30,494	2,161	1,853	31,083	18,874	156.1	11,008	5,393
1998	9,726	3.40	33,031	1,733	2,129	32,712	20,061	167.2	11,807	5,080
1999	9,806	3.43	33,625	1,622	2,782	32,411	20,070	167.1	11,744	5,134
2000	9,810	3.48	34,105	1,480	3,077	32,472	19,947	165.7	11,677	5,170
2001	9,852	3.51	34,601	1,300	3,577	32,317	19,954	165.3	11,517	5,177
2002	9,905	3.54	35,021	1,222	3,800	32,440	20,188	166.8	11,404	5,180
2003	9,910	3.56	35,260	1,194	3,713	32,740	20,531	169.2	11,364	5,181
2004	9,964	3.58	35,714	1,161	3,896	32,961	20,877	171.7	11,335	5,199
2005	9,987	3.60	35,989	1,137	3,983	33,108	21,071	172.9	11,386	5,234
China										
1992	30,500	3.33	101,590	6,719	92	109,054	106,304	90.6	2,750	22,853
1993	30,240	3.52	106,390	4,310	177	110,646	107,946	91.0	2,700	22,730
1994	28,981	3.43	99,300	10,235	25	110,525	107,525	89.8	3,000	21,715
1995	28,860	3.54	102,215	12,000	300	112,000	108,800	90.7	3,200	23,630
1996	29,500	3.69	109,000	4,000	200	113,000	109,500	90.1	3,500	23,430
1992-96 avg.	29,616	3.50	103,699	7,453	159	111,045	108,015	90.4	3,030	22,872
1998	29,680	3.55	105,489	10,733	0	115,829	111,206	89.4	4,623	24,211
1999	29,476	3.58	105,573	11,271	0	116,748	111,855	89.2	4,893	24,307
2000	29,313	3.61	105,834	11,693	0	117,472	112,317	88.9	5,155	24,362
2001	29,285	3.64	106,574	12,236	0	118,661	113,171	88.9	5,490	24,511
2002	29,357	3.67	107,654	12,709	0	120,153	114,249	89.2	5,904	24,721
2003	29,349	3.70	108,522	13,242	0	121,570	115,276	89.4	6,294	24,915
2004	29,267	3.73	109,118	13,906	0	122,859	116,184	89.5	6,675	25,080
2005	29,141	3.76	109,512	14,655	0	124,029	116,988	89.5	7,041	25,218
Czech Republic										
1992	758	4.50	3,413	15	256	3,589	1,272	123.2	2,317	803
1993	790	4.27	3,370	135	0	3,206	1,406	136.1	1,800	1,102
1994	851	4.58	3,897	0	515	3,285	1,485	143.8	1,800	1,199
1995	830	4.61	3,823	0	500	3,500	1,700	164.7	1,800	1,022
1996	800	4.63	3,700	0	50	3,650	1,700	164.7	1,900	1,022
1992-96 avg.	806	4.52	3,641	30	264	3,446	1,513	146.5	1,923	1,030
1998	803	4.58	3,678	0	128	3,483	1,758	170.1	1,725	1,217
1999	820	4.70	3,856	0	294	3,535	1,768	170.7	1,767	1,244
2000	829	4.75	3,939	0	327	3,598	1,776	171.1	1,822	1,258
2001	837	4.74	3,968	0	440	3,547	1,784	171.5	1,763	1,239
2002	849	4.75	4,032	0	560	3,491	1,793	172.0	1,698	1,220
2003	842	4.62	3,890	0	505	3,413	1,800	172.4	1,613	1,192
2004	850	4.64	3,943	0	597	3,359	1,806	172.9	1,553	1,179
2005	860	4.72	4,061	0	646	3,396	1,814	173.4	1,582	1,198
EU-15										
1992	17,431	5.03	87,719	1,421	23,714	65,327	34,164	92.3	24,537	24,134
1993	15,742	5.27	82,930	1,343	20,066	72,123	34,519	92.9	30,337	16,218
1994	15,786	5.36	84,541	2,095	16,800	73,846	33,905	90.9	32,194	12,208
1995	16,153	5.33	86,168	2,300	12,511	77,562	33,997	90.8	35,985	10,603
1996	16,905	5.87	99,305	1,750	15,800	80,811	35,020	93.2	37,490	15,047
1992-96 avg.	16,403	5.37	88,133	1,782	17,778	73,934	34,321	92.0	32,109	15,642
1998	16,274	5.67	92,224	2,000	18,128	80,852	34,968	92.5	38,483	13,745
1999	16,531	5.89	97,354	2,000	17,075	82,072	35,244	92.9	39,259	13,952
2000	16,514	5.87	96,990	2,000	16,237	82,654	35,542	93.4	39,451	14,051
2001	16,580	5.89	97,723	2,000	16,637	83,023	35,797	93.8	39,409	14,114
2002	16,619	5.99	99,485	2,000	17,737	83,643	36,071	94.2	39,610	14,219
2003	16,703	6.05	100,983	2,000	18,558	84,311	36,291	94.5	39,887	14,333
2004	16,742	6.14	102,879	2,000	19,908	84,875	36,537	95.0	40,050	14,429
2005	16,703	6.28	104,891	2,000	21,416	85,388	36,812	95.5	40,164	14,516

Continued—

Table 7—Wheat supply and use projections—cont'd

	Area	Yield	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption Total	Food	Food/cap	Feed	Ending stocks
	1,000 ha	*Tons/ha*	*- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 1,000 tons*				*- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -*	*Kgs.*	*- - - 1,000 tons - - -*	
Egypt										
1992	878	5.26	4,617	6,004	0	10,421	9,721	162.2	700	700
1993	894	5.35	4,780	5,866	0	10,516	10,166	166.3	350	830
1994	730	5.62	4,100	5,850	0	9,950	9,850	158.0	100	830
1995	966	5.28	5,100	6,000	0	11,100	11,040	173.7	60	830
1996	1,000	5.40	5,400	6,000	0	11,200	11,140	171.9	60	1,030
1992-96 avg.	894	5.37	4,799	5,944	0	10,637	10,383	166.4	254	844
1998	925	5.50	5,084	6,694	0	11,753	11,288	167.9	465	955
1999	921	5.51	5,077	6,837	0	11,902	11,599	169.5	303	967
2000	930	5.53	5,147	6,917	0	12,052	11,783	169.2	269	979
2001	937	5.55	5,198	7,023	0	12,208	11,948	168.6	260	992
2002	936	5.56	5,208	7,146	0	12,343	12,074	167.5	269	1,003
2003	944	5.58	5,270	7,370	0	12,618	12,214	166.6	404	1,025
2004	946	5.60	5,295	7,806	0	13,064	12,577	168.7	487	1,062
2005	938	5.61	5,266	8,022	0	13,272	12,807	169.0	465	1,078
Former Soviet Union										
1992	47,119	1.90	89,714	24,103	6,800	102,024	49,480	169.5	52,544	30,568
1993	46,334	1.80	83,427	13,520	6,500	89,167	48,062	164.4	41,105	31,848
1994	42,628	1.42	60,710	7,687	3,952	76,910	46,405	158.7	30,505	19,383
1995	45,758	1.31	59,795	8,890	4,100	74,024	45,633	155.9	28,391	9,944
1996	47,806	1.34	64,121	7,045	4,100	71,101	46,295	158.1	24,806	5,909
1992-96 avg.	45,929	1.56	71,553	12,249	5,090	82,645	47,175	161.3	35,470	19,530
1998	47,989	1.54	73,836	8,980	5,350	77,578	48,428	165.1	29,150	10,633
1999	47,792	1.55	74,142	8,673	5,500	78,145	48,906	166.3	29,239	9,803
2000	47,943	1.58	75,533	8,703	5,500	79,020	49,318	167.2	29,702	9,519
2001	48,052	1.60	77,037	9,023	5,500	80,392	49,929	168.6	30,463	9,687
2002	48,031	1.63	78,491	9,394	5,500	82,221	50,674	170.5	31,547	9,851
2003	48,238	1.68	80,824	9,472	5,750	84,266	51,681	173.2	32,585	10,131
2004	48,255	1.72	83,178	9,136	5,750	86,313	52,692	175.9	33,621	10,382
2005	48,012	1.78	85,470	8,502	5,847	87,926	53,576	178.1	34,350	10,581
Hungary										
1992	848	4.06	3,444	50	400	4,100	1,900	186.2	1,800	1,340
1993	990	3.05	3,020	92	100	3,723	2,123	209.4	1,600	629
1994	1,059	4.59	4,860	3	849	3,650	2,050	203.5	1,600	993
1995	1,080	4.26	4,600	0	1,200	3,600	2,100	209.9	1,500	793
1996	1,190	3.28	3,900	15	700	3,400	1,800	181.2	1,300	608
1992-96 avg.	1,033	3.84	3,965	32	650	3,695	1,995	198.0	1,560	873
1998	1,147	4.13	4,741	36	1,346	3,630	2,227	226.6	1,403	765
1999	1,174	4.16	4,879	42	1,516	3,405	2,259	230.6	1,146	765
2000	1,183	4.19	4,959	48	1,511	3,496	2,269	232.3	1,227	765
2001	1,189	4.24	5,036	48	1,613	3,471	2,276	233.7	1,195	765
2002	1,190	4.27	5,079	48	1,634	3,493	2,298	236.7	1,195	765
2003	1,185	4.31	5,106	48	1,633	3,521	2,303	238.0	1,218	765
2004	1,188	4.35	5,163	48	1,704	3,507	2,321	240.6	1,186	765
2005	1,188	4.37	5,187	48	1,757	3,478	2,356	245.1	1,122	765
India										
1992	23,260	2.39	55,690	2,500	31	55,559	48,314	53.4	300	7,600
1993	24,589	2.33	57,210	500	28	56,482	49,222	53.5	200	8,800
1994	25,100	2.38	59,840	30	75	57,695	50,253	53.7	200	10,900
1995	25,600	2.56	65,470	50	620	63,300	53,346	56.0	300	12,500
1996	25,100	2.49	62,620	2,000	1,200	65,920	56,963	58.9	350	10,000
1992-96 avg.	24,730	2.43	60,166	1,016	391	59,791	51,620	55.1	270	9,960
1998	26,347	2.63	69,302	25	266	69,616	61,539	61.7	384	14,000
1999	26,958	2.70	72,873	25	442	72,636	64,235	63.4	371	13,820
2000	27,449	2.80	76,815	25	919	75,971	67,209	65.4	361	13,770
2001	27,619	2.90	79,969	25	818	79,411	70,275	67.4	352	13,535
2002	27,551	2.97	81,851	25	798	81,302	71,962	68.1	344	13,311
2003	27,361	3.06	83,784	25	969	83,052	73,526	68.6	335	13,099
2004	27,175	3.13	85,082	25	916	84,393	74,724	68.8	327	12,897
2005	27,130	3.17	86,068	25	943	85,340	75,575	68.7	319	12,707

Continued—

Table 7—Wheat supply and use projections—cont'd

						Consumption				
	Area	Yield	Production	Imports	Exports	Total	Food	Food/cap	Feed	Ending stocks
	1,000 ha	*Tons/ha*	*- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 1,000 tons*				*- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -*	*Kgs.*	*- - - 1,000 tons - - -*	
ndonesia										
1992	0	0.00	0	2,600	0	2,650	2,520	12.8	130	270
1993	0	0.00	0	2,900	0	3,020	2,880	14.4	140	150
1994	0	0.00	0	3,800	0	3,800	3,660	18.0	140	150
1995	0	0.00	0	3,450	0	3,450	3,310	17.7	140	150
1996	0	0.00	0	4,000	0	4,000	3,860	18.4	140	150
1992-96 avg.	0	0.00	0	3,350	0	3,384	3,246	16.3	138	174
1998	0	0.00	0	4,495	0	4,483	4,343	20.1	140	162
1999	0	0.00	0	4,747	0	4,738	4,597	21.0	141	171
2000	0	0.00	0	4,997	0	4,988	4,847	21.8	141	180
2001	0	0.00	0	5,274	0	5,264	5,123	22.7	141	190
2002	0	0.00	0	5,608	0	5,596	5,454	23.9	142	202
2003	0	0.00	0	5,967	0	5,954	5,812	25.1	142	215
2004	0	0.00	0	6,371	0	6,356	6,215	26.5	142	230
2005	0	0.00	0	6,808	0	6,792	6,650	28.0	142	246
Iran										
1992	7,200	1.42	10,200	3,000	0	12,600	12,100	195.1	500	4,200
1993	7,500	1.45	10,900	3,500	0	13,800	13,300	210.7	500	4,800
1994	7,600	1.51	11,500	3,200	0	14,700	14,200	219.7	500	4,800
1995	7,600	1.49	11,300	3,000	0	15,000	14,500	219.4	500	4,100
1996	7,600	1.49	11,300	6,000	0	17,500	15,500	229.5	1,000	3,900
1992-96 avg.	7,500	1.47	11,040	3,740	0	14,720	13,920	214.9	600	4,360
1998	7,697	1.52	11,703	3,869	0	15,413	14,913	212.0	500	3,249
1999	7,734	1.53	11,806	3,922	0	15,548	15,048	209.3	500	3,429
2000	7,774	1.53	11,915	4,104	0	15,915	15,415	209.6	500	3,533
2001	7,817	1.54	12,029	4,325	0	16,272	15,772	209.7	500	3,615
2002	7,853	1.54	12,131	4,584	0	16,653	16,153	210.2	500	3,677
2003	7,898	1.55	12,251	4,847	0	16,971	16,471	209.8	500	3,804
2004	7,937	1.56	12,360	5,127	0	17,322	16,822	209.9	500	3,969
2005	7,965	1.56	12,453	5,405	0	17,694	17,194	210.4	500	4,133
Japan										
1992	215	3.53	759	5,919	432	6,400	5,792	46.4	245	1,414
1993	184	3.47	638	6,095	424	6,471	6,000	48.0	240	1,252
1994	152	3.72	565	6,309	452	6,509	5,981	47.8	235	1,165
1995	151	2.94	444	6,100	400	6,450	6,024	48.0	230	859
1996	159	3.01	478	6,300	400	6,390	5,970	47.5	230	847
1992-96 avg.	172	3.35	577	6,145	422	6,444	5,953	47.5	236	1,107
1998	137	3.02	412	6,330	400	6,331	6,097	48.3	234	940
1999	139	3.03	421	6,330	400	6,349	6,119	48.3	230	942
2000	141	3.05	430	6,334	400	6,362	6,137	48.4	225	944
2001	142	3.06	435	6,337	400	6,371	6,150	48.4	221	945
2002	143	3.07	440	6,340	400	6,379	6,161	48.4	218	946
2003	144	3.09	445	6,340	400	6,383	6,169	48.4	214	948
2004	145	3.11	451	6,338	400	6,388	6,178	48.4	210	949
2005	146	3.12	457	6,333	400	6,390	6,184	48.4	206	949
Malaysia										
1992	0	0.00	0	942	103	969	839	44.8	130	100
1993	0	0.00	0	1,327	130	1,067	957	50.0	110	230
1994	0	0.00	0	1,153	129	1,074	1,014	51.9	60	180
1995	0	0.00	0	900	150	750	700	50.1	50	180
1996	0	0.00	0	1,250	150	1,100	1,050	51.5	50	180
1992-96 avg.	0	0.00	0	1,114	132	992	912	49.7	80	174
1998	0	0.00	0	1,376	156	1,207	1,155	54.5	52	193
1999	0	0.00	0	1,451	163	1,277	1,223	56.6	54	204
2000	0	0.00	0	1,527	169	1,347	1,291	58.6	56	216
2001	0	0.00	0	1,596	175	1,410	1,352	60.3	59	226
2002	0	0.00	0	1,663	180	1,473	1,412	61.8	61	236
2003	0	0.00	0	1,736	185	1,540	1,477	63.6	63	247
2004	0	0.00	0	1,809	190	1,608	1,542	65.2	66	257
2005	0	0.00	0	1,884	193	1,680	1,611	67.0	68	269

Continued—

Table 7—Wheat supply and use projections—cont'd

	Area	Yield	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption Total	Food	Food/cap	Feed	Ending stocks
	1,000 ha	*Tons/ha*	*- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 1,000 tons*			*- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -*		*Kgs.*	*- - - 1,000 tons - - -*	
Mexico										
1992	947	3.30	3,127	1,350	0	4,402	4,002	44.3	400	450
1993	884	4.07	3,596	1,828	0	5,424	4,865	52.8	559	450
1994	965	4.30	4,151	1,370	84	5,320	4,970	52.9	350	567
1995	870	3.98	3,460	1,444	250	4,769	4,569	48.3	200	452
1996	800	4.00	3,200	1,750	0	4,825	4,625	47.4	200	577
1992-96 avg.	893	3.93	3,507	1,548	67	4,948	4,606	49.1	342	499
1998	848	4.01	3,404	1,723	0	5,106	4,896	48.4	210	658
1999	863	4.03	3,474	1,789	0	5,245	5,032	48.9	213	676
2000	877	4.14	3,630	1,781	0	5,392	5,177	49.5	215	695
2001	888	4.20	3,732	1,844	0	5,555	5,337	50.1	218	716
2002	899	4.24	3,815	1,941	0	5,733	5,513	51.0	220	739
2003	913	4.31	3,936	2,001	0	5,914	5,690	51.8	223	762
2004	929	4.38	4,069	2,049	0	6,095	5,869	52.6	226	785
2005	947	4.45	4,218	2,089	0	6,283	6,054	53.4	228	810
Morocco										
1992	2,228	0.70	1,562	2,811	0	5,100	4,950	177.1	150	1,073
1993	2,310	0.68	1,573	2,403	0	4,956	4,856	170.0	100	93
1994	3,050	1.81	5,523	1,215	0	5,315	5,115	175.4	200	1,516
1995	1,700	0.65	1,100	2,350	0	4,806	4,706	161.4	100	160
1996	3,220	1.83	5,900	1,300	0	5,000	4,800	171.1	200	2,360
1992-96 avg.	2,502	1.25	3,132	2,016	0	5,035	4,885	171.0	150	1,040
1998	2,465	1.24	3,054	2,657	0	5,675	5,336	168.8	339	794
1999	2,463	1.25	3,082	2,696	0	5,765	5,504	170.8	261	807
2000	2,472	1.26	3,124	2,745	0	5,857	5,613	170.9	244	819
2001	2,478	1.28	3,163	2,841	0	5,986	5,740	171.6	246	837
2002	2,478	1.29	3,195	2,986	0	6,157	5,906	173.3	251	861
2003	2,486	1.30	3,237	3,129	0	6,340	6,030	173.8	310	887
2004	2,488	1.32	3,272	3,304	0	6,547	6,191	175.3	356	916
2005	2,483	1.33	3,298	3,476	0	6,746	6,402	178.1	344	944
Pakistan										
1992	7,878	1.99	15,684	2,862	50	17,405	17,005	140.7	400	3,834
1993	8,300	1.95	16,157	1,617	0	17,900	17,500	141.5	400	3,708
1994	8,034	1.89	15,212	2,107	0	18,125	17,675	139.8	450	2,902
1995	8,170	2.08	17,002	1,900	0	18,900	18,450	142.7	450	2,904
1996	8,376	2.02	16,907	2,300	0	19,700	19,050	144.1	450	2,411
1992-96 avg.	8,152	1.99	16,192	2,157	10	18,406	17,936	141.8	430	3,152
1998	8,467	2.13	18,030	2,711	0	20,719	20,263	146.7	456	2,609
1999	8,581	2.15	18,424	2,748	0	21,104	20,637	146.2	467	2,677
2000	8,661	2.18	18,861	2,808	0	21,588	21,111	146.4	477	2,758
2001	8,765	2.20	19,317	2,950	0	22,171	21,685	147.3	486	2,854
2002	8,863	2.23	19,743	3,011	0	22,669	22,175	147.6	494	2,939
2003	8,954	2.26	20,198	3,110	0	23,215	22,713	148.3	502	3,032
2004	9,034	2.28	20,605	3,287	0	23,793	23,284	149.1	509	3,131
2005	9,107	2.31	21,027	3,461	0	24,387	23,869	150.0	518	3,232
Philippines										
1992	0	0.00	0	1,992	0	1,992	1,692	24.3	300	145
1993	0	0.00	0	2,217	0	2,217	1,767	24.8	450	145
1994	0	0.00	0	2,050	0	2,050	1,550	21.3	500	145
1995	0	0.00	0	2,100	0	2,100	1,700	25.5	400	145
1996	0	0.00	0	2,000	0	2,000	1,900	25.0	100	145
1992-96 avg.	0	0.00	0	2,072	0	2,072	1,722	24.2	350	145
1998	0	0.00	0	2,289	0	2,289	2,194	27.6	95	145
1999	0	0.00	0	2,439	0	2,438	2,352	29.0	86	146
2000	0	0.00	0	2,605	0	2,603	2,529	30.6	74	148
2001	0	0.00	0	2,723	0	2,721	2,658	31.6	63	150
2002	0	0.00	0	2,816	0	2,815	2,761	32.2	54	151
2003	0	0.00	0	2,945	0	2,943	2,894	33.1	49	153
2004	0	0.00	0	3,080	0	3,079	3,035	34.1	43	154
2005	0	0.00	0	3,234	0	3,233	3,194	35.2	38	156

Continued—

Table 7—Wheat supply and use projections—cont'd

	Area	Yield	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption: Total	Food	Food/cap	Feed	Ending stocks
	1,000 ha	*Tons/ha*	*- - - 1,000 tons*				*- - -*	*Kgs.*	*- - - 1,000 tons - - -*	
Russia										
1992	24,284	1.90	46,170	14,470	900	56,617	24,000	161.6	32,617	17,670
1993	24,650	1.76	43,500	5,000	500	48,945	22,900	154.4	26,045	16,725
1994	22,184	1.45	32,100	1,560	385	42,626	22,200	149.7	20,426	7,374
1995	23,909	1.26	30,100	4,100	100	39,420	21,500	145.1	17,920	2,054
1996	25,000	1.40	34,900	2,500	500	37,100	22,200	150.0	14,900	1,854
1992-96 avg.	24,005	1.56	37,354	5,526	477	44,942	22,560	152.2	22,382	9,135
1998	24,789	1.52	37,773	3,636	350	40,283	22,896	154.9	17,387	4,431
1999	24,727	1.54	37,995	3,014	262	40,700	23,125	156.3	17,575	4,478
2000	24,796	1.56	38,641	2,905	262	41,226	23,350	157.7	17,876	4,536
2001	24,847	1.58	39,346	2,997	262	41,996	23,614	159.3	18,382	4,621
2002	24,838	1.61	40,037	2,990	239	42,712	23,952	161.3	18,760	4,697
2003	24,937	1.65	41,157	3,105	250	43,882	24,317	163.6	19,565	4,827
2004	24,946	1.70	42,299	2,992	250	44,926	24,737	166.1	20,189	4,942
2005	24,830	1.75	43,431	2,676	250	45,765	25,195	168.9	20,570	5,034
Saudi Arabia										
1992	907	4.49	4,070	218	2,490	1,689	1,614	92.8	75	2,150
1993	795	4.53	3,600	53	2,019	1,734	1,634	90.5	100	2,050
1994	599	4.47	2,679	50	1,700	1,850	1,650	88.1	200	1,229
1995	465	4.30	2,000	50	200	1,800	1,600	82.4	200	1,279
1996	265	4.53	1,200	200	0	1,800	1,700	84.6	100	879
1992-96 avg.	606	4.47	2,710	114	1,282	1,775	1,640	87.7	135	1,517
1998	294	4.48	1,317	598	5	1,892	1,781	82.8	111	740
1999	282	4.52	1,276	680	2	1,947	1,825	82.0	122	747
2000	271	4.56	1,237	766	1	1,992	1,867	81.2	125	757
2001	260	4.61	1,200	842	0	2,034	1,909	80.2	125	765
2002	252	4.66	1,175	917	0	2,081	1,958	79.5	123	776
2003	245	4.70	1,152	993	0	2,127	2,000	78.6	127	794
2004	240	4.75	1,140	1,065	0	2,180	2,049	77.8	131	819
2005	235	4.80	1,127	1,133	0	2,248	2,106	77.3	142	831
Slovakia										
1992	354	4.79	1,697	0	0	1,860	660	124.1	1,200	416
1993	390	3.92	1,530	200	40	1,780	725	135.8	1,055	326
1994	442	4.85	2,145	30	250	1,830	668	124.7	1,162	421
1995	442	4.38	1,938	10	60	1,860	710	132.1	1,150	449
1996	420	4.29	1,800	10	60	1,750	750	139.1	1,000	449
1992-96 avg.	410	4.45	1,822	50	82	1,816	703	131.2	1,113	412
1998	428	4.51	1,931	105	0	2,023	758	139.3	1,265	412
1999	432	4.52	1,951	72	0	2,017	767	140.2	1,250	418
2000	434	4.55	1,974	42	0	2,014	775	140.9	1,239	420
2001	438	4.57	2,002	0	0	2,005	784	141.5	1,221	417
2002	442	4.59	2,030	0	38	1,993	792	142.3	1,201	416
2003	438	4.63	2,027	0	15	2,017	800	143.0	1,216	412
2004	442	4.65	2,054	0	31	2,020	809	143.7	1,211	415
2005	443	4.65	2,061	0	37	2,019	817	144.6	1,202	420
South Africa										
1992	743	1.77	1,318	1,050	190	2,198	2,148	54.2	50	380
1993	1,065	1.85	1,975	275	109	2,236	2,176	54.0	60	285
1994	1,035	1.77	1,832	900	110	2,474	2,464	60.1	10	433
1995	1,363	1.43	1,950	900	100	2,700	2,440	58.5	10	483
1996	1,294	2.09	2,700	300	50	2,950	2,690	63.3	10	483
1992-96 avg.	1,100	1.78	1,955	685	112	2,512	2,384	58.0	28	413
1998	1,379	1.68	2,315	861	105	3,059	3,057	69.8	2	507
1999	1,379	1.68	2,318	934	105	3,134	3,134	70.5	0	520
2000	1,397	1.69	2,360	906	105	3,158	3,155	70.0	3	523
2001	1,417	1.71	2,422	882	105	3,193	3,191	69.9	2	529
2002	1,433	1.73	2,477	873	105	3,237	3,237	70.1	0	537
2003	1,447	1.74	2,519	862	105	3,271	3,267	69.9	4	542
2004	1,460	1.76	2,563	854	105	3,306	3,305	70.0	1	548
2005	1,478	1.78	2,626	844	105	3,357	3,354	70.4	3	556

Continued—

Table 7—Wheat supply and use projections—cont'd

	Area	Yield	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption Total	Food	Food/cap	Feed	Ending stocks
	1,000 ha	*Tons/ha*	*- - - 1,000 tons*				*- - -*	*Kgs.*	*- - - 1,000 tons*	*- - -*
South Korea										
1992	1	1.00	1	3,994	0	3,519	2,027	46.4	1,432	744
1993	1	1.00	1	5,647	0	5,645	1,984	44.9	3,600	747
1994	2	1.00	2	4,293	0	4,294	2,032	45.5	2,200	748
1995	2	5.00	10	2,554	0	2,561	2,043	45.3	400	751
1996	2	5.00	10	4,000	0	4,000	1,935	42.5	1,800	761
1992-96 avg.	2	3.00	5	4,098	0	4,004	2,004	44.9	1,886	750
1998	1	3.79	2	3,659	0	3,619	2,194	47.2	1,425	630
1999	1	3.79	2	3,335	0	3,379	2,221	47.3	1,158	589
2000	1	3.79	2	3,096	0	3,140	2,246	47.4	894	547
2001	1	3.79	2	2,917	0	2,952	2,269	47.4	683	514
2002	1	3.79	2	2,784	0	2,811	2,293	47.5	518	490
2003	1	3.79	2	2,687	0	2,707	2,313	47.5	394	472
2004	1	3.79	2	2,616	0	2,631	2,334	47.5	297	458
2005	1	3.79	2	2,566	0	2,578	2,356	47.5	222	449
Sub-Saharan Africa										
1992	1,260	1.77	2,224	4,683	0	6,950	6,933	13.6	3	281
1993	1,344	1.46	1,962	5,102	0	6,824	6,808	13.0	3	521
1994	1,525	1.56	2,383	4,502	0	7,004	6,988	12.9	3	402
1995	1,550	1.63	2,520	4,285	0	6,917	6,917	12.5	0	290
1996	1,577	1.74	2,741	4,165	0	6,956	6,794	11.9	0	240
1992-96 avg.	1,451	1.63	2,366	4,547	0	6,930	6,888	12.8	2	347
1998	1,650	1.70	2,813	4,626	0	7,426	7,424	12.3	2	282
1999	1,725	1.74	3,010	4,420	0	7,430	7,417	11.9	2	282
2000	1,753	1.77	3,105	4,479	0	7,578	7,564	11.8	2	288
2001	1,809	1.80	3,260	4,372	0	7,630	7,614	11.6	2	290
2002	1,856	1.83	3,403	4,345	0	7,744	7,722	11.4	2	294
2003	1,909	1.85	3,536	4,403	0	7,932	7,907	11.4	2	301
2004	1,942	1.88	3,651	4,437	0	8,083	8,053	11.3	2	306
2005	1,964	1.91	3,748	4,478	0	8,221	8,188	11.2	2	311
Taiwan										
1992	1	4.00	4	929	0	928	883	44.9	45	102
1993	1	4.00	4	916	0	922	879	44.1	43	100
1994	1	4.00	4	895	0	899	856	42.6	43	100
1995	1	3.00	3	975	0	950	907	44.7	43	128
1996	0	0.00	0	950	0	950	905	44.3	45	128
1992-96 avg.	1	3.75	3	933	0	930	886	44.1	44	112
1998	0	0.00	0	927	0	922	880	42.2	42	165
1999	0	0.00	0	933	0	930	888	42.2	42	168
2000	0	0.00	0	941	0	936	895	42.1	41	173
2001	0	0.00	0	948	0	943	902	42.1	41	178
2002	0	0.00	0	957	0	950	910	42.1	41	185
2003	0	0.00	0	965	0	956	916	42.0	40	194
2004	0	0.00	0	973	0	962	923	41.9	39	205
2005	0	0.00	0	981	0	969	931	41.9	39	217
Thailand										
1992	0	0.00	0	630	0	620	460	8.1	160	50
1993	0	0.00	0	691	0	691	529	9.2	162	50
1994	0	0.00	0	700	0	700	600	10.3	100	50
1995	0	0.00	0	761	0	761	600	10.2	161	50
1996	0	0.00	0	800	0	800	670	11.3	130	50
1992-96 avg.	0	0.00	0	716	0	714	572	9.8	143	50
1998	0	0.00	0	880	0	877	772	12.7	105	54
1999	0	0.00	0	929	0	926	816	13.3	110	57
2000	0	0.00	0	983	0	980	864	14.0	116	60
2001	0	0.00	0	1,037	0	1,034	912	14.6	122	63
2002	0	0.00	0	1,102	0	1,098	970	15.5	128	67
2003	0	0.00	0	1,169	0	1,165	1,031	16.3	134	71
2004	0	0.00	0	1,242	0	1,238	1,097	17.2	141	76
2005	0	0.00	0	1,320	0	1,315	1,167	18.2	148	81

Continued—

Table 7—Wheat supply and use projections—cont'd

	Area	Yield	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption Total	Food	Food/cap	Feed	Ending stocks
	1,000 ha	*Tons/ha*	*- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 1,000 tons*				*- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -*	*Kgs.*	*- - - 1,000 tons*	*- - -*
Tunisia										
1992	981	1.61	1,584	615	0	2,199	2,199	257.8	0	750
1993	1,030	1.36	1,400	806	0	2,256	2,256	259.5	0	700
1994	470	1.06	500	1,510	0	2,210	2,210	249.5	0	500
1995	750	0.71	530	950	0	1,800	1,800	199.6	0	180
1996	1,100	1.82	2,000	500	0	2,200	2,100	228.7	0	480
1992-96 avg.	866	1.39	1,203	876	0	2,133	2,113	239.0	0	522
1998	1,063	1.22	1,296	991	0	2,238	2,238	235.3	0	669
1999	1,059	1.23	1,298	997	0	2,281	2,278	235.5	0	683
2000	1,070	1.23	1,319	994	0	2,309	2,306	234.5	0	687
2001	1,078	1.24	1,335	1,010	0	2,339	2,336	233.7	0	693
2002	1,077	1.25	1,341	1,039	0	2,375	2,370	233.3	0	697
2003	1,088	1.25	1,360	1,069	0	2,406	2,400	232.6	0	721
2004	1,090	1.26	1,370	1,106	0	2,440	2,434	232.2	0	756
2005	1,081	1.26	1,366	1,143	0	2,482	2,474	232.5	0	784
Turkey										
1992	8,800	1.76	15,500	900	2,000	15,000	14,400	242.7	600	1,520
1993	8,850	1.86	16,500	725	1,042	15,200	14,600	241.8	600	2,503
1994	8,600	1.71	14,700	474	1,761	15,213	14,613	237.9	600	703
1995	8,550	1.81	15,500	1,350	800	15,700	14,900	238.5	800	1,053
1996	8,450	1.95	16,500	1,500	1,000	16,800	15,200	239.3	800	1,253
1992-96 avg.	8,650	1.82	15,740	990	1,321	15,583	14,743	240.0	680	1,406
1998	8,735	1.86	16,284	341	708	15,712	14,723	224.4	989	1,598
1999	8,727	1.87	16,317	377	694	15,955	14,864	223.1	1,091	1,643
2000	8,728	1.88	16,369	428	680	16,131	14,991	221.6	1,140	1,629
2001	8,738	1.88	16,437	429	666	16,282	15,110	220.1	1,172	1,547
2002	8,732	1.89	16,474	496	653	16,434	15,252	219.0	1,182	1,430
2003	8,759	1.89	16,575	581	640	16,571	15,364	217.4	1,207	1,375
2004	8,762	1.90	16,631	707	627	16,732	15,497	216.2	1,235	1,354
2005	8,732	1.90	16,623	829	615	16,938	15,661	215.6	1,277	1,253
Ukraine										
1992	6,329	3.08	19,508	1,225	100	21,820	10,450	202.7	11,370	5,388
1993	5,748	3.80	21,831	100	500	19,211	10,401	202.6	8,810	7,608
1994	4,507	3.07	13,857	265	27	15,835	10,467	204.9	5,368	5,868
1995	5,479	2.97	16,273	100	1,000	16,700	10,400	204.5	6,300	4,541
1996	6,250	2.16	13,500	200	500	16,735	10,060	198.5	6,675	1,006
1992-96 avg.	5,663	3.00	16,994	378	425	18,060	10,356	202.6	7,705	4,882
1998	6,756	2.67	18,018	1,247	1,500	17,954	10,653	211.2	7,301	2,334
1999	6,739	2.68	18,089	1,081	1,571	17,950	10,764	213.7	7,186	1,983
2000	6,764	2.73	18,436	1,137	1,571	17,997	10,823	215.0	7,174	1,988
2001	6,783	2.77	18,810	947	1,571	18,168	10,911	216.9	7,257	2,006
2002	6,776	2.83	19,156	770	1,435	18,472	11,037	219.6	7,435	2,025
2003	6,808	2.90	19,733	657	1,500	18,842	11,172	222.5	7,670	2,073
2004	6,810	2.98	20,308	425	1,500	19,194	11,333	225.9	7,861	2,112
2005	6,773	3.08	20,863	200	1,597	19,439	11,513	229.6	7,926	2,139
Other Central & Eastern Europe										
1992	3,787	2.77	10,508	2,458	300	13,116	9,916	174.6	3,200	645
1993	5,295	2.73	14,458	1,472	38	14,412	11,312	200.7	3,100	2,125
1994	5,313	2.90	15,401	605	1,100	13,810	10,415	185.7	3,395	3,221
1995	4,951	3.23	15,970	679	2,100	14,020	10,590	189.6	3,430	3,750
1996	3,860	2.22	8,560	1,250	0	12,410	9,810	176.1	2,600	1,150
1992-96 avg.	4,641	2.80	12,979	1,293	708	13,554	10,409	185.3	3,145	2,178
1998	4,963	2.88	14,305	813	655	14,420	10,670	191.8	3,750	1,518
1999	4,986	2.91	14,498	811	971	14,317	10,628	190.7	3,689	1,539
2000	4,962	2.96	14,697	808	1,239	14,245	10,476	187.5	3,769	1,560
2001	4,977	3.00	14,955	802	1,524	14,206	10,460	186.7	3,746	1,587
2002	5,008	3.03	15,173	794	1,568	14,375	10,654	189.7	3,721	1,611
2003	5,037	3.07	15,483	787	1,560	14,677	10,978	195.0	3,699	1,644
2004	5,077	3.10	15,752	779	1,564	14,939	11,289	200.2	3,650	1,672
2005	5,090	3.11	15,850	771	1,542	15,069	11,429	202.3	3,640	1,682

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Table 7—Wheat supply and use projections—cont'd

	Area	Yield	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption Total	Food	Food/cap	Feed	Ending stocks
	1,000 ha	*Tons/ha*	*1,000 tons*					*Kgs.*	*1,000 tons*	
Other Former Soviet Union										
1992	16,506	1.46	24,036	8,408	5,800	23,587	15,030	162.9	8,557	7,510
1993	15,936	1.14	18,096	8,420	5,500	21,011	14,761	159.1	6,250	7,515
1994	15,937	0.93	14,753	5,862	3,540	18,449	13,738	147.3	4,711	6,141
1995	16,370	0.82	13,422	4,690	3,000	17,904	13,733	146.5	4,171	3,349
1996	16,556	0.95	15,721	4,345	3,100	17,266	14,035	148.8	3,231	3,049
1992-96 avg.	16,261	1.06	17,206	6,345	4,188	19,643	14,259	152.9	5,384	5,513
1998	16,445	1.10	18,044	4,097	3,500	19,341	14,880	155.3	4,461	3,868
1999	16,327	1.11	18,058	4,578	3,667	19,495	15,017	155.2	4,478	3,342
2000	16,384	1.13	18,456	4,661	3,667	19,797	15,145	155.0	4,652	2,995
2001	16,423	1.15	18,881	5,079	3,667	20,229	15,404	156.1	4,825	3,059
2002	16,417	1.18	19,298	5,634	3,826	21,036	15,685	157.4	5,351	3,129
2003	16,492	1.21	19,935	5,710	4,000	21,543	16,192	160.9	5,351	3,231
2004	16,498	1.25	20,571	5,719	4,000	22,192	16,622	163.5	5,570	3,329
2005	16,408	1.29	21,176	5,626	4,000	22,723	16,867	164.2	5,856	3,408