Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board

WHEAT OUTLOOK is issued 11 times a year in electronic form by the Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20036-5831. Printed copies are not available. The report is available as ERS Autofax document 12105.

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Ending Stocks Up from Last Month, Exports Down

U.S. ending stocks for 1999/2000 are up 25 million bushels from last month because of lower projected exports. Ending stocks for 1999/2000 are projected at 997 million bushels, 5 percent above 1998/99 and the largest since 1987/88. Projected soft red winter (SRW) ending stocks are down marginally from last month at 157 million bushels, the largest in recent history.

Projected exports for 1999/2000 were lowered 25 million bushels to 1,050 million because of increased competition. Shipments by the four major competing exporters--Argentina, Australia, Canada, and the European Union--are projected up 16 percent in the 1999/2000 trade year (July-June). Export projections for hard red winter (HRW) and hard red spring (HRS) wheat were reduced this month, reflecting the sluggish export pace for those classes. In contrast, the projection for soft red winter (SRW) was increased. HRW exports are projected at 490 million bushels, up 8 percent from last year but down 20 million from last month. HRS exports are projected at 220 million bushels, down 10 million from last month. In contrast, SRW exports are now projected at 150 million, up 5 million from last month. The rebound in SRW exports this season reflects significant increases in shipments to Egypt, Mexico, and the Philippines. Exports of white wheat are projected at 150 million bushels, equal to the recent historical low set in the 1985/86 marketing year. Shipments of white wheat to Egypt and Pakistan are substantially lower than in 1998/99. A dramatic increase in exports by Australia have significantly affected U.S. exports of that class of wheat.

Announced Donations May Boost Exports Later This Year

The current export projection does not include the planned fiscal-year 2000 (October 1999 - September 2000) donations of approximately 3 million tons of food aid announced on February 10, 2000. Commodities to be donated include wheat and wheat flour, soybeans and soy products, rice, and milk powder. About 75 percent of the donations are expected to be wheat and flour. In the coming weeks, the Administration will announce the likely recipient countries and products to be donated. At this time, it uncertain if the wheat/flour component will be shipped in the 1999/2000 marketing year or the 2000/01 marketing year.

Imports and Food Use for 1999/2000 Reduced This Month

Projected imports are down 5 million bushels from last month, and food use is also reduced 5 million bushels. In the second quarter (September - November) of the 1999/2000 marketing year, imports totaled 19 million bushels, 11 million below the first quarter.

Food use for the 1999/2000 marketing year is now projected at 905 million bushels, down 5 million from last month. If realized, this will be the second year in a row that food use has declined. During the first 6 months of the marketing year wheat ground by millers was up an estimated 10.1 million bushels over the same period a year earlier. The increase in mill grind was more than offset by a 13.6-million-bushel (wheat equivalent) increase in exports of flour and other food products. Food product imports were down 1 million bushels (wheat equivalent) during this period. Consequently, the net decline in food use during the first half of 1999/2000 was 4.5 million bushels. Durum food use is currently forecast at 65 million bushels for 1999/2000. During the first half of the year, durum food use was down 1.4 million bushels from a year earlier. If the trend continues, this will be the fourth year in a row that durum food use has declined.

Trade data for December 1999 will be released later in the week. Once those data are available, domestic flour consumption for calendar year 1999 can be calculated. If December imports and exports of wheat food products are equal to the monthly average for January through December, domestic flour disappearance for 1999 would be virtually unchanged from 1998. With population up about 2.5 million in 1999, per capita use in 1999 is projected at 144.4 pounds. If realized, per capita use would be 1.5 pounds below 1998 and 4.1 pounds below the modern high of 149.5 pounds in 1997.

U.S. 1999/2000 Wheat Export Forecast Reduced 0.5 Million Tons to 28.5 Million

The U.S. export forecast was reduced because of increasing competition and the sluggish pace of sales and shipments. However, the 1999/2000 forecast is slightly higher than the previous year's exports.

According to U.S. Export Sales , as of February 3, shipments were about the same as a year ago, but outstanding sales were 12 percent behind. Also complicating forecasts is the difference between export shipments reported by Census and grain inspections data. The official USDA export forecast is based on Census export data. Although the two should be fairly close, through the first 6 months of the June/May marketing year, grain inspection figures are running ahead of Census wheat grain data by almost 0.5 million tons.

Contributing to the reduction in U.S. exports is increasing competition, especially from the recently harvested crops in Argentina and Australia. Growing conditions for wheat in Australia were favorable, although excessive moisture in some areas reduced quality. The production forecast was boosted 0.5 million tons to 23.5 million, nearly matching the 1996 record. With increased supplies, Australia's exports were also increased by 0.5 million tons. The Australian Wheat Board competes with U.S. exports in many markets, but especially in those that prefer white wheat.

EU 1999/2000 exports were reduced 0.5 million tons to 15.5 million. A review of historical data resulted in lower estimated EU wheat exports for 1998/99. Data from the EU are published with a large lag, and 1998/99 data are still not complete. However, using information available, the pace of exports so far in 1999/2000 is up from the previous year but slower than previously expected. EU flour exports were down significantly in 1998/99 and remain sluggish this year.

Kazakstan continues to move large volumes of wheat, especially to Russia and Ukraine. Kazak wheat exports were boosted 0.5 million tons to 4.5 million, while Russia's imports increased 1.0 million, also to 4.5 million, and Ukraine's imports were boosted 0.2 million to 0.5 million. However, imports by other countries in the former Soviet Union were reduced, and imports by the region as a whole were increased this month by a little less than 0.5 million tons.

The forecast for world wheat imports in 1999/2000 was virtually unchanged this month as numerous small changes were offsetting. Among those changes, the most notable were reductions of 0.3 million tons for Morocco and 0.2 million for Egypt, because of the slow pace of purchases, a reduction of 0.2 million for South Korea because of reduced purchases of feed wheat, and an increase of 0.2 for the United Arab Emirates.

Historical revisions made this month to trade data, especially from Europe, the former Soviet Union, and India, boosted world wheat trade about 2 million tons in 1995/96 and 1996/97 and over 1 million in 1997/98, but reduced estimated trade in 1998/99. World wheat trade in 1999/2000 is still forecast higher than in the previous 6 years, but the increase is small.

Global Wheat Consumption Forecast Up, Ending Stocks Decline

Forecast wheat consumption in 1999/2000 was increased this month, particularly for wheat feed use in the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Compared with the previous year, global consumption is forecast up despite a decline in feed use. While low feed grain prices have reduced wheat feeding in some countries, other consumption (mostly food use) is expected to continue to grow, mostly driven by population growth.

World wheat ending stocks for 1999/2000 are forecast at 127.2 million tons, down 2.2 million from a month ago, and 8.3 million tons less than a year earlier. Even the stocks of major exporters are declining. Although U.S. stocks are forecast up 1.4 million tons, EU stocks are now forecast down by 3.5 million, more than offsetting. This highlights the role of the United States in establishing the general level of wheat prices in world trade. Large U.S. stocks are a major factor keeping wheat prices at historical lows.

Crop Conditions in Southern Plains Are a Continuing Concern

Dry weather during the fall of 1999 delayed emergence of the winter wheat crop and affected the condition of the crop at several locations in the Great Plains. Overall, only 43 percent of the winter wheat crop was rated good to excellent on November 29, 1999, 29 percentage points below the ratings at the same time in 1998.

In Kansas, the leading winter wheat State, only 36 percent of the crop was reported in good to excellent condition on November 29, compared with 73 percent the previous year. The late emergence and poor crop condition raised concerns about heightened danger from winterkill as the winter wheat crop entered the dormant stage in the growth cycle. A monthly update on crop conditions released by the Kansas Agricultural Statistics Service on February 1, 2000, indicated that only 33 percent of the Kansas crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 6 percent from a month earlier. The dry conditions last fall led to spotty stands, and the mild temperatures during most of the winter had further depleted soil moisture. A winter storm January 27-28 blanketed the State with 2-4 inches of snow while a few locations received amounts closer to a foot.

The Oklahoma Agricultural Statistics Service released the year's final weekly *Crop Weather* report for that State on December 6, 1999. The report indicated that late-week rain and snow boosted soil moisture supplies but cold weather restricted wheat growth. The report indicated that 47 percent of the crop rated good to excellent at the beginning of December. An update released on February 7 indicated that wheat conditions ranged from poor to fair in western and southern Oklahoma to mostly good in the central district. A winter storm during the last week of January (amounts up to 18 inches) brought relief to drought-stressed wheat in northern and eastern counties.

In Texas, the *Crop Weather* report released by the Texas Agricultural Statistics Service on February 6 indicated that winter wheat crop conditions had deteriorated since NASS released its final national ***Crop Progress*** report for 1999 in late November. Only 9 percent of the crop rated good to excellent, down from the 14 percent reported in November NASS report. The Texas report indicated that seedling death escalated in many areas and plow-up options were given greater consideration by many producers. Aphid, green bug, and spider mite populations continued to expand, further compounding the problem. Statewide, wheat conditions were rated at 37 percent of normal, compared with 59 percent last year.

In Nebraska, as of February 1, 38 percent of the winter crop was rated in good to excellent condition.

Wheat and Product Import Data

A number of inquires regarding imports of wheat and wheat products have been received in recent weeks. Special tables showing a breakdown of imports into grain and grain products since 1989/90 have been prepared and are included this month. Table 8 shows imports of all wheat, flour mill products, and other products. Total food use for each year or quarter are shown for comparison purposes. During 1998/99 imports of wheat and wheat products surpassed 100 million bushels for the second time in history. The 103 million bushels imported was the equivalent of about 11 percent of food use in the United States. Imports continued the strong pace during the first quarter of 1999/2000 but subsided in the second quarter, and this was a major factor leading to a lower import projection for the 1999/2000 marketing year this month.

Similar data for durum wheat and durum products are shown in table 9. Imports of durum and durum products reached a record 33.5 million bushels in 1998/99, the equivalent of 50 percent of the estimated U.S. food use. The grain component of the total was below the record level of 1993/94, but durum products hit a record 13 million bushels equivalent last year. Imports continued at a record pace in the first quarter of 1999/2000. The first-quarter total represents the equivalent of 70 percent of U.S. durum food use during the quarter. The pace of imports dropped significantly in the second quarter.

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Document Number	12105

The next electronic Wheat Outlook report will be issued on April 13, 2000. The Summary of the 2000 Wheat Yearbook will be released on March 27, 2000.

The 1999 Wheat Yearbook data tables are available at:

1) ERS AutoFax; Call (202) 694-5700 and select document 12100 for a complete directory of the historical tables.
2) ERS Web Site: www.econ.ag.gov/, select “Data Products,” then “Field Crops,” then “Wheat,” then “Wheat Yearbook.”
3) ERS Web Site: www.econ.ag.gov/, select “Wheat” Briefing Room, then “Data,” then “Wheat Yearbook,” and select desired table. The “README.TXT” file contains a list of appendix and text tables by title.

Other wheat articles and publications may be obtained from the ERS “Wheat Briefing Room” at http://www.econ.ag.gov/briefing/wheat. Look in “Articles and Publications” section.

Table 1--Wheat: U.S. market year supply and disappearance, 2/15/00

Item	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99E	1999/00P
Area: (mil. ac.)						
National total base	88.9	88.5	87.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Eff. base/Ctr. acres						
0,50/92,85	5.2	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CRP base retired	10.8	10.8	10.6	10.1	9.7	0.0
Planted	70.3	69.0	75.1	70.4	65.8	62.8
Harvested	61.8	61.0	62.8	62.8	59.0	53.9
Yield: (bu/acre)	37.6	35.8	36.3	39.5	43.2	42.7
Supply: (mil. bu.)						
Beginning stocks	568.5	506.6	376.0	443.6	722.5	945.9
Production	2,321.0	2,182.7	2,277.4	2,481.5	2,547.3	2,302.4
Imports 1/	91.9	67.9	92.3	94.9	103.0	95.0
Total supply	2,981.4	2,757.2	2,745.7	3,020.0	3,372.8	3,343.4
Use:						
Food	853.0	882.9	890.7	914.1	907.3	905.0
Seed	89.0	103.5	102.3	92.5	80.7	91.0
Feed and residual	344.5	153.7	307.6	250.5	396.6	300.0
Total domestic	1,286.6	1,140.1	1,300.6	1,257.1	1,384.5	1,296.0
Exports 1/	1,188.3	1,241.1	1,001.5	1,040.4	1,042.4	1,050.0
Total use	2,474.8	2,381.2	2,302.1	2,297.5	2,426.9	2,346.0
Ending stocks:	506.6	376.0	443.6	722.5	945.9	997.4
Farmer-owned reserve	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CCC inventory 2/	142.0	118.0	93.0	94.0	128.0	100.0
Free stocks	364.6	258.0	350.6	628.5	817.9	897.4
Stocks-to-use ratio	20.5	15.8	19.3	31.4	39.0	42.5
Prices: ($/bu.)						
Target price	4.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Loan rate	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.58
Contract rate 3/	0.61	0.00	0.87	0.63	0.66	0.64
Ave. farm price	3.45	4.55	4.30	3.38	2.65	2.50-2.60
Contract payments (mil. dollars) 3/	1,146	100	1,941	1,413	1,972	2,397
Market value of production (mil. dollars)	8,007	9,787	9,782	8,387	6,750	5,871

Source: World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates, WAOB, USDA. Totals may not add due to rounding. E=Estimated, P=Projected, N.A.=not applicable. 1/ Imports and exports include flour and other products expressed in wheat equivalent. 2/ Includes Food Security Reserve. 3/ Deficiency payments prior to 1996/97.

Table 2--Wheat: U.S. market year supply and disappearance, 2/15/00 1/

1998/99 E	HRW	HRS	SRW	White	Durum	All wheat
Area:			Million acres			
Planted	32.22	14.80	10.18	4.81	3.81	65.82
Harvested	27.27	14.37	9.07	4.56	3.73	59.00
			Bushels per acre			
Yield:	43.26	33.85	48.77	65.91	37.05	43.17
Supply:			Million bushels			
Beg. stocks	306.7	220.0	80.0	90.0	25.8	722.5
Production	1,179.5	486.4	442.7	300.7	138.1	2,547.3
Imports 2/	0.9	58.2	0.0	10.5	33.5	103.0
Total	1487.0	764.5	522.7	401.2	197.4	3372.8
Utilization:						
Food	384.8	230.0	150.0	75.0	67.5	907.3
Seed	34.8	18.2	17.6	6.1	4.0	80.7
Feed and residual	179.4	36.1	114.5	35.0	31.6	396.6
Total domestic	598.9	284.3	282.1	116.1	103.1	1,384.5
Exports 2/	453.0	247.2	104.6	198.1	39.5	1,042.4
Total	1,051.9	531.5	386.7	314.2	142.6	2,426.9
Ending stocks:	435.1	233.0	136.0	87.0	54.8	945.9

1999/00 P	HRW	HRS	SRW	White	Durum	All wheat
Area:			Million acres			
Planted	30.85	14.34	9.13	4.45	4.04	62.81
Harvested	24.45	13.79	8.02	4.09	3.57	53.91
			Bushels per acre			
Yield:	43.15	32.49	56.55	60.39	27.83	42.71
Supply:			Million bushels			
Beg. stocks	435.1	233.0	136.0	87.0	54.8	945.9
Production	1,055.0	447.9	453.4	246.8	99.3	2,302.4
Imports 2/	1.0	55.0	0.0	7.0	32.0	95.0
Total	1491.1	735.9	589.4	340.8	186.1	3343.4
Utilization:						
Total domestic	539.0	294.5	282.7	96.3	83.5	1,296.0
Exports 2/	490.0	220.0	150.0	150.0	40.0	1,050.0
Total	1,029.0	514.5	432.7	246.3	123.5	2,346.0
Ending stocks:	462.1	221.4	156.7	94.5	62.6	997.4

Source: World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates, WAOB, USDA.
Totals may not add due to rounding. E=Estimated, P=Projected. 1/ ERS estimates of area, yield, and domestic use. 2/ Imports and exports include flour and other products expressed in wheat equivalent.

Table 3--Wheat: Quarterly supply and disappearance (1,000 bu.), 2/15/00

Market Year	Production	Imports 1/	Supply	Food	Seed	Feed	Exports 1/	Ending stocks
				Million bushels				
1997/98:								
Jun-Aug	2,481	23	2,948	228	3	352	288	2,076
Sep-Nov	---	23	2,099	239	59	(113)	296	1,619
Dec-Feb	---	24	1,643	219	2	0	255	1,167
Mar-May	---	26	1,192	228	29	11	201	722
Mkt. year	2,481	95	3,020	914	92	251	1,040	722
1998/99 E:								
Jun-Aug	2,547	24	3,294	226	1	425	257	2,385
Sep-Nov	---	24	2,409	241	55	(74)	292	1,896
Dec-Feb	---	28	1,923	213	1	12	247	1,450
Mar-May	---	27	1,477	228	23	34	247	946
Mkt. year	2,547	103	3,373	907	81	397	1,042	946
1999/00 P:								
Jun-Aug	2,302	31	3,279	224	6	279	325	2,445
Sep-Nov	---	19	2,465	238	54	2	291	1,879
Dec-Feb	---							
Mar-May	---							
Mkt. year	2,302	95	3,343	905	91	300	1,050	997

Totals might not add due to rounding. E=Estimated, P=Projected. 1/ Imports and exports include flour and selected products expressed in wheat equivalent.

Table 4--Monthly food use estimates for last 12 months, (1,000 bu.), 2/15/00

Item		January	February	March	April	May	June
Mill grind	+	69,910	69,355	73,582	75,536	77,233	73,892
Food imports 1/	+	1,903	1,766	1,860	1,836	1,803	1,927
Non-flour food use 2/	+	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Food exports 1/	-	2,755	3,535	4,323	3,304	2,107	6,113
Food use*	=	71,058	69,586	73,119	76,068	78,929	71,707

Item		July	August	September	October	November	December
Mill grind	+	73,438	80,263	77,179	83,883	80,289	75,363
Food imports 1/	+	1,703	1,772	1,576	1,830	1,939	N/A
Non-flour food use 2/	+	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Food exports 1/	-	5,289	3,932	6,904	4,950	2,607	N/A
Food use*	=	71,852	80,103	73,851	82,763	81,621	N/A

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census. Totals may not add due to rounding. 1/ Wheat flour and products converted to wheat grain equivalent. 2/ ERS estimate of cereal use. N/A=not available.

Table 5--Wheat: Farm prices and prices at selected markets ($/bu.), 2/15/00

Month	Farm prices: All wheat 98/99	All wheat 99/00	Winter 98/99	Winter 99/00	Durum 98/99	Durum 99/00	Other spring 98/99	Other spring 99/00
June	2.77	2.50	2.68	2.32	3.98	2.93	3.22	3.01
July	2.56	2.23	2.47	2.13	3.39	2.89	3.08	2.93
August	2.38	2.52	2.25	2.34	3.23	2.74	2.69	2.85
September	2.39	2.57	2 29	2.46	3.03	2.30	2.62	2.86
October	2.77	2.58	2.66	2.47	3.04	2.17	3.04	2.80
November	2.95	2.66	2.76	2.42	3.08	2.62	3.23	2.95
December	2.86	2.52	2.68	2.27	3.05	2.96	3.19	2.87
January 1/	2.84	2.52	2.70	2.35	3.20	3.00	3.12	2.82
February	2.73	.	2.55	.	2.84	.	3.09	.
March	2.65	.	2.53	.	2.82	.	3.00	.
April	2.62	.	2.48	.	2.80	.	2.95	.
May	2.49	.	2.34	.	2.84	.	2.92	.

Month	KC HRW #1 ordinary 98/99	KC HRW #1 ordinary 99/00	KC HRW #1 13% protein 98/99	KC HRW #1 13% protein 99/00	Minneapolis DNS 14% prot. 98/99	Minneapolis DNS 14% prot. 99/00	Minneapolis #1 HAD milling 98/99	Minneapolis #1 HAD milling 99/00
June	3.16	2.93	3.57	3.22	4.01	3.73	5.00	N/Q
July	3.02	2.68	3.57	3.39	3.89	3.68	4.59	3.92
August	2.74	2.85	3.12	3.42	3.58	3.58	4.20	3.73
September	2.81	2.92	3.17	3.52	3.53	3.55	3.78	4.14
October	3.30	2.80	3.67	3.40	4.03	3.70	4.04	4.46
November	3.42	2.89	3.89	3.54	4.15	3.78	4.15	4.80
December	3.31	2.81	3.74	3.44	3.97	3.64	4.05	N/Q
January	3.27	2.90	3.61	3.46	3.92	3.37	3.91	N/Q
February	3.05	.	3.35	.	3.78	.	3.67	.
March	3.02	.	3.34	.	3.79	.	3.65	.
April	2.94	.	3.34	.	3.65	.	3.61	.
May	2.89	.	3.28	.	3.61	.	N/Q	.

Month	St. Louis #2 SRW 98/99	St. Louis #2 SRW 99/00	Portland #1 soft white 98/99	Portland #1 soft white 99/00	Portland #1 HRW Ord. 98/99	Portland #1 HRW Ord. 99/00	FOB Gulf $/ton (HRW) 98/99	FOB Gulf $/ton (HRW) 99/00
June	2.66	2.31	2.93	3.17	3.37	3.10	120.52	110.60
July	2.43	N.A.	2.72	3.06	3.04	2.83	117.95	101.04
August	2.26	2.22	2.66	3.14	2.93	3.00	108.76	109.86
September	2.12	2.48	2.69	3.25	3.06	3.12	108.03	113.17
October	2.23	2.31	3.15	3.24	3.56	2.97	126.03	107.29
November	2.41	2.50	3.15	3.09	3.66	2.98	131.18	108.76
December	2.54	2.26	3.12	2.83	3.62	2.84	126.40	102.88
January	2.51	2.38	3.15	2.91	3.58	2.95	125.30	106.19
February	2.33	.	3.10	.	3.36	.	116.48	.
March	2.44	.	3.22	.	3.43	.	117.95	.
April	2.44	.	3.23	.	3.31	.	113.90	.
May	2.45	.	3.17	.	3.11	.	112.07	.

1/ Mid-month price for current month of the 1999/00 marketing year.
N.A.-not available. N/Q-no quote. Source: NASS & AMS, USDA.

Table 6--Wheat: U.S. exports and imports for last 6 months, 2/15/00

Exports, (1,000 bu.) 1999

Item 1/	June	July	August	September	October	November
Wheat grain	90,594	110,814	107,168	91,438	96,154	89,211
Wheat flour	5,900	5,085	3,673	6,503	4,576	2,332
Products	520	571	656	401	374	283
Total	97,013	116,471	111,496	98,343	101,105	91,826

Imports, (1,000 bu.) 1999

Item 1/	June	July	August	September	October	November
Wheat grain	7,565	9,405	8,201	4,839	4,570	4,712
Wheat flour	627	593	593	537	556	634
Products	1,303	1,112	1,181	1,041	1,275	1,308
Total	9,496	11,110	9,974	6,418	6,402	6,655

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census. 1/ Wheat flour and products converted to wheat grain equivalent. Totals may not add due to rounding. Monthly and quarterly estimates since 1995/96 are available in ERS Autofax Document 12181, and electronically at www.econ.ag.gov/briefing/wheat/data.

Table 7--Wheat: U.S. exports, Census and Export Sales comparison, 2/15/00 1/

Importing country	1997/98		1998/99		1999/2000 (as of 2/3/00)		
	Shipments				Ship-ments	Outstanding sales	Total
Data Source	Census	Export sales	Census	Export sales	Export Sales		
	--1,000 metric tons--						
Country:							
Egypt	4,837	4,982	4,516	4,397	3,268	176	3,444
EU	1,302	1,298	1,421	1,407	1,018	141	1,159
Israel	830	786	716	734	613	75	688
Japan	3,169	3,373	3,076	3,201	1,970	500	2,470
S. Korea	1,446	1,400	1,534	1,366	952	333	1,285
Mexico	1,156	1,151	1,734	1,860	1,410	293	1,703
Nigeria	730	817	1,238	1,300	890	123	1,013
Pakistan	2,180	2,232	867	844	401	0	401
Philippines	1,458	1,531	1,682	1,749	1,380	283	1,663
Taiwan	1,003	975	889	920	646	175	821
Total grain	27,295	27,518	27,202	25,555	18,398	2,898	21,296
Total(incl) products)	28,308	27,626	28,359	25,648	18,435	2,903	21,338
USDA forecast of Census							28,577

1/Export sales and shipments from USDA’s weekly *U.S. Export Sales* report.

Table 8-- Wheat and flour products: U.S. imports, 1989/90-1999/2000

Marketing year beginning June	Wheat grain	Flour mill products 1/ (wt. equiv.)	Other products 2/ (wt. equiv.)	Total grain and products (wt. equiv.)	Total food use
	1,000 bushels				
1989/90	12,583	502	9,369	22,454	748,918
1990/91	25,540	901	9,932	36,373	789,797
1991/92	30,924	923	8,751	40,598	789,478
1992/93	56,859	3,122	9,435	69,416	834,841
1993/94	91,287	6,486	11,086	108,859	871,664
1994/95	70,561	8,073	13,313	91,947	852,981
1995/96	47,753	6,687	13,493	67,933	882,876
1996/97	71,727	6,386	14,220	92,333	890,719
1997/98	73,245	6,055	15,623	94,923	914,119
1998/99	79,766	7,423	15,815	103,004	907,256 3/
1999/00 1st qtr. 4/	25,171	1,813	3,596	30,580	223,659 3/
1999/00 2nd qtr. 5/	14,122	1,728	3,624	19,474	238,235 3/

1/ Includes wheat flour, semolina, meal and groats.
2/ Includes wheat pellets, macaroni and pasta products, and couscous.
3/ Preliminary. 4/ June-August. 5/ September-November.

Table 9-- Durum and pasta products: U.S. imports, 1989/90-1999/2000

Marketing year beginning June	Wheat grain	Flour mill products 1/ (wt. equiv.)	Pasta products 2/ (wt. equiv.)	Total grain and products (wt. equiv.)	Total food use
	1,000 bushels				
1989/90	7,606	100	5,341	13,047	59,000
1990/91	12,938	282	5,742	18,962	64,740
1991/92	13,519	283	6,324	20,126	69,313
1992/93	18,706	505	7,049	26,260	73,935
1993/94	21,536	756	8,314	30,606	80,671
1994/95	11,582	919	9,787	22,288	77,397
1995/96	7,329	806	10,216	18,351	79,231
1996/97	12,271	900	10,578	23,749	76,163
1997/98	16,305	794	12,070	29,169	72,919
1998/99	20,492	1,048	11,920	33,460	67,504 3/
1999/00 1st qtr. 4/	7,782	357	2,674	10,813	15,569 3/
1999/00 2nd qtr. 5/	3,612	404	2,656	6,672	16,577 3/

1/ Includes, semolina, durum flour, and couscous.
2/ Includes durum pasta products, and assumes that 80 percent of the wheat content of pasta products is durum semolina.
3/ Preliminary. 4/ June-August. 5/ September-November.