WHEAT

FAO's forecast for world wheat production in 2022/23 stands at a record 784 million tonnes, up 0.6 percent from last season. Significant harvest recoveries in Canada and the Russian Federation are expected to make up the bulk of the year-on-year increase and offset production declines foreseen in several countries, including Argentina, Australia, the European Union, India, Morocco and, especially, Ukraine.

At 775 million tonnes, total wheat utilization is seen expanding marginally in 2022/23, by 0.3 percent, from 2021/22, mostly driven by higher food consumption of wheat, which is forecast to continue rising in line with population growth, as well as a greater industrial use. By contrast, high wheat prices relative to feed grains, maize in particular, will likely reduce feed use of wheat in 2022/23, largely in China and, to a lesser extent, the United States of America, where supplies are tight.

Based on the latest global production and utilization forecasts, global wheat inventories are expected to rise above opening levels by 2.0 percent in 2022/23 to 300 million tonnes, the highest level on record. However, most of the projected accumulation of wheat stocks is expected to occur in China and the Russian Federation. Excluding these two countries, wheat inventories in the rest of the world are predicted to fall by more than 8 percent below their opening levels, led by drawdowns expected in India, the European Union and the United States of America, as well as several countries in Africa and Asia.

World wheat trade in 2022/23 (July/June) is forecast to contract by 1.0 percent from the 2021/22 record level, down to 194 million tonnes, mostly reflecting export disruptions and expectations of lower import demand in some countries due to bigger domestic harvests. Despite greater recent shipments due to the Black Sea Grain Initiative, wheat exports from Ukraine in 2022/23 are forecast to be well below average and last season's level because of a slower pace of exports and ongoing logistical challenges. Export restrictions to protect domestic supplies are expected to reduce wheat sales from India, while reduced production will likely curb Argentina's exports. On the import side, anticipated smaller purchases by China, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Kazakhstan, on account of bigger national harvests, are seen to be reducing wheat import demand.

For additional analyses and updates, see:

FAO Cereal Supply and Demand Brief
http://www.fao.org/worldfoodsituation

Crop Prospects and Food Situation
http://www.fao.org/giews/reports/crop-prospects

AMIS Market Monitor
http://www.amis-outlook.org/amis-monitoring

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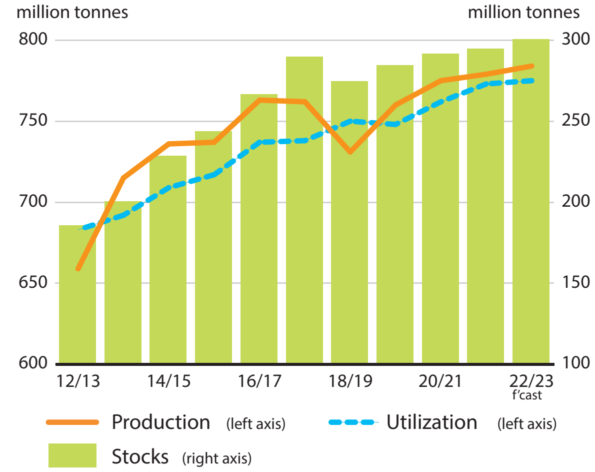
WHEAT PRODUCTION, UTILIZATION AND STOCKS



Source: FAO

WORLD WHEAT MARKET AT A GLANCE

	2020/21	2021/22 estim.	2022/23 f'cast	Change 2022/23 over 2021/22
	million tonnes			%
WORLD BALANCE				
Production	**775.0**	**779.3**	**783.8**	**0.6**
Trade[1]	**189.4**	**195.7**	**193.7**	**-1.0**
Total utilization	**761.8**	**773.0**	**775.0**	**0.3**
Food	525.5	529.5	535.3	1.1
Feed	147.9	151.7	146.8	-3.2
Other uses	88.5	91.8	92.9	1.3
Ending stocks[2]	**291.5**	**293.7**	**299.6**	**2.0**
SUPPLY AND DEMAND INDICATORS				
Per caput food consumption:				
World (kg/yr)	67.0	67.0	67.1	0.3
LIFDC (kg/yr)	58.2	57.9	57.6	-0.5
World stocks-to-use ratio (%)	**37.7**	**37.9**	**38.0**	
Major exporters stocks-to-disappearance ratio[3] **(%)**	**15.2**	**16.0**	**17.5**	
FAO WHEAT PRICE INDEX[4] **(2014–2016=100)**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022** *Jan–Oct.*	**% Change Jan/Oct 2022 over Jan/Oct 2021**
	101	132	167	23.9

1 Trade refers to exports based on a common July/June marketing season.
2 May not equal the difference between supply (defined as production plus carryover stocks) and total utilization due to differences in individual country marketing years.
3 Major exporters include Argentina, Australia, Canada, the European Union, Kazakhstan, the Russian Federation, Ukraine and the ßUnited States of America.
4 Derived from the International Grains Council (IGC) wheat index.

Source: FAO