

ON THE TREND OF THE WORLD WHEAT TRADE

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INTRODUCTION

As far as the free trade is concerned, the international division of labour leads to progress of the world economy and brings gains to the people in each country.

In the world economy, though, many industries which have lost their competitive advantage in world markets are asking for protection to preserve their gains. The benefits from the international division of labour and trade are thereby reduced.

Under protectionism, the profits of internationally non-competitive industries are preserved, at least temporarily. As a result of protection consumers could experience substantial financial losses. (For example, as a result of a tariff increase). At home protectionism restricts output and exports while harming competitive industries abroad—through the use of trade restrictions of certain industries or by the imposition of “voluntary” export restrictions by foreign governments. The rules of GATT—calling for free, non-discriminatory and multilateral trade—are often circumvented by non-tariff barriers, many kinds of subsidies and preferential treatment for export in terms of finance and taxation.

Change in an industry's international competitiveness and the decrease in its profits, can result from the relative fall of the market price following a period of over production and rapid technological development—the standardization of technology, that is, the progress of productivity, the equalization of the production method and increased productive capacity.

In agriculture where the available harvesting area and climate are given overproduction results from steady increases in productivity. Thus, trade friction in the agricultural sector has been created long before it had appeared in manufactured goods trade.

As noted by Dale E. Hathaway, “Many of the issues arising in trade in manufactured goods are the issues that have plagued agricultural trade.” The understanding of the behavior of foreign trade in agricultural goods is helpful in foreseeing future problems of international trade in general.

Of total agricultural trade, wheat constitutes the largest share of trade and America is the largest producer and supplier of wheat in the world.

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The purpose of this study is to examine the processes of structural change in agriculture and the agricultural policy as it effects wheat production in the United States. Since wheat production by the exporting countries is influenced by the world wheat trade, I would like first to focus on the trend of the world wheat trade so as to gain a better understanding where the United States of America stands in the world wheat trade.

1 International Agricultural Trade

The value of world trade in the two decades from 1963 to 1983 has increased almost 12 times in value (index number 1174 with 1963—100 as a base) and the total value in 1983 was 1807 billion dollars. The growth of the total value of trade consists of a threefold increase in volume (index number 380). (Tables 1 and 2). It appears that the increase of the total value of world trade was effected more by the rise in prices than by the increase in volume.

The development of the world trade in the three sectors—agriculture, minerals and fuels, and manufactures—for the two decades, from 1963 to 1983 was as follows:

A. Agricultural Products

1. Trade volume increased 6.6 times from 45 billion dollars in 1963 to 298 billion dollars in 1983.
2. Unit value rose 2.8 times.
3. Trade volume increased 2.1 times.
4. Percentage distribution of agricultural trade as of total trade went down from 29 percent in 1963 to 16 percent in 1983.

B. Minerals and Fuels

1. Trade value increased 17.4 times from 26 billion dollars in 1963 to 452 million dollars in 1983.
2. Unit value rose 11.4 times.
3. Trade volume increased 1.5 times.
4. Percentage distribution changed from 17 percent in 1963 to 25 percent in 1983.

C. Manufactured Goods

1. Trade value increased 12.9 times from 82 billion dollars in 1963 to 1057 billion dollars in 1983.
2. Unit value rose 3 times.
3. Trade volume increased 4.3 times.

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4. Percentage distribution changed from 54 percent in 1963 to 59 percent in 1983. (Table 1 and Table 2).

The growth of the trade value of agricultural products for the two decades was the lowest among these three broad categories. It was 38 percent of the minerals and fuels trade growth and 51 percent of the manufactured goods trade growth. The rise of unit value in agriculture was also the lowest among the three categories and a fourth of the minerals and fuels rise in unit value. The increase of trade volume was about half of the manufactured goods rise and it ranked second among the three categories.

The ratio of agricultural products, as of total world trade, in 1983 was 16 percent and ranked the last among the three categories. This figure decreased by 45 percent from 1963.

2 Trend of Agricultural Trade

The growth of value, unit value and volume of the world agricultural trade was stagnant during 1965 to 1969, and for the next three years, 1970, 1971 and 1972, comparatively little progress was made. Between 1973 and 1980 the value of the world agricultural trade increased rapidly, it grew by 254.9 percent for the 8 years between 1972 to 1980. (Figure 3).

The unit value of agricultural products trade rose by 160.7 percent for the same eight year period. But the increase of the world agricultural trade volume was only 39.8 percent during the same 8 years. Over the entire period between 1965 to 1980, the value of world agricultural trade increased about 5.8 times and its unit value increased about 3.2 times. But, the volume of the world agricultural trade increased only by about 1.8 times, a little less than a third of the increase rate of the unit value. (Table 3). The increase of the value of world agricultural trade was effected much more by the rise of unit value than by the increase of volume. In spite of the substantial rise of the unit value of the agricultural products, the volume of the world agricultural trade showed only relatively slow increase during the same period of time.

3 Wheat in Food and Live Animals Trade

Cereals trade constituted 30 percent of the total value of the world food and live animals trade in 1983. In terms of growth trade in cereals ranked third from the bottom on this list. Its index number was 624.6 relative to its 1965 base. (Table 4).

The percentage of the wheat trade relative to the world cereals trade was the largest both in value and in volume. Wheat trade constituted 44 percent of the value and 50 percent of the volume of world cereal trade in 1983. (Table 5). At the same time, the relative ratio of the value of world wheat trade to the world cereals trade was maintained at a relatively stable level during 1965 to 1983. But the volume traded went down appreciably, from 59 percent in 1965 to 44 percent in 1983.

4 Wheat Import

A. World Total

World wheat trade increased about 5 times in value during the period from 1965 to 1983 and it was 19,641 million tons in 1983. (Table 6). The volume of wheat trade rose only 1.9 times during the same period and it was 9900 million tons in 1983. (Tables 8 and 10). The import price of wheat in 1983 was 267 U.S. dollars per metric ton and the import price of wheat rose about 2.6 times during 1965 to 1983. (Table 7).

The import value of wheat decreased from 1966 to 1969 and increased slowly during 1970 to 1972. After 1973, it went up sharply until the year 1975 and during 1976 to 1977 it went down considerably. Since 1978, it increased again sizably, and the index number went up from 266 in 1977 to 564 in 1981. During 1982 and 1983, the import value decreased sharply and the index number went down from 564 in 1981 to 498 in 1983. (Table 6).

The trend of the world price of wheat was as follows. It was 71 U.S. dollars per metric ton in 1965 and 187 U.S. dollars in 1983. It rose about 2.6 times from 1965 to 1983. From 1965 to 1971, the import price of wheat fluctuated slightly and from 1972 to 1974 it rose sharply to 204 U.S. dollars and its growth rate was

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191.4 percent. From 1975 to 1977 the price went down to 134 U.S. dollars in 1977 a 30.9 percent decrease, and again it went up 54.6 percent, to 218 U.S. dollars in 1981. After that, it went down 14.2 percent, 187 U.S. dollars in 1983. (Table 7).

The world import volume of wheat was 62 million tons in 1965 and 99 million tons in 1983. It grew about 1.9 times during the 19 years between 1965 and 1983. The import volume of the world wheat trade went down from 62 million tons in 1965 to 40.7 million tons in 1968 and it recovered to 68.3 million tons in 1972. From 1972 to 1978, the import volume fluctuated slightly and it increased only 3.4 million tons to 71.7 million tons in 1978. Since 1979, it increased from 29 million tons to 100.7 million tons in 1981. In 1982 and 1983 the import volume decreased by 8 million tons. (Table 9).

The turning points in the fluctuation of the world wheat import volume between 1965 and 1983, were 1965, 1972, 1977 and 1981 and the index numbers for these years were 117, 129, 136 and 190, respectively. (Table 10). The growth rate between 1965 and 1972 was 10.2 percent and between 1972 and 1977, it was only 6 percent. (Table 11-(2)). While, between 1977 and 1981, the growth rate was 39.1 percent. (Table 11-(3)). Moreover, for the 13 years between 1965 and 1977, the growth rate was 16.8 percent and this figure was less than half of the growth rate of 39.1 percent for only 4 years between 1977 and 1981. (Table 11(3)). The import volume increased only moderately during 1965 to 1978, but since 1979, it increased appreciably until 1981.

The trend of the world wheat import trade can be summarized as follows: For the period between 1965 and 1971, the import volume fluctuated a little more than the import price, but it contributed very little to the import value fluctuations, because the movement of the import value was almost the same as that of the import price. (Figure 3). Moreover the import price in 1971 was almost the same as that in 1965.

For the period between 1971 and 1977, the import price rose sharply and then came down quickly while the import volume increased steadily. As a result, the import value showed the same trend as the import price.

For the period between 1977 and 1981, the import volume increased appreciably and the price also rose. Thus the import vol-

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ume ballooned to the highest level in 1981 since 1965. In this period both import volume and import price changes affected the increase in the value of imports.

B. Import by Areas

In general, the increase in the import volume, depends both on the increase of population and on the increase in per capita import volume.

The increase of per capita import volume of the world was 36 percent during 1965 to 1983 and the import volume in 1983 was 21.2 kilogram. (Tables 8 and 10).

The growth rate of world population during 1965 to 1983 was 42 percent and its growth was slightly larger than that of the per capita import volume of the world for the same time period. (Figure 4).

The growth line of the per capita import volume was below the growth line of population during 1965 to 1978, but since 1979, it rose sharply, and in 1980 and 1981 the per capita import volume line was above the line of population growth. (Figure 4).

In the developed market economies, the per capita import volume decreased from 23.7 kilogram in 1965 to 15.6 kilogram in 1983, a decline of 34.2 percent down and the import volume in 1983 was the lowest amongst the three areas compared. (Table 8). The index number of the per capita import volume of the developed market economies went down from 110 in 1965 to 73 in 1983. (Table 10). While the population increased 17 percent during 1965 to 1983, the percentage increase was less than a third of the developing market economies population growth. (Figure 5).

In the developing market economies, the per capita import volume increased from 16 kg in 1965 to 21.3 kg in 1983, a 33.1 percent up increase during this period of time. (Table 8). The index number went up from 104 in 1965 to 138 in 1983. (Table 10). The population increased 58 percent during 1965 to 1983. Its growth rate was 3.4 times that of the developed market economies. (Figure 6).

The per capita import volume of the centrally planned economies was 24.1 kg in 1983 compared with 19.9 kg in 1965, a 21.1 percent increase. (Table 8). The 24.1 kg in 1983, was the largest per capita volume of imports in these three areas¹⁾. The population increased 40 percent during 1965 to 1983. The per

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capita import volume of the centrally planned economies fluctuated violently from year to year. During 1978 to 1981, it grew from 14.5 kg in 1978 to 27.0 kg in 1981, an astonishing 86.2 percent increase. (Table 10). The index number of the per capita import volume in 1981 was 219.2 compared with 140 for the population in 1981. (Figure 7).

It can be concluded that during 1965 to 1983, the trend of the growth of the world wheat import volume was, on the whole, more affected by the growth of the world population than by that of per capita import volume. (Figure 4). But in the years 1965, 1966, 1972, 1980 and 1981, the growth in per capita import volume outstripped the growth of the world population. The trend toward lower growth of per capita import volume relative to world population growth was shown clearly during 1965 to 1978. Since 1979, on the other hand, the growth of the per capita import volume bounced back and accelerated notably until 1981. This was caused by the increase in the centrally planned economies per capita imports. (Figure 8).

In 1965 and 1966, the growth of per capita import volume of the three areas—the developed market economies, the developing market economies and the centrally planned economies, exceeded the growth of the population of each area. (Figure 8). But in 1972 and again in 1980 and 1981, the developed market economies and the developing market economies had a lower growth of per capita import volume relative to that of the population of each area. By contrast, only the per capita import volume of the centrally planned economies grew appreciable and its growth rate was about two times the growth of population of this area.

I have subdivided the growth rate of per capita import volume of the world wheat trade into five periods. During the second period (1968 to 1972), the growth rates of per capita import volume of the developed market economies and the developing market economies were -7.7 percent and 17.2 percent, respectively. (Table 12). But the growth of the centrally planned economies, per capita import volume was 168.8 percent, almost 10 times the growth rate of the developing market economies. In the fourth period between 1976 and 1981, the situation was almost the same as above and the centrally planned economies

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growth rate of per capita import volume was 116 percent, 5 times that of the developing market economies.

As the result, it is clear that the great increase of the import volume of the world wheat trade in the two periods, one between 1968 and 1972 and the other between 1976 and 1981, depends chiefly on the rise of the per capita import volume of the centrally planned economies.

C. Import and Consumption

In 1983 the world consumed 485 million tons of wheat and its growth was about 1.6 times during 1965 to 1983. The percentage distributions of the total volume of wheat consumed in 1983 was as follows: developed market economies—23 percent, developing market economies—30 percent and the centrally planned economies—46.9 percent. (Table 13). The provisional estimate, of the growth rate of per capita consumption volume between 1965 to 1983 was 18 percent, less than half of the 42 percent that world population grew during the same period. (Table 14 and Figure 10).

In the developed market economies, the total consumption volume of wheat increased from 88.8 million tons in 1965 to 111.5 million tons in 1983, a 21 percent increase from 1965 to 1983. This growth rate was slightly greater than the population growth of that area, (17 percent) during the same period of time. The per capita consumption volume increased only slightly, its growth rate during the period between 1965 and 1983 was only 5 percent, less than one-third of the population growth of this area. (Figure 11).

In the developing market economies, though, the per capita consumption volume showed almost the same trend line as the population during 1965 to 1983. The growth rate of per capital consumption was 41 percent from 1965 to 1983, it was lower than that of the population, that grew by 55 percent from 1965 to 1983. (Figure 12).

In case of the centrally planned economies, the per capita consumption volume fluctuated violently in the 1965 to 1983 period, and it grew only slightly during the period from 1976 to 1983. At the same time, its growth rate was below the growth rate of the population since 1977. The population of this area rose 40 percent and the per capita consumption volume increased only 21 percent, about a half of the growth of the population, during

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1965 to 1983. (Figure 13).

In spite of the constant increase of the population in these three areas, each areas' five year growth rate of per capita consumption typically went down during 1965 to 1983. (Table 15).

Consequently, the world wheat consumption volume increased about 1.6 times during 1965 to 1983 and it primarily depended on the growth of population rather than the growth of per capita consumption. The index numbers of the increase in the population and that of the per capita consumption volume were 142 and 118 in 1983 respectively. The per capita consumption volume growth was always below the growth line of population and more over it was falling further behind the growth rate of the population. (Figure 10).

The 1983 per capita consumption volume of wheat by areas, was: 138 kilogram in the developed market economies, 151.2 kilogram in the centrally planned economies and 61.2 kilogram in the developing market economies. The percentage of the per capita consumption volume (relative to the per capita consumption volume of the developed market economies which equals 100) was: 44.9 percent in the developing market economies and 109.6 percent in the centrally planned economies, in 1983. While the developing market economies had the lowest per capita consumption volume, the growth rate of their per capita consumption volume was the highest, a 41.4 percent increase from 1965 to 1983. (Table 14 and Figure 14).

The most important problem in this chapter, the rates of dependence of the import volume of the consumption volume, is shown in Table 16. In spite of the great increase of import volume of centrally planned economies the rate of dependence on imports, as a ratio of world consumption, went down from 22.4 percent in 1965 to 20.4 percent in 1983. Rate of dependence in the developed market economies was 18.4 percent in 1965 and 11.3 percent in 1983, those in the developing market economies were 18.4 and 11.3, and 17.2 and 15.9 in the centrally planned economies, respectively.

Thus, we find that the rate of dependence of the consumption volume on imports in all areas has decreased in the long run.

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D. Import and Production

World wheat production has increased from 267.3 million tons in 1965 to 498.1 million tons in 1983 and its growth rate was 64 percent from 1965 to 1983. (Table 17 and 18).

The production volume of the developed market economies increased from 111.8 million tons in 1965 to 191.4 million tons in 1983, a 60 percent increase.

The production volume of the developing market economies increased from 50.9 million tons in 1965 to 113.7 million tons in 1983, a 106 percent increase.

The production volume of the centrally planned economies increased from 104.6 million tons in 1965 to 192.9 million tons in 1983 and its growth rate was 49 percent. (Tables 17 and 18).

Thus, the differences between the growth rate of the developed market economies and the centrally planned economies was not large, but the growth rate of production volume of the developing market economies was much larger than either of the other two areas. Consequently, the percentage distribution of the production volume of the developed market economies declined from 42 percent of the world total in 1965 to 38 percent in 1983, and that of the developing market economies went up from 19 percent in 1965 to 23 percent in 1983. But the percentage distribution of the production volume of the centrally planned economy declined slightly, from 39.1 percent in 1965 to 38.8 percent in 1983. (Table 13).

Table 20 shows the import volume as a percentage of the volume of production for five year intervals, for the world total, the developed market economies, the developing market economies and the centrally planned economies. For the world total this ratio increased from 16.1 percent in 1965-1970 average to 19.2 percent in 1981-1983. The developed market economies percentage decreased sharply, from 12.7 to 7.0. In the developing market economies the percentage was basically unchanged, 43.1 and 43.8 respectively. But the percentage for the centrally planned economies grew from 8.3 to 21.1, about 2.5 times increase. It is evident that import volume as a percentage of the production volume for the world total increased only slightly, while the growth rates of both import volume and production volume went down. Thus, it can be concluded that the slight increase in the

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percentage of the import to production volume for the world total, is due more to the smaller increase in the growth rate of production rather than the growth rate of the import volume.

5 Wheat Export

A. The Structure of World Wheat Trade

The structure of wheat export trade is quite different from that of wheat import trade. The differences lie in the following:

1. The four principal wheat exporting countries and the EEC are responsible for almost the entire volume of world exports, 95 percent in 1983, furthermore.
2. The main two exporting countries, the United States and Canada, are responsible for about 60 percent of the volume of world wheat exports. (Table 26).
3. In terms of the growth and the percentage distribution of export volume by countries, the EEC increased its share while others decreased theirs, during 1965 to 1983. The remaining four countries progressed almost by the same degree. (Table 25 and 26).

Given that world imports are equal to world exports, the fivefold increase of the world wheat export value was matched by a like increase in the value of imports. The total world export volume of wheat increased almost twofold the same as the increase of the total world import volume, it was 99 million tons in 1983. (Table 21 and 24).

The growth of the world export value of wheat depended more on the rise in price than on the increase in export volume. For example, the export price of wheat was basically unchanged between 1965 and 1971, but, from 1972 to 1975 it rose sharply and then declined for the next two years. (Figure 16). Again, it went up for the four years from 1977 to 1980, with the price index falling to 269 in 1983. (Table 27). On the other hand, the world export volume showed the same increase as the import volume of the world. For the period between 1965 and 1976, the export volume did not grow much, but since 1977, it was grown much more rapidly. The growth of the export volume between 1965 and 1983 was 86.5 percent compared to the 169 percent in-

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crease in the export price of the U.S., about twice the growth rate of the export volume. (Figure 16).

B. Export and Production

Concerning the ratio of the world export volume to the world production volume (rate of dependence on export), it was 20 percent in 1983. (Table 28). The share of exports in domestic production for the five major exporters was: USA—59 percent, Canada—76 percent, Argentina—71 percent and Australia—63 percent in 1983, the EEC's share, though, was only 26 percent in 1983. (Table 29).

The average shares of exports in domestic production for the USA, Canada and Australia during 1965 to 1983 were 58.3, 75.3 and 74.1 percent, respectively. The trends of the share of exports in domestic production in these three countries were invariable over the 1965 to 1983 period. On the other hand, Argentina doubled its share from 35 percent in 1965 to 71 percent in 1983, and its average share was 52 percent during the same period of time. The EEC also increased its share 1.5 times or more, and its average share was 23 percent (Table 29).

6 Stocks.

A. Volume and Percentage Distribution

The world stock of wheat was 120 million tons in 1983. The principal five exporting countries held 65.3 million tons, or 54 percent of the world stock of wheat in 1983. The five principal exporting countries held the following shares of the 1983 world stock of wheat: United States—31.6, Canada—9.3, Argentina—0.2, Australia—6.5 and the EEC—6.8 percent. All the other countries combined held 54.7 million tons of wheat, or 46 percent of the world stock volume in 1983. It is clearly highly significant that the United States holds about a third of the world stock of wheat. (Tablers 30 and 31).

B. Stocks and Exports

The ratio of the world stock of wheat to the world export of wheat was 121.2 percent in 1983. The total stock of the five exporting countries amounted to 68 percent of the world export volume in 1983. The other countries' ratio stood at 55.2 percent in 1983. The ratio of its stock volume of the five exporting coun-

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tries to the world export volume in 1983 was as follows:—United States—38.3, Canada—11.3, Argentina—0.2, Australia—7.9 and the EEC—53.0 percent. (Table 32).

Two countries, the United States and Canada, held about 50 percent of the world stock volume to the world export volume in 1983.

Domestically, the ratio of the stock volume to the export volume of the five principal exporting countries in 1983, was as follows: United States—97.7, Canada—54.7, Argentina—2.4, Australia—56.9 and the EEC 53.0 percent.

The United States stock volume of wheat was about equal to its export volume in 1983. Canada, Australia and EEC stocks of wheat were one-half or more of their annual export volume in 1983. (Table 33).

C. Stocks and Production

The ratio of the world stock of wheat to world production of wheat was 24.2 percent in 1983. The above ratio for the five major exporting countries stood at 13.3 percent in 1983. For the five major wheat exporting countries the ratio of stocks to world production in 1983 was as follows: United States—7.6, Canada—2.3, Argentina—0.1, Australia—1.6 and the EEC—1.7 percent. (Table 34).

On the other hand, domestically the situation was quite different from the one mentioned above. In the United States, the largest producer of wheat in the world, the ratio of stock of wheat to domestic production was 57.4 in 1983 and the simple average for this ratio between 1965 to 1983 was 45.2 percent. These two figures for Canada were 41.7 percent and 51.5 percent, and for Australia—36.0 and 23.1, respectively. Argentina and EEC had lower ratios than the above three countries. (Table 35).

It follows that the average ratio of stocks to domestic production in the United States and Canada were about 2 times or more than that of Australia and the EEC.

D. Stocks and Consumption

The ratio of the world stock of wheat to world consumption of wheat in 1983 was 24.7 percent and the simple average percentage of that ratio, between 1965 to 1983, was 27.4 percent. On the average, more than one-fourth of the annual consumption of

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wheat in the world was held in stocks during 1965 to 1983. In 1983, the five major exporting countries' ratio of stocks to consumption stood at 13.6 percent while it was 11.1 percent for all the remaining countries. (Table 36).

Domestically, the ratio of the stock of wheat to the consumption of wheat in the United States was 120.8 percent in 1983 and the simple average of that ratio for the period 1965 to 1983 for the United States, was 101.7 percent. The above percentages for the other four exporting countries were as follows: Canada—211.6 and 287.7, Argentina—4.4 and 24.0, Australia—316.5 and 119.1, EEC—16.5 and 19.8, the remaining countries—13.8 and 18.2. (Table 37).

For the United States the annual stock volume was almost equal to the annual consumption volume, in Canada it was almost three times the annual consumption volume during 1965 to 1983. Australia's stock volume was about 1.2 times the annual level of the consumption volume. But for Argentina, EEC and all the other countries the ratios were: 24 percent, 19.8 percent and 18.2 percent, respectively.

E. The Distinction of Wheat Stocks by Countries

All the other countries, with the exception of the principal five exporting countries, maintained an appropriate ratio of stock volume to the consumption volume. The ratios of the stock volume to the consumption volume for this group during 1965 to 1983 were generally 20 percent or less except for the years of 1966, 1967 and 1968.

For the five major exporting countries, the points to be emphasized are: (i) First, the United States, the largest producer and exporter of wheat in the world, had 31.6 percent of the world stock volume in 1983, while Canada, the second largest producer and exporter in the world, had only 9.3 percent of it.

Second, the U.S. stock of wheat was 97.7 percent as a ratio of its export volume. While for Canada this ratio was 54.7 in 1983. The gap between the United States and the remaining four exporting countries, in terms of the above two ratios, was very large in 1983. (ii) The ratio of the stock of wheat to domestic production of wheat in the United States and Canada was 54.7 percent and 47.1 percent respectively in 1983, against 36.0 percent for the third ranked country, Australia. (iii) The ratio of the

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stock of wheat to domestic consumption of wheat in the United States, Canada and Australia in 1983 were 120 percent, 211 percent and 316 percent respectively, against 13.8 percent for all of the "other" countries.

Conclusion

In summary, the world import demand of wheat was price inelastic and the increase of import volume was moderate while violent price fluctuations were experienced in the 1965 to 1983 period. The growth of import volume of wheat was largely due to the growth of population rather than the increase in per capita import volume. This was the case, despite the fact that the annual growth rate of population declined from 1.9 percent to 1.7 percent during the 1965 to 1983 period.

Wheat exports are highly concentrated, with the principal five exporting countries responsible for about 95 percent of the world wheat trade. The United States and Canada, occupy especially prominent position, being accountable for 58 percent of the world wheat export trade. The degree of dependence on export was over 50 percent in these five countries with the exception of the EEC.

The total volume of the world stock of wheat increased in line with the increase in the world import volume. The share of the stock volume of wheat in the world consumption of wheat was largely unchanged during 1965 to 1983. Only in the United States has this ratio increased about twice while in Canada it decreased. The problem is that the stock volume of the five exporting countries accounted for 66 percent of the world total export volume in 1983.

Judging from the past trend of the world wheat trade, it is important that the United States of America was the largest producer and supplier of wheat in the world and it plays a controlling role in the world wheat trade. At the same time, the U.S. encountered certain problems that need to be resolved. The main problem relates to the level of the stock volume of wheat. For example, in 1983, the United States had the following ratios:

- 36.1 percent of the world total stock volume,
- 38.3 percent of the world export volume,
- 7.6 percent of the world world production volume,
- 7.8 percent of the world consumption volume,
- 97.7 percent of its own export volume,

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- 57.4 percent of its own production volume,
- 120.8 percent of its own consumption volume.

The volume increase in wheat production depends on both technological (advance) progress and the progress of productivity in wheat production.

Under the conditions of the gradual decrease of the growth rate of wheat trade volume and the possibility of the gradual increase of the wheat production in the world, it follows that there will be continuing problems with the overproduction and the excess inventories of wheat in the exporting countries, especially in the United States.

As mentioned above, the problems of stock and production need to be resolved most urgently.

How these matters have been treated in fact, is the next subject that I will discuss, later.

Notes

- 1) For the Centrally Planned Economies, the year 1968 showed the lowest per capita import volume, (8 kg), and the index number was 65 in 1968.

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ABBREVIATION

Arg	Argentina
Arg S	Argentina Stock Volume
Aus	Australia
Aus S	Australia Stock Volumes
a.v.	average
Can	Canada
Can S	Canada Stock Volume
C.P.	Centrally Planned economy
Dping	Developing Market Economy
EEC S	EEC Stock Volume
IWC	International Wheat Council
USA S	USA Stock Volume
WCT	World Consumption Total
WE	World Export
WET	World Export Total
WP	World Production
WPT	World Production Total
WST	World Stock Volume Total
WT	World Total

Table 1
WORLD TRADE

Trend of world trade by industries
(1963=100)

	1963	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	
Value ^a / _{total}		100	372	543	567	644	731	846	1062	1292	1275	1191	1174
	Agricultural products	100	269	329	333	369	418	473	582	664	653	602	662
	Minerals and fuels	100	369	827	796	927	1023	1062	1538	2181	2115	1885	1738
	Manufactural products	100	423	560	611	690	790	961	1152	1335	1329	1282	1289
Unit value total		100	161	227	244	249	271	297	354	423	419	400	380
	Agricultural products	100	185	235	225	230	255	262	300	330	314	288	283
	Minerals and fuels	100	192	445	460	510	550	563	780	1200	1306	1232	1140
	Manufactured products	100	152	185	212	212	232	266	303	337	320	314	300
Volume total		100	231	239	232	258	269	284	300	305	300	306	
	Agricultural products	100	147	142	149	163	166	183	196	203	207	209	211
	Minerals and fuels	100	195	190	176	184	188	193	201	185	162	153	152
	Manufactured products	100	280	304	290	328	344	364	382	400	415	410	429

source : Appendix table A-1, GATT "International trade 1983/84", Geneva 1984

a/--calculated from the value of the world export in Table 2

Table 2

WORLD TRADE

Value and percentage distribution of world export trade

		1963	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Value (billion dollar)	Total	154	574	836	873	991	1125	1303	1635	1990	1963	1842	1807
	Agricultural products	45	121	148	150	166	188	213	262	299	294	271	298
	Minerals and fuels	26	96	215	207	241	266	276	400	567	550	490	452
	Manufactured products	82	347	459	501	566	648	788	945	1095	1090	1061	1057
Percentage distribution (percent)	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Agricultural products	29	22	18	18	17	17	17	16	15	15	15	16
	Minerals and fuels	17	17	26	24	25	24	22	25	29	28	27	25
	Manufactured products	54	61	56	58	58	58	61	58	55	56	57	59

source : Appendix table A-1, GATT- International trade 1983/84, Geneva 1984

Table 3 WORLD AGRICULTURAL TRADE

Growth rate of world agricultural trade (percent)				
	1965 - 1969	1969 - 1972	1972 - 1980	1980 - 1983
Value	16.1	41.7	254.9	-12.2
	483.9 (1980 / 1965)			
Unit value	2.2	19.1	160.7	-16.4
	217.4 (1980 / 1965)			
Volume	8.2	17.7	39.8	3.8
	78.1 (1980 / 1965)			

source : calculated from the tables of FAO Trade Yearbook

Table 4

Indices of export value of Food and Live animals

(1965 = 100)

	1965	1970	1975	1980	1981	1982	1982* P.D.
0 Food and Live animals	100.0	141.7	395.8	775.2	791.4	719.3	100.0
00 Live animals chiefly for food	100.0	139.2	325.8	607.9	615.7	606.2	4.4
01 Meat and Meat preparation	100.0	183.3	418.2	877.7	866.1	830.1	14.3
02 Dairy products and Birds eggs	100.0	148.6	399.6	873.0	901.0	881.8	12.1
03 Fish, Crustaceans, Molluscs	100.0	148.1	299.2	719.0	745.9	712.4	7.7
04 Cereal and Cereal preparation	100.0	116.0	428.4	704.9	737.8	624.6	30.8
05 Vegetable and Fruits	100.0	135.4	307.6	618.5	614.9	588.1	14.3
06 Sugar, Sugar preparation and Honey	100.0	155.4	656.5	1259.5	1378.7	906.1	4.4
07 Coffee, Tea, Cocoa, Spice manufactures	100.0	202.7	491.9	1260.7	1080.8	1060.1	3.3
08 Feen suuf for animal excluded unmilled cereals	100.0	172.7	381.3	971.4	987.8	932.8	6.6
09 Miscellaneous edible products and preparation	100.0	169.8	464.1	1046.3	1103.0	1092.6	3.3

source : OECD Foreign trade by commodity Vol. 1, export, 1982

* P.D.---- Percentage Distribution

Table 5

WHEAT WORLD TRADE

Percentage of world wheat trade of world cereal trade

	1965	1970	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983
volume (million ton)	wheat	54.3	66.5	94.0	100.7	96.9	99.0
	cereals	105.1	114.6	157.4	235.3	221.7	224.4
	wheat cereals %	59.0	47.4	42.2	42.8	43.7	44.1
value (\$ million)	wheat	3,446	3,459	12,442	20,037	18,135	17,851
	cereals	6,875	7,562	25,551	44,172	36,185	35,686
	wheat cereals %	50.4	46.9	48.7	45.4	50.1	50.0

source : FAO Trade yearbook and World Wheat Statistics 1984

Table 6
WHEAT IMPORT VALUEImport value, index number and percentage distribution by areas
(million dollar)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
W T	3970	4472	3870	3868	3525	3954	4298	4614	8174	12542	3905	2389	10494	12483	5704	20667	22234	21278	19641
Dped	1216	1296	1175	1148	1365	1404	1450	1531	2431	3754	3661	3394	2866	3422	3968	4790	4386	4089	3331
Ding	1629	1833	1928	1839	1053	1589	1484	1704	3259	6309	7024	6293	4410	5734	6831	8734	9414	8989	9229
C P	1125	1343	768	881	657	961	964	1379	2214	2479	3219	2072	3189	3326	4905	7143	8434	8200	7081

Indices of import value

(1965-69 average = 100)

W T	1007	1135	98.2	98.2	89.4	1003	1091	1171	2074	3182	3528	3144	2663	3167	3985	5244	5642	5399	4984
Dped	98.1	1045	94.8	92.6	1101	1132	1169	1235	1961	3027	2953	2737	2327	2760	3200	3863	3537	3298	2686
Ding	93.3	1050	1104	1053	86.1	91.0	1079	97.6	2021	3613	4023	3604	2531	3284	3912	5002	5392	5148	5286
C P	1178	1407	80.4	92.3	68.8	1007	1009	1445	2319	2596	3371	2830	3340	3483	5137	7481	8833	8588	741.8

Percentage distribution of import value

{ world total = 100 }

	W	T	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Dped	30.6	29.0	30.4	29.7	38.7	35.5	33.7	33.2	29.7	29.9	26.3	27.4	27.5	27.4	25.3	23.2	19.7	19.2	17.0	
Ding	41.0	41.0	49.8	47.5	42.6	40.2	43.9	36.9	43.2	50.3	50.5	50.8	42.1	45.9	43.5	42.2	42.4	42.2	47.0	
C P	28.4	30.0	19.8	22.8	18.7	24.3	22.4	29.9	27.1	19.8	23.2	21.8	30.4	26.7	31.2	34.6	37.9	38.6	36.0	

source : FAO Trade yearbook

W T - World Total

Dped - Developed Market Economy

C P - Centrally Planned Economy

Ding - Developing Market Economy

Table 7

WHEAT PRICE

Import price and import price index

	1965	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83
	-66	-67	-68	-69	-70	-71	-72	-73	-74	-75	-76	-77	-78	-79	-80	-81	-82	-83	-84
import price 1/																			
	71	76	-	70	69	74	70	100	202	204	188	141	134	158	200	218	193	180	187
(US\$ per metric ton)																			
import price index																			
	99	106	-	98	97	104	98	140	283	285	263	197	187	221	280	305	270	252	262
(1965-1969 average=100)																			

source : World Wheat Statistics 1975 and 1984, IWC, London

1/ United States Dur. Northern Spring (14%) CIF ROTTERDAM

2/ calculated from the period of time. July 1983 to February 1984

Table 8

WHEAT IMPORT VOLUME

Import volume and per capita import volume by area

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1965 av.
volume W T	62.0	55.8	51.2	40.7	50.7	54.3	52.5	68.3	63.1	63.4	66.5	61.8	72.4	71.7	86.0	94.0	100.7	96.9	99.0	531
Dped	16.3	15.6	13.5	14.7	14.6	16.7	13.2	14.1	13.2	11.8	13.9	12.0	13.5	12.3	13.8	14.0	13.9	11.2	12.6	149
Ding	24.4	26.0	27.0	22.0	23.7	26.3	26.4	28.6	32.8	37.5	34.0	33.7	36.5	39.3	44.0	33.5	47.2	45.5	50.1	246
C P	21.3	14.2	10.7	9.0	12.4	11.3	12.9	25.6	17.0	14.1	18.6	16.1	22.4	20.1	28.2	36.5	39.6	39.4	36.3	135
per capite W T	18.9	16.7	15.0	13.1	14.3	15.0	14.2	18.2	16.5	16.2	16.8	15.4	17.3	16.8	19.7	21.2	22.3	21.1	21.2	156
Dped	23.7	22.6	19.2	20.7	20.4	23.1	18.1	19.1	17.8	15.7	18.4	15.8	17.5	15.9	17.6	17.7	17.4	13.7	15.6	213
Ding	16.0	16.7	16.9	13.4	14.0	15.2	14.8	15.7	17.5	19.5	17.7	17.1	17.8	18.7	20.6	19.8	21.0	19.8	21.3	154
C P	19.9	13.0	9.7	8.0	10.9	9.8	11.0	21.5	14.0	11.5	14.0	12.5	16.4	14.5	19.7	25.1	27.0	26.5	24.1	123

source : World Wheat Statistics, International Wheat Council, London 1984

av.---average

Table 9 WHEAT IMPORT VOLUME
Percentage distribution of import volume by areas
(world total = 100)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
W T	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Dped	26.3	28.0	26.4	32.2	28.8	30.8	25.1	20.6	21.0	18.6	20.9	19.4	18.7	17.2	16.0	14.9	13.8	11.7	12.7
Ding	39.4	46.6	52.7	48.1	46.7	48.4	50.3	41.9	52.0	59.2	51.1	54.5	50.4	54.8	51.2	46.3	46.9	47.3	50.6
C P	34.3	25.4	20.9	19.7	24.5	20.8	24.6	37.5	27.0	22.2	28.0	26.1	30.9	28.0	32.8	38.8	39.3	41.0	36.7

source : Calculated from Table 3, P.31, World Wheat Statistics 1984, IWC London

Table 10
WHEAT IMPORT VOLUME

Trend of import volume and per capita import volume by areas

(1965-1969 average=100)													
import volume													
	1965	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77
	-66	-67	-68	-69	-70	-71	-72	-73	-74	-75	-76	-77	-78
W T	1168	1051	96.5	86.1	95.5	1023	98.9	1287	1189	1194	1253	1164	1364
Dped	1091	1044	90.4	98.4	97.7	1118	88.4	94.4	88.4	79.0	93.0	80.3	90.4
Ding	991	1056	1097	89.4	96.3	1068	1072	1162	1342	1523	1381	1369	1483
C P	1575	1050	79.1	66.6	91.7	83.6	95.4	1894	1237	1043	1376	1191	1657
(1965-1969 average=100)													
per capita import volume													
	1965	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77
	-66	-67	-68	-69	-70	-71	-72	-73	-74	-75	-76	-77	-78
W T	1210	1069	96.2	84.2	91.7	96.3	91.3	1165	1046	1041	1079	98.4	1110
Dped	1100	1062	90.1	97.1	95.5	1083	84.8	89.8	83.4	73.8	86.2	73.9	82.3
Ding	1042	1082	1095	86.9	91.2	98.6	96.4	1017	1136	1265	1149	1109	1159
C P	1617	1060	78.7	65.2	88.5	79.3	89.3	1746	1142	93.4	1190	1016	1335
(1965-1969 average=100)													
	1965	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77
	-66	-67	-68	-69	-70	-71	-72	-73	-74	-75	-76	-77	-78
W T	1359	1353	1430	1358	1264	1080	1264	1358	1430	1353	1430	1358	1264
Dped	81.8	65.4	73.2	83.1	82.5	83.1	81.8	65.4	73.2	83.1	82.5	83.1	81.8
Ding	1285	1361	1289	1335	1335	1289	1361	1285	1335	1335	1289	1361	1285
C P	2155	2192	2044	1599	2044	1183	1599	2044	2192	2155	2192	2044	1599

source : World Wheat Statistics 1984, International Wheat Council, London

Table 11

WHEAT IMPORT

Growth rate of wheat import by value, price and volume

(1)

	1965 -1971	1971 -1974	1974 -1977	1977 -1980	1977 -1981	1980 -1983	1981 -1983
value	8.3	91.8	-16.3	96.9	111.9	-5.0	-11.7
price	-1.4	191.4	-34.3	62.7	44.0	-14.2	-3.1
volume	-15.3	20.8	14.2	29.8	39.1	5.3	-1.7

(2)

	1965 -1972	1972 -1977	1977 -1982
value	16.2	127.4	102.8
price	40.8	34.0	134.2
volume	10.2	6.0	33.8

(3)

	1965 -1977	1977 -1981
value	164.3	111.9
price	88.7	44.0
volume	16.8	39.1

source : calculated from Table 5 Table 6 and Table 7

Table 12

WHEAT PER CAPITA IMPORT VOLUME

Growth rates of per capita import volume by areas

	1965 -1968	1968 -1972	1972 -1976	1976 -1981	1981 -1982	1978 -1981
World total	-30.7	38.9	-15.4	44.8	-5.4	32.7
Developed market economy	-12.7	-7.7	-17.3	10.1	-21.3	9.4
Developing market economy	-16.3	17.2	8.9	22.8	-5.7	12.3
Centrally planned economy	-59.8	168.8	-41.9	116.0	-1.9	86.2

source : calculated from Table 7

1965-1968--- 1968 / 1965

Table 13

WHEAT CONSUMPTION VOLUME

Consumption volume, index number and percentage distribution by areas

		Consumption volume (million ton)																		
		1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
	W T	2773	3100	2919	3134	3122	3329	3561	3621	3777	3598	3512	3795	4125	4257	4398	4506	4465	4557	4850
	Dped	88.8	89.2	90.6	95.1	97.1	93.4	1017	94.7	99.3	95.0	94.3	95.7	99.8	1002	1010	1021	1043	1069	1115
	Dping	64.8	65.7	69.1	73.2	78.6	84.8	90.4	94.8	94.1	1015	1027	1049	1160	1227	1264	1278	1329	1330	1458
	C P	1237	1551	1322	1451	1365	1547	1640	1726	1843	1633	1542	1789	1967	2028	2124	2207	2093	2158	2277

Index number Of consumption volume

(1965-1969=100)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
W T	92.1	1030	97.0	1041	1037	1106	1183	1203	1255	1196	1167	1269	1371	1414	1461	1497	1484	1514	1612
Dped	96.4	96.8	98.3	1032	1054	1014	1104	1028	1078	1031	1023	1038	1083	1087	1096	1108	1132	1160	1210
Dping	92.2	93.5	98.3	1042	1118	1207	1286	1349	1339	1444	1461	1493	1651	1746	1799	1818	1891	1892	2075
C P	89.3	1120	95.4	1048	98.5	1117	1184	1246	1331	1179	1113	1292	1420	1464	1533	1593	1511	1558	1644

Percentage distribution

(world total=100)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
W T	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Dped	32.0	28.8	31.0	30.3	31.1	28.0	28.6	26.1	26.3	26.4	26.9	25.2	24.2	23.5	23.0	22.6	23.3	23.5	23.0
Dping	23.4	21.2	23.7	23.4	25.2	25.4	26.2	24.9	28.2	29.2	27.6	28.1	28.8	28.7	28.4	28.9	29.2	30.1	
C P	44.6	50.0	45.3	46.3	43.7	46.5	46.0	47.7	48.8	45.4	43.9	47.2	47.6	47.7	48.3	49.0	46.9	47.3	46.9

source : calculated from Wrold Wheat Statistics 1984, IWC, London

Table 14

WHEAT PER CAPITA IMPORT VOLUME

Per capita consumption volume, index number and percentage (Developed

market economy = 100) by areas

		per capita consumption volume																	(Kg)	
		1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
W	T	84.5	92.6	85.6	90.1	88.0	92.2	96.6	96.4	98.6	92.1	88.9	94.3	98.6	1000	1008	1015	98.9	99.3	1039
	Dped	1289	1282	1289	1339	1354	1290	1393	1285	1337	1267	1246	1256	1296	1293	1287	1291	1309	1331	1380
	Dping	42.6	42.1	43.1	44.5	46.6	48.9	50.8	51.9	50.2	52.7	53.4	53.1	56.6	58.4	59.0	58.3	59.2	57.8	61.9
C	P	1154	1423	1195	1291	1196	1335	1395	1447	1522	1330	1213	1388	1441	1467	1480	1519	1424	1450	1512

(1965-1969=100)

Index number of per capita consumption volume

		Index number of per capita consumption volume																		
		1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
W	T	95.8	1051	97.1	1022	99.9	1046	1096	1093	1119	1045	1008	1070	1119	1134	1144	1152	1122	1126	1178
	Dped	98.3	97.8	98.4	1022	1033	98.4	1063	98.0	1020	96.7	95.1	95.8	98.9	98.7	98.2	98.5	99.8	101.6	1053
	Dping	97.3	96.2	98.5	1017	1064	1118	1160	1185	1146	1203	1220	1213	1294	1334	1348	1331	1352	1321	1414
C	P	92.2	1137	95.5	1031	95.6	1066	1114	1156	1216	1062	96.9	1109	1151	1172	1182	1213	1137	1158	1208

Percentage

		(Developed market economy=100)																		
		Percentage																		
		1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
	Dped	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
	dping	33.0	32.8	33.5	33.3	34.4	37.9	36.5	40.4	37.5	41.6	42.9	42.3	43.7	45.2	45.9	45.1	45.2	43.4	44.9
C	P	89.5	1110	92.7	96.4	88.3	1035	1001	1126	1139	1050	97.4	1105	1112	1135	1150	1177	1088	1089	1096

source : calculated from WorldWheat Statistics 1984, IWC, London

Table 15

WHEAT CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA

Trend of volume and growth rate of per capita wheat consumption by areas

		1966 -1970	1971 -1975	1976 -1980	1981 -1983
World total	average kg volume	89.7	94.5	99.0	100.7
	growth rate %		5.4	4.8	1.7
Developed market economy	average kg volume	131.1	130.6	128.5	134.0
	growth rate %		-0.4	-1.6	4.3
Developing market economy	average kg volume	45.0	51.8	57.1	59.6
	growth rate %		15.0	10.2	4.5
Centrally planned economy	average kg volume	128.8	138.1	145.9	146.2
	growth rate %		7.3	5.6	0.2

calculated from Table 13

Table 16

WHEAT CONSUMPTION

The rate of dependence on import volume of consumption
volume by areas

(Import volume / consumption volume)

	1965	1970	1975	1980	1983
World total	22.4	16.3	18.9	20.9	20.4
Developed market economy	18.4	17.9	14.7	13.7	11.3
Developing market economy	37.7	31.0	33.1	34.0	34.4
Centrally planned economy	17.2	7.3	12.1	16.5	15.9

source ; calculated from World Wheat Statistics 1984, IWC, London
FAO Production yearbook and others

Table 17

WHEAT PRODUCTION

Production volume and percentage distribution by areas

Production volume																			(million ton)		
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983		
W T	2673	3101	2989	3312	3151	3184	3538	3468	3772	3603	3547	4196	3906	4493	4287	4461	4538	4864	4981		
Dped	1118	1173	1195	1295	1212	1036	1262	1217	1332	1387	1422	1538	1407	1541	1547	1672	1859	1893	1914		
Dping	50.9	48.1	52.9	59.9	64.6	64.4	71.2	78.4	71.0	72.4	80.4	94.6	83.4	91.2	97.1	95.3	101.1	111.2	1137		
C P	1046	1446	1264	1417	1293	1503	1563	1466	1730	1491	1319	1711	1664	2039	1768	1835	1666	1857	1929		

source : FAO Production yearbook

Percentage distribution of production volume

(world total = 100)

Percentage distribution of production volume															(world total = 100)				
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
W T	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Dped	42	38	40	39	38	33	36	35	35	39	40	37	36	34	36	36	41	39	38
Dping	19	15	18	18	21	20	20	23	19	20	23	22	21	20	23	21	22	23	23
C P	39	47	42	43	41	47	44	42	46	41	37	41	43	46	41	41	37	38	39

source : FAO Production yearbook Calculated from the above table

W T---World total Dped---Developed market economy Dping---Developing market economy
 C P---Centrally planned economy

Table 18

WHEAT PRODUCTION VOLUME

Index of production volume by areas

(1965-1969=100)

	1965	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83
W T	87.8	101.8	98.2	108.8	103.5	107.6	116.2	113.9	123.9	118.3	116.5	137.8	128.3	147.6	140.8	146.5	149.0	159.7	163.6
Dped	93.2	97.8	99.7	108.1	101.2	86.5	105.3	101.6	111.1	115.7	118.7	128.3	117.4	128.6	129.1	139.5	155.1	158.0	159.7
Dping	92.1	87.1	95.7	108.4	116.8	116.5	128.8	141.8	128.4	131.0	145.5	171.1	150.9	165.0	175.7	172.4	182.9	201.1	205.7
C P	80.9	111.8	97.8	109.6	100.0	116.2	120.9	111.3	133.7	115.3	102.0	132.3	128.7	157.7	136.7	141.9	128.8	143.6	149.2

source : FAO Production yearbook

Table 19

WHEAT PER CAPITA PRODUCTION VOLUME

Per capita production volume and index number by areas

volume																			(kg.)			
	1965	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83			
W T	81.4	92.7	87.6	95.2	88.9	88.1	96.0	92.3	98.5	92.3	89.8	104.2	93.4	1055	98.3	1005	1006	1060	1067			
Dped	1623	1685	1700	1824	1690	1431	1729	1651	1793	1849	1879	2018	1827	1988	1971	2114	2333	2357	2369			
Dping	33.4	30.8	33.0	36.4	38.3	37.2	40.0	42.9	37.9	37.6	41.8	47.9	40.7	43.4	45.4	43.5	45.0	48.4	48.3			
C P	97.6	1327	1143	1261	1133	1287	1329	1229	1429	1214	1038	1328	1217	1475	1232	1263	1133	1248	1231			

index number

(1965-1969=100)

	W T	91.3	1039	98.3	1068	99.7	98.8	1077	1035	1105	1035	1007	1169	1048	1184	1103	1128	1188	1196
Dped	95.2	98.9	99.7	1070	99.2	84.0	1014	96.9	1052	1085	1102	1184	1072	1167	1156	1240	1369	1383	1390
Dping	97.2	89.6	96.0	1059	1113	1080	1163	1247	1100	1092	1215	1392	1184	1262	1318	1263	1308	1406	1403
C P	83.6	1136	97.9	1080	97.0	1111	1138	1052	1223	1040	88.9	1137	1044	1263	1055	1081	97.1	1069	1097

*

(developed market economy=100)

	Dped	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Dping	20.6	18.3	19.4	20.0	22.7	26.0	23.1	26.0	21.1	20.3	22.2	23.7	22.3	21.8	23.0	20.6	19.3	20.5	20.4
C P	60.1	78.8	67.2	69.1	67.0	90.6	76.9	74.4	79.7	65.7	55.2	65.8	66.7	74.2	62.5	59.7	48.6	52.9	54.1

Source * FAO Production Yearbook
calculated from the above table of volume

Table 20

WHEAT IMPORT AND PRODUCTION

The percentage of import volume of production volume by areas

		1966 -1970 av.	1971 -1975 av.	1976 -1980 av.	1981 -1983 av.	
World total	(million ton) import volume	50.5	62.8	77.2	92.2	
	growth rate %		24.2	23.0	19.5	
	(million ton) production volume	314.7	358.6	426.9	479.4	
	growth rate %		13.9	19.0	12.3	
	import volume % production volume	16.1	17.5	18.1	19.2	
Developed market economy	(million ton) import volume	15.0	13.2	13.1	12.6	
	growth rate %		-11.9	-0.9	-4.3	
	(million ton) production volume	118.2	132.4	154.1	179.9	
	growth rate %		12.0	16.4	16.7	
	import volume % production volume	12.7	10.0	8.5	7.0	
Developing market economy	(million ton) import volume	25.0	31.9	39.4	47.6	
	growth rate %		27.4	23.7	20.8	
	(million ton) production volume	58.0	74.7	92.3	108.7	
	growth rate %		28.8	23.6	17.7	
	import volume % production volume	43.1	42.7	42.7	43.8	
Centrally planned economy	(million ton) import volume	11.5	17.6	24.7	38.4	
	growth rate %		53.1	39.8	55.8	
	(million ton) production volume	138.5	151.4	180.3	181.7	
	growth rate %		9.3	19.1	0.8	
	import volume % production volume	8.3	11.7	13.7	21.1	

source : calculated from Table 7 and Table 17

Table 21
WHEAT EXPORT VALUE

Trend of export value of wheat by countries

	1965	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83
World total	3466	3969	3529	3410	3150	3549	3822	4473	8379	1074	1244	10555	9409	1244	3299	1867	5200	3718	1351
U.S.A.	1185	1536	1207	1101	831	1112	1090	1456	4151	4589	5293	4041	2883	4532	5492	6587	8073	6870	6513
Canada	841	1061	744	689	522	716	878	984	1267	2152	2071	1875	1883	1811	1982	3423	3234	3567	3854
Argentina	374	281	122	140	144	132	59	118	285	318	324	446	575	192	619	825	768	683	1481
Australia	377	326	431	411	315	402	508	508	372	796	1585	1213	1027	1166	920	2350	2035	1918	1307
4 total	2777	3204	2505	2342	1811	2363	2535	3065	6076	7855	9273	7575	6368	7701	9012	13185	14161	13036	13154
E.F.C																			
5 total																			
Others																			

source : FAO Trade yearbook

Table 22
WHEAT EXPORT VALUE

Index of export value of wheat by countries (1965-1969 average =100)																			
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
World total	98.9	1133	1007	97.3	89.9	1013	1090	1276	2448	3160	3550	3011	2685	3208	3794	5328	5717	5174	5093
U.S.A.	1012	1130	1030	93.9	70.9	94.9	93.0	1242	3542	3916	4516	3448	2460	3867	4686	5621	6889	5862	5557
Canada	1090	1376	96.4	89.3	67.7	92.8	1139	1275	1643	2788	2684	2431	2140	2347	2568	4436	4256	4622	4995
Argentina	1761	1324	57.6	66.1	67.8	62.4	27.7	55.4	1342	1499	1526	2100	2710	90.7	2915	3886	3621	3216	6978
Australia	1013	87.6	1160	1106	84.6	1082	1366	1366	1001	2141	4263	3260	2762	3134	2474	6318	5472	5196	3513
4 total																			
E.E.C.																			
5 total																			
Others																			

source : FAO Trade yearbook

Table 23
WHEAT EXPORT VALUE

Percentage distribution of export value of wheat by countries

	1965	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	776	77	78	79	80	81	82	83
World total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
U.S.A.	34	39	34	33	26	31	28	33	49	41	43	38	31	40	41	35	40	38	37
Canada	24	27	21	20	17	20	23	22	15	20	16	18	20	16	15	18	17	20	22
Argen. tina	11	7	4	4	5	4	2	3	3	3	3	4	6	2	5	5	4	4	8
Aust ralia	11	8	12	12	10	12	13	11	4	7	13	12	11	11	7	13	10	10	7
4 total	80	81	71	69	58	67	66	69	71	71	75	72	68	69	68	71	71	72	74
E.E.C.																			
5 total																			
Others																			

source : FAO Trade yearbook

Table 24

WHEAT EXPORT VOLUME

Trend of export volume of wheat by countries

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
W T	62.0	55.8	51.2	45.7	50.7	54.3	52.5	68.3	63.1	63.4	66.5	61.8	72.4	71.7	86.0	94.0	100.7	96.1	99.0
U.S.A.	23.4	20.0	20.2	14.7	16.5	19.8	16.9	32.0	31.1	28.3	31.5	26.4	31.5	32.4	36.6	42.1	49.3	39.3	37.0
Canada	14.8	14.8	8.9	8.7	9.0	11.6	13.7	15.6	11.7	11.2	12.1	12.9	15.9	13.5	15.0	17.0	17.8	21.1	21.0
Argentina	7.9	3.1	1.4	2.8	2.1	1.7	1.3	3.5	1.1	2.2	3.1	5.6	2.7	3.3	4.7	3.9	4.3	7.5	9.0
Australia	5.7	7.0	7.0	5.4	7.3	9.5	8.7	5.6	5.5	8.0	8.1	8.4	11.1	7.2	15.4	11.1	11.4	8.5	11.6
4 total	51.8	44.9	37.5	31.6	34.9	42.6	40.6	56.7	49.4	49.7	54.8	53.3	61.2	56.4	71.7	74.1	82.8	76.4	78.6
E E C	5.5	4.2	4.4	5.0	7.2	3.1	4.7	6.5	5.5	7.1	7.7	3.9	4.5	7.4	10.3	12.7	14.0	14.1	15.5
5 total	57.3	49.1	41.9	36.6	42.1	45.7	45.3	63.2	54.9	56.8	62.5	57.2	65.7	63.8	82.0	86.8	96.8	90.5	94.1
Others	4.7	6.7	9.3	9.1	8.6	8.6	7.2	5.1	8.2	6.6	4.0	4.6	6.7	7.9	4.0	7.2	3.9	5.6	4.9

source : World Wheat Statistics 1984, International Wheat Council, London

Table 25

WHEAT EXPORT VOLUME

		Index of export volume of wheat by countries (1965-1969 average = 100)																			
		66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83		
		-66	-67	-68	-69	-70	-71	-72	-73	-74	-75	-76	-77	-78	-79	-80	-81	-82	-83	-84	
World																					
total		1168	1051	96.4	86.1	95.5	100.6	98.9	1287	1189	1194	1253	1164	1364	1351	1620	1771	1897	1810	1865	
U.S.A.		1234	1055	1065	77.5	87.0	104.4	89.1	1688	1640	1493	1661	1392	1661	1709	1930	2220	2600	2073	1951	
Canada		1317	1317	79.2	77.4	80.1	1032	1219	1388	1041	77.6	1077	1148	1414	1201	1334	1512	1584	1877	1868	
Argentina		2283	89.6	40.5	80.9	60.7	49.1	37.6	1012	31.8	63.6	89.6	1618	78.0	95.4	1358	1127	1243	2168	2601	
Australia		88.0	1080	83.3	1127	1466	1343	86.4	84.9	1235	1250	1296	1713	1111	2377	1713	1759	1312	1790		
E E C		1046	79.8	83.7	95.1	1369	58.9	89.4	1236	1046	1350	1464	74.1	85.6	1407	1958	2414	2662	2681	2947	
Five		1262	1081	92.2	80.6	92.7	1047	99.8	1394	1209	1253	1377	1260	1447	1405	1806	1912	2130	1998	2073	
total																					
Others		61.2	87.2	1211	1185	1120	1120	93.8	65.1	1068	84.6	52.1	60.0	87.2	1029	52.1	93.8	52.1	70.3	63.8	

Source : calculated from " World Wheat Statistics 1984 ", International Wheat Council, London

Table 26
WHEAT EXPORT VOLUME

Percentage distribution of export volume by countries
(world total = 100)

	1965-66	66-67	67-68	68-69	69-70	70-71	71-72	72-73	73-74	74-75	75-76	76-77	77-78	78-79	79-80	80-81	81-82	82-83	83-84	84-85 av.
World total	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
U.S.A.	37.7	35.8	39.4	32.2	32.5	36.5	32.2	46.9	49.3	44.7	47.3	42.7	43.5	45.2	42.5	44.8	48.9	41.0	37.4	41.1
Canada	23.9	26.5	17.4	19.0	17.8	21.4	26.1	22.9	18.5	17.7	18.2	20.9	22.0	18.8	17.4	18.1	17.7	22.0	21.2	20.4
Argentina	12.7	5.6	2.7	6.1	4.1	3.1	2.5	5.2	1.8	3.5	4.7	9.1	3.7	4.6	5.5	4.1	4.2	7.8	9.1	5.3
Australia	9.2	12.6	13.7	11.8	14.4	17.5	16.6	8.2	8.7	12.6	12.2	13.6	15.3	10.1	17.9	11.8	11.3	8.9	11.7	12.5
E.E.C.	8.9	7.5	8.6	11.0	14.2	5.7	8.9	9.5	8.7	11.2	11.6	6.3	6.2	10.3	12.0	13.5	13.9	14.7	15.7	10.4
Five total	92.4	88.0	81.8	80.1	83.0	84.2	86.3	92.7	87.0	89.7	94.0	92.6	90.7	89.0	95.3	92.3	96.0	94.4	95.1	89.7
Others	7.6	12.0	18.2	19.9	17.0	15.8	13.7	7.3	13.0	10.3	6.0	7.4	9.3	11.0	4.7	7.7	4.0	5.6	4.9	10.3

source : calculated from "World Wheat Statistics 1984", International Wheat Council, London

av.---- average

Table 27

WHEAT EXPORT PRICE

Export price and export price index of wheat by countries

export price 1/		(US\$ per metric ton)																	
	1965 -66	66 -67	67 -68	68 -69	69 -70	70 -71	71 -72	72 -73	73 -74	74 -75	75 -76	76 -77	77 -78	78 -79	79 -80	80 -81	81 -82	82 -83	83 -84
U. S. A.	60	67	63	63	57	63	62	92	178	170	161	118	117	142	174	183	173	166	167
Canada	73	77	71	72	67	73	69	97	207	206	183	139	133	158	198	223	196	185	190
Argentina	55	59	62	59	56	57	62	86	-	163	144	104	116	132	192	204	178	148	137
Australia	59	63	58	58	54	58	58	90	195	167	147	113	119	142	169	181	165	164	155

(1965-1969 average=100)

export price index

	1965 -66	66 -67	67 -68	68 -69	69 -70	70 -71	71 -72	72 -73	73 -74	74 -75	75 -76	76 -77	77 -78	78 -79	79 -80	80 -81	81 -82	82 -83	83 -84
U.S.A.	97	108	102	102	92	102	100	148	287	274	260	190	189	229	281	295	279	268	269
Canada	101	107	99	100	93	101	96	128	247	236	254	193	185	219	275	310	272	257	264
Argen tina	95	101	107	101	96	98	107	148	-	280	247	179	199	227	330	351	306	254	235
Aust ralia	101	108	99	99	93	99	99	154	334	286	252	194	204	243	289	310	283	281	265

source: World Wheat Statistics 1975 and 1984, IWC, London

1/ Monthly July to June 1983-1984 --calculated from the period of time July 1983 to February 1984

USA----FOB Gulf Hard Winter 13\$ Canada----St.Lawrence 13.5\$ Argentina----Trigo Pan
Australia----ASW

Table 28

WHEAT EXPORT

Percentage of export volume of world wheat production volume

(percent)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
WE/WP	23.4	18.0	17.0	13.9	16.9	16.9	14.7	19.5	16.8	17.2	18.4	14.6	18.7	16.0	19.6	21.1	22.3	19.9	20.0
USA/WP	8.8	6.5	6.9	4.5	5.2	6.3	4.9	9.3	8.3	7.8	8.9	6.1	7.9	7.2	8.7	9.2	10.6	8.5	7.8
CAN/WP	5.6	4.5	3.1	2.5	3.0	3.7	3.9	4.5	3.1	3.0	3.4	3.2	4.2	2.9	3.7	3.7	4.1	4.4	4.1
ARG/WP	3.0	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.4	0.4	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.8	2.0	1.7
AUS/WP	2.1	2.7	1.9	2.0	2.6	2.8	2.2	1.2	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.6	3.1	2.2	2.4	1.5	2.8
4T/WP	19.5	14.4	12.7	9.7	11.5	13.1	11.4	15.9	14.5	13.7	15.5	13.0	14.6	13.6	16.6	15.9	17.9	16.4	16.4
EEC/WP	2.1	1.4	2.5	1.8	2.3	1.1	1.5	2.0	1.4	2.2	2.6	1.1	1.5	2.0	2.6	3.2	3.5	3.2	3.1
5T/WP	21.6	15.8	15.2	11.5	13.8	14.2	12.9	17.9	15.9	15.9	18.1	14.1	16.1	15.6	19.2	19.1	21.4	19.6	19.5
OTH/WP	1.8	2.2	1.8	2.4	3.1	2.7	1.8	1.6	0.9	1.3	0.3	0.5	2.6	0.1	0.4	2.0	0.9	0.3	0.5

source : World Wheat Statistics 1984, International Wheat Council, London

WP---World Production WE---World Export USA---USA export CAN---Canada export

ARG---Argentina export AUS---Australia export 4T---4 countries total export

EEC---EEC export OTH---Other countries total export

5T---5countries total export

Table 29

WHEAT EXPORT

Percentage of export volume of domestic production volume of wheat by countries

(percent)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
U.S.A.	65.4	57.0	50.5	35.0	42.0	54.6	39.1	76.6	67.4	57.9	55.3	44.2	55.0	67.3	64.4	63.6	63.3	53.7	58.8
Canada	83.6	62.3	56.7	47.1	51.6	131.3	95.2	108.1	70.8	81.0	72.2	57.0	80.8	61.9	92.5	84.3	74.4	79.8	76.2
Argentina	129.5	35.2	30.7	45.2	32.6	17.2	28.5	39.2	22.8	28.8	36.1	53.0	31.6	49.3	58.3	45.0	48.1	64.9	70.9
Australia	80.3	67.1	75.0	45.2	77.7	114.7	90.2	62.8	61.9	75.3	68.7	82.7	86.4	64.7	81.5	88.6	67.5	82.5	63.3
E.E.C.	14.6	16.9	15.3	15.8	20.5	10.3	13.2	16.4	13.0	17.5	25.2	12.4	14.7	19.0	23.6	27.4	29.1	25.6	26.2
																			227

source : World Wheat Statistics 1984, International Wheat Council, London

Table 30

WHEAT STOCK VOLUME

World stock volume and stock volume of five principal exporting countries

(million ton)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
world total	74.0	99.0	1050	1290	1150	92.0	97.0	79.0	92.0	88.0	80.0	121.0	98.3	1197	1004	94.7	99.6	1166	1200
5 total	33.6	35.4	43.4	62.2	65.3	50.8	48.9	27.5	26.1	30.2	38.1	56.4	53.4	56.2	48.8	46.6	54.2	66.4	65.3
U S A	14.6	11.5	14.6	22.2	24.1	19.9	23.5	11.9	6.7	8.9	18.1	30.3	32.1	25.2	24.6	26.9	31.7	41.9	37.9
Canada	11.4	15.6	18.3	23.2	27.4	20.0	15.9	9.9	10.1	8.0	8.0	13.3	12.1	14.9	10.7	8.6	9.8	10.1	11.2
Argentina	0.4	0.6	1.5	0.5	1.1	1.4	0.6	0.3	1.5	1.2	1.0	2.2	1.2	1.6	1.0	0.9	0.5	1.3	0.2
Australia	0.4	2.2	1.4	7.3	7.2	3.4	1.5	0.5	1.9	1.7	2.7	2.2	0.8	4.6	4.3	2.0	4.9	2.3	7.8
4 total	26.8	29.9	35.8	53.2	59.8	44.7	41.5	22.6	20.2	19.8	29.8	48.0	46.2	46.3	40.6	38.4	46.9	55.6	57.1
E E C	6.8	5.5	7.6	9.0	5.5	6.1	7.4	4.9	5.9	10.4	8.3	8.4	7.2	9.9	8.2	8.2	7.3	10.8	8.2
others	40.4	63.6	61.6	66.7	49.7	41.2	48.1	51.5	65.9	57.8	41.9	64.6	44.9	63.5	51.6	48.1	45.4	50.2	54.7

source : World Wheat Statistics 1984, International Wheat Council, London

Table 31

WHEAT STOCK

Percentage distribution of stock volume by countries

(world total = 100)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
World total	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
5 total	45.4	35.7	41.4	48.3	56.8	55.2	50.4	34.8	28.4	34.3	47.6	46.6	54.3	46.9	48.6	49.2	54.4	57.0	54.4
U S A	19.7	11.7	14.0	17.2	20.9	21.6	24.2	15.1	7.3	10.1	22.7	25.0	32.6	21.0	24.5	28.4	31.8	36.0	31.6
Canada	15.5	15.7	17.4	18.0	23.9	21.7	16.4	12.6	11.0	9.1	10.0	11.0	12.3	12.5	10.7	9.1	9.8	8.7	9.3
Argentina	0.6	0.6	1.4	0.4	1.0	1.6	0.7	0.4	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.5	1.1	0.2
Australia	0.6	2.1	1.3	5.6	6.3	3.7	1.5	0.6	2.0	1.9	3.4	1.7	0.8	3.9	4.3	2.2	5.0	2.0	6.5
4 total	36.3	30.2	34.1	41.3	52.0	48.6	42.7	28.7	21.9	22.5	37.3	39.7	47.0	38.7	40.4	40.6	47.1	47.7	47.6
E E C	9.1	5.5	7.2	7.0	4.7	6.6	7.7	6.2	6.4	11.8	10.4	6.9	7.3	8.2	8.2	8.7	7.4	9.2	6.8
others	54.6	64.3	58.6	51.7	43.2	44.8	49.6	65.2	71.6	65.7	52.4	53.4	45.7	53.1	51.4	50.8	45.6	43.1	45.6

source : World Wheat Statistics 1984, International Wheat Council, London

Table 32

WHEAT STOCK

Percentage of stock volume of world export volume by countries

		(percentage)																		
		1965	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83
WST	WET	1194	1768	2142	2804	2255	1704	1865	1162	1460	1397	1212	1952	1361	1667	1191	1011	990	1240	1212
5Total	WET	54.2	63.2	85.2	1353	1281	94.0	94.0	40.5	41.4	47.9	57.7	90.9	74.1	78.0	56.7	49.6	53.7	69.2	66.0
USA S	WET	23.5	20.6	28.7	48.3	47.2	36.8	45.2	17.5	10.6	14.1	27.5	49.0	44.5	34.9	28.5	28.7	31.4	43.7	38.3
Can S	WET	18.4	27.8	35.9	50.4	53.8	37.0	30.6	14.6	16.0	12.8	12.1	21.5	16.8	20.7	12.5	9.1	9.7	10.5	11.3
Arg S	WET	0.7	1.1	2.9	1.1	2.2	2.7	1.2	0.5	2.4	1.9	1.6	3.6	1.7	2.2	1.2	0.9	0.5	1.4	0.2
Aus S	WET	0.7	3.9	2.8	15.8	14.2	6.3	2.8	0.7	3.0	2.6	4.0	3.5	1.1	6.5	4.9	2.2	4.9	2.4	7.9
4Total	WET	43.4	53.4	70.3	1156	1174	82.8	79.8	33.3	32.0	31.4	45.2	77.6	64.1	64.3	47.1	40.9	46.5	58.0	57.7
ERG S	WET	10.9	9.8	14.9	19.7	10.7	11.2	14.3	7.2	9.4	16.5	12.5	13.3	10.0	13.7	9.6	8.7	7.2	11.2	8.3
Uth S	WET	65.2	1136	1590	1451	97.4	76.4	92.5	75.7	1046	91.8	63.5	1043	62.0	88.7	62.4	51.5	45.3	54.8	55.2

source : World Wheat Statistics 1984, International Wheat Council, London

WST-- World Stock Total WET--World Export Total USA S-- USA Stock Volume

Table 33

WHEAT STOCK

Percentage of stock volume of export volume by countries

(percentage)

	1965	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	1965-1983 Ave.
U S A	62.3	57.0	70.8	1501	1461	99.1	1366	37.0	21.5	31.5	56.8	1172	1048	77.4	65.6	65.5	65.7	1021	97.7	780
Canada	77.0	111.0	2001	2785	2911	1687	1158	63.4	88.1	74.6	64.7	99.1	75.5	1140	67.5	52.7	52.9	47.3	54.7	675
Argentina	5.3	28.4	65.6	21.6	47.8	1715	40.7	9.7	1002	68.5	33.6	38.1	72.8	40.4	21.6	25.7	13.2	13.3	2.4	241
Australia	7.9	25.7	24.8	1084	99.1	37.6	18.7	11.6	25.4	19.4	32.4	21.9	9.6	39.7	32.3	21.3	44.8	31.8	56.9	329
E E C	1223	1216	1584	1556	74.7	1678	1414	71.9	1100	1327	87.1	1710	1290	1098	75.3	57.4	46.4	70.6	53.0	799

source : World Wheat Statistics 1984, International Wheat Council, London

Table 34

WHEAT STOCK

Percentage of stock volume of world production volume by countries

	1965	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	1975 -1978 Avg.
WST	27.9	31.8	35.0	38.9	36.5	28.8	27.4	22.7	24.5	24.2	22.3	28.5	25.4	26.6	23.3	21.4	22.0	24.0	24.2	24.2
WPT	12.7	11.3	14.3	18.7	20.6	16.0	13.8	8.1	6.9	8.2	10.6	13.2	13.7	12.4	11.4	10.6	11.9	13.7	13.3	12.5
USA S	5.5	3.7	4.9	6.7	7.6	6.2	6.6	3.5	1.8	2.4	5.1	7.1	8.3	5.6	5.7	6.1	7.0	8.6	7.6	6.5
Can S	4.3	5.0	6.1	7.0	8.6	6.3	4.5	2.9	2.7	2.2	2.2	3.1	3.1	3.3	2.5	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.5
Arg S	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3
Aus S	0.2	0.7	0.5	2.2	2.3	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.1	1.0	1.0	0.5	1.1	0.5	1.6	0.8
WPT	10.2	9.6	11.8	16.0	18.9	14.1	11.7	6.7	5.4	5.4	8.3	11.2	11.9	10.2	9.5	8.7	10.3	11.5	11.6	10.4
EEC S	2.5	1.8	2.5	2.7	1.7	1.9	2.1	1.4	1.5	2.8	2.3	2.0	1.8	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.6	2.2	1.7	2.0
others	15.2	20.5	20.7	20.2	15.9	12.8	13.6	14.6	17.6	16.0	11.7	15.3	11.7	14.2	11.9	10.8	10.1	10.3	10.9	11.9
WPT																				

source : World Wheat Statistics 1984, International Wheat Council, London

WST--World Stock Total WPT--World Production Total USA S--USA Stock Volume

Table 35 WHEAT STOCK

Percentage of stock volume of domestic production volume by countries (percent)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1985 av.
U S A	40.7	32.5	35.7	52.5	61.4	54.1	53.3	28.4	14.5	18.2	31.4	51.8	57.6	52.0	42.3	41.7	41.6	54.8	57.4	452
Canada	64.4	69.1	113.4	131.1	150.3	221.4	110.2	68.5	62.4	60.4	46.7	56.5	61.0	70.5	62.4	44.4	39.3	37.7	41.7	515
Argentina	6.9	10.0	20.1	9.8	15.6	29.5	11.6	3.8	22.8	19.7	12.1	20.2	23.0	19.9	12.6	11.6	6.3	8.6	1.7	122
Australia	6.4	17.3	18.6	49.0	68.4	43.1	16.9	7.3	15.7	14.6	22.3	18.1	8.3	25.7	26.4	18.8	30.2	26.2	36.0	231
E E C	18.0	20.5	24.3	24.6	15.3	17.4	18.6	11.8	14.3	23.2	21.9	21.2	18.9	20.8	17.7	15.8	13.5	18.0	13.9	181

source : World Wheat Statistics 1984, International Wheat Council, London

av.--- average

Table 36

WHEAT STOCK

Percentage of stock volume of world consumption volume by countries

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
WST	26.1	34.6	35.7	41.9	35.0	26.9	27.8	21.6	25.3	23.9	22.0	31.8	23.7	28.2	22.7	21.1	22.4	25.4	24.7	27.4
WCT	12.0	12.2	14.6	20.1	19.8	14.9	14.0	7.7	7.2	8.2	10.4	14.7	12.8	13.2	11.1	10.4	12.1	14.5	13.6	12.8
USA S	5.1	4.0	5.0	7.2	7.3	5.8	6.7	3.3	1.9	2.4	4.9	7.9	7.7	5.9	5.6	6.0	7.1	9.2	7.8	5.8
Can S	4.0	5.4	6.2	7.5	8.3	5.9	4.6	2.8	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.5	2.9	3.5	2.4	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.4	3.8
Arg S	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3
Aus S	0.2	0.8	0.5	2.3	2.2	1.0	0.4	0.2	1.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.2	1.1	1.0	0.5	1.1	0.5	1.6	0.9
4Total	9.4	10.3	12.0	17.2	18.1	13.1	11.9	6.4	5.6	5.4	8.1	12.5	11.1	10.9	9.2	8.6	10.5	12.2	11.9	10.8
WCT	2.4	1.9	2.6	2.9	1.7	1.8	2.1	1.3	1.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	1.7	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.6	2.3	1.7	2.0
WCT	1.4	1.1	2.2	2.1	21.8	15.2	13.8	13.9	18.2	15.8	11.5	17.1	10.9	15.0	11.6	10.6	10.3	10.9	11.1	14.6

source : World Wheat Statistics 1984, International Wheat Council, London

WST--World Stock Total WCT--World Consumption Total USA S--USA Stock volume
av.--- average

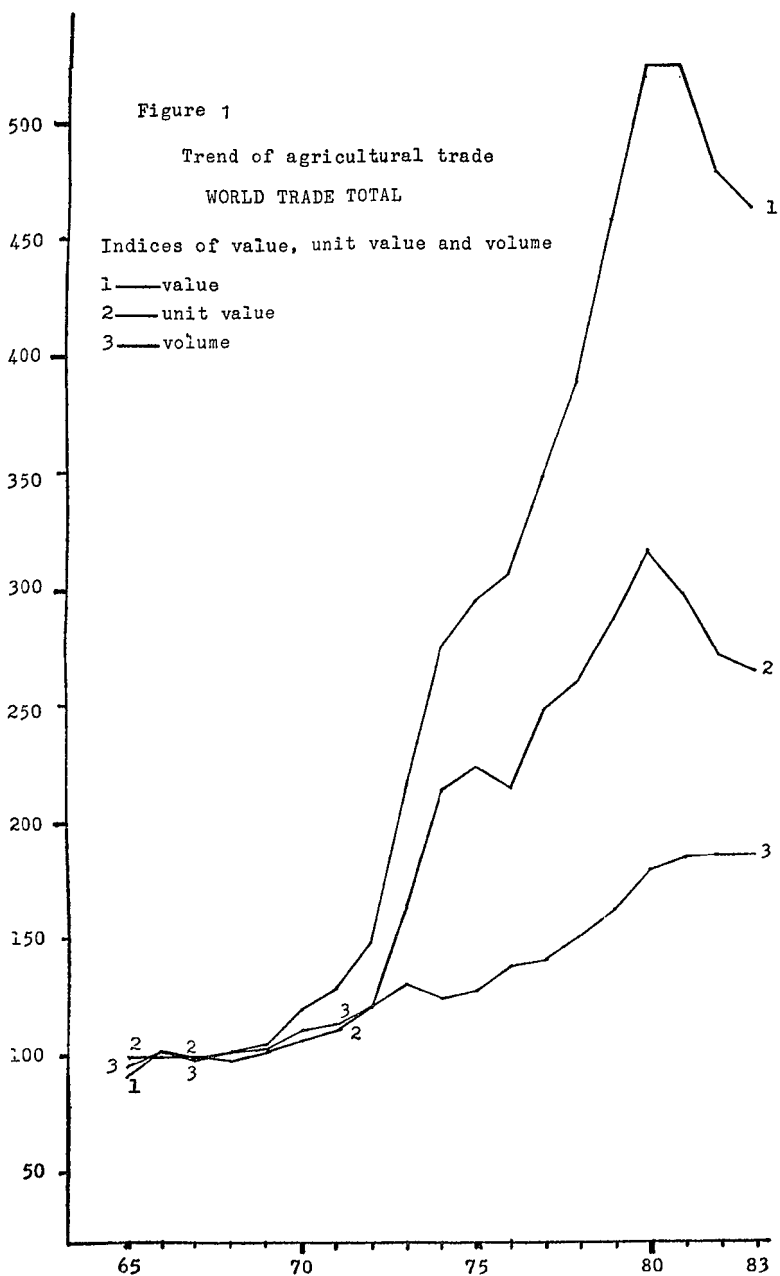
Table .37
WHEAT STOCK

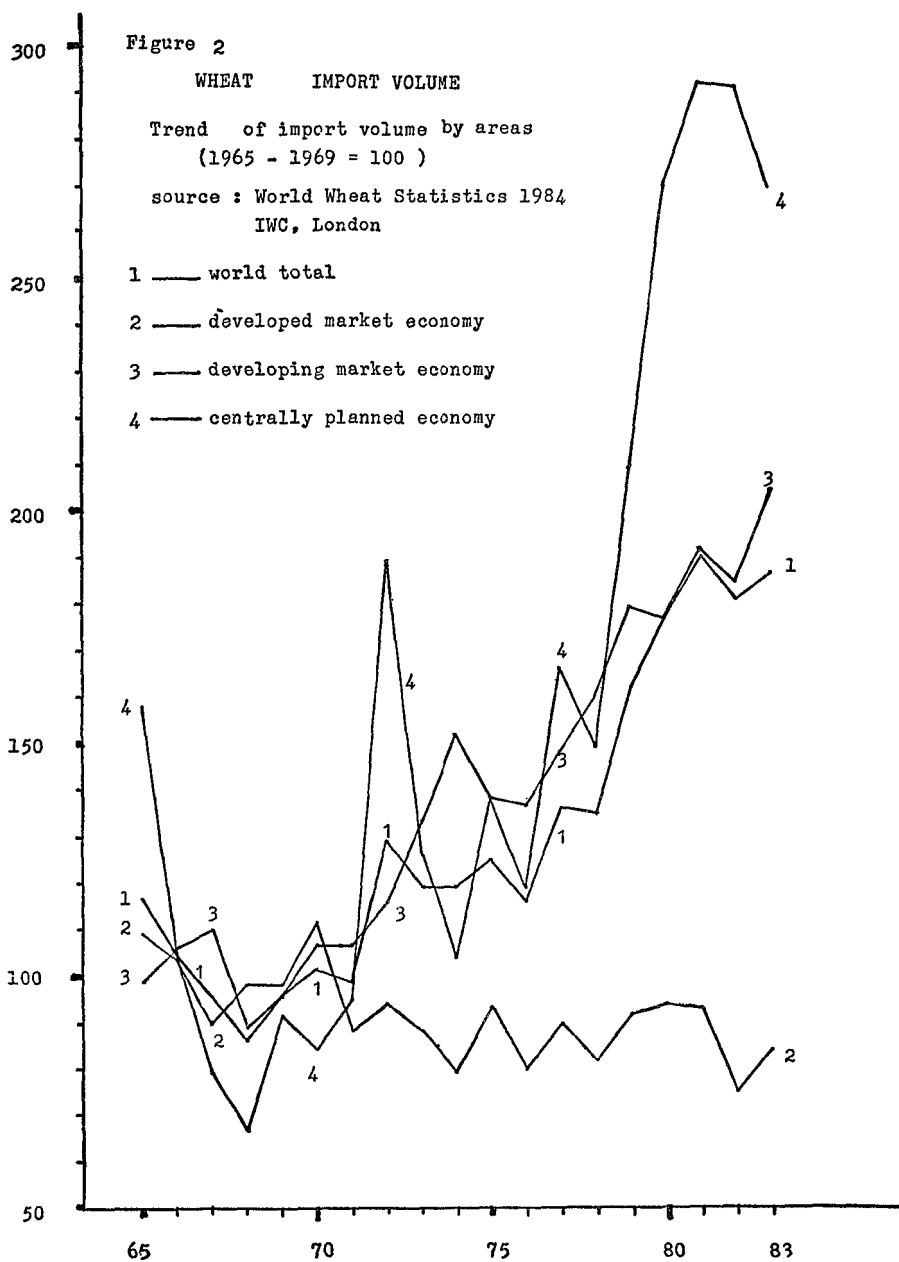
Percentage of stock volume of domestic consumption volume by countries

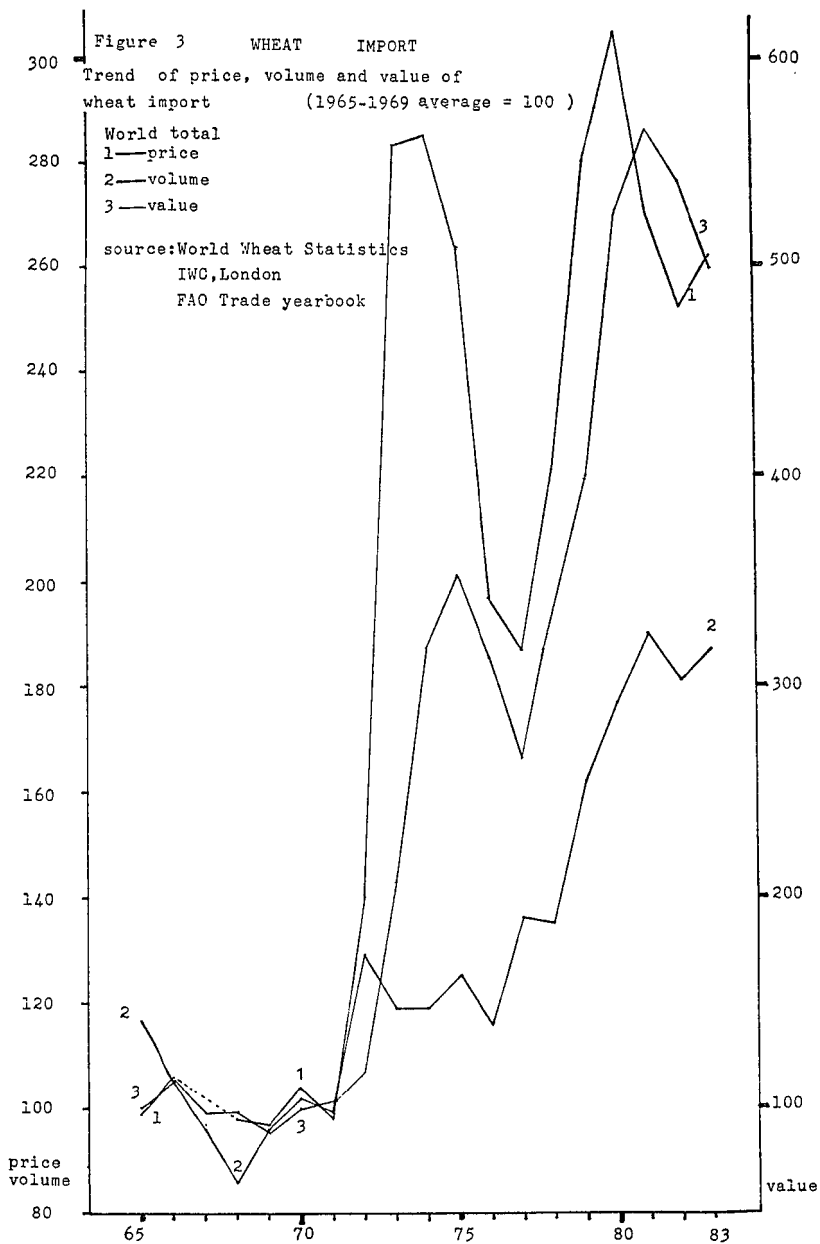
	(percent)																			
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	65-83 av.
U S A	73.2	63.1	85.0	111.1	116.7	95.2	100.9	55.7	32.7	48.2	92.3	147.6	137.1	110.4	115.2	127.0	136.3	165.0	120.8	101.7
Canada	267.0	356.4	430.6	516.9	601.0	429.7	332.0	208.7	220.7	175.7	166.1	276.8	241.1	283.2	195.5	165.4	188.8	198.7	211.6	287.7
Argentina	11.3	15.7	31.6	11.6	24.7	39.0	13.4	5.5	38.7	25.7	18.5	55.6	26.4	43.5	25.7	20.4	11.1	28.9	4.4	24.0
Australia	18.0	90.0	52.4	332.2	300.0	128.3	51.8	14.0	59.5	54.7	97.2	90.3	29.7	183.6	126.7	59.0	203.1	55.5	31.65	11.91
E E C	24.4	19.7	27.2	23.8	13.5	14.9	18.6	11.1	14.6	26.1	22.0	21.9	18.4	24.2	19.7	19.4	16.1	24.2	16.5	19.8
Others	17.7	27.1	26.1	28.1	19.5	15.2	17.6	17.8	22.7	19.5	14.3	20.9	13.3	18.2	14.0	12.8	12.6	13.4	13.8	18.2

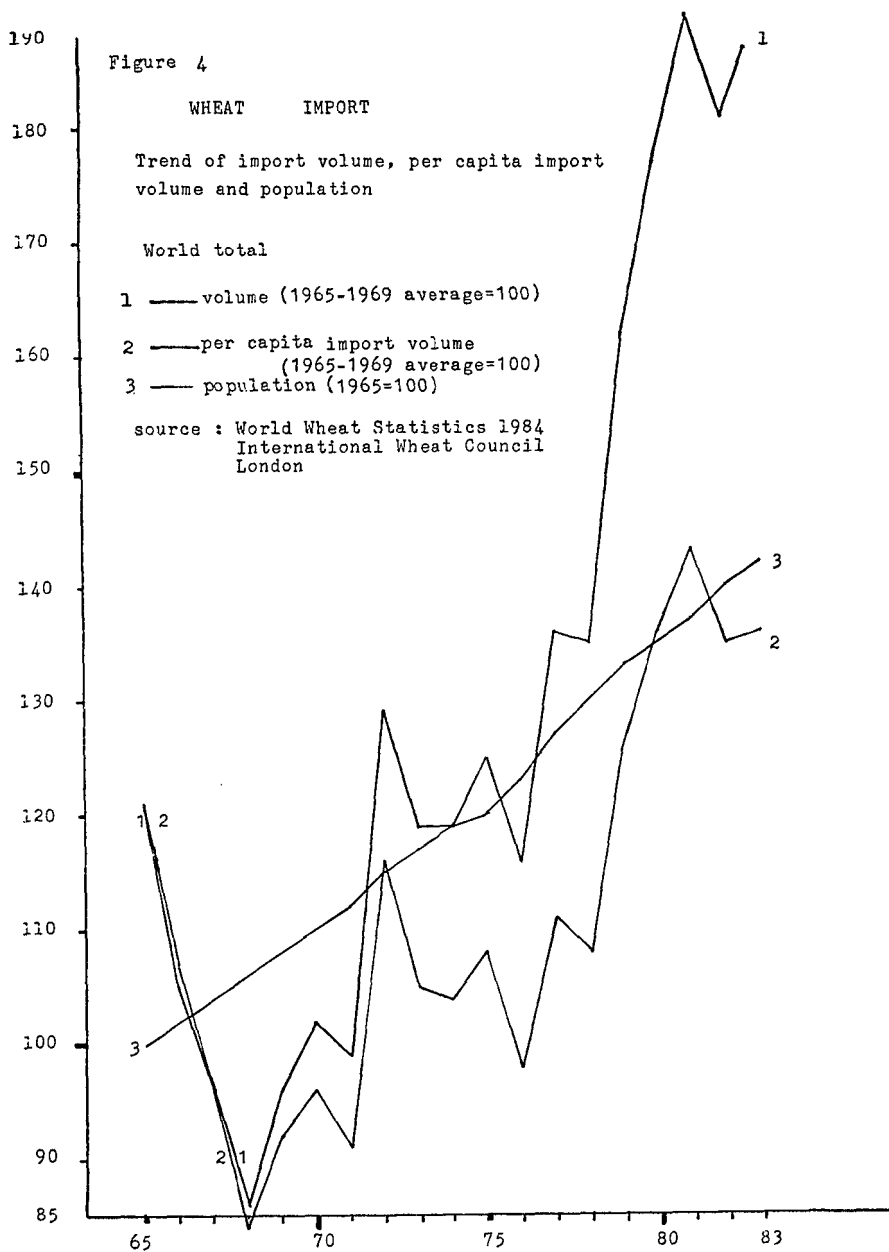
source : World Wheat Statistics 1984, International Wheat Council, London

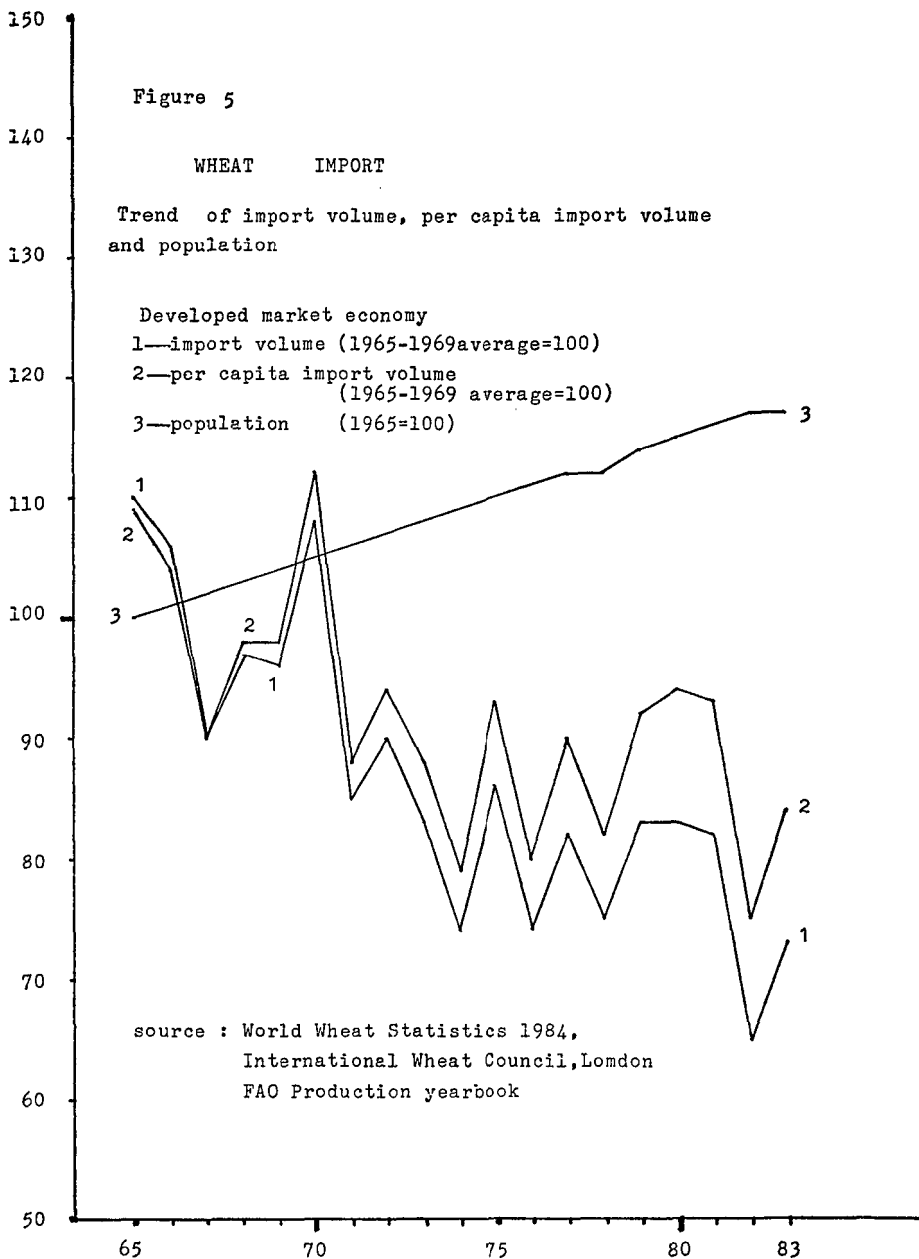
av.---average

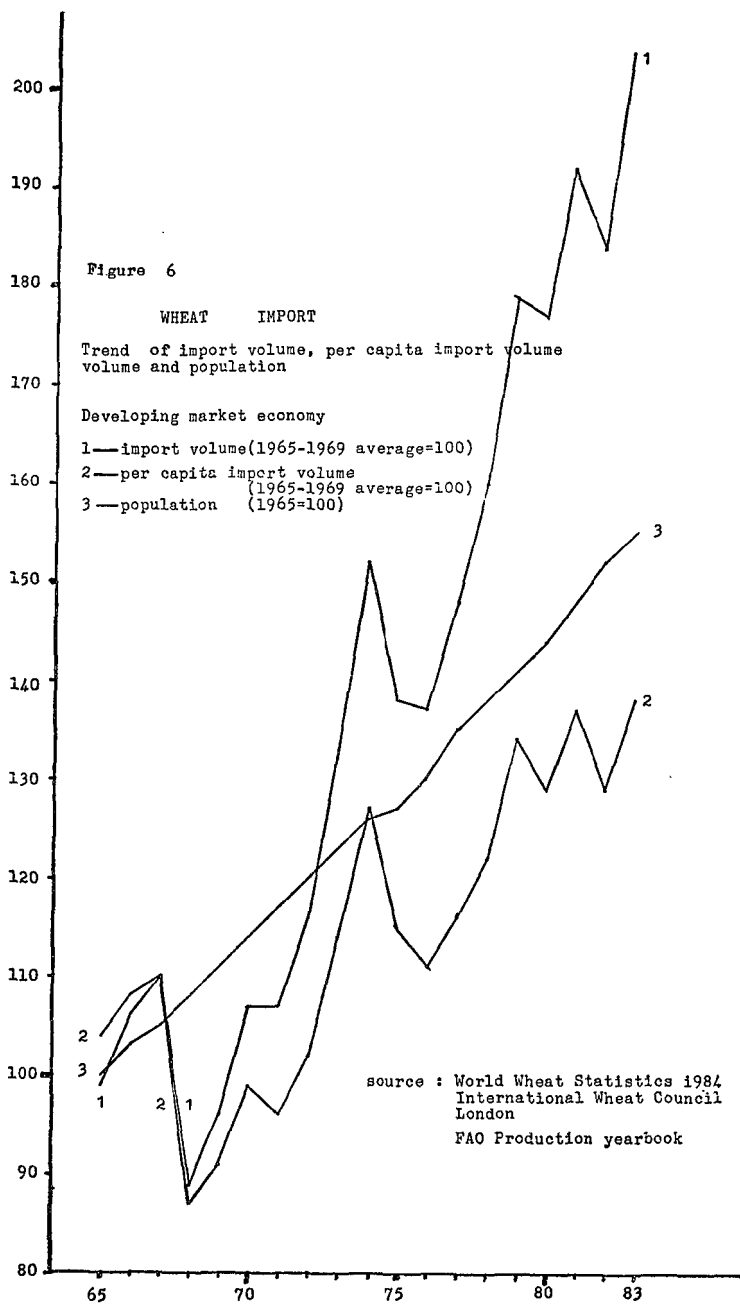












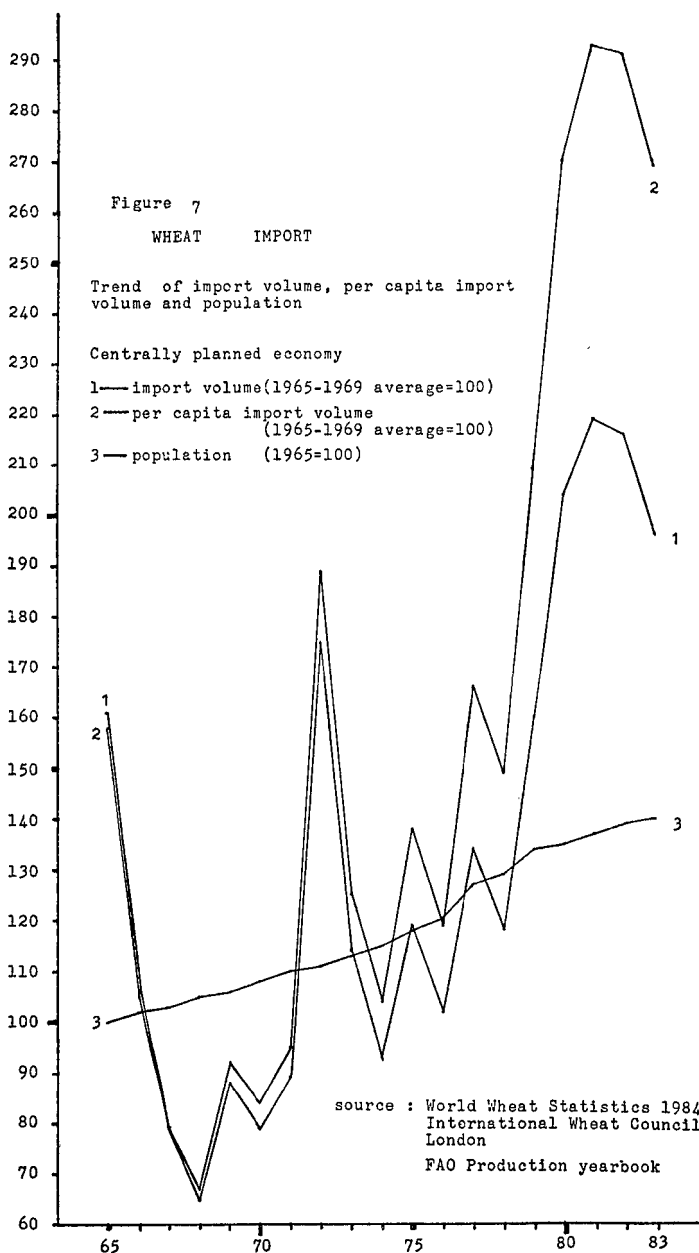
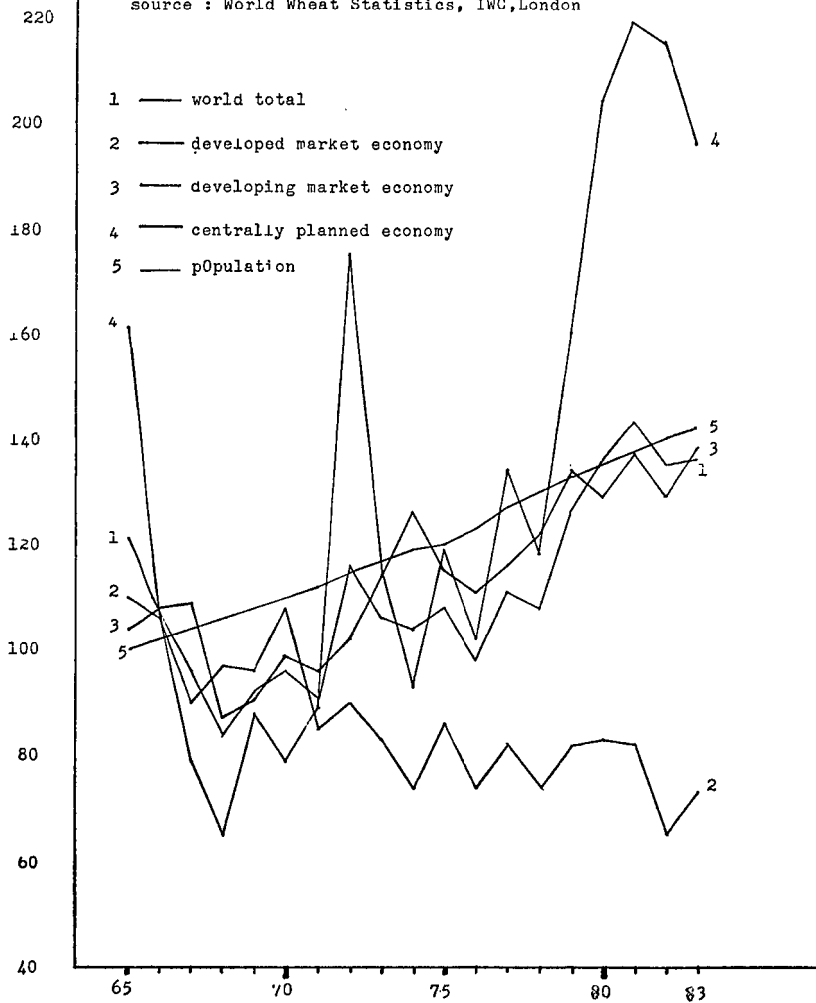


Figure 8

WHEAT PER CAPITA IMPORT VOLUME

Trend of per capita import volume by areas
(1965 - 1969 = 100)

source : World Wheat Statistics, IWC,London



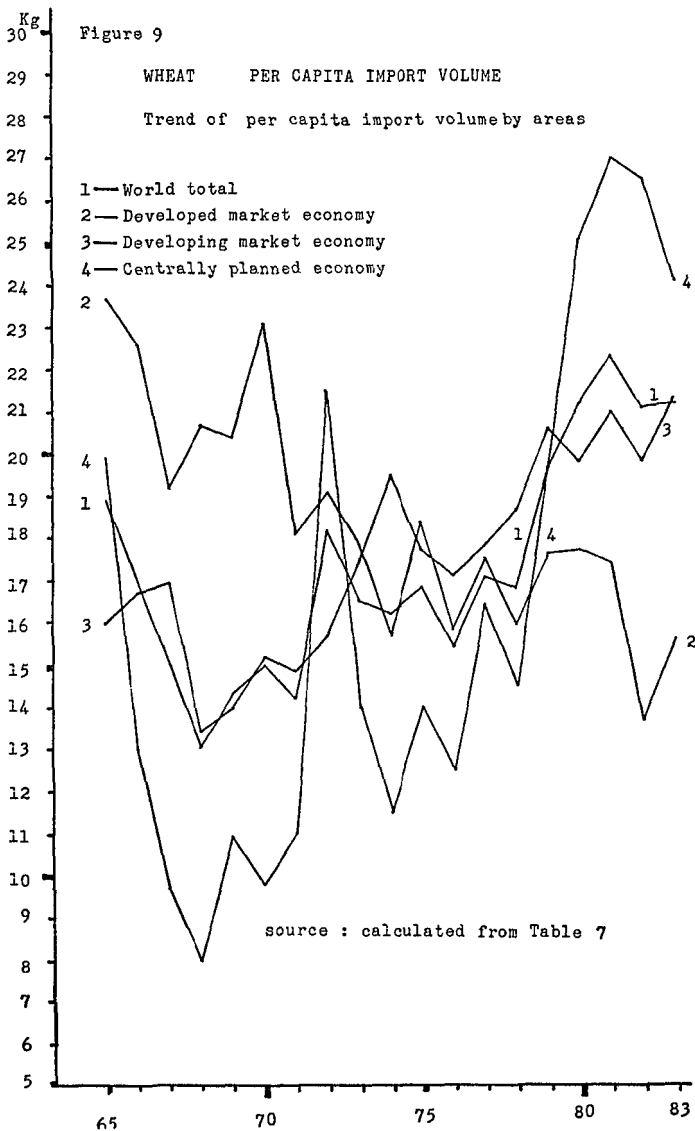
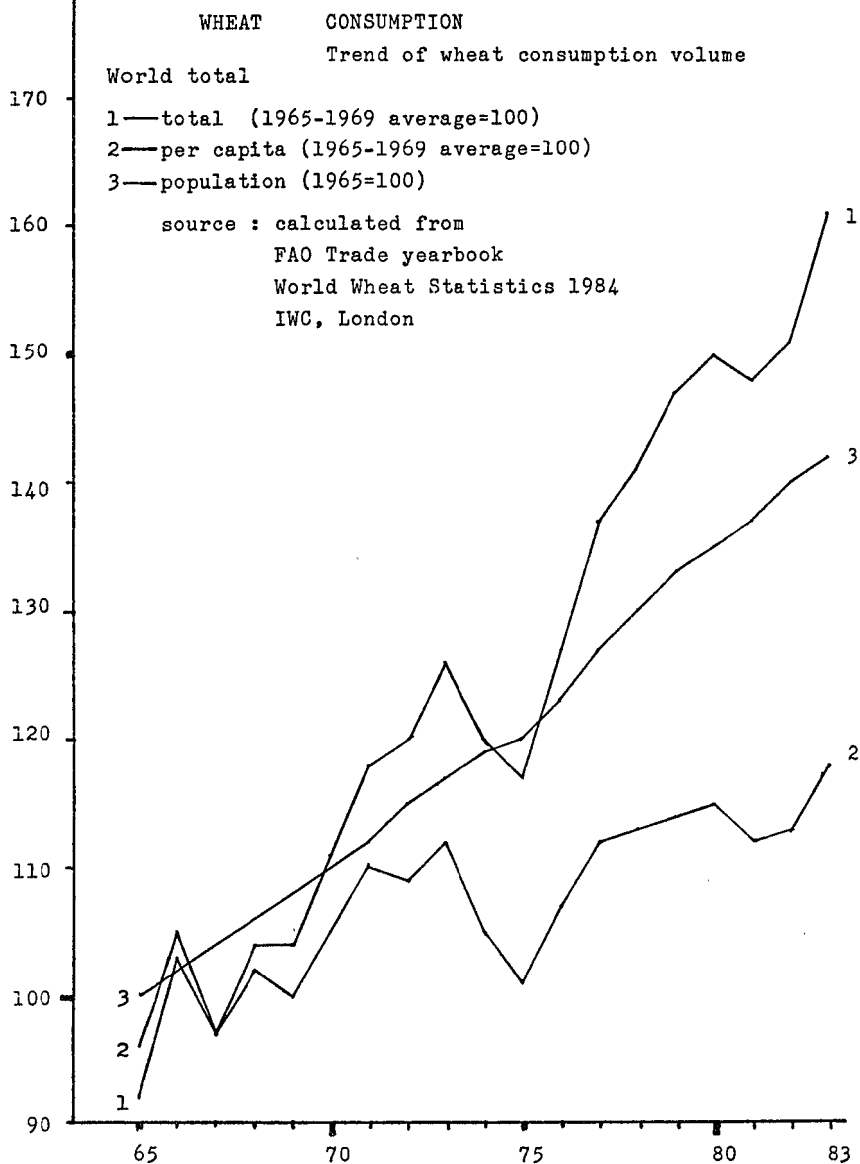
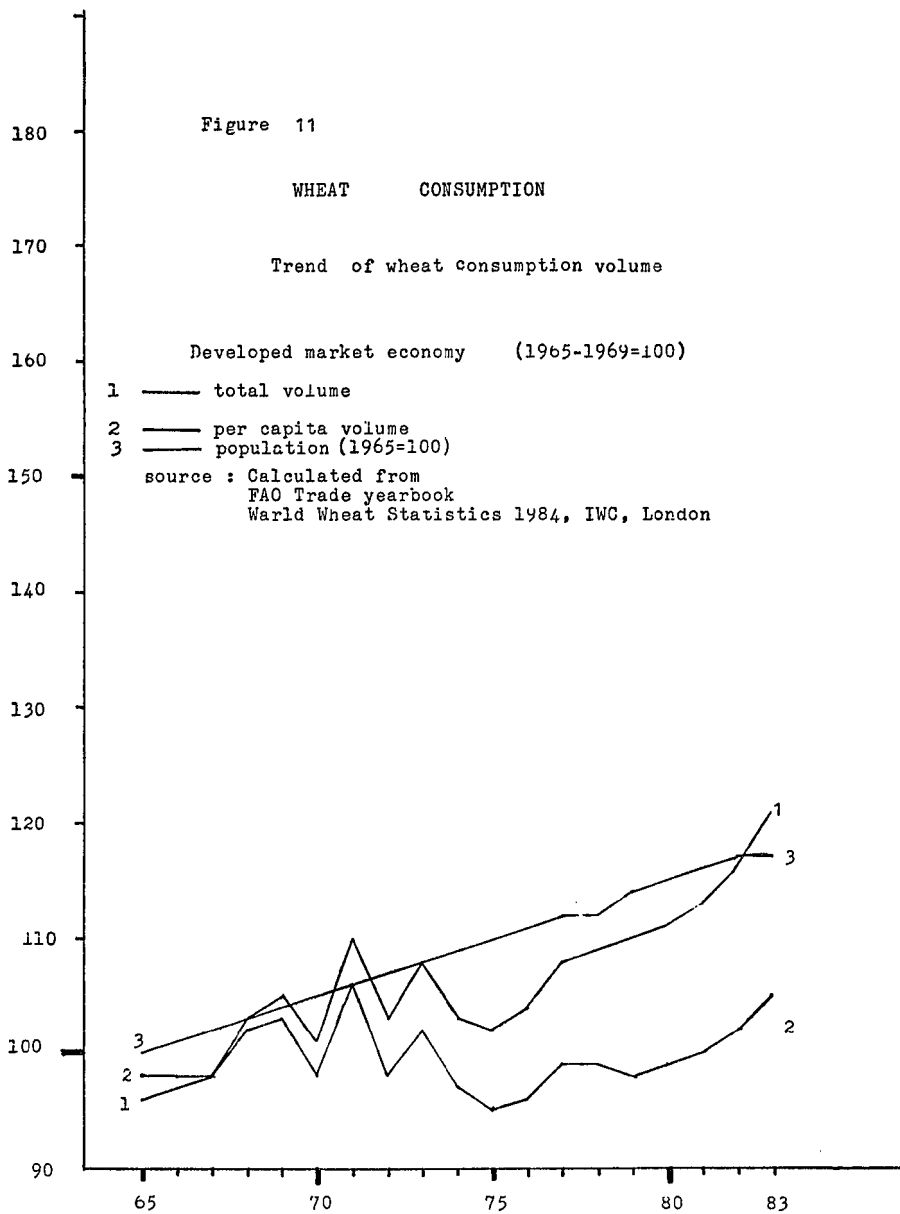


Figure 10





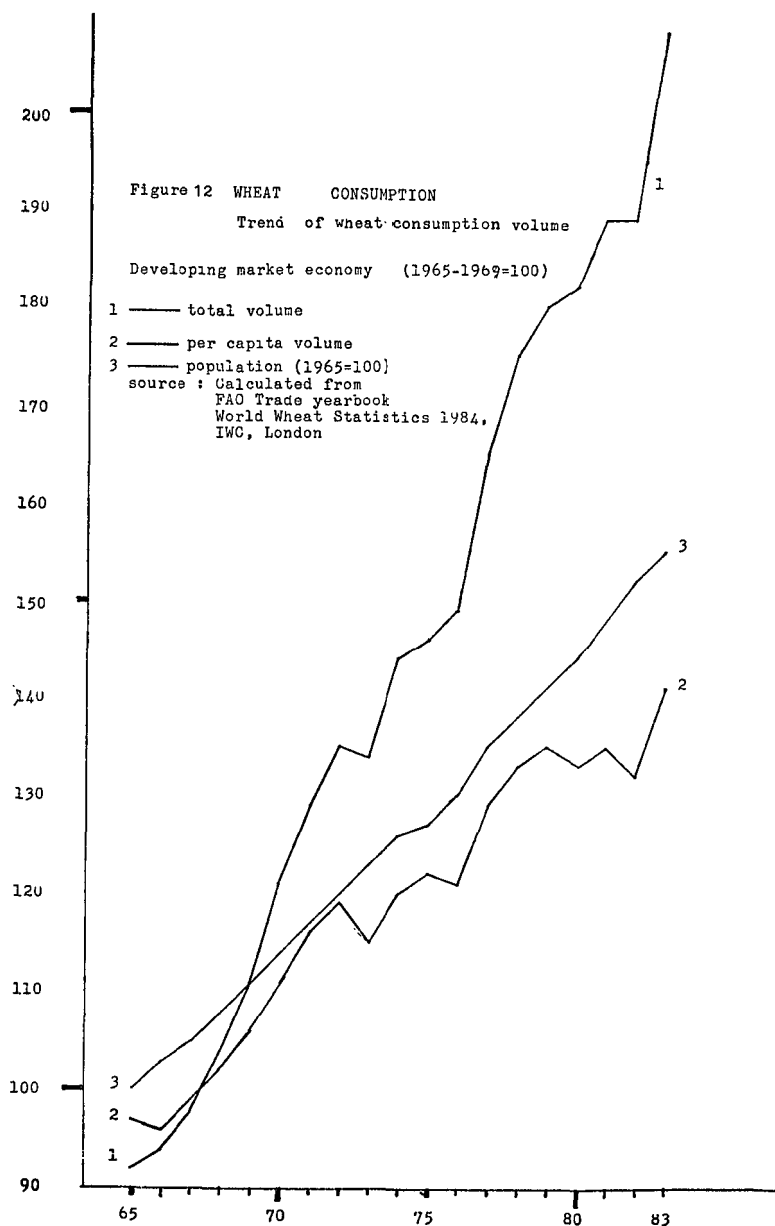
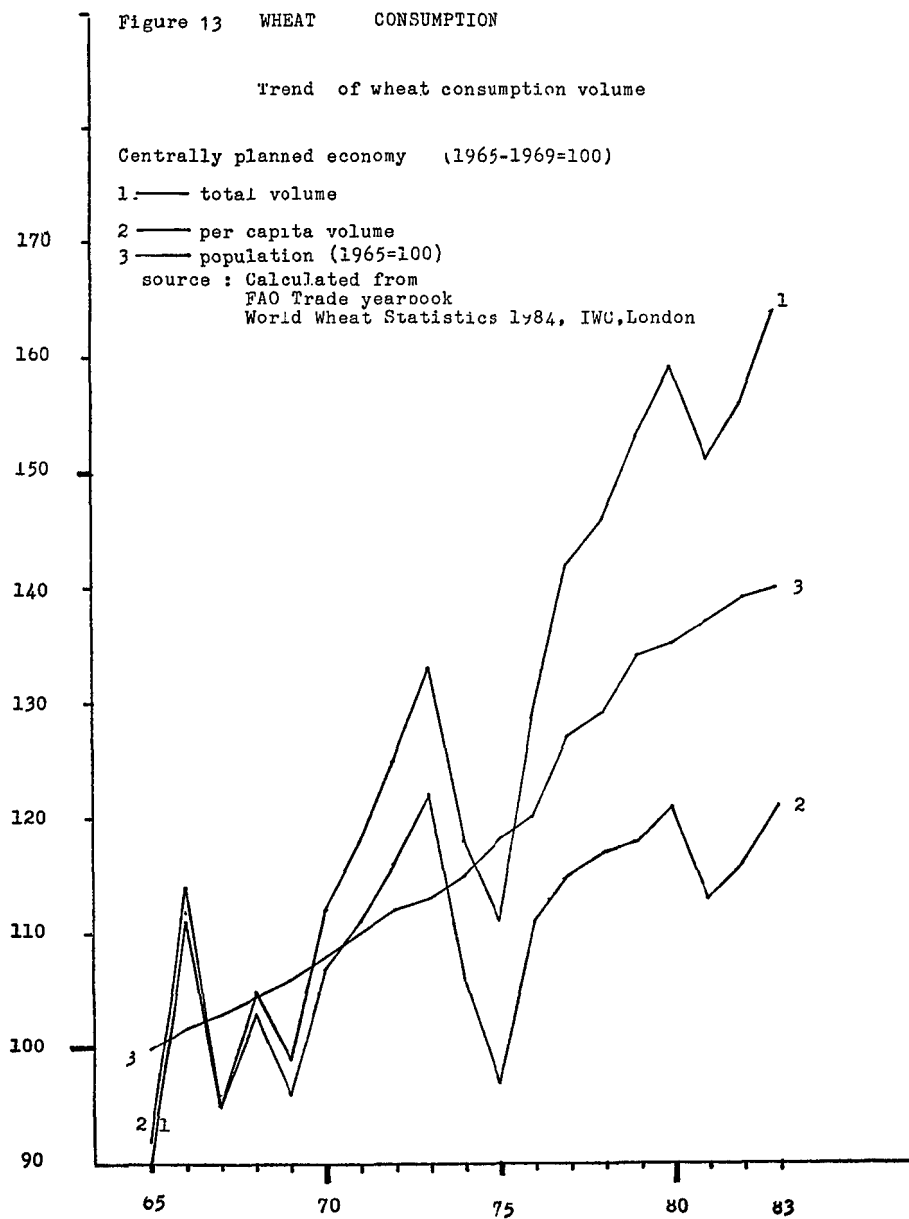


Figure 13 WHEAT CONSUMPTION



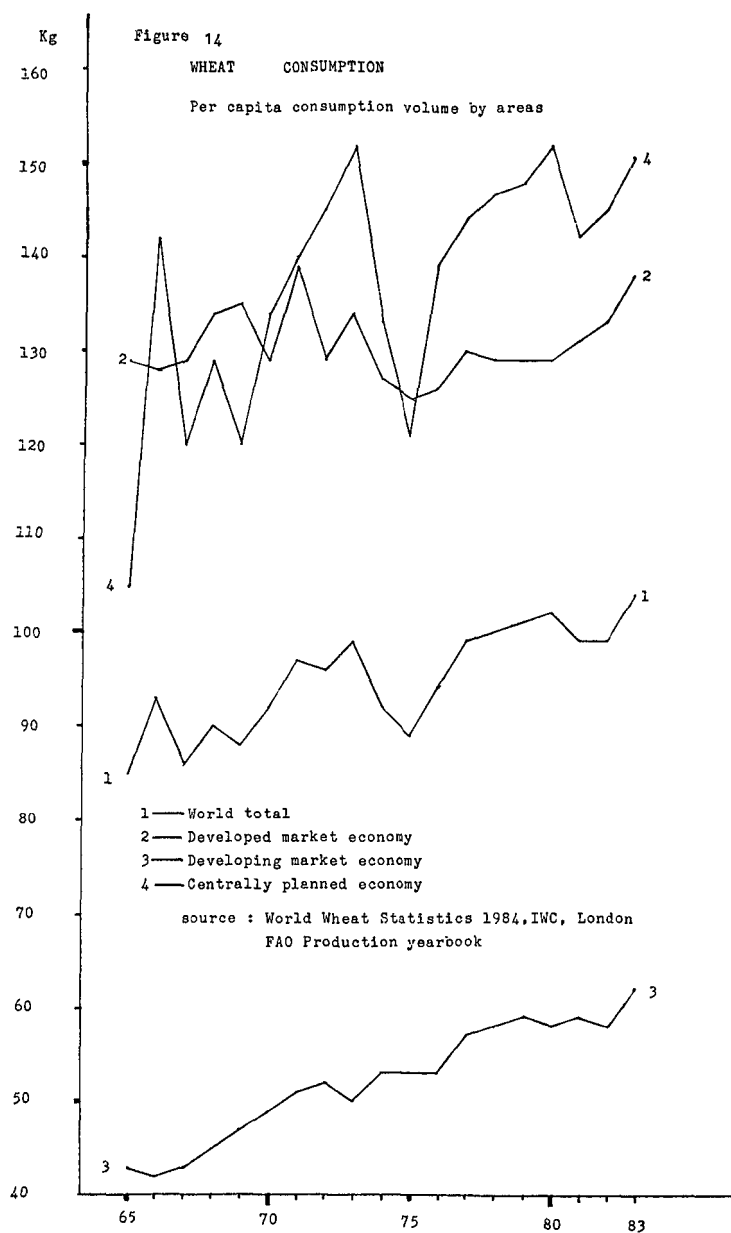
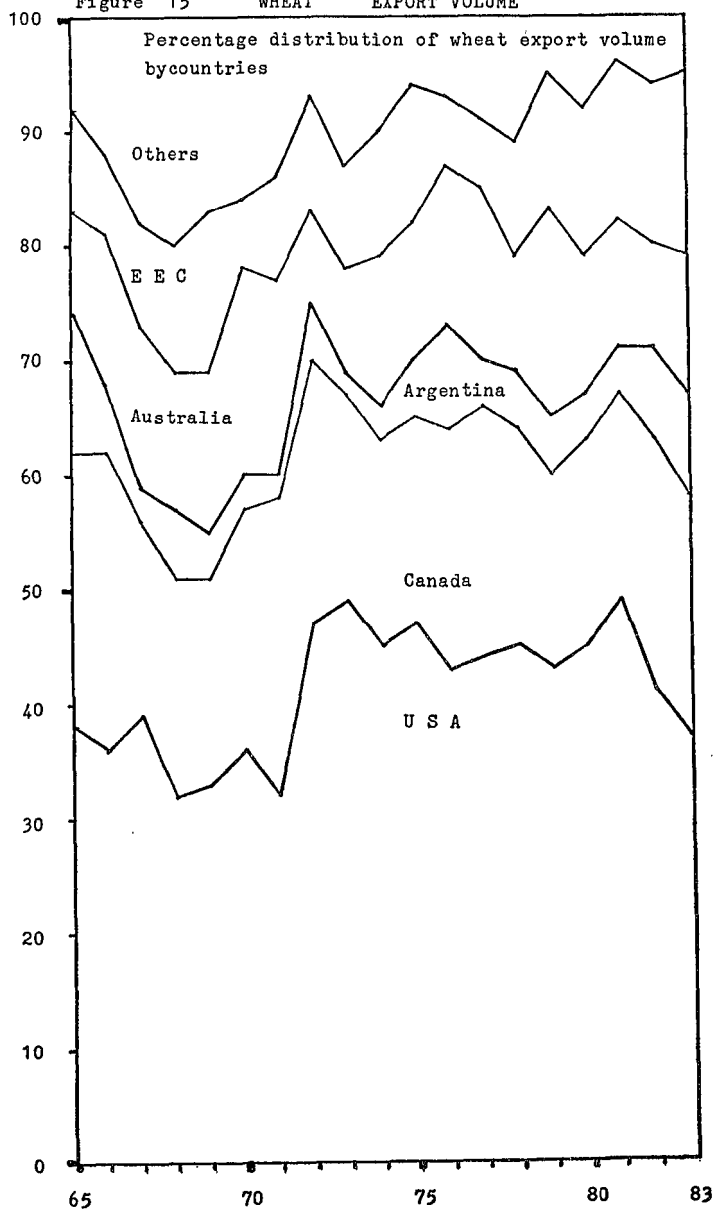
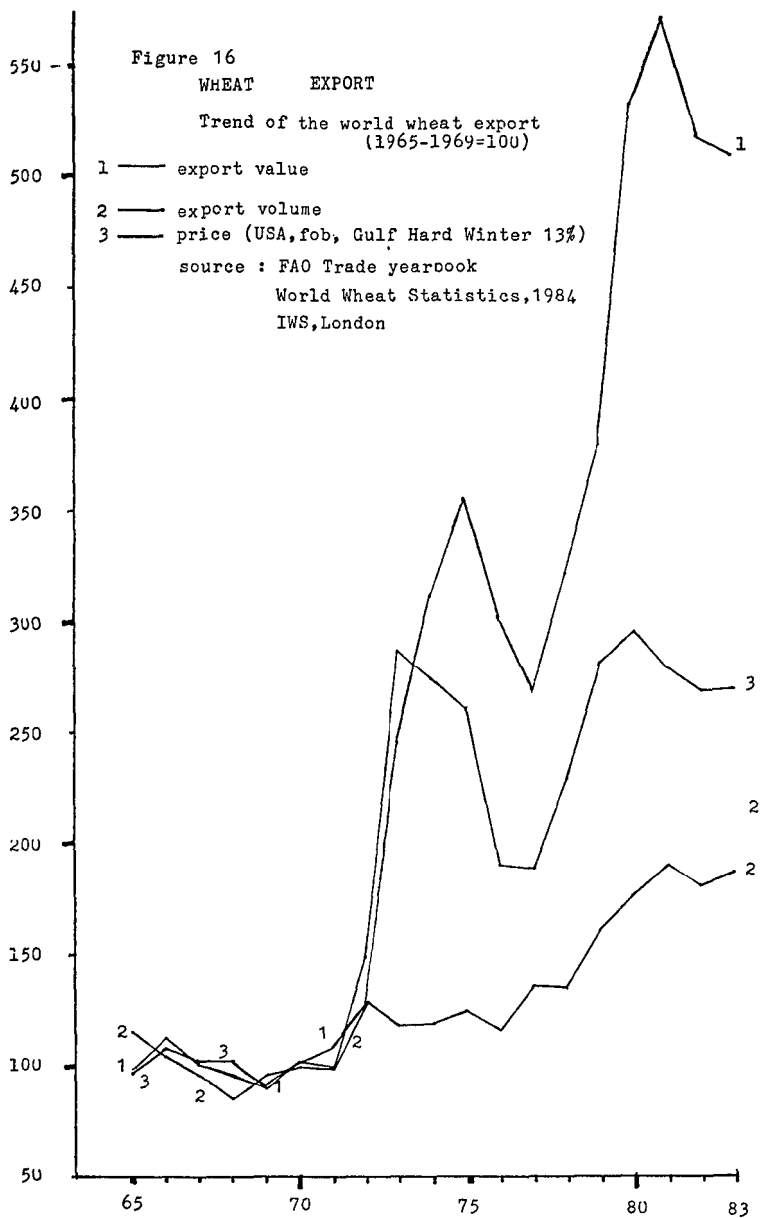


Figure 15 WHEAT EXPORT VOLUME





million tons

Chart 1

WHEAT EXPORT VOLUME

Trends of export volume of wheat by expoting
coutries (Million tons)

source : World Wheat Statistics 1984,
International Wheat Council
London

