Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

GIEWS Country Brief
The Islamic Republic of Iran

Reference Date: 10-June-2026

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- **Near-average cereal harvest forecast in 2026 supported by favourable weather conditions**
- **Total cereal production estimated below average in 2025**
- **Cereal imports estimated above average in 2025/26 marketing year**
- **Wheat import requirements forecast below average in 2026/27 marketing year**
- **Cereal retail prices surged in 2026 driven by sharp exchange rate depreciation**

Near-average cereal harvest forecast in 2026 supported by favourable weather conditions

Harvesting activities of the 2026 winter cereal crops, including wheat and barley, have started in some regions and are expected to continue until next July. Despite delays in planting operations at the beginning of the season due to dry weather conditions between October and November 2025, abundant precipitation amounts between mid-December 2025 and February 2026 replenished soil moisture levels and improved crop conditions during key vegetative stages, supporting near-average cereal production prospects for 2026. Rainfall was particularly beneficial in the major producing governorates of Gilan, Golestan, Khorasan, Khuzestan and Fars. The impact of the conflict in the Middle East on farmers' access to agricultural inputs, as well as potential supply chain disruptions, remains a concern. In response to rising production costs, including fuel and fertilizers, the government announced, in April 2026, the procurement price for the 2026 wheat harvest at 49 650 tomans/kg, about 140 percent higher year-on-year.

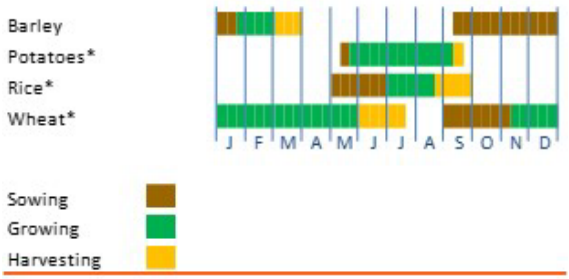
Planting operations of the 2026 rice crop in key producing provinces of Gilan and Mazandaran started last May under favourable weather conditions and it is expected to be completed by the end of June 2026.

Total cereal production estimated below average in 2025

Total cereal production in 2025 is estimated at 19.5 million tonnes, more than 10 percent below the five-year average, mainly due to prolonged dry weather conditions between December 2024 and May 2025, which adversely affected yields in most producing areas. Wheat production is estimated at

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Crop Calendar (*major foodcrop)



Iran (Islamic Republic of)

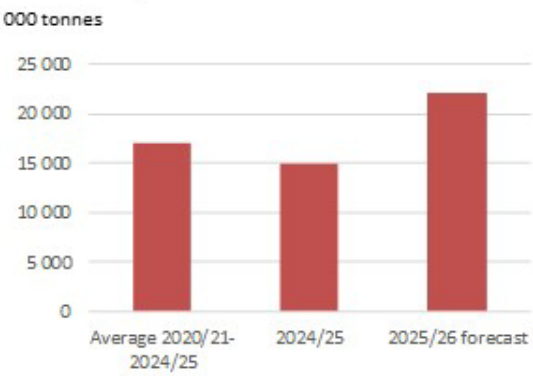
Cereal Production

	2020-2024 average	2024	2025 estimate	change 2025/2024
	000 tonnes			percent
Wheat	14 265	16 750	12 000	-28.4
Rice (paddy)	3 782	4 200	3 850	-8.3
Barley	3 427	4 000	2 900	-27.5
Others	551	1 112	712	-36.0
Total	22 026	26 062	19 462	-25.3

Note: Percentage change calculated from unrounded data.

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Cereals Imports



Notes: Includes rice in milled terms. Split years refer to individual crop marketing years (for rice, calendar year of second year shown).

12 million tonnes, about 16 percent below average. In key producing Khuzestan Province, cold weather in late February 2025 damaged crops during their critical growth stages, while frequent power outages constrained access to irrigation water, reducing yields and contributing to the below-average harvest. High input prices, particularly for seeds and fertilizers, further limited production. By contrast, rice production, concentrated in the northern governorates, is estimated at 3.9 million tonnes, about 2 percent above average, mainly due to a near-average planted area.

Cereal imports estimated above average in 2025/26 marketing year

Cereal imports in the 2025/26 marketing year (April/March) are estimated at about 22 million tonnes, nearly 30 percent above the average. The increase is mainly driven by higher wheat imports, mostly sourced from the Russian Federation, following the below-average domestic harvest in 2025, as well as the larger maize imports supported by the strong demand from the livestock and poultry feed sectors.

Wheat import requirements forecast below average in 2026/27 marketing year

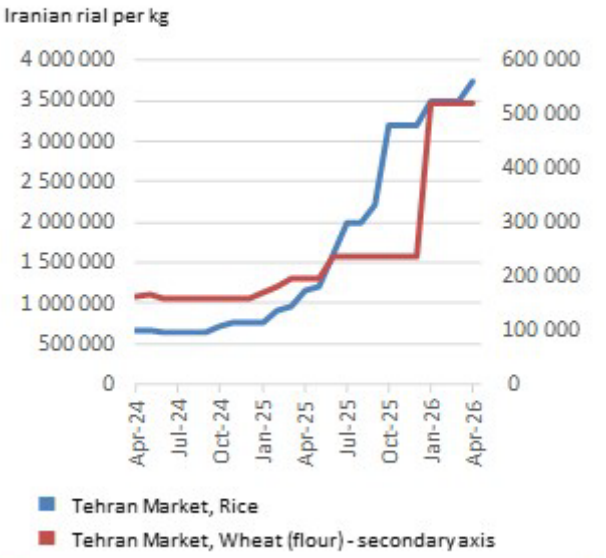
Wheat import requirements for the 2026/27 marketing year (April/March) are preliminarily forecast at 3 million tonnes, about 25 percent below the five-year average, reflecting abundant carryover stocks from above-average imports in 2025/26 and favourable prospects for the 2026 domestic production. Maize import requirements are expected at 11 million tonnes, about 9 percent above average, driven by the sustained demand for feed from the livestock and poultry sectors. The subsidized preferential exchange rate has been maintained at IRR 285 000/USD 1 for the 2026/27 financial year (21 March 2026 to 20 March 2027) for wheat imports, with the aim of ensuring adequate domestic supplies and containing inflationary pressures on staple foods. The preferential rate remains substantially below the official market exchange rate, which stood at IRR 1 317 000/USD 1 in April 2026.

Cereal retail prices surged in 2026 driven by sharp exchange rate depreciation

Retail wheat flour prices in Tehran surged in January 2026, reaching record high levels due to the sharp depreciation of the national currency, and remained stable through April. Retail prices of rice have followed an upward trend since July 2025, reaching record highs in April 2026. The elevated price levels were mainly driven by the depreciation of the national currency, with the official market exchange rate falling to a record low of IRR 1 317 000/USD 1 in April 2026. On a year-on-year basis, prices of wheat flour and rice were about 170 percent and 220 percent, respectively, higher. Following the gradual removal of the preferential exchange rate that began in 2022, the government maintained social protection measures, including cash transfers and the electronic food voucher (Kalaberg) scheme, to support vulnerable households and improve access to basic food items. Inflationary pressures remained high, exacerbated by the ongoing conflict in the Middle East and rising global fuel and fertilizer prices.

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Retail prices of rice and wheat flour prices



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This brief was prepared using the following data/tools:
FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheet (CCBS)
https://www.fao.org/giews/data-tools/en/.
FAO/GIEWS Food Price Monitoring and Analysis (FPMA) Tool
https://fpma.fao.org/.
FAO/GIEWS Earth Observation for Crop Monitoring
https://www.fao.org/giews/earthobservation/.
Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) https://www.ipcinfo.org/.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

GIEWS Country Brief
Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Reference Date: 24-November-2025

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- **Persistent dry weather conditions hamper 2026 winter wheat plantings**
- **Cereal production estimated below average in 2025**
- **Wheat import requirements forecast to be below average in 2025/26 due to high carryover stocks from 2024 harvest**
- **Cereal retail prices increased in 2025**

Persistent dry weather conditions hamper 2026 winter wheat plantings

Planting operations of the 2026 winter wheat crop, which began last September and are expected to continue until mid-November, have been hampered by below-average precipitation and depleted irrigation water reserves.

Cereal production estimated below average in 2025

Total cereal production in 2025 is estimated at about 20 million tonnes, nearly 10 percent below the five-year average. Harvest of the 2025 winter wheat was completed last July, with production estimated at 12.5 million tonnes, about 12 percent below the average mainly due to prolonged dry weather conditions throughout the season. Cereals are largely rainfed, making production highly dependent on rainfall volumes. Between December 2024 and May 2025, rainfall amounts were below the average through most producing areas, adversely affecting yields. In key producing province of Khuzestan, very low temperatures in late February during flowering and grain-filling stages damaged crops. Frequent power outages, particularly in irrigated areas, constrained farmers' access to irrigation water. In addition, farmers faced challenges in securing inputs due to high prices of seeds and fertilizers.

Rice harvest was completed last September, with production estimated at a near-average level of 3.8 million tonnes as the above-average planted area compensated the negative effects on yields of limited availability of irrigation water.

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Crop Calendar (*major foodcrop)

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Cereal Production

	2020-2024 average	2024	2025 forecast	change 2025/2024
	000 tonnes			percent
Wheat	14 257	16 750	12 500	-25.4
Rice (paddy)	3 782	4 200	3 850	-8.3
Barley	3 427	4 000	2 900	-27.5
Others	571	1 112	712	-36.0
Total	22 037	26 062	19 962	-23.4

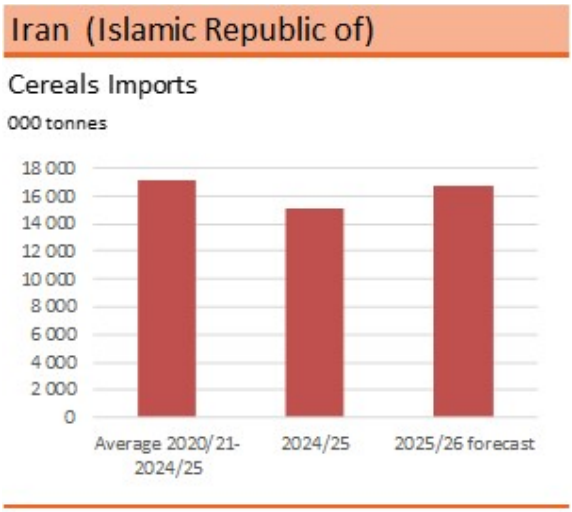
Note: Percentage change calculated from unrounded data.

Wheat import requirements forecast to be well below average in 2025/26 due to high carryover stocks from 2024 harvest

Wheat import requirements for the 2025/26 marketing year (April/March) are preliminary forecast at 2 million tonnes, less than half of the five-year average, largely driven by high carryover stocks which were replenished with the above-average production harvested in 2024. However, maize import requirements are forecast at about 14 percent above the average, largely for the livestock and poultry sectors. The subsidized preferential currency rate to import essential goods will remain at IRR 28 500/USD for the 2025/26 fiscal year (March 21 to March 20), limiting inflationary pressure on imported agricultural commodities, including wheat. According to the latest data available, the subsidized rate is only about 60 percent lower than the market rate of IRR 750 000/USD in December 2024.

Cereal retail prices increased significantly in 2025 compared to the previous year

Retail wheat flour price in the Tehran market remained unchanged for the fourth consecutive month in October 2025, reflecting government subsidy measures aimed at stabilizing prices. However, the price was about 50 percent higher compared to the same period in 2024, following the reduction of government subsidies on wheat flour provided to bakeries in June 2025, which resulted in a 20 percent monthly price increase. The retail price of rice in Tehran has been increasing sharply since February 2025, reaching a record high level in October 2025, more than three times higher than in the same month last year.



Notes: Includes rice in milled terms. Split years refer to individual crop marketing years (for rice, calendar year of second year shown).

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Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) https://www.ipcinfo.org/.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

GIEWS Country Brief
The Islamic Republic of Iran

Reference Date: 30-April-2025

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- **Dry weather conditions severely affected wheat production in 2025**
- **Above-average cereal production estimated in 2024**
- **Low import requirements estimated in 2024/25 on account of above-average wheat output in 2024**
- **Cereal retail prices surged in 2025**

Dry weather conditions severely affected wheat production in 2025

After wheat plantings took place between September and November, the winter season from December to February 2025 started poorly, with rainfall amounts well below the average, with an adverse impact on yields. Although the use of irrigation systems and improved rainfall in March in some regions, including Khuzestan, partially offset the dry conditions and improved biomass levels, low precipitation amounts are expected in May, likely causing production shortfalls. In southern provinces, wheat harvest began in mid-April, while in northern provinces, including Golestan, the harvest season is expected to start in June and will be completed by July. The government increased the wheat procurement price by 17 percent compared to the previous year and set it at IRR 20 500/kg for soft wheat and IRR 21 000/kg for durum wheat. However, farmers faced challenges in securing inputs, including seeds and fertilizers, due to their high costs. Regarding rice, planting operations are underway in key producing regions of Gilan and Mazandaran, and are expected to be completed in June 2025.

According to FAO, no desert locusts were detected in the country in March 2025 and no significant increase in numbers is forecast until mid-May 2025.

Above-average cereal production estimated in 2024

Cereal production in 2024 is estimated at 26 million tonnes, about 22 percent above average, mainly due to abundant rainfall amounts and strong government support, including subsidized inputs, low interest loans and high government procurement prices of wheat that encouraged planting expansion.

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Crop Calendar (*major foodcrop)

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Cereal Production

	2019-2023 average	2023	2024 estimate	change 2024/2023
	000 tonnes			percent
Wheat	13 647	16 620	16 750	0.8
Rice (paddy)	3 826	3 486	4 200	20.5
Barley	3 330	3 605	4 000	11.0
Others	631	1 112	1 112	0.0
Total	21 434	24 823	26 062	5.0

Note: Percentage change calculated from unrounded data.

Low import requirements estimated in 2024/25 on account of above-average wheat output in 2024

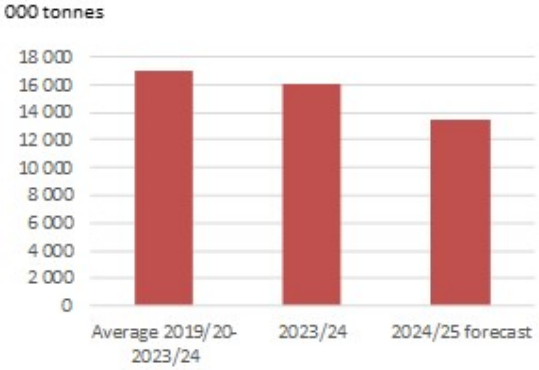
Wheat import requirements for the 2024/25 marketing season (April/March) are estimated at 1.3 million tonnes, less than half the five-year average, driven by the adequate wheat harvested in 2024, which replenished carryover stocks. For the 2025/26 period, wheat import requirements are likely to increase, compensating for the expected deficit in the 2025 wheat output.

Cereal retail prices surged in 2025

The subsidized preferential currency rate for the essential goods imports, remained unchanged from the previous year, at IRR 285 000 per USD for the 2025/26 fiscal year (21 March 2025 to 20 March 2026), limiting inflationary pressure on imported agricultural commodities, including wheat. The subsidized rate is about 40 percent of the market rate which was about IRR 750 000 per USD in December 2024. However, average wheat flour price in Tehran market increased by 18 percent year-on-year in March 2025, driven by the reduction of the retail price subsidy. Retail rice price surged by nearly 60 percent in March 2025 compared to the same period in the previous year.

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Cereals Imports



Notes: Includes rice in milled terms. Split years refer to individual crop marketing years (for rice, calendar year of second year shown).

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Retail prices of rice and wheat flour

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Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

GIEWS Country Brief
Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Reference Date: 20-July-2020

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

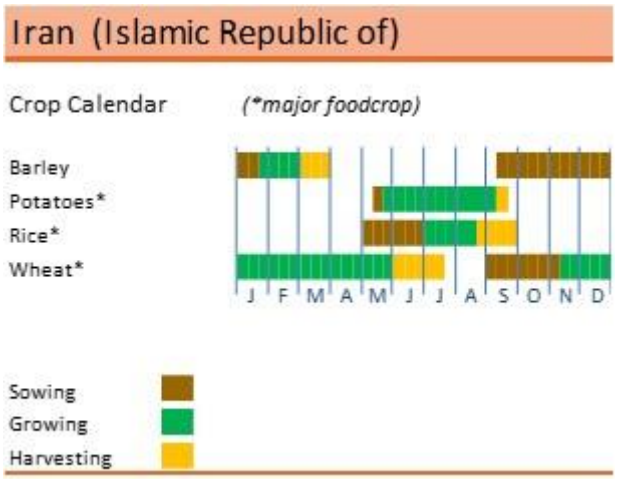
- **Slightly above-average cereal harvest forecast in 2020**
- **Further increases in food inflation following currency devaluation likely**
- **COVID-19 containment measures, combined with economic slowdown and rapid currency devaluation, had detrimental effect on households' incomes**

Slightly above-average cereal harvest forecast in 2020

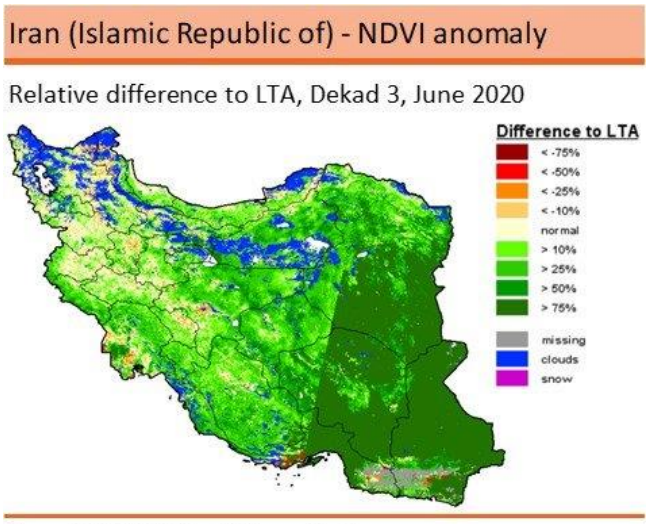
Harvesting of the 2020 winter season wheat, the principal cereal crop, started in June and will be completed by mid-July. The planted area is estimated at about 6 million hectares, a slight increase from the 5.85 million hectares planted in the previous year. About one-third of the wheat fields are irrigated and the rest is rainfed, making production highly susceptible to rainfall variation. Although early season dryness prevailed in parts of the country up to December 2019, abundant rain amounts since January replenished soil moisture.

At the end of April, seasonal flooding due to heavy rainfall affected 18 provinces, particularly in central and eastern parts of the country. Localized damages to crops (especially wheat, garlic and orchards) and significant damages to agricultural infrastructure were reported in Kerman, Khorasan, Qom, Khorasan Razavi, Yazd, Urmia and Golestan provinces. Floods damaged also about 10 000 km of roads. At the end of May, more flooding affected central and northern provinces.

Although desert locust is a common pest in the country, breeding conditions in 2020 were particularly favourable due to abundant rains in the country. Seven provinces (Sistan and Baluchistan, Hormozgan, Bushehr, Fars, Khuzestan, Kerman and South Khorasan) in the southern part of the country, stretching from eastern Islamic Republic of Iran on the border with Pakistan to the southwestern border with Iraq, were affected. As of June 2020, seasonal infestations were declining due to control operations and migration to Indo-Pakistan summer breeding areas. More than 400 000 hectares were treated since January 2020, with almost one-third of the treatment carried out in May 2020.



Source: FAO/GIEWS.



Source: FAO/GIEWS Earth Observation System.

The national authorities forecast the 2020 cereal harvest at a close-to-average level 21.5 million tonnes, about the same as in the previous year. The wheat harvest is forecast at an average level of 14 million tonnes, about 3 percent below the 2019 level.

In March 2020, the Government announced its plans to purchase nearly 75 percent of the domestic wheat production with the aim to eliminate the reliance on imports for domestic consumption. In 2019, the Government intended to locally purchase about 10 million tonnes of wheat, but only 8.8 million tonnes materialized. In March 2020, the minimum support price for wheat was increased to IRR 25 000 per kg (corresponding to IRR 25 million per tonne, or USD 140 using the free market exchange rate applicable at the time of the harvest in June 2020), up from IRR 22 000 (USD 200 per tonne using the September 2019 exchange rate) announced before planting took place in late September. The price of IRR 22 000 was deemed to be low as it was lower than the market price of barley and raised concerns that farmers would prefer to sell their wheat for feed and not to the Government. In comparison, the guaranteed purchase prices for the 2019 crop were IRR 17 000 per kg (equivalent to USD 405 per tonne using the 2019 exchange rate) of common wheat and IRR 17 700 per kg (USD 420 per tonne) of durum wheat.

The Government granted permission for the import of 3 million tonnes of wheat in January 2020. By March 2020, about 2 million tonnes were unloaded at the ports. The remaining 1 million tonnes was supposed to be imported by May 2020, before the domestic harvest.

Responding to the price increases of rice following Ramadan and the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, the custom duties on rice imports decreased from 25 to 10 percent on 4 June 2020.

Increases in food inflation, rapid currency devaluation on parallel market

In 2019/20 (April-March), the overall economy contracted by 7 percent. Growing 3 percent, agriculture was the only expanding sector and it contributed to about 8 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

The food and beverages price inflation index in Khordad 1399 (corresponding to 22 May-21 June 2020) was recorded at 14.9 percent on a yearly basis, driven by the devaluation of its currency, up from 10.7 percent in Farvardin 1399 (22 March-21 April 2020), but below 74.1 percent in mid-2019. The general inflation registered 22.5 percent in Khordad 1399, up from the 19.8 percent in April 2020, but below 50.4 percent in July 2019. The sanctions severely limit the export earnings.

In May 2020, the Parliament voted to slash four zeros from the currency and replace it with the Toman, which will be equal to IRR 10 000. The COVID-19 crisis has widened the country's fiscal deficit and balance of payments.

The Central Bank of Iran maintains a dual tier exchange rate system. The fixed rate of IRR 42 000 per US dollar is used to finance the imports of essential goods, such as food and medicine, although reports indicate that in the current fiscal year (starting from 20 March 2020), the practice was

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Cereal Production

	2015-2019 average	2019	2020 forecast	change 2020/2019
	000 tonnes			percent
Wheat	13 823	14 500	14 000	-3.4
Barley	3 165	3 000	3 000	0.0
Rice (paddy)	2 875	3 100	3 200	3.2
Others	1 214	1 115	1 291	15.8
Total	21 077	21 715	21 491	-1.0

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheet.

discontinued for rice. For other transactions, the current official exchange is IRR 222 763 per US dollar. As of 13 July 2020, USD 1 was trading for IRR 234 000 on the free market exchange, up from IRR 171 000 on 21 June 2020.

COVID-19 and measures adopted by the Government

In March 2020, the Government imposed precautionary measures to prevent the spread of the virus, including physical distancing, quarantine for returnees, bans on gatherings, educational activities, social and religious events. The lockdown requirements eased from mid-April 2020.

The COVID-19 containment measures, combined with the economic slowdown and the rapid currency devaluation, had a detrimental effect on the incomes, particularly of casual labourers.

In early March 2020, the Central Bank allocated funds (equivalent to 0.06 percent of the GDP) to import medicine, agreed with the commercial banks to postpone by three months the repayment of loans that were due in February 2020, and offered temporary penalty waivers to customers with non-performing loans. The Central Bank also expanded the infrastructure for contactless payment via QR codes and digital wallets to limit the spreading of the disease via the circulation of banknotes.

At the end of March 2020, the President announced several COVID-19 relief and recovery measures (equivalent to more than 10 percent of the GDP), including:

- The moratorium on tax payments for a period of three months (7 percent of the GDP).
- Credit facilities for affected businesses (4.4 percent of the GDP) in terms of loans with a rate of 12 percent and a repayment period of two years.
- Additional funding for the health sector (2 percent of the GDP).
- Cash transfers to vulnerable households (0.3 percent of the GDP). Three million qualifying individuals in a lower income bracket will receive payments between IRR 2 million to IRR 6 million in four stages, depending on the size of the household.
- Support to the unemployment insurance fund (0.3 percent of the GDP). The Government also announced low interest rate loans to vulnerable households.

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Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

GIEWS Country Brief
Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Reference Date: 20-July-2020

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

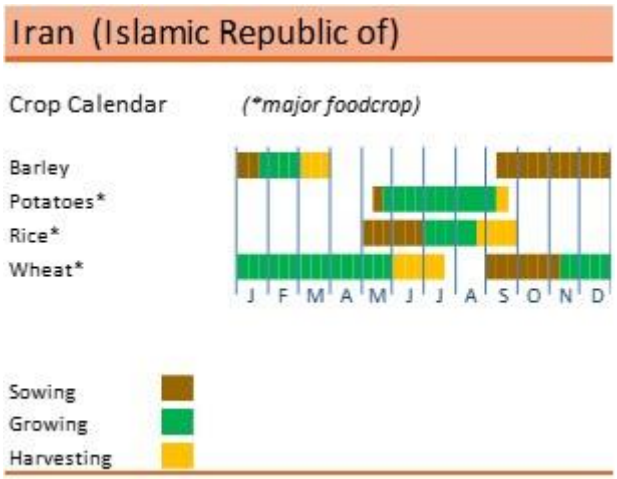
- **Slightly above-average cereal harvest forecast in 2020**
- **Further increases in food inflation following currency devaluation likely**
- **COVID-19 containment measures, combined with economic slowdown and rapid currency devaluation, had detrimental effect on households' incomes**

Slightly above-average cereal harvest forecast in 2020

Harvesting of the 2020 winter season wheat, the principal cereal crop, started in June and will be completed by mid-July. The planted area is estimated at about 6 million hectares, a slight increase from the 5.85 million hectares planted in the previous year. About one-third of the wheat fields are irrigated and the rest is rainfed, making production highly susceptible to rainfall variation. Although early season dryness prevailed in parts of the country up to December 2019, abundant rain amounts since January replenished soil moisture.

At the end of April, seasonal flooding due to heavy rainfall affected 18 provinces, particularly in central and eastern parts of the country. Localized damages to crops (especially wheat, garlic and orchards) and significant damages to agricultural infrastructure were reported in Kerman, Khorasan, Qom, Khorasan Razavi, Yazd, Urmia and Golestan provinces. Floods damaged also about 10 000 km of roads. At the end of May, more flooding affected central and northern provinces.

Although desert locust is a common pest in the country, breeding conditions in 2020 were particularly favourable due to abundant rains in the country. Seven provinces (Sistan and Baluchistan, Hormozgan, Bushehr, Fars, Khuzestan, Kerman and South Khorasan) in the southern part of the country, stretching from eastern Islamic Republic of Iran on the border with Pakistan to the southwestern border with Iraq, were affected. As of June 2020, seasonal infestations were declining due to control operations and migration to Indo-Pakistan summer breeding areas. More than 400 000 hectares were treated since January 2020, with almost one-third of the treatment carried out in May 2020.



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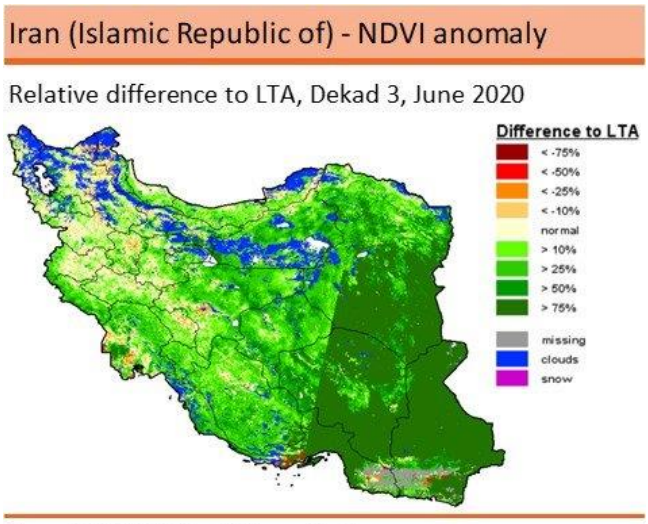

Source: FAO/GIEWS Earth Observation System.

The national authorities forecast the 2020 cereal harvest at a close-to-average level 21.5 million tonnes, about the same as in the previous year. The wheat harvest is forecast at an average level of 14 million tonnes, about 3 percent below the 2019 level.

In March 2020, the Government announced its plans to purchase nearly 75 percent of the domestic wheat production with the aim to eliminate the reliance on imports for domestic consumption. In 2019, the Government intended to locally purchase about 10 million tonnes of wheat, but only 8.8 million tonnes materialized. In March 2020, the minimum support price for wheat was increased to IRR 25 000 per kg (corresponding to IRR 25 million per tonne, or USD 140 using the free market exchange rate applicable at the time of the harvest in June 2020), up from IRR 22 000 (USD 200 per tonne using the September 2019 exchange rate) announced before planting took place in late September. The price of IRR 22 000 was deemed to be low as it was lower than the market price of barley and raised concerns that farmers would prefer to sell their wheat for feed and not to the Government. In comparison, the guaranteed purchase prices for the 2019 crop were IRR 17 000 per kg (equivalent to USD 405 per tonne using the 2019 exchange rate) of common wheat and IRR 17 700 per kg (USD 420 per tonne) of durum wheat.

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	000 tonnes			percent
Wheat	13 823	14 500	14 000	-3.4
Barley	3 165	3 000	3 000	0.0
Rice (paddy)	2 875	3 100	3 200	3.2
Others	1 214	1 115	1 291	15.8
Total	21 077	21 715	21 491	-1.0

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheet.

discontinued for rice. For other transactions, the current official exchange is IRR 222 763 per US dollar. As of 13 July 2020, USD 1 was trading for IRR 234 000 on the free market exchange, up from IRR 171 000 on 21 June 2020.

COVID-19 and measures adopted by the Government

In March 2020, the Government imposed precautionary measures to prevent the spread of the virus, including physical distancing, quarantine for returnees, bans on gatherings, educational activities, social and religious events. The lockdown requirements eased from mid-April 2020.

The COVID-19 containment measures, combined with the economic slowdown and the rapid currency devaluation, had a detrimental effect on the incomes, particularly of casual labourers.

In early March 2020, the Central Bank allocated funds (equivalent to 0.06 percent of the GDP) to import medicine, agreed with the commercial banks to postpone by three months the repayment of loans that were due in February 2020, and offered temporary penalty waivers to customers with non-performing loans. The Central Bank also expanded the infrastructure for contactless payment via QR codes and digital wallets to limit the spreading of the disease via the circulation of banknotes.

At the end of March 2020, the President announced several COVID-19 relief and recovery measures (equivalent to more than 10 percent of the GDP), including:

- The moratorium on tax payments for a period of three months (7 percent of the GDP).
- Credit facilities for affected businesses (4.4 percent of the GDP) in terms of loans with a rate of 12 percent and a repayment period of two years.
- Additional funding for the health sector (2 percent of the GDP).
- Cash transfers to vulnerable households (0.3 percent of the GDP). Three million qualifying individuals in a lower income bracket will receive payments between IRR 2 million to IRR 6 million in four stages, depending on the size of the household.
- Support to the unemployment insurance fund (0.3 percent of the GDP). The Government also announced low interest rate loans to vulnerable households.

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Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

GIEWS Country Brief
Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Reference Date: 17-April-2019

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

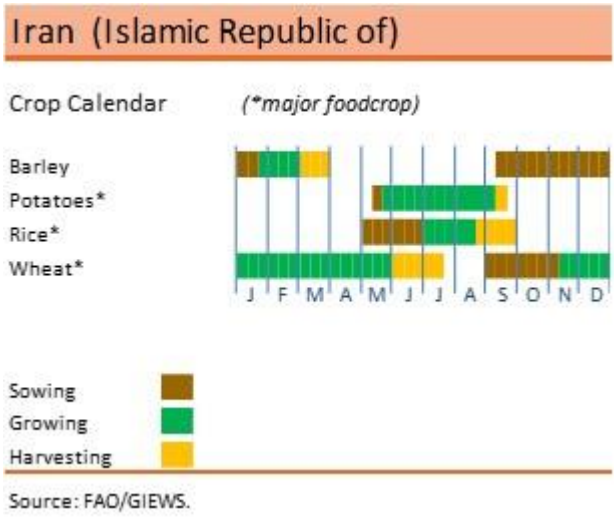
- **Recent floods disrupted favourable conditions for winter crop development**
- **Further increases in food inflation following currency devaluation likely**

Recent floods disrupted favourable conditions for winter crop development

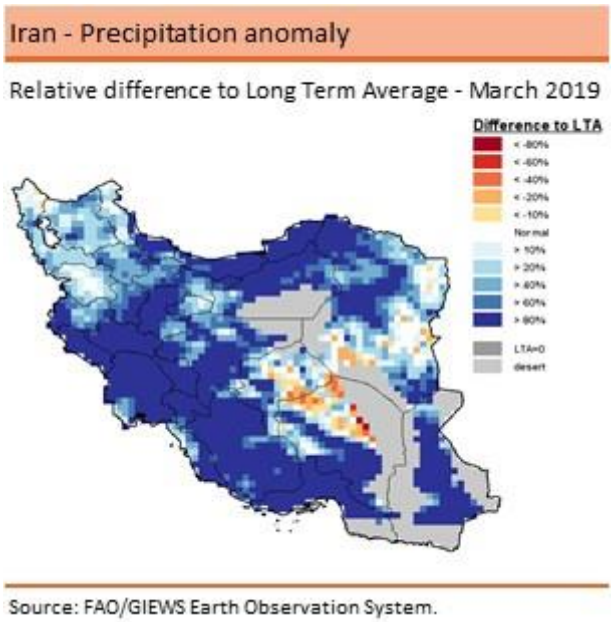
Harvesting of the 2019 winter season barley crop started in March. The wheat harvest will start in June. Up to March, conditions for the development of the winter cereal crop were exceptionally favourable, as rains started on time and rainfall amounts were abundant along the whole season, promising an above average harvest. However, torrential rain at the end of March led to major flooding across the country, affecting more than 20 provinces, with Mazandaran, Golestan, Lorestan and Khouzestan being the most affected areas, resulting in casualties, economic losses and severe infrastructure damage. The worst affected areas of Golestan Province received 70 percent of the average annual rain in the first 24 hours of the downpour. According to the Ministry of Agriculture Jahad, Golestan Province produces about 10 percent of the total wheat output. Across the other heavily affected areas, rainfall totals for the two days at the height of the downpour were above the average rainfall normally received throughout the whole month. Losses caused by floods are estimated to be between USD 3.5 to USD 4.1 billion, including USD 1.5 billion in the agriculture sector.

In the current season, about 5.85 million hectares of wheat were planted, including 2 million hectares with irrigation. Following the floods, the national authorities downgraded the national cereal harvest from excellent to good, likely to be similar to last year. The final production figures will depend on the impact of floods.

The Government intends to locally purchase about 10 million tonnes of the 2019 wheat harvest with the aim to eliminate the reliance on imports for domestic consumption. In 2018, the Government purchased 9.3 million tonnes of wheat. In April 2019, the Government announced an increase in the guaranteed purchase prices for the 2019 crop compared to last year: IRR 17 000 per kg (equivalent to USD 405 per tonne, up from IRR 13 000 in 2018) of common wheat and IRR 17 700 per kg (USD 420 per tonne, up from IRR 13 300) of durum wheat.



Source: FAO/GIEWS.



Source: FAO/GIEWS Earth Observation System.

In January 2019, a deal among the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation was concluded on the supply of wheat via the Caspian Sea in order to increase the utilization of the Iranian wheat flour mills with excess capacity and, consequently, expand the Iranian exports of flour to third countries via the Persian Gulf. The Iranian private millers are not allowed to use the domestic wheat destined to supply the domestic market for flour exports. All wheat imports are meant to be re-exported, while domestic wheat is only consumed in the country.

Increases in food inflation following currency devaluation

The latest official information available from the Central Bank indicates that, in the period from 19 February 2019 to 20 March 2019 (corresponding to Esfand 1398), the food and beverages price inflation index climbed to 72 percent on a yearly basis, driven by the devaluation of its currency related to the full re-imposition of economic sanctions in November 2018. The sanctions severely limit export earnings. By comparison, in the same period in 2018, the food price inflation stood at 7 percent on a year-on-year basis.

The Central Bank of Iran maintains a dual tier exchange rate system. The fixed rate of IRR 42 000 per USD is used to finance imports of essential goods. For other transactions, the current official exchange is IRR 135 000 per USD.

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Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Cereal Production

	2014-2018 average	2018	2019 forecast	change 2019/2018
	000 tonnes			percent
Wheat	11 820	13 400	13 400	0.0
Barley	2 993	2 800	3 000	7.1
Rice (paddy)	2 737	3 020	3 020	0.0
Others	1 239	914	1 115	22.0
Total	18 789	20 134	20 535	2.0

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheet.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

GIEWS Country Brief
Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Reference Date: 04-July-2018

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

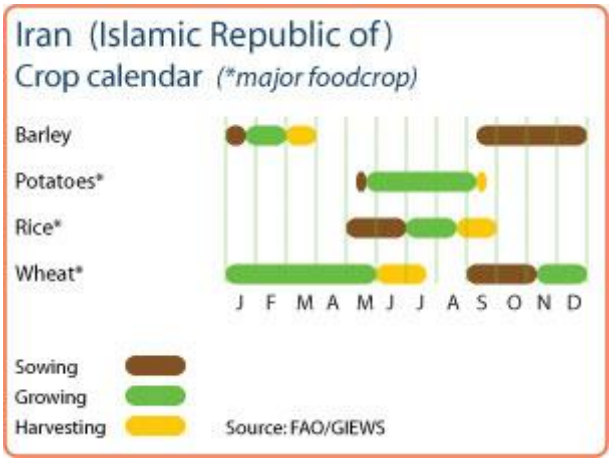
- **Above-average wheat crop output forecast in 2018**
- **Average cereal import requirements forecasted in 2018/19**
- **Food inflation increased compared to previous month, but lower than a year ago**

Above-average 2018 wheat crop forecasted

Harvesting of the 2018 winter wheat started in early June and will continue until mid-July. Good rainfall from March to May eased soil moisture deficits accumulated during an extended dry spell that affected the country since October 2017. Reports indicate that, in southern Fars and Esfahan provinces, the cereal area has been reduced with respect to 2017. Higher yields in the rest of the country are expected to offset the decreases in the southern planting areas, resulting in a national harvest of about 20 million tonnes of cereals, similar to last year and about 10 percent above average. Preliminary official estimates include 13.4 million tonnes of wheat.

The Government in the current season intends to locally purchase 10.4 million tonnes of wheat to decrease the reliance on imported wheat. As of early June 2018, about 3 million tonnes were purchased since the beginning of the wheat purchasing season. In 2017, the Government purchased about 9 million tonnes of wheat out of 11 million tonnes planned. The Government guaranteed that the purchase prices for the 2018 crop remained unchanged from their 2017 levels: IRR 13 000 per kg (equivalent to USD 310 per tonne) of common wheat and IRR 13 300 per kg (USD 316 per tonne) of durum wheat, above the prevailing international prices of about USD 250 per tonne. A revision of the guaranteed purchase prices is expected before the start of the new cropping season in autumn.

Wheat and barley are the main crops cultivated in the country. Wheat is the dominant cereal crop accounting for almost 70 percent of the aggregate cereal production. Irrigated wheat covers only one-third of the total wheat area, thus the bulk of the wheat crop depends on rainfall. Most of the rainfed wheat crop is concentrated in the west and northwestern regions of the country. Small amounts of rice and maize are also produced in the country.



Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Cereal production

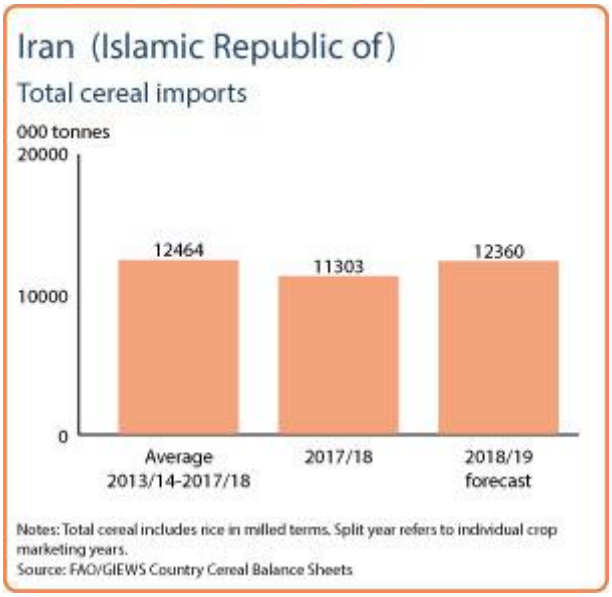
	2013-2017 average	2017	2018 forecast	change 2018/2017
	000 tonnes			percent
Wheat	11 001	12 500	13 400	7
Barley	2 995	3 100	2 800	-10
Rice (paddy)	2 623	3 050	3 020	-1
Others	1 310	917	914	0
Total	17 929	19 567	20 134	3

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Average cereal import requirement forecasted

Cereal import requirements in 2018/19 (April/March) are forecast at an average level of 12.4 million tonnes, including maize (7.5 million tonnes), wheat (1 million tonnes), barley (2.5 million tonnes) and rice (1.4 million tonnes), about 10 percent above last year's low level.

In March 2018, an import deal between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Russian Federation was signed to import up to 1 million tonnes of wheat per year over the next five years to increase the utilization of the Iranian wheat flour mills and, consequently, expand the Iranian exports of flour. Iranian private millers are not allowed to use domestic wheat destined to supply the domestic market for flour exports.



Food inflation increasing compared to previous month, but lower than a year ago

The latest official information available from the Central Bank indicates that, in the period from 20 April 2017 to 20 May 2018 (Ordibehesht 1397), the food and beverages price inflation index stood at 8.4 percent, on a yearly basis, driven by increases in the prices of meat and dairy products. By comparison, in the previous month, the food price inflation stood at 5 percent and at the same time a year ago, it exceeded 15 percent on a year-on-year basis.

In April 2018, the Central Bank decided to implement a long-awaited currency reform, unifying the official and open market exchange rates. Following the reform, the official exchange rate increased from about IRR 37 000 per USD to IRR 42 000 per USD.

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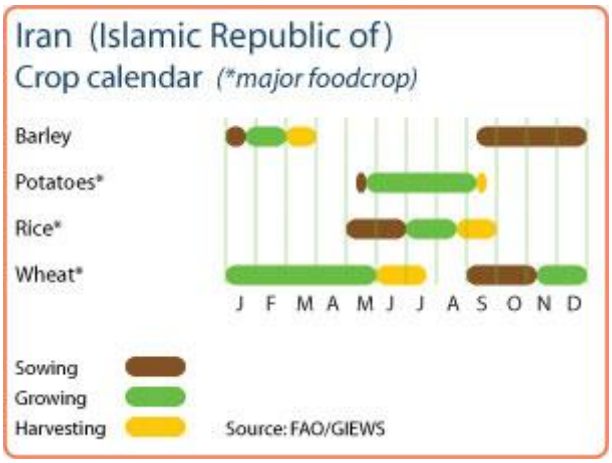
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

GIEWS Country Brief
Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Reference Date: 26-June-2017

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- **Above-average wheat crop output forecast in 2017**
- **Wheat import requirements increasing in 2017/18**
- **Inflation rates increase**



Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Cereal production

	2012-2016 average	2016	2017 forecast	change 2017/2016
	000 tonnes			percent
Wheat	10,744	13,500	13,500	0
Barley	2,776	3,000	3,100	3
Rice (paddy)	2,405	2,520	2,600	3
Others	1,486	910	910	0
Total	17,410	19,930	20,110	1

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Above-average 2017 wheat crop to be harvested

Harvesting of the 2017 winter wheat started in June and will continue until mid-July. Remote sensing images indicate a delayed start of the season due to a late onset of the rains in the northwest and centralwest parts of the country, potentially impacting yields. Favourable weather conditions prevailed across the rest of the country, with above-average temperatures towards the end of the season accelerating crop development in central and northern Islamic Republic of Iran.

The 2017 harvest is forecast at levels similar to last year and some 15 percent about the average of the last five years. The Government intends to locally purchase 11 million tonnes of wheat, about the same as last year, to decrease reliance on imported wheat over the next four years. The Government guaranteed purchase prices for the 2017 crop are IRR 13 000 per kg (equivalent to USD 340 per tonne) of common wheat and IRR 13 300 per kg (USD 350 per tonne) of durum wheat.

Wheat and barley are the main crops cultivated in the country. Wheat is the dominant cereal crop, accounting for almost 70 percent of the aggregate cereal production. Irrigated wheat covers only one-third of the total wheat area, thus the bulk of the wheat crop depends on rainfall. Most of the rainfed wheat crop is concentrated in the west and northwestern regions of the country. Small amounts of rice and maize are also produced in the country. Reports indicate that the Government plans to improve irrigation by introducing modern irrigation systems to 450 000 hectares of farmland.

Cereal imports expected to increase in 2017/18 compared to last year

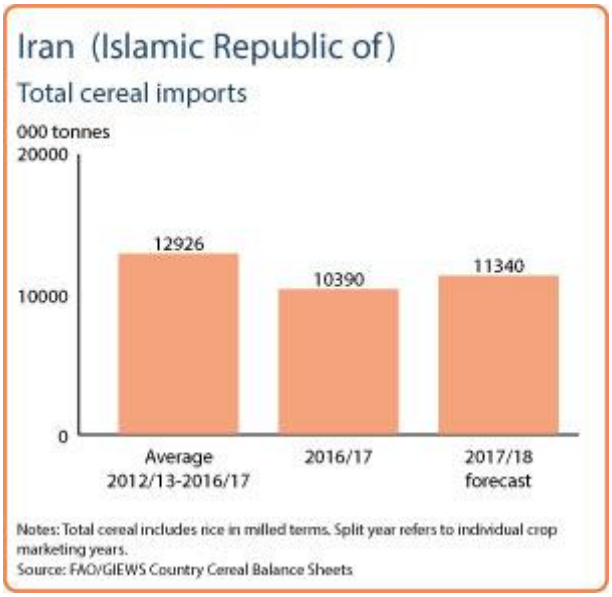
Cereal import requirements in 2017/18 (April/March) are forecast at 11.3 million tonnes, including maize (8.5 million tonnes), wheat (2 million tonnes), barley (1.2 million tonnes) and rice (1.3 million tonnes), about 9 percent above last year's imports and 12 percent below the average of the last five years. Importers

usually receive foreign exchange at concessionary rates from the Government for imports of basic commodities (considered essential imports). Otherwise, importers use foreign exchange at market prices to finance their purchases.

Inflation increasing

The latest official information available from the Central Bank indicates that in the period from 20 April 2017 to 20 May 2017 (Farvardin 1396), the food and beverages price inflation index stood at 19.9 percent, on yearly basis, driven by increases in the prices of fresh fruits and vegetables. By comparison, at the same time a year ago, the food price inflation was less than 2 percent year-on-year basis. In an effort to keep the annual inflation around 10 percent, the Central Bank is trying to lower the baseline interest rate, currently at 18 percent.

The Central Bank postponed the decision to end the current dual exchange rate regime of the market rate and preferential official rate for essential imports from the end of the Persian year of 1395 (20 March 2017) to February 2018.



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Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

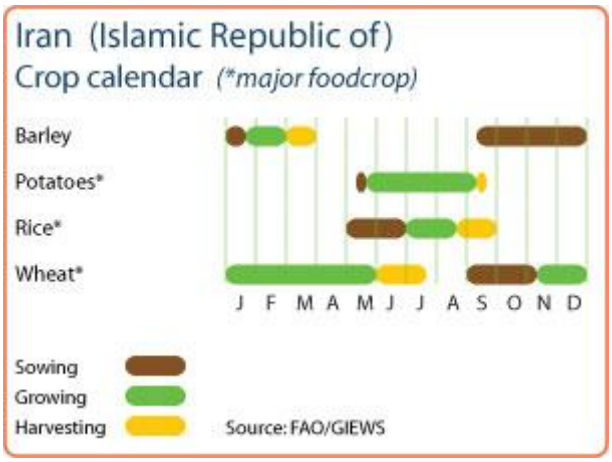
GIEWS Country Brief
Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Reference Date: 26-September-2016

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- **Above-average wheat crop harvested in 2016**
- **Wheat import requirements decreasing in 2016/17**
- **Inflation rates ease**

Planting of the 2017 winter wheat starts this month with the arrival of cooler weather and seasonal rains and will continue until early November. Winter barley is usually planted until mid-January.



Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Cereal production

	2011-2015 average	2015	2016 estimate	change 2016/2015
	000 tonnes			percent
Wheat	9,779	11,500	12,500	9
Barley	2,783	3,000	3,000	0
Rice (paddy)	2,511	2,700	2,700	0
Others	1,481	910	910	0
Total	16,555	18,110	19,110	6

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Above-average 2016 wheat crop harvested

The 2016 wheat harvest concluded in mid-July. Favourable weather conditions prevailed throughout the growing season. An estimated 12.5 million tonnes were harvested, 9 percent above the 2015 harvest and 28 percent above the five-year average. As of mid-August, the Government purchased 10.3 million tonnes of wheat out of the 11 million tonnes goal – an increase of 30 percent compared to the previous year. The Government plans to decrease reliance on imported wheat over the next four years.

Wheat and barley are the main crops cultivated in the country. Wheat is the dominant cereal crop, accounting for almost 70 percent of the aggregate cereal production. Irrigated wheat covers only one-third of the total wheat area, thus the bulk of the wheat crop depends on rainfall. Most of the rainfed wheat crop is concentrated in the west and northwestern regions of the country. Small amounts of rice and maize are also produced in the country. Reports indicate that the Government plans to improve irrigation by introducing modern irrigation systems to 450 000 hectares of farmland.

Cereal imports expected to decrease in 2016/17 compared to last year

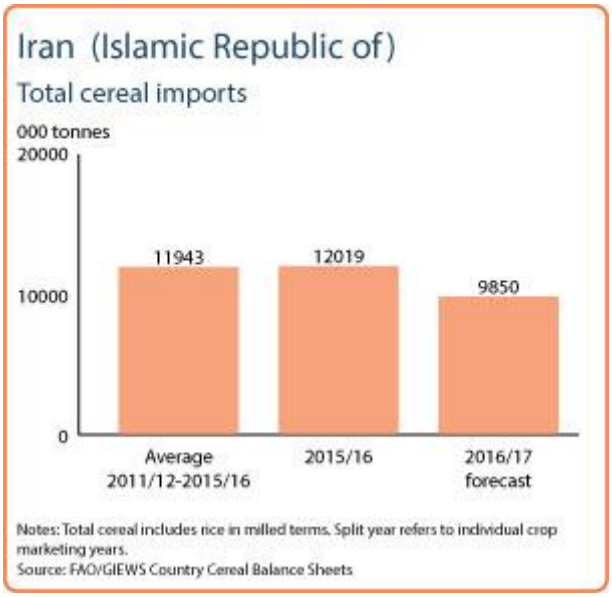
Cereal import requirements in 2016/17 (April/March) are forecast at 9.9 million tonnes, consisting of maize (5.3 million tonnes), wheat (2.2 million tonnes), barley (1.4 million tonnes) and rice (1.1 million tonnes), about 18 percent below last year's imports and the average of the last five years. The Ministry of Agriculture banned state imports of wheat for the current Persian year 1395 (which started on 20 March 2016) on the grounds of satisfactory domestic inventories and ample harvest. Importers usually receive foreign exchange at concessionary rates from the Government for imports of basic commodities (considered

essential imports). Otherwise, importers use foreign exchange at market prices to finance their purchases.

Inflation easing, subsidy programme reform progressing

The latest official information available from the Central Bank indicates that in the period from 22 May to 21 June 2016 (Khordat 1395), the food and beverages price inflation index stood at 2.7 percent on yearly basis. By comparison, in June 2013, the food price inflation was above 50 percent year-on-year basis. The inflation declined sharply in 2014, following limited sanction relief based on the Joint Plan of Action from November 2013 and consequent economic recovery.

The official exchange rate stabilized in the first half of 2016, supported by slowing inflation and sharply rising oil exports. The Central Bank is planning to end the current dual exchange rate regime of the market rate and preferential official rate for essential imports by the end of the current Persian year of 1395 (20 March 2017). As of mid-September 2016, USD 1 traded for IRR 31 377 (Iranian Rials).



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

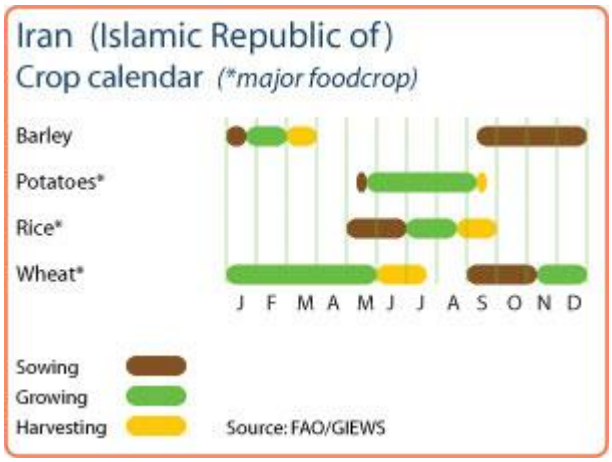
GIEWS Country Brief
Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Reference Date: 19-February-2016

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- **Favourable conditions for winter grain planting and establishment**
- **Above-average wheat crop harvested in 2015**
- **Wheat import requirements decreasing in 2015/16**
- **Inflation rates ease**

Planting of the 2016 winter grains started in September. Planting of wheat concluded in early November, while that of barley in mid-January. Weather conditions remained relatively favourable for land preparation and planting. Following a consistently warmer-than-normal autumn, below-normal temperatures in December eased winter wheat and barley toward dormancy across much of western and northern Iran (Islamic Republic of). Soil moisture and irrigation reserves remain favourable for winter grain development.



Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Cereal production

	2010-2014 average	2014	2015 estimate	change 2015/2014
	000 tonnes			percent
Wheat	9 908	10 600	11 500	8
Barley	2 842	2 800	3 000	7
Rice (paddy)	2 574	2 300	2 700	17
Others	1 633	910	910	0
Total	16 956	16 610	18 110	9

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Above-average 2015 wheat crop harvested

The 2015 wheat harvest concluded in mid-July. Favourable weather conditions prevailed throughout the growing season. The Government estimates the 2015 wheat production at 11.5 million tonnes, 8 percent above the 2014 harvest of 10.6 million tonnes and 16 percent above the five-year average.

The Government announced, on 20 June 2015, its plans to purchase 8 million tonnes of local wheat, an increase of 1 million tonnes compared to the previous year. The Government plans to decrease reliance on imported wheat over the next four years.

Wheat and barley are the main crops cultivated in the country. Wheat is the dominant cereal crop accounting for almost 70 percent of the aggregate cereal production. Irrigated wheat covers only one-third of the total wheat area, thus the bulk of the wheat crop depends on the performance of seasonal precipitation. Most of the rainfed wheat crop is concentrated in the west and northwestern region of the country. Small amounts of rice and maize are also produced in the country.

Cereal imports expected to decrease in 2015/16 compared to last year

Cereal import requirements in 2015/16 (April/March) are forecast at 10 million tonnes, consisting of maize (5.3 million tonnes), wheat (2.2 million tonnes), barley (1.4 million tonnes) and rice (1.2 million tonnes), about 35 percent less than last year and some 12 percent below the average of the last five years.

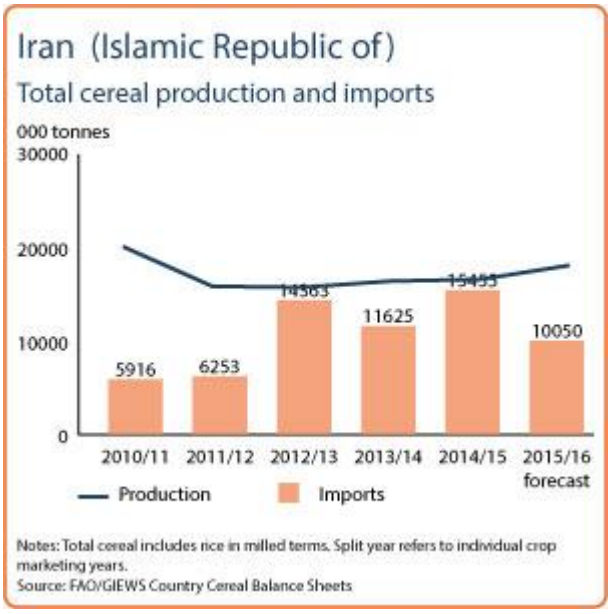
At the same time, Iran (Islamic Republic of) is emerging as a large wheat flour exporter, accounting for about 4 percent of the world total (the largest wheat flour exporters, Turkey and Kazakhstan, supply about 20 percent each). Iranian wheat exports are destined to other countries in the region, mostly Iraq.

Inflation easing, subsidy programme reform progressing

The Central Bank has maintained the fixed subsidized rate of about IRR 25 000 (Iranian Rial rates) per US dollar, introduced in early July 2013. Lately, the difference between the official and unofficial market rate is decreasing.

The latest official information available from the Central Bank indicates that in the period from 22 November to 21 December 2015 (Azar 1394), the food and beverages price inflation index stood at 2.2 percent on monthly and 5.3 percent on yearly basis. By comparison, in June 2013, the food price inflation was above 50 percent year-on-year basis. The inflation declined sharply in 2014, following more prudent policy-making.

Facing budgetary concerns, in 2010, the Government attempted to phase out the subsidy programme on fuel, electricity and some commodities and replace them with a cash transfer at IRR 455 000 per person (about USD 37 at the pre-devaluation rate of IRR 12 260 per USD). The second round of subsidy reforms took place in the spring of 2014, increasing prices of electricity by 24 percent, water by 20 percent and subsidized petrol by 72 percent. In May 2015, the Government further increased the price of petrol by about 40 percent to IRR 10 000 (about 0.35 USD).



GIEWS Country Brief

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Reference Date: 29-June-2015

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- **About-average wheat crop forecast in 2015**
- **Wheat import requirements forecast at above-average levels in 2015/16**
- **Inflation rates ease**
- **Food security situation improves, but vulnerable groups in parts are still a concern**

Average 2015 wheat crop forecast

The 2015 wheat harvest started in June and will continue up to mid-July. Favourable weather conditions prevailed throughout the growing season. In the first decade of June, hot and sunny weather promoted the harvest. FAO preliminary forecast puts the 2015 wheat production at 13 million tonnes, similar to 2014, and just slightly below the average.

The Government announced on 20 June 2015 its plans to purchase 8 million tonnes of local wheat, an increase of 1 million tonnes compared to the previous year. The Government plans to decrease reliance on imported wheat over the next four years.

Wheat and barley are the main crops cultivated in the country. Wheat is the dominant cereal crop accounting for almost 70 percent of the aggregate cereal production. Irrigated wheat covers only one-third of the total wheat area, thus the bulk of the wheat crop depends on the performance of seasonal precipitation. Most of the rainfed wheat crop is concentrated in the northwestern region of the country. Small amounts of rice and maize are also produced in the country.

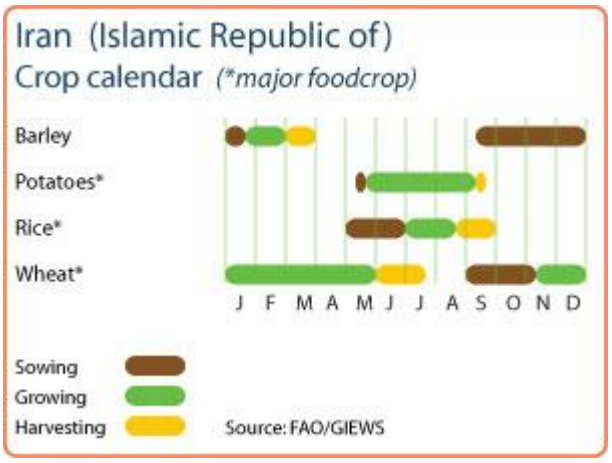
Cereal imports expected to decrease in 2015/16 compared to last year

Cereal import requirements in 2015/16 (April/March) are forecast at 14.9 million tonnes, consisting of maize (5.3 million tonnes), wheat (6.3 million tonnes), rice (1.6 million tonnes) and barley (1.7 million tonnes), about 8 percent less than last year's and some 30 percent above the average of the last five years.

At the same time, Iran is emerging as a large wheat flour exporter, exporting about 4 percent of the world total (the largest wheat flour exporters, Turkey and Kazakhstan, supply about 20 percent each). Iranian wheat exports are destined to other countries in the region, mostly Iraq.

Inflation easing, subsidy reform progressing

The Central Bank maintains the fixed subsidised rate of about IRR 25 000 (Iranian Rial Rates) per US dollar introduced in early July 2013. Lately the difference before the official and unofficial market rate is decreasing.

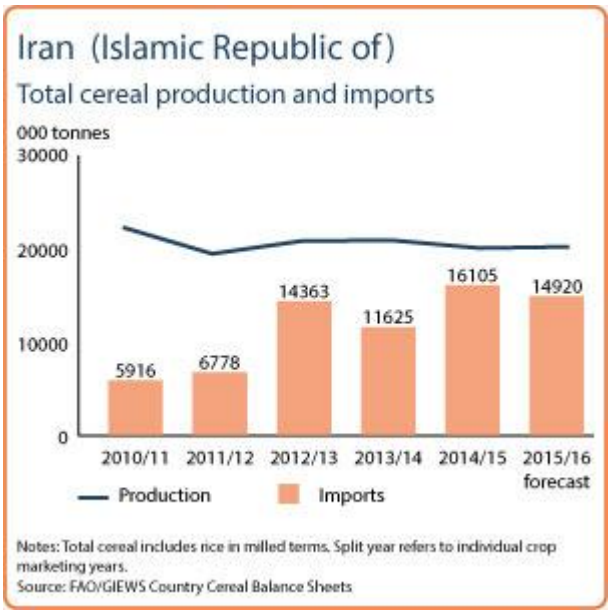


Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Cereal production

	2010-2014 average	2014	2015 forecast	change 2015/2014
	000 tonnes			percent
Wheat	13 340	13 000	13 000	0
Barley	3 280	3 200	3 300	3
Rice (paddy)	2 634	2 600	2 650	2
Others	1 450	1 260	1 260	0
Total	20 704	20 060	20 210	1

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets



The latest official information available from the Central Bank indicates that in March 2015 the food and beverages price inflation index, stood at 1.3 percent on monthly and 13.1 percent on yearly basis. For comparison, in June 2013 food price inflation was above 50 percent on year-on-year basis. The inflation declined sharply in 2014, following more prudent policymaking.

Facing budgetary concerns, in 2010 the Government attempted to phase out the subsidy programme on fuel, electricity and some commodities and replace them with a cash transfer at IRR 455 000 per person (about USD 37 at the pre-devaluation rate of IRR 12 260 per USD). The second round of subsidy reforms took place in the spring of 2014, increasing prices of electricity (by 24 percent), water (20 percent) and subsidised petrol (by 72 percent). In May 2015 the Government further increased the price of petrol by about 40 percent to IRR 10 000 (about 0.35 USD), and plans to abolish lower priced 60 litres monthly quota for motorists later in 2015.

GIEWS Country Brief

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Reference Date: 21-August-2014

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Below-average wheat crop harvested in 2014
- Wheat import requirements forecast at above-average levels in 2014/15
- Inflation rates ease
- Food security situation improves, but vulnerable groups in parts are still a concern

Drought conditions affect wheat production in 2014

The 2014 wheat harvest was completed in July although final production estimates are not yet available. However, preliminary forecast puts the 2014 wheat production at 13 million tonnes, 7 percent lower than the 2013 wheat harvest due mainly to drought conditions that affected yields

Since the beginning of the fiscal year in March 2014, the Government purchased 6.5 million tonnes of wheat domestically at the cost of about 69 trillion rials (USD 2.58 billion on the official rate of 26 543 rials per dollar). Compared to the same period last year, the Government purchases increased by about 2.4 million tonnes. The Government plans to decrease reliance on imported wheat over the next four years.

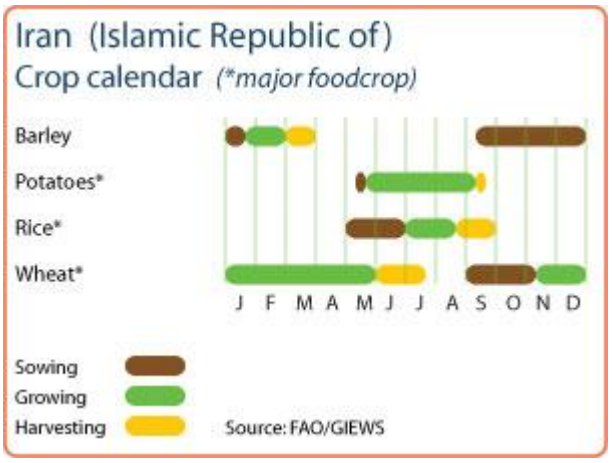
Wheat and barley are the main crops cultivated in the country. Wheat is the dominant cereal crop accounting for almost 70 percent of the aggregate cereal production. Irrigated wheat covers only one-third of the total wheat area, thus the bulk of the wheat crop depends on the performance of seasonal precipitation. Most of the rainfed wheat crop is concentrated in the north-western region of the country. Small amounts of rice and maize are also produced in the country.

Cereal imports expected to increase in 2014/15 compared to last year

To offset below-average production, Iran's state grain buyer continues to build its strategic stocks in light of concerns about domestic food security. Iran has been active on international wheat market taking advantage of low prices. Buyers face payment issues as banks steer away from financing the deals. Reports indicate that significant amounts of grain and sugar are caught in various transits due to payment problems.

Total cereal imports are forecast at 12.6 million tonnes in 2014/15 (April/March) - consisting of maize (4.8 million tonnes), wheat (6 million tonnes), rice (1.6 million tonnes) and barley (1 million tonnes) - about 14 percent more than last year's and some 34 percent above the average of the last five years.

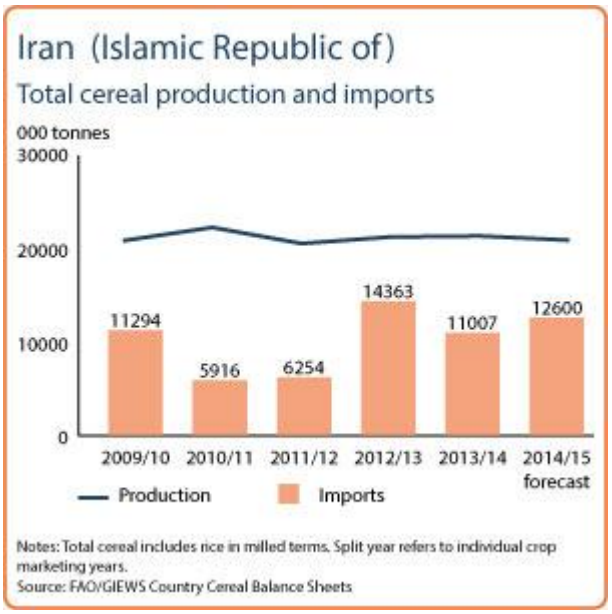
In July 2014, the Government increased the import duty on basmati rice to 40 percent (up from 22 percent previously) and raised the accepted level of arsenic in supplies to 120 ppb (parts per billion), up from 80 ppb.



Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Cereal production

	2009-2013 average	2013	2014 forecast	change 2014/2013
	000 tonnes			percent
Wheat	13 660	14 000	13 000	-7
Barley	3 330	3 200	3 200	0
Rice (paddy)	2 743	2 900	2 950	2
Others	1 529	1 260	1 260	0
Total	21 261	21 360	20 410	-4

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets



Inflation easing, subsidy reform progressing

The Central Bank maintains the fixed subsidised rate of about Iranian Rial Rates (IRR) 26 000 per US dollar introduced in early July 2013, although the unofficial market rate remains substantially weaker contributing to increased concerns about food security by limiting the purchasing power of the population, especially of the poor.

The latest official information available from the Central Bank indicates that in June 2014 the food and beverages price inflation index, stood at 1.6 percent on monthly and 4.2 percent on yearly basis. For comparison, in June 2013 food price inflation was above 50 percent on year-on-year basis.

Facing budgetary concerns, in 2010 the Government attempted to phase out the subsidy programme on fuel, electricity and some commodities and replace them with a cash transfer at IRR 455 000 per person (about USD 37 at the pre-devaluation rate of IRR 12 260 per USD). The second round of subsidy reforms took place in spring 2014, increasing prices of electricity (by 24 percent), water (20 percent) and subsidised petrol (by 72 percent). At the moment it remains unclear how much the compensatory payment will be scaled back.

GIEWS Country Brief

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Reference Date: 28-January-2014

Wheat and barley are the main crops cultivated in the country. Wheat is the dominant cereal crop accounting for almost 70 percent of the aggregate cereal production. Irrigated wheat covers only one-third of the total wheat area, thus the bulk of the wheat crop depends on the performance of seasonal precipitation. Most of the rainfed wheat crop is concentrated in the north-western region of the country. Small amounts of rice and maize are also produced in the country.

Planting of the 2014 wheat crop is completed, while planting of barley is still underway. In the main rainfed cropping areas in the northwest, drier than normal conditions in October were followed by abundant precipitation in November, which improved soil moisture and favoured the establishment of crops, before the dormancy period in winter. Crops also benefited from January storms which further recharged irrigation reserves for warm season crops.

Above average wheat production in 2013

Harvesting of 2013 wheat crop was completed last August. Preliminary estimates indicate a 2013 wheat production of about 14 million tonnes, slightly exceeding the already above average harvest in 2012.

Cereal imports expected to decline in 2013/14 compared to last year but would still remain high

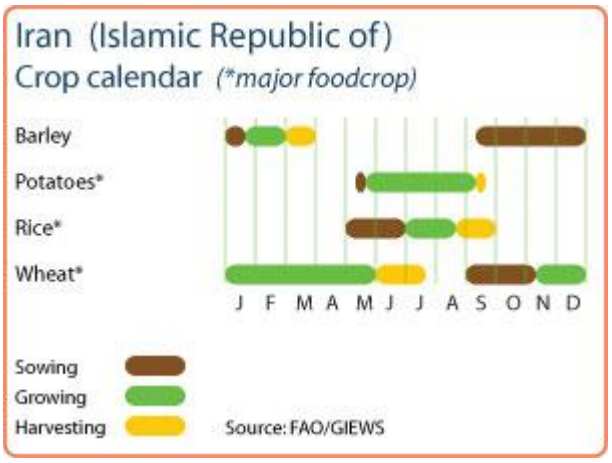
Total cereal imports are forecast at 11 million tonnes in 2013/14 (April/March) - consisting of maize (4 million tonnes), wheat (4 million tonnes), rice (1.5 million tonnes) and barley (1.2 million tonnes) - about 25 percent less than last year's high levels but still 8 percent above the average of the last five years.

The forecast wheat imports, at about 4 million tonnes, are one-third less than last year, mainly due to higher carryover stocks following large purchases in 2012.

Iran's state grain buyer continues to build its strategic stocks in light of concerns about domestic food security.

Sharp currency devaluation raises concern for food security and inflation

Although the Rial (the local currency) has been experiencing devaluation since 2011, in early July 2013 the Central Bank devalued the national currency's fixed subsidised rate from IRR 12 260 for USD 1 to IRR 24 779. This sharp devaluation of the Rial contributed to increased concerns about inflationary pressures and food security by limiting the purchasing power of the population, especially of the poor. The Rial depreciation is tied to international sanctions and lower oil exports. The energy sector provides about 80 percent of the total export revenue.

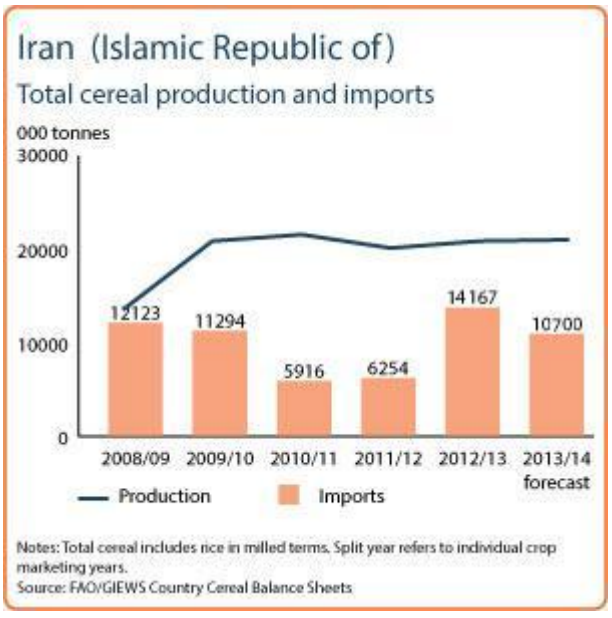


Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Cereal production

	2008-2012 average	2012	2013 forecast	change 2013/2012
	000 tonnes			percent
Wheat	12,460	13,800	14,000	1
Barley	3,000	3,400	3,200	-6
Rice (paddy)	2,285	2,400	2,540	6
Others	1,634	1,260	1,260	0
Total	19,379	20,860	21,000	1

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets



Facing budgetary concerns, the Government attempted to phase out the subsidy programme on fuel, electricity and some commodities and replace them with a cash transfer, currently at IRR 455 000 per person (about USD 37 at the pre-devaluation rate of IRR 12 260 per USD).

The latest official information available from the Central Bank indicates that in November 2013 the food and beverages price inflation index remained unchanged compared to the previous month and was 38.7 percent higher than 12 months earlier.

GIEWS Country Brief

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Reference Date: 20-November-2013

Wheat and barley are the main crops cultivated in the country. Wheat is the dominant cereal crop accounting for almost 70 percent of the aggregate cereal production. Irrigated wheat covers only one-third of the total wheat area, thus the bulk of the wheat crop depends on the performance of seasonal precipitation. Most of the rainfed wheat crop is concentrated in the north-western region of the country. Small amounts of rice and maize are also produced in the country.

Above average wheat production forecast in 2013

Planting of the 2014 wheat crop is just completed, while planting of barley is still underway. In the main rainfed cropping areas in the northwest, drier than normal conditions in October were followed by abundant precipitation in November, which improved soil moisture and favoured the establishment of crops, before the dormancy period in winter.

Harvesting of 2013 wheat crop was completed last August. The final production estimates are not yet available; however, preliminary forecasts indicate a 2013 wheat production of about 14 million tonnes, slightly exceeding the already above average harvest in 2012.

In June 2013, the Central Bank of Iran allocated IRR 70 trillion (USD 5.7 billion) for buying wheat from domestic farmers. The Government increased the guaranteed purchase price of wheat from IRR 7 200 to IRR 8 000. As of mid August 2013, about 4.3 million tonnes of wheat were purchased domestically by the state trading institution.

Cereal imports expected to decline in 2013/14 compared to last year but would still remain high

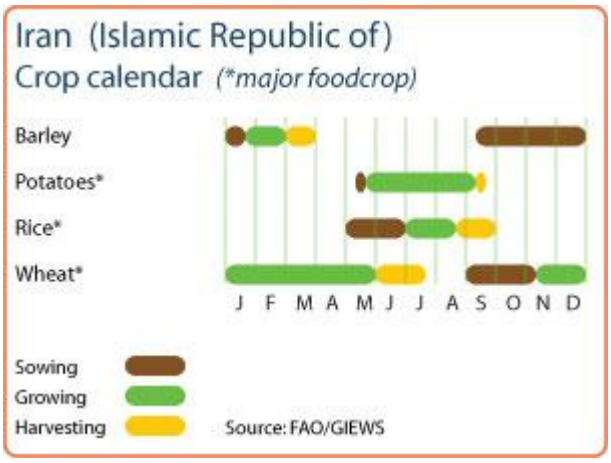
Total cereal imports, mainly consisting of maize (4 million tonnes), wheat (4 million tonnes), rice (1.5 million tonnes) and barley (1.2 million tonnes) are forecast at 11 million tonnes in 2013/14 (April/March), about 25 percent less than last year's high levels but still 8 percent above the average of the last five years.

The forecast wheat imports, at about 4 million tonnes, are one-third less than last year, mainly due to higher carryover stocks following large purchases in 2012.

Iran's state grain buyer continues to build its strategic stocks in light of concerns about domestic food security.

Sharp currency devaluation raises concern for food security and inflation

Although the Rial (the local currency) has been experiencing devaluation since 2011, in early July 2013 the Central Bank devalued the national currency's fixed subsidised rate from IRR 12 260 for USD 1 to IRR 24 779. This sharp devaluation of the Rial contributed to increased concerns about inflationary pressures and food security by limiting the purchasing power of the population, especially of the poor. The Rial depreciation is tied to international sanctions and lower oil exports. The energy sector provides about 80 percent of the total export revenue.

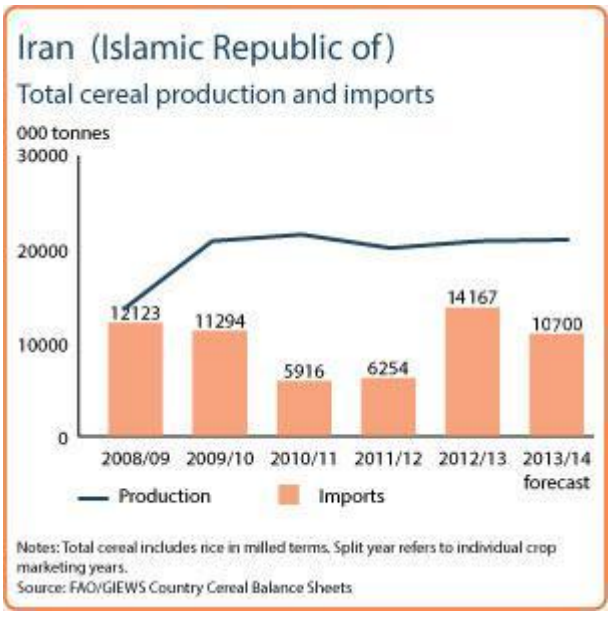


Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Cereal production

	2008-2012 average	2012	2013 forecast	change 2013/2012
	000 tonnes			percent
Wheat	12,460	13,800	14,000	1
Barley	3,000	3,400	3,200	-6
Rice (paddy)	2,285	2,400	2,540	6
Others	1,634	1,260	1,260	0
Total	19,379	20,860	21,000	1

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets



Notes: Total cereal includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Facing budgetary concerns, the Government attempted to phase out the subsidy programme on fuel, electricity and some commodities and replace them with a cash transfer, currently at IRR 455 000 per person (about USD 37 at the pre-devaluation rate of IRR 12 260 per US dollar).

The latest official information available from the Central Bank indicates that in September 2013 the food and beverages price inflation index increased by 2 percent from the previous month and was 51 percent higher than 12 months earlier.

GIEWS Country Brief

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Reference Date: 28-September-2013

Above average wheat production forecast in 2013

The harvesting of 2013 wheat crop was completed in August. The final production estimates are not yet available, however, preliminary forecast puts the 2013 wheat production at 14 million tonnes, slightly exceeding the already above average harvest in 2012.

In June 2013, the Central Bank of Iran allocated IRR 70 trillion (USD 5.7 billion on the official rate of IRR 12 260 per dollar) for buying wheat from domestic farmers. In the current season the Government increased the guaranteed purchase price of wheat from IRR 7 200 to IRR 8 000. As of mid August 2013, about 4.3 million tonnes of wheat were purchased domestically by state traders.

Wheat and barley are the main crops cultivated during the winter period. While wheat is the dominant cereal in the country accounting for almost 70 percent of the aggregate cereal production. Irrigated wheat covers only one-third of the total wheat area, thus the bulk of the wheat crop depends on the performance of the seasonal precipitation. Most of the rainfed wheat crop is concentrated in the north-western region of the country. Small amounts of rice and maize are also produced in the country.

Wheat imports expected to decline but overall cereal imports expected to remain high in 2013/14 marketing year (April/March)

Wheat imports in the new marketing year are forecast at 4 million tonnes, about two-thirds of the wheat imports of 6.1 million tonnes in the previous year, mainly due to higher carryover stocks following large purchases in 2012. Total cereal imports, however, are forecast to remain relatively high at 11 million tonnes, consisting of maize, wheat and rice.

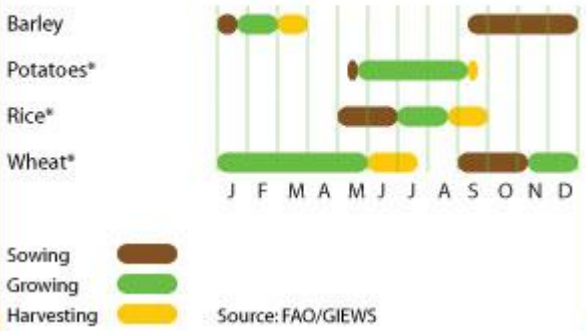
Iran's state grain buyer continues to build its strategic stocks in light of concerns about domestic food security. Reports from traders indicate that, so far, in 2013/14 (April/March marketing year) Iran made large purchases of cereals on the international markets, including a purchase of 800 000 tonnes of wheat of Russian and Baltic Sea origin ahead of the country's elections in June 2013. Discussions are underway with specific trading partners.

Sharp currency devaluation raises concern about food security and inflation

Although the Rial (the local currency) has been experiencing devaluation since 2011, in early July 2013 the Central Bank devalued the national currency's fixed subsidised rate from IRR 12 260 for USD 1 to IRR 24 779. The recent sharp devaluation of the Rial contributed to increased concerns about inflationary pressures and food security by limiting the purchasing power of the population, especially of the poor. The Rial depreciation is tied to international sanctions and lower oil exports. The energy sector provides about 80 percent of the total export revenue.

Facing budgetary concerns, the Government attempted to phase out the subsidy programme on fuel, electricity and some commodities and replace them with a cash transfer, currently at IRR 455 000 per person (about

Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Crop calendar *(*major foodcrop)*

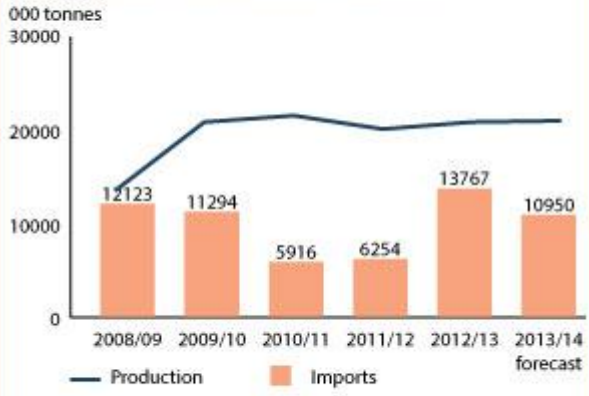


Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Cereal production

	2008-2012 average	2012	2013 forecast	change 2013/2012
	000 tonnes			percent
Wheat	12,460	13,800	14,000	1
Barley	3,000	3,400	3,200	-6
Rice (paddy)	2,285	2,400	2,540	6
Others	1,634	1,260	1,260	0
Total	19,379	20,860	21,000	1

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Total cereal production and imports



Notes: Total cereal includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

USD 37 at the pre-devaluation rate of IRR 12 260 per dollar). The latest official information available from the Central Bank published for the period from 22 June to 22 July 2013 indicates that the food and beverages price inflation reached 52 percent relative to the same time period in 2012 and the year on year increase in 2012 for the same period was 42 percent.

GIEWS Country Brief

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Reference Date: 30-July-2013

Above average wheat production forecast in 2013

The 2013 wheat harvest is nearing completion. The final production estimates are not yet available, however, preliminary forecast puts the 2013 wheat production at 14.5 million tonnes, exceeding by some 5 percent the already above average harvest in 2012.

In June 2013, the Central Bank of Iran allocated IRR 70 trillion (USD 5.7 billion on the official rate of IRR 12 260 per dollar) for buying wheat from domestic farmers. In the current season the Government increased the guaranteed purchase price of wheat from IRR 7 200 to IRR 8 000. As of end of July 2013, about 3 million tonnes of wheat were purchased domestically.

Wheat and barley are the main crops cultivated during the winter period. While wheat is the dominant cereal in the country accounting for almost 70 percent of the aggregate cereal production. Irrigated wheat covers only one-third of the total wheat area, thus the bulk of the wheat crop depends on the performance of the seasonal precipitation. Most of the rainfed wheat crop is concentrated in the north-western region of the country. Small amounts of rice and maize are also produced in the country.

Wheat imports expected to decline but overall cereal imports expected to remain high in 2013/14 marketing year (April/March)

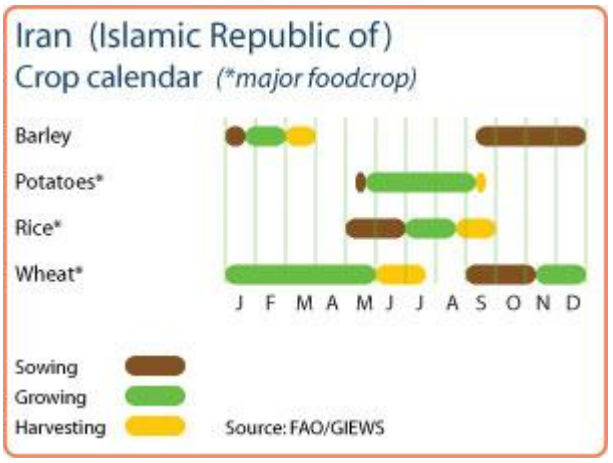
Wheat imports in the new marketing year are forecast at 2 million tonnes, about one-third of the wheat imports of 6.1 million tonnes in the previous year, mainly due to higher carryover stocks following large purchases in 2012. Total cereal imports, however, are forecast to remain relatively high at 9.4 million tonnes, consisting of maize, wheat and rice.

Iran's state grain buyer continues to build its strategic stocks in light of concerns about domestic food security. Reports from traders indicate that, so far, in 2013/14 (April/March marketing year) Iran made large purchases of cereals on the international markets, including a purchase of 800 000 tonnes of wheat of Russian and Baltic Sea origin ahead of the country's elections in June 2013. Discussions are underway with specific trading partners.

Sharp currency devaluation raises concern about food security and inflation

Although the Rial (the local currency) has been experiencing devaluation since 2011, in early July 2013 the Central Bank devalued the national currency's fixed subsidised rate from IRR 12 260 for USD 1 to IRR 24 779. The recent sharp devaluation of the Rial contributed to increased concerns about inflationary pressures and food security by limiting the purchasing power of the population, especially of the poor. The Rial depreciation is tied to international sanctions and lower oil exports. The energy sector provides about 80 percent of the total export revenue.

Facing budgetary concerns, the Government attempted to phase out the subsidy programme on fuel, electricity and some commodities and replace them with a cash transfer, currently at IRR 455 000 per person (about

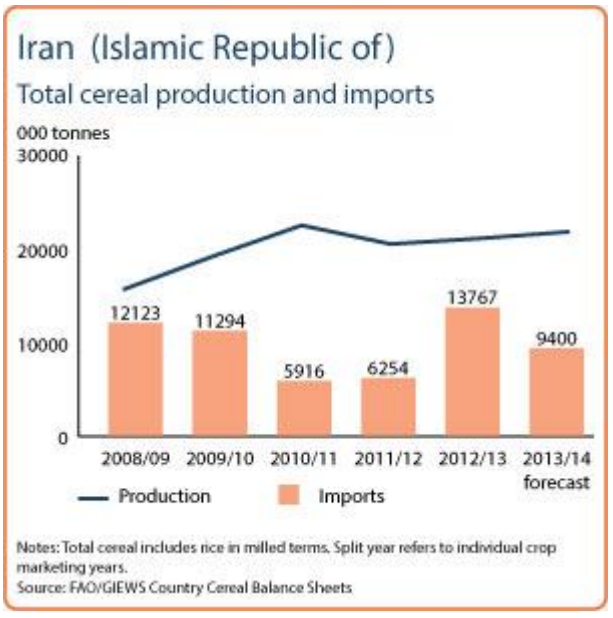


Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Cereal production

	2008-2012 average	2012	2013 forecast	change 2013/2012
	000 tonnes			percent
Wheat	13,020	13,800	14,500	5
Barley	2,780	3,200	3,200	0
Rice (paddy)	2,285	2,400	2,400	0
Others	1,733	1,740	1,754	1
Total	19,818	21,140	21,854	3

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets



Notes: Total cereal includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

USD 37 at the pre-devaluation rate of IRR 12 260 per dollar). The latest official information available from the Central Bank published for the period from 21 April to 20 May 2013 indicates that the food and beverage price inflation reached 58 percent relative to the same time period in 2012, and 7.8 percent relative to the preceding month in 2013. The year on year increase in 2012 for the same period was 35 percent.

GIEWS Country Brief

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Reference Date: 18-October-2012

Above average wheat production forecast in 2012

The 2012 wheat harvest was completed last July while the harvest of the rice crop has just been concluded. The final production estimates are not yet available, however, preliminary forecast puts the 2012 wheat production at 13.8 million tonnes, some 2 percent above 2011.

Wheat and barley are the main crops cultivated during the winter period. While wheat is the dominant cereal in the country accounting for almost 70 percent of the aggregate cereal production. Irrigated wheat covers only one-third of the total wheat area, thus the bulk of the wheat crop depends on the performance of the seasonal precipitation. Most of the rainfed wheat crop is concentrated in the north-western region of the country. Small amounts of rice and maize are also produced in the country.

Wheat imports expected to decline but overall cereal imports expected to remain high in 2012/13 marketing year (April/March)

Wheat imports in the new marketing year are forecast at 1.7 million tonnes, some 10 percent below the previous year, mainly due to higher carryover stocks following large purchases in the early months of 2012. Total cereal imports, however, are forecast to remain high at 7.5 million tonnes, consisting of maize, wheat and rice.

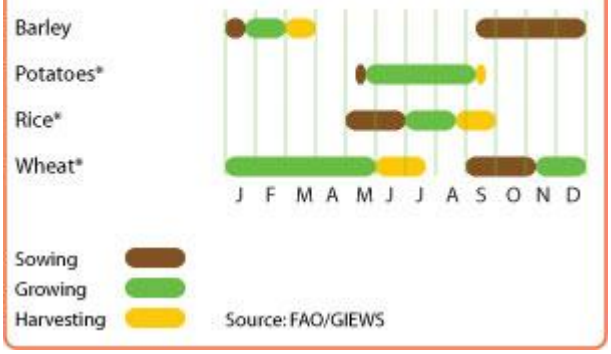
Iran's state grain buyer continues to build its strategic stocks in light of increased international prices and concerns about domestic food security. Reports indicate that in September 2012 Iran made large purchases of cereals on the international markets. Discussions are underway with specific trading partners.

Sharp currency devaluation raises concern about food security

The recent sharp devaluation of the Rial (the local currency) contributed to increased concerns about inflationary pressures and food security by limiting the purchasing power of the population, especially of the poor. The Rial depreciated by over 80 percent since the end of 2011 following international sanctions and diminishing oil exports. The energy sector provides about 80 percent of the total export revenue.

Facing budgetary concerns, the Government attempted to phase out the subsidy program. Although some subsidies for staples (milk, bread, rice, vegetables, yoghurt) remain in place, food prices have generally increased. The latest official information available from the Central Bank published for the period from March 21 to April 20 2012, indicates that the food and beverage price inflation reached 33 percent relative to the same time period in 2011, and 5.3 percent relative to the preceeding month in 2012. The year on year increase in 2011 for the same period was 25.3 percent.

Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Crop calendar *(*major foodcrop)*

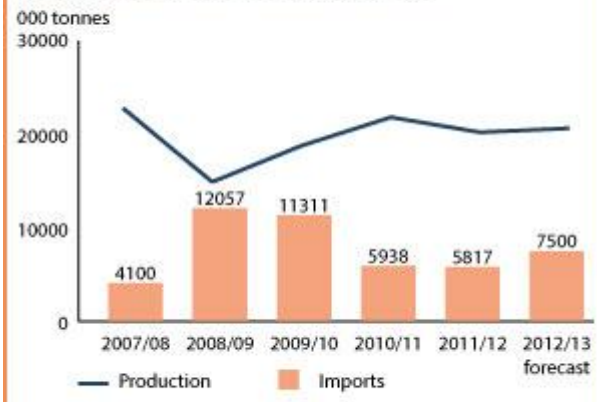


Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Cereal production

	2007-2011 average	2011	2012 forecast	change 2012/2011
	000 tonnes			percent
Wheat	13,260	13,500	13,800	2
Barley	2,830	3,000	3,200	7
Rice (paddy)	2,358	2,400	2,400	0
Others	1,237	1,295	1,223	-6
Total	19,685	20,195	20,623	2

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Total cereal production and imports



Notes: Total cereal includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

GIEWS Country Brief

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

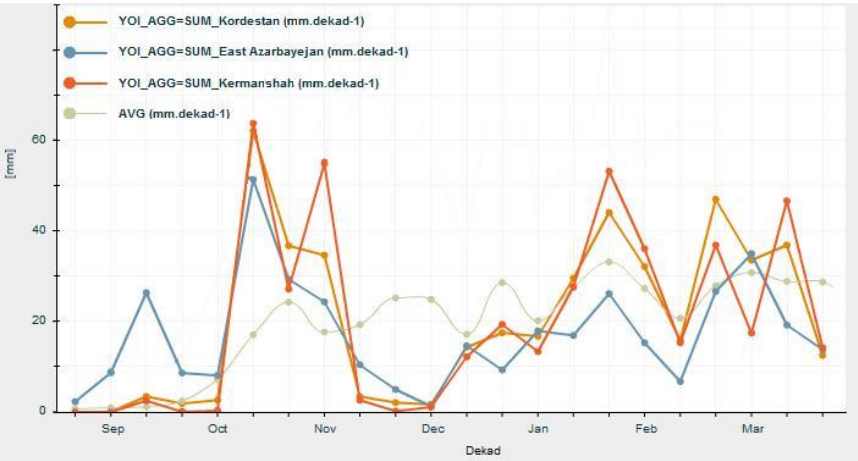
Reference Date: 19-April-2012

Near average wheat production expected for 2012

Harvesting of the barley crop is complete, while main staple wheat crop, to be harvested from June, is nearing maturity. Wheat and barley are the main crops cultivated during the winter period in the Islamic Republic of Iran. Wheat is the dominant cereal in the country accounting for almost 70 percent of the aggregate cereal production. Irrigated wheat covers only one-third of the total wheat area, thus the majority of wheat crop depends on the performance of the rains. Most of the rainfed wheat crop is concentrated in the north-western region of the country.

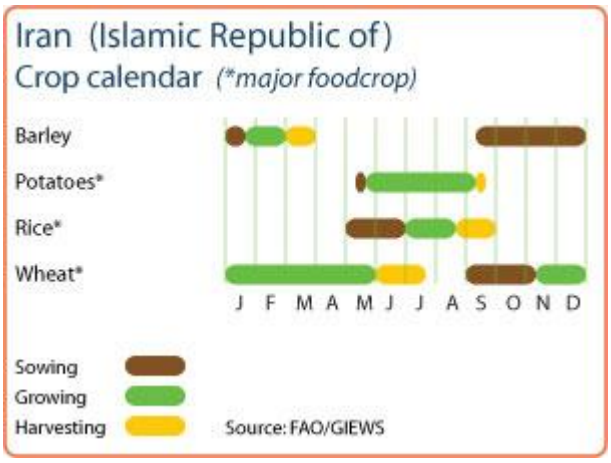
Judging from the satellite based estimates, favourable rains were recorded at the start of the season from September through mid -November over northern and central areas of the country. However, this was followed by a dry or below average precipitation for six dekads from late-November to mid-January in the main wheat producing areas (see Figure 1). Rains picked up since mid-January to normal to above normal levels in the northern areas especially along the Caspian Sea. By contrast, southern and central parts of the country continue to experience below average precipitation. Thus, following the erratic rainfall in the main wheat producing areas, the 2012 wheat production is preliminarily forecast at 13.5 million tonnes, below the 2011 harvest and about the same level as the average of the previous five-years.
Small amounts of rice and maize are produced in the country.

Figure 1: Iran – Rainfall (mm) for three main wheat-growing provinces, from 1st dekad of September 2011 to 3rd dekad of March 2012, in comparison with the 2010-2011 year



Cereal imports expected to remain high in 2012/13 marketing year (April/March)

Despite the anticipated lower production in 2012, wheat imports in the new marketing year are forecast at 1.7 million tonnes, some 32 percent below the previous year mainly due to higher carryover stocks from the current season due to large purchases in early months of 2012. Total cereal imports, however, are forecast to remain high at 7.3 million tonnes, consisting of maize, wheat and rice.

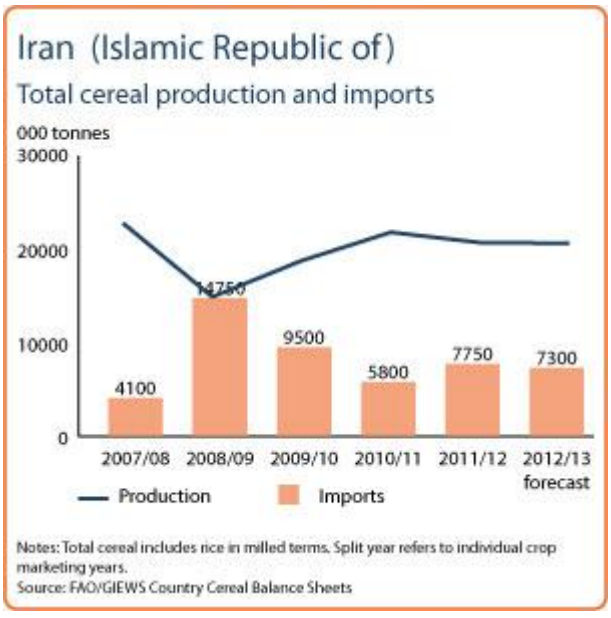


Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Cereal production

	2007-2011 average	2011	2012 forecast	change 2012/2011
	000 tonnes			percent
Wheat	13 360	14 000	13 500	-4
Barley	2 830	3 000	3 000	0
Rice (paddy)	2 358	2 400	2 400	0
Others	1 237	1 295	1 223	-6
Total	19 785	20 695	20 123	-3

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets



Notes: Total cereal includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

GIEWS Country Brief

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Reference Date: 14-February-2012

Mixed rainfall performance at the start of the 2011/12 winter cropping season

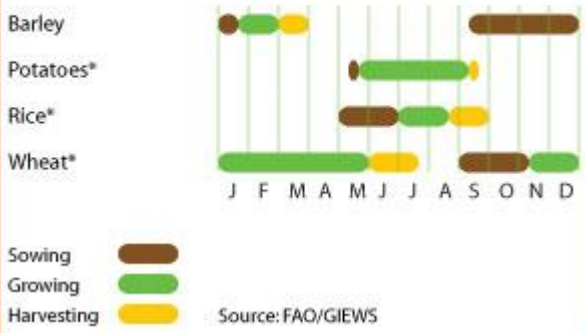
Planting of the 2011/12 winter main crops, wheat and barley, is complete. Wheat and barley are the main crops cultivated during the winter period in the Islamic Republic of Iran. Generally, wheat is harvested in June and July while winter barley is harvested earlier in March. Favourable early season rains in October and November over northern and central areas of the country are expected to benefit planting and early development of crops. Although dry weather prevailed during December, rains resumed more normal patterns in January over northern areas of the country. By contrast, southern and central parts of the country continue to experience below average precipitation.

The 2011 wheat production is estimated at 13.8 million tonnes, some 11 percent below the record harvest a year earlier. Small amounts of rice and maize are produced in the country.

Wheat imports in 2011/12 (April/March) are forecast at 1.3 million tonnes, following the good wheat harvest in 2011. The total cereal imports for 2011/12 are estimated at 5.7 million tonnes, consisting of maize, wheat and rice.

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Crop calendar *(*major foodcrop)*



Source: FAO/GIEWS

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

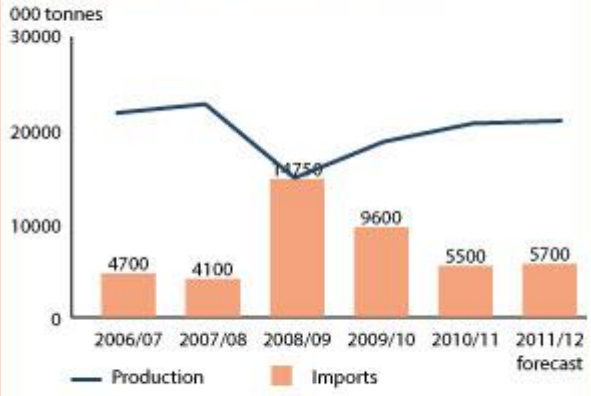
Cereal production

	2006-2010 average	2010	2011 estimate	change 2011/2010
	000 tonnes			percent
Wheat	13 560	15 500	13 800	-11
Barley	2 830	3 500	3 000	-14
Rice (paddy)	2 400	2 288	2 400	5
Others	1 320	1 010	1 295	28
Total	20 110	22 298	20 495	-8

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Total cereal production and imports



Notes: Total cereal includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

GIEWS Country Brief

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

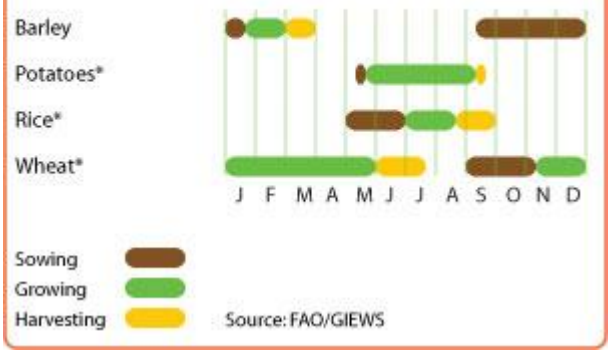
Reference Date: 30-May-2011

Wheat and barley are the main crops cultivated during the winter period in the Islamic Republic of Iran. Generally, wheat is harvested in June and July while winter barley is harvested earlier in March. The current growing season has been near normal and the wheat production in 2011, estimated at 13.5 million tonnes, is similar to that of the year before. Small amounts of rice and maize are produced in the country.

The total cereal imports in 2011/12 (April/March) are expected to be similar to the level in 2010/11 and preliminarily estimated at 5.7 million tonnes, consisting of maize, wheat and rice.

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Crop calendar *(*major foodcrop)*



Iran (Islamic Republic of)

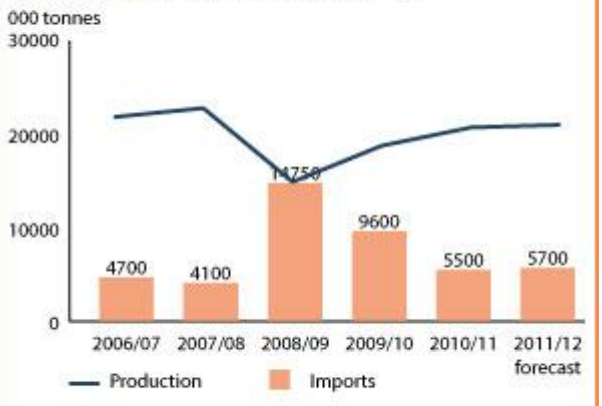
Cereal production

	2006-2010 average	2010	2011 forecast	change 2011/2010
	000 tonnes			percent
Wheat	13 160	13 500	13 500	0
Barley	2 870	3 700	3 700	0
Rice (paddy)	2 443	2 500	2 500	0
Others	10	10	10	0
Total	19 792	20 710	20 995	1

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Total cereal production and imports



Notes: Total cereal includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

GIEWS Country Brief

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Reference Date: 11-February-2011

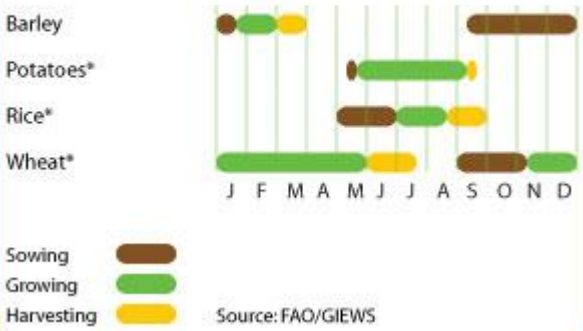
Wheat and barley are the main crops cultivated during the winter period in the Islamic Republic of Iran. Generally, wheat is harvested in June and July while winter barley is harvested earlier in March. Rains in February, following below average precipitation since the beginning of the season improved soil moisture for the 2011 wheat crop.

The 2010 wheat output is estimated at 14.5 million tonnes, recovering from the reduced harvest of 2009. With this good wheat harvest, wheat imports in 2010/11 (April/March) are estimated to fall to 1.5 million tonnes. The total cereal imports for 2010/11 are estimated at 6.6 million tonnes, significantly lower than the previous two drought years.

Small amount of rice is produced in the country. The 2010 harvest, completed in August, was estimated at 2.5 million tonnes, about 11 percent up from 2009, but still below average.

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Crop calendar *(*major foodcrop)*



Iran (Islamic Republic of)

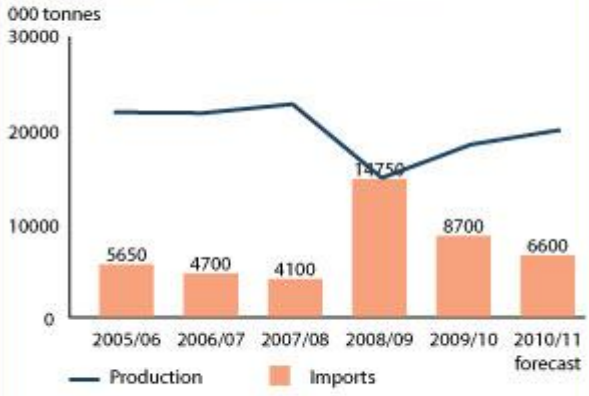
Cereal production

	2005-2009 average	2009	2010 estimate	change 2010/2009
	000 tonnes			percent
Wheat	13322	13000	14500	12
Barley	2641	2000	2000	0
Rice (paddy)	2490	2253	2500	11
Others	1522	1210	1010	-17
Total	19975	18463	20010	8

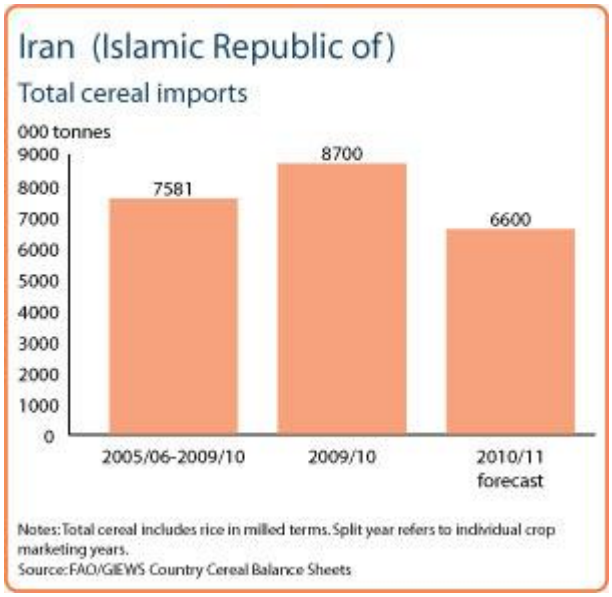
Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Total cereal production and imports



Notes: Total cereal includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets


Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Total cereal imports
000 tonnes
9000
8000
7000
6000
5000
4000
3000
2000
1000
0
7581
8700
6600
2005/06-2009/10
2009/10
2010/11
forecast
Notes: Total cereal includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

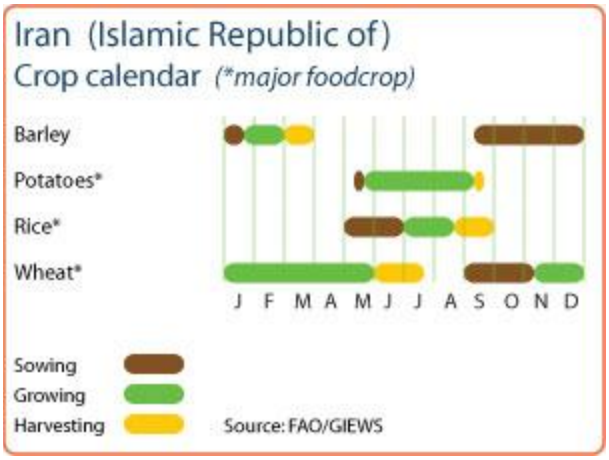
GIEWS Country Brief

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Reference Date: 09-November-2010

Wheat and barley are the main crops cultivated during the winter period in the Islamic Republic of Iran. Generally, wheat is harvested in June and July while winter barley is harvested earlier in March. The 2010 wheat output is estimated at 14.5 million tonnes, recovering from the reduced harvest of 2009. With the expected good wheat crop this year, wheat imports in 2010/11 are expected to fall to 1.7 million tonnes.

Small amount of rice is produced in the country. This year's harvest, completed in August, is estimated at 2.5 million tonnes, about 11 percent up from 2009, but still below average.

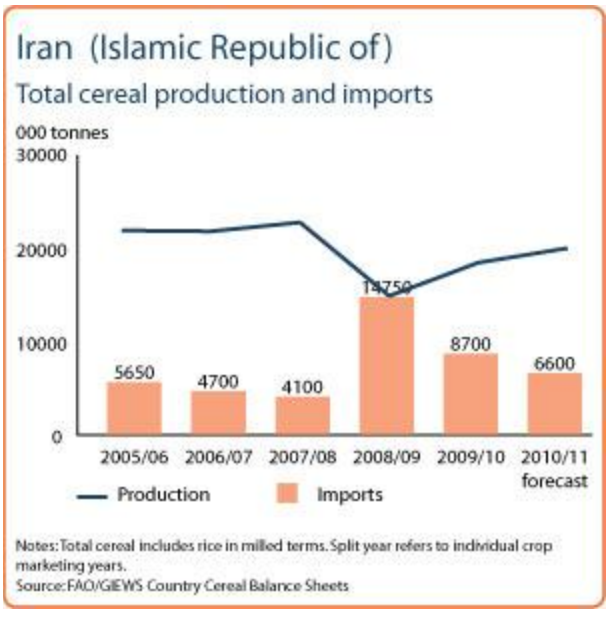


Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Cereal production

	2005-2009 average	2009	2010 estimate	change 2010/2009
	000 tonnes			percent
Wheat	13322	13000	14500	12
Barley	2641	2000	2000	0
Rice (paddy)	2490	2253	2500	11
Others	1522	1210	1010	-17
Total	19975	18463	20010	8

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets



Notes: Total cereal includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

GIEWS Country Brief

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

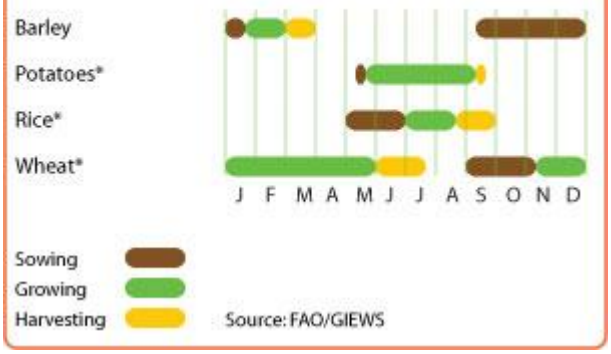
Reference Date: 03-September-2010

Wheat and barley are the main crops cultivated during the winter period in the Islamic Republic of Iran. Generally wheat is harvested in June and July while winter barley is harvested earlier in march. The 2010 wheat output is forecast at 14.5 million tonnes, recovering from the reduced harvest of 2009. With the expected good wheat crop this year, wheat imports in 2009/10 are expected to fall to 3 million tonnes.

Small amount of rice is produced in the country. This year's harvest just completed in August is estimated at 2.8 million tonnes slightly up from good harvest of 2009.

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Crop calendar *(*major foodcrop)*



Iran (Islamic Republic of)

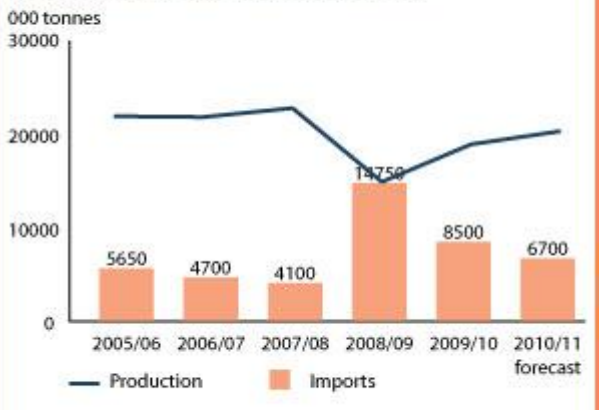
Cereal production

	2005-2009 average	2009	2010 forecast	change 2010/2009
	000 tonnes			percent
Wheat	13322	13000	14500	12
Barley	2641	2000	2000	0
Rice (paddy)	2579	2700	2800	4
Others	1522	1210	1010	-17
Total	20064	18910	20310	7

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Total cereal production and imports



Notes: Total cereal includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets