United States Department of Agriculture

Economic Research Service | Situation and Outlook Report

FDS-23j | October 16, 2023

Next release is November 14, 2023

Feed Outlook: October 2023

Aaron M. Ates, coordinator

Olga Liefert

In this report:

U.S. Feed Grain Supplies Are Trimmed on Lower Corn and Sorghum Output

U.S. feed grain production is forecast at 396.6 million tons for the 2023/24 marketing year, down 1.8 million tons this month on reduced corn and sorghum output. With lower beginning stocks partly offset by a slight bump in imports, the total feed grain supply is projected 4.1 million tons lower this month at 436 million. Fewer supplies result in lower use, ultimately reducing ending stocks by 2.4 million tons to 56.42 million. Reflecting a slight yield decrease to 173 bushels per acre on unchanged harvested acreage, U.S. corn production is 69.5 million bushels lower this month at 15.06 billion. The September 30, USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) *Grain Stocks* report estimated U.S. corn stocks on September 1 at 1.36 billion bushels, down 90 million from the September *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE)* report. With reductions in food, seed, and industrial use and exports based on observed data, 2022/23 feed and residual disappearance is higher than previously forecast. These factors contribute to smaller carry-in for the 2023/24 marketing year and, ultimately, a lower total corn supply—currently projected at 16.45 billion bushels. With less corn available, feed and residual and export forecasts are both lowered 25 million bushels. Consequently, ending stocks are trimmed 109.8 million bushels to 2.11 billion.

World 2023/24 coarse grain production is projected lower this month. Foreign corn and rye production are up but are almost offset by reduced output of sorghum, oats, and mixed grain. Export prospects for the international trade-year foreign coarse grain are mostly offsetting. World corn trade is projected slightly higher, led by ***Argentina*** and ***Paraguay***. Global sorghum trade is projected lower. U.S. corn and sorghum exports are reduced.

Domestic Outlook

Lower Production and Beginning Stocks Reduce 2023/24 Corn Supplies

In its October *Crop Production* report, USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) indicated 2023/24 corn production will be 15.06 billion bushels, down 69.5 million from last month. With harvested acreage unchanged at 87.1 million acres, lower output is attributed to a 0.8-bushel-per-acre reduction in the yield forecast to 173 bushels per acre. As of October 8, 34 percent of the 2023/24 corn crop had been harvested, with 53 percent of the crop being rated as good-to-excellent, compared to the 5-year average of 60 percent.

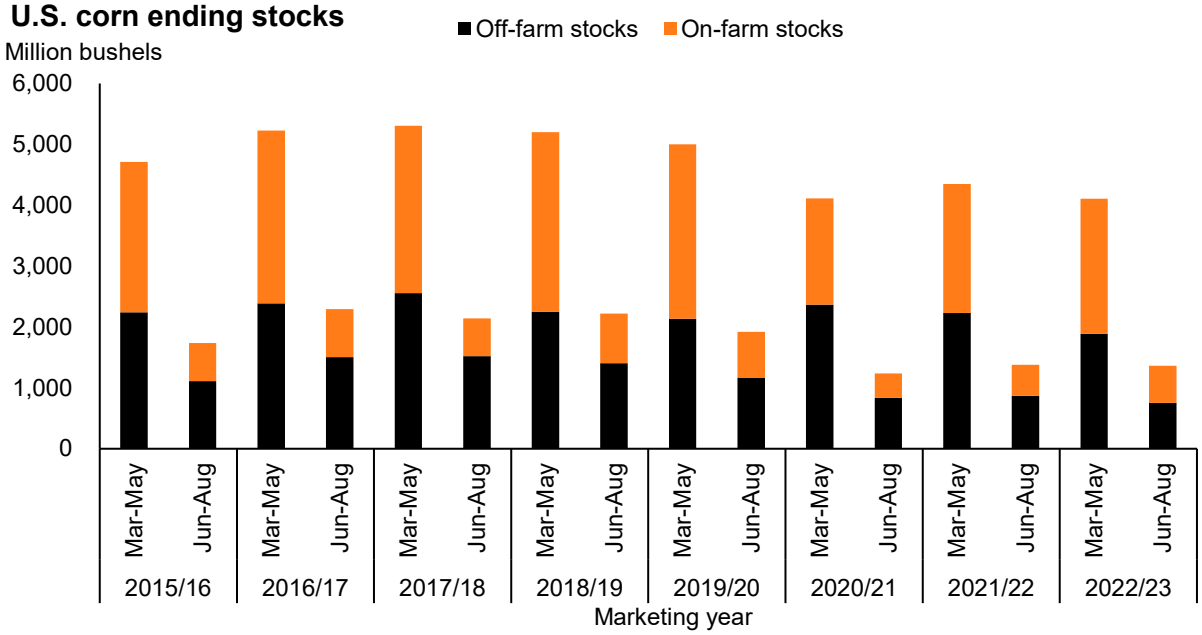
A 90.3-million-bushel reduction in 2023/24 beginning stocks to 1.36 billion bushels, as reported in the NASS September *Grain Stocks* report, further reduces the prospective corn supply to 16.45 billion bushels. Reduced corn supplies are expected to impact total use. More specifically, feed and residual corn use is reduced 25 million bushels, in tandem with exports (as early season demand is weak), bringing the forecasts to 5.6 and 2.03 billion bushels, respectively. Because the decrease in corn supplies exceeds projected use, ending stocks are lowered 109.8 million bushels to 2.11 billion. As a result of tighter supplies, the 2023/24 average price received by U.S. corn farmers is expected to increase from $4.90 per bushel to $4.95.

Indicated domestic corn disappearance was higher than anticipated in the final quarter of the 2022/23 marketing year at 2.76 billion bushels—220 million bushels lower than the same time last year. This number is represented by the year-over-year decline in off-farm corn stocks, down 13 percent from last year at 756 million bushels (see figure 1).

Although total corn supplies were 1.2 billion bushels lower in 2022/23 than 2021/22, feed and residual corn use in the second half of the marketing year exceeded last year's second half use by nearly 114 million bushels (see figure 2). This year-over-year increase in second half (March-August) feed and residual corn use can likely be attributed to declining corn prices and an upward revision to the 2022/23 hog herd. Ultimately, strong feed and residual corn use (totaling 5.55 billion bushels for 2022/23) offset weaker than expected food, seed, and industrial corn use—particularly for ethanol production.

Figure 1

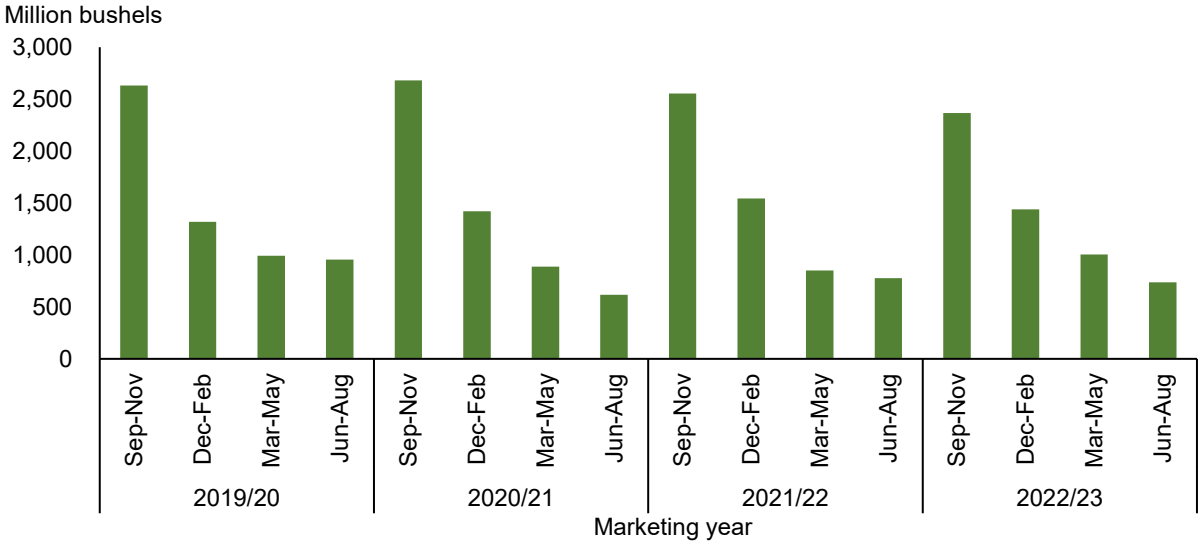
U.S. corn ending stocks



Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Grain Stocks*.

Figure 2

U.S. quarterly feed and residual corn use



Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from USDA's *Feed Grains Database*.

Corn use for glucose and dextrose leads the way with fourth quarter use, down by 11.4 million bushels but is closely followed by lower corn use for starch (reduced 10.7 million bushels). Moreover, 2022/23 corn use for high fructose corn syrup (HFCS) was 5.7 million bushels lower than anticipated at 409.31 million bushels, as consumer preferences for products with HFCS alternatives continue to evolve. In total, 2022/23 corn food, seed, and industrial usage was

reduced to 6.56 billion bushels from 6.61 billion. With 2022/23 corn export volumes eclipsing 1.6 billion bushels, total U.S. corn use is projected 74 million bushels higher than last month at 13.77 billion bushels. The average price received for corn by U.S. farmers in the 2022/23 marketing year was $6.54 per bushel.

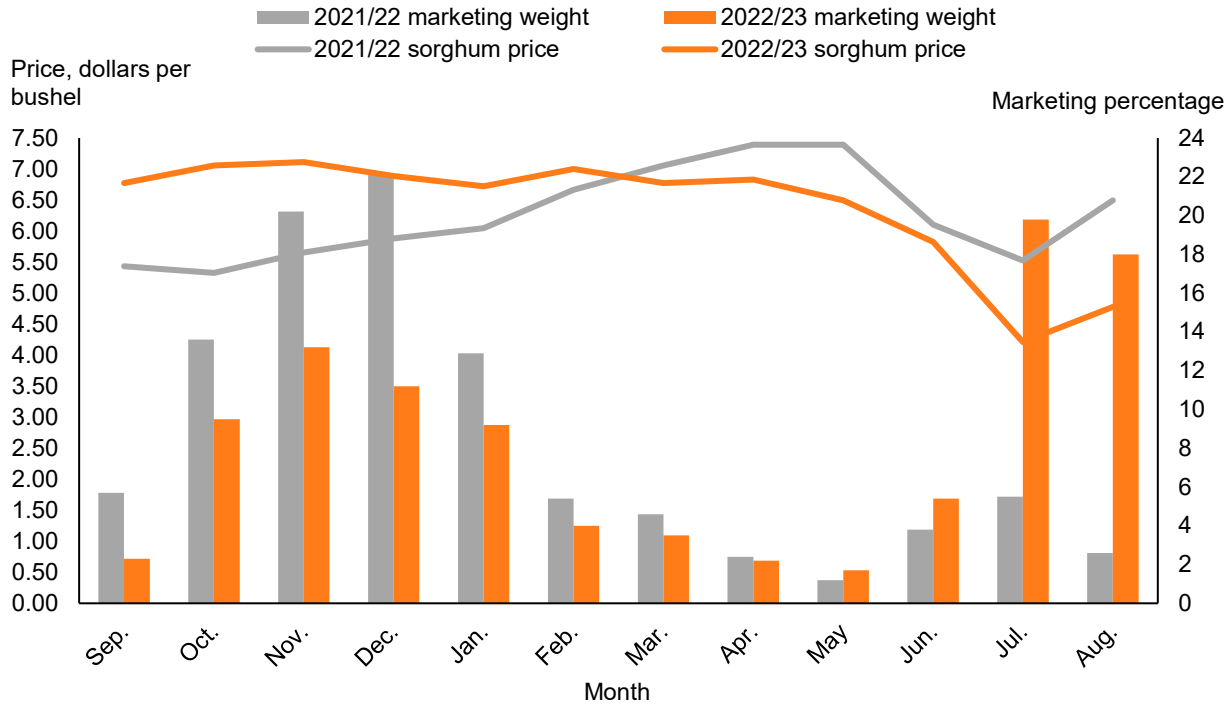
2023/24 Sorghum Production, Supplies Fall on Lower Yields

Sorghum supplies for 2023/24 are moved lower in the October *World Agricultural Supply and Demand (WASDE)* report—largely on decreased production. Based on the latest USDA, NASS data, sorghum yields are lowered from 60.9 bushels per acre to 57.4, with harvested acreage unchanged. As a result, the 2023/24 sorghum production forecast is lowered by 21.64 million bushels to 359.6 million. Accounting for a slight reduction in beginning stocks, sorghum supplies are expected to nearly reach 384 million bushels in the 2023/24 marketing year—nearly 150 million bushels higher than last year but aligning with the 5-year average. The decrease in supply has implications for domestic sorghum use. In particular, feed and residual sorghum use is expected to decrease by 10 million bushels to 55 million. Moreover, sorghum exports are reduced to 245 million bushels from 255 million. The net result of projected changes to sorghum supply and demand brings ending stocks down by 2.5 million bushels to 28.9 million. On the basis of a tightening balance sheet, sorghum prices are projected to rise from the previous forecast of $4.90 per bushel to $4.95 per bushel.

In response to multiple reports, slight adjustments were made to the 2022/23 sorghum balance sheet. USDA, NASS reported that 2022/23 sorghum ending stocks were 24.25 million bushels in its September *Grain Stocks* report. Thus, indicated disappearance for June-August 2023 is 28.7 million bushels, 870,000 bushels shy of last month’s projection. August 2023 sorghum imports and exports came in slightly lower than expected, reducing the 2022/23 sorghum estimates to 8,000 bushels and 109.1 million bushels, respectively. The 2022/23 sorghum feed and residual forecast was raised by 1.75 million bushels this month to 41.75 million bushels.

According to the USDA, NASS September *Agricultural Prices* report, 38 percent of the sorghum crop was marketed during the final 2 months of the 2022/23 marketing year (July-August). Given tight supplies heading into the 2022/23 marketing year and differences in marketing years across U.S. States, the traditional marketings of Texas sorghum provided a disproportionate weight on the U.S. average during these months. As a result, the average price received by U.S. sorghum farmers in 2022/23 was $5.94 per bushel, $0.81 per bushel lower than the previous forecast.

Figure 3
U.S. sorghum price received and marketing percentages



Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices*.

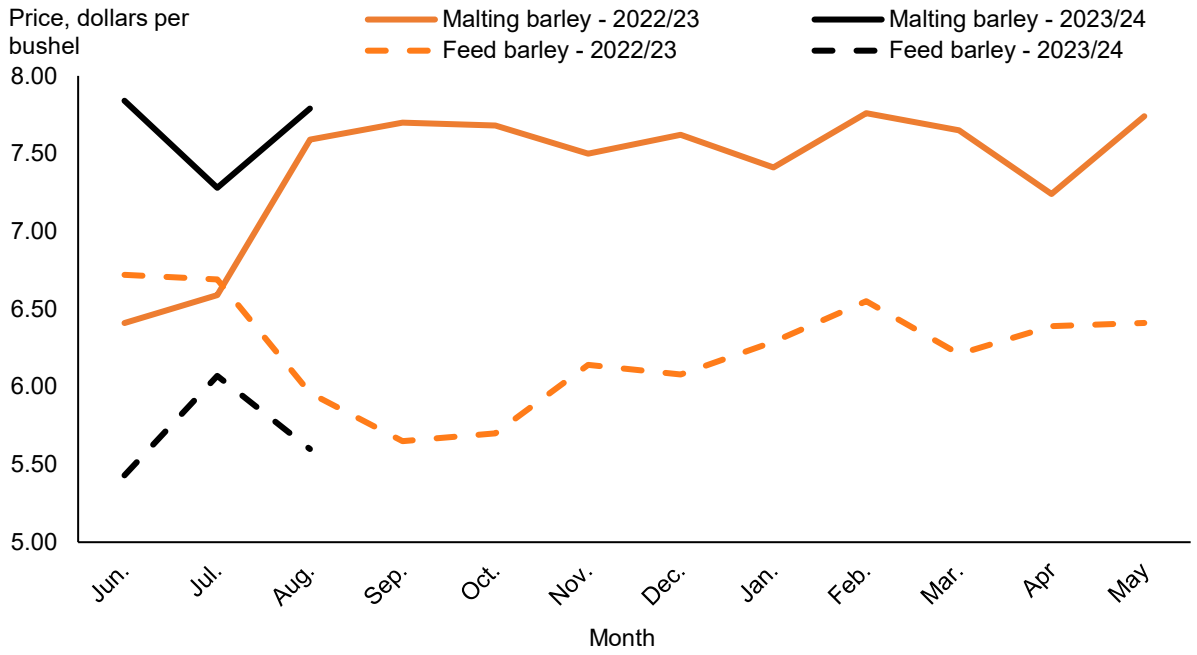
2023/24 Barley Supplies Increased, Despite Lower Yields

At the end of September, USDA, NASS published its *Small Grains Annual Summary* report. Although planted barley acreage decreased 88,000 acres to 3.1 million for the 2023/24 marketing year, harvested area is expected to climb from 2.4 million acres to 2.56 million. The increase in harvested acreage is expected to offset the projected 2.7-bushel-per-acre decline in yields (72.4 bushels per acre), ultimately lifting barley production by 5 million bushels to 185 million. Higher beginning stocks contribute to a net gain of more than 6.8 million bushels in 2023/24 barley supplies to 257.1 million. Growing barley supplies support an increase in 2023/24 barley feed and residual use by 10 million bushels to 60 million. With no other changes to the 2023/24 barley balance sheet, ending stocks are lowered from 72.3 million bushels to 69.1 million.

Malt barley prices have been exceptionally strong throughout the first quarter of the 2023/24 marketing year, averaging $7.64 per bushel, compared with last year's first quarter average of $6.86 per bushel. The opposite is true for feed barley, which has averaged $5.70 per bushel, $0.76 per bushel lower than the same period last year (see figure 4). Given the proportional

impact of malting and feed barley on the all-barley price, and the average price deviations explained above, the season-average barley price forecast is raised this month to $7.00 per bushel from $6.75 per bushel.

Figure 4
U.S. barley prices



Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices*.

Higher Yields Boost 2023/24 Oat Production

Slight adjustments were made to 2023/24 U.S. oats acreage in the USDA, NASS *Small Grains Annual Summary*. Planted area was reduced by 3,000 acres; however, harvested acreage is expected to be 27,000 acres higher at 831,000 acres. Combined with a 7.1-bushel-per-acre increase in expected yields to 68.6 bushels per acre, the 2023/24 U.S. oat production forecast is raised by 7.6 million bushels this month. First quarter oat imports have exceeded expectations, totaling 25.13 million bushels, and warrant a 5-million-bushel bump in the forecast to 85 million bushels. These changes boost the total U.S. oat supply forecast by 12.6 million bushels to 176.85 million.

With larger oat supplies, the United States is expected to increase feed and residual oat use. This month, the forecast is raised to 55 million bushels from 50 million. With no additional changes to the demand side of the oats balance sheet, 2023/24 oats ending stocks are 7.6

million bushels higher this month at 38.85 million. The average price received by U.S. oats farmers remains unchanged at $3.30 per bushel.

Revised 2022/23 Pig Crop Lifts Grain Consuming Animal Units

Grain consuming animal units (GCAUs) are estimated at 99.78 million units for 2022/23 but are projected to be slightly lower in 2023/24, at 99.66 million units. The month-to-month increase in 2022/23 GCAUs is primarily due to an upward revision in the pig crop that is partly offset by a reduction in the poultry sector. Decreases in the hog herd, cattle on feed, and broilers drive the projected annual decrease in 2023/24 GCAUs.

Consequently, the 2022/23 total feed and residual for feed grains (corn, sorghum, barley, and oats) estimate is raised by 2.91 million metric tons this month to 144.13 million. This boost is largely driven by an increase in feed and residual use for corn (3.14 million metric tons), with support from gains in sorghum (44,000 metric tons), which is partly offset by a reduction in barley (down 24,000 metric tons). Given the projected annual decrease in GCAUs, the 2023/24 total feed and residual for feed grains forecast is reduced by 840,000 metric tons to 146 million. Combined, reductions in in 2023/24 corn and sorghum feed and residual use outweigh gains for barley and oats for 2023/24.

International Outlook

Elevated Foreign Corn Output Offsets U.S. Decline

Foreign coarse grain output is up marginally this month, as increases in corn and rye are partly offset by the lower output of all other coarse grains, leaving coarse grain production 11.3 million tons higher than a year ago. An increase in foreign corn output more than offsets a corn production reduction in the United States (see the domestic section). For more information about this month's output changes, see the tables below: A1 (for aggregate global, foreign, and U.S. changes) and table A2 (for specific country changes and the reasons behind them).

Table A1 - World and U.S. coarse grain production at a glance (2023/24), October 2023

	Region or country	Production	Change from previous month[1]	YoY Change[2]	Comments
		Million tons			
Coarse grain production (total)					
↓	**World**	**1,494.6**	**-2.0**	**+50.1**	
↑	**Foreign**	**1097.7**	**+0.2**	**+11.3**	Partly offsetting changes are made for a number of countries and commodities.
↓	**United States**	**396.9**	**-2.2**	**+38.8**	See section on U.S. domestic output.
World production of coarse grains by type of grain					
CORN					
↑	**World**	**1,214.5**	**+0.2**	**+59.5**	
↑	**Foreign**	**831.8**	**+2.0**	**+25.2**	Higher corn output is projected in Argentina, the European Union (France), Moldova, and Paraguay. See table A2.
↓	**United States**	**382.7**	**-1.8**	**+34.3**	See section on U.S. domestic output.
BARLEY					
↓	**World**	**141.8**	**-0.1**	**-9.9**	
↓	**Foreign**	**137.7**	**-0.2**	**-10.1**	Lower projected output in Australia and Kazakstan is partly offset by increases in the European Union (Poland and Lithuania), Ukraine, and Moldova. See table A2.
↑	**United States**	**4.0**	**+0.1**	**+0.2**	See section on U.S. domestic output.
SORGHUM					
↓	**World**	**61.0**	**-1.3**	**+6.2**	
↓	**Foreign**	**51.9**	**-0.8**	**+1.8**	Lower sorghum production in Argentina. See table A2.
↓	**United States**	**9.1**	**-0.5**	**+4.4**	See section on U.S. domestic output.
OATS					
↓	**World**	**20.4**	**-0.1**	**-4.8**	
↓	**Foreign**	**19.6**	**-0.2**	**-4.8**	Lower Canadian output is partly offset by an increase for the European Union (Poland and Lithuania). See table A2.
↑	**United States**	**0.8**	**+0.1**	**Fractional**	See section on U.S. domestic output.
RYE					
↑	**World**	**11.7**	**+0.1**	**-0.5**	
↑	**Foreign**	**11.4**	**+0.2**	**-0.5**	Higher output in the European Union (Poland). See table A2.
↓	**United States**	**0.3**	**-0.1**	**Fractional**	See section on U.S. domestic output.
MIXED GRAIN					
↓	**World/Foreign**	**13.4**	**-0.6**	**-0.5**	Lower production in the European Union (Poland and France).

[1]Change from previous month. [2]YoY: year-over-year changes. Totals may not add due to rounding.

For changes and notes by country, see table A2.

Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service, *Production, Supply and Distribution* database.

For “at a glance” information and specific causes for the revisions of this month’s changes in coarse grain production by country and type of grain, see table A2. See below map A for changes in corn production and map B for changes in barley.

Table A2 - Coarse grain foreign production by country at a glance, October 2023

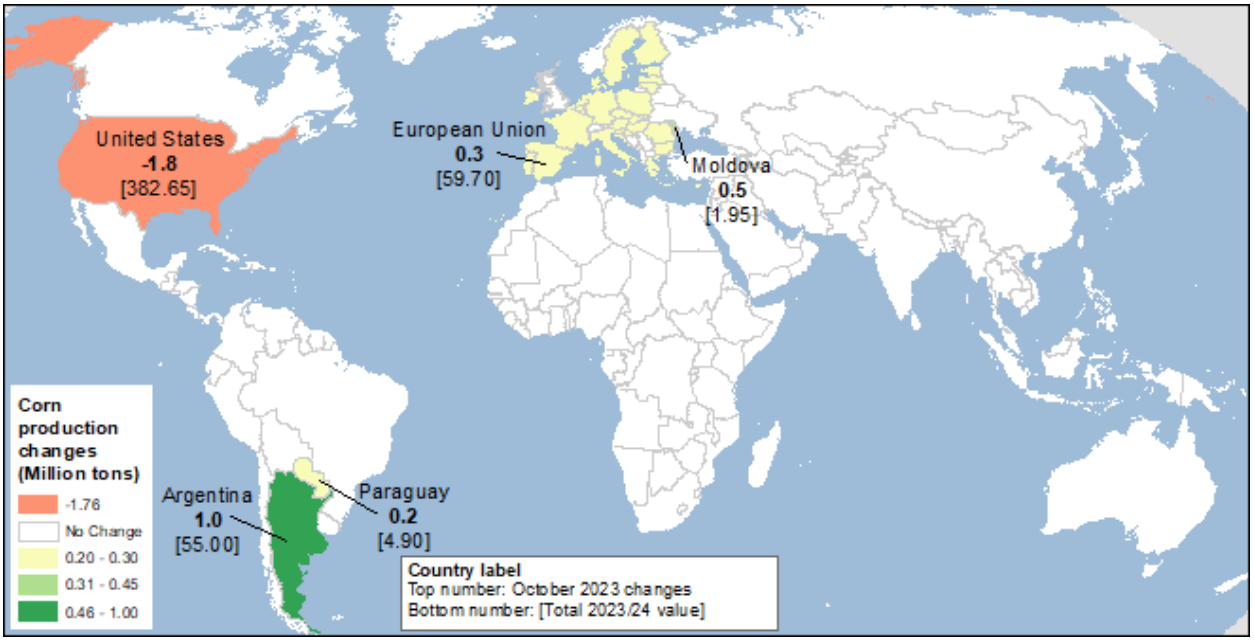
	Type of crop	Crop year	Production	Change in forecast[1]	YoY[2] change	Comments
			Million tons			
Coarse grain production by country and by type of grain (2023/24)						
ARGENTINA						
↑	**Corn**	*Mar-Feb*	**55.0**	**+1.0**	**+21.0**	Corn planting has commenced. Corn area estimates published by the local statistical agencies are higher than expected, up 0.1 million hectares.
↓	**Sorghum**	*Mar-Feb*	**2.5**	**-0.8**	**+0.9**	Multi-year data revision is based on Ministry of Agriculture data for 2000/21-2022/23; for 2023/24 sorghum output is projected in line with the revisions.
PARAGUAY						
↑	**Corn**	*Mar-Feb*	**4.9**	**0.2**	**-0.1**	According to data from the Chamber of Exporters and Traders of Cereals and Oilseeds (Capeco), Paraguay is expected to produce 5.0 million tons of corn in 2022/23, with higher expected yields but lower area. A projection for 2023/24 is adjusted in line with this change.
EUROPEAN UNION						
↑	**Corn**	*Oct-Sep*	**59.7**	**+0.3**	**+7.5**	Harvest results indicate higher production in **France,** as reported by Agrimer, French statistical agency.
↑	**Barley**	*Jul-Jun*	**48.7**	**+0.2**	**-3.0**	Barley prospects are revised up due to higher production in **Poland** and **Lithuania**.
↑	**Oats**	*Jul-Jun*	**6.8**	**+0.1**	**-0.8**	Slightly higher output in **Poland** and **Lithuania**.
↑	**Rye**	*Jul-Jun*	**7.6**	**+0.2**	**Fractional**	Improved rye production estimate for **Poland**.
↓	**Mixed grain**	*Jul-Jun*	**12.9**	**-0.6**	**-0.5**	Mixed grain area in Poland and France is projected lower.
AUSTRALIA						
↓	**Barley**	*Nov-Oct*	**9.7**	**-0.3**	**-4.4**	Lower yields and production due to the dryness and declining crop health in September 2023, the driest September on record.
CANADA						
↓	**Oats**	*Aug-Jul*	**2.5**	**-0.3**	**-2.7**	Production is revised down in line with an update by Statistics Canada, and is now projected at less than half the size compared to last year.
MOLDOVA						
↑	**Corn**	*Jul-Jun*	**2.0**	**+0.5**	**+1.2**	A 3-year-area revision in line with the State Statistics of Moldova data.
UKRAINE						
↑	**Barley**	*Jul-Jun*	**5.8**	**+0.1**	**-0.3**	The barley harvest is complete, yields turned out slightly higher than expected.
KAZAKHSTAN						
↓	**Barley**	*Jul-Jun*	**2.7**	**-0.3**	**-0.6**	Lower yields and production are projected due to dry growing season and heavy rainfall during the harvest.
Coarse grain production by country and by type of grain (2022/23)						
ARGENTINA						
↓	**Sorghum**	*Mar-Feb*	**1.6**	**-1.3**	**-1.3**	A substantial 45-percent downward production revision is based on the area and yield data published by the Ministry of Agriculture.
MOLDOVA						
↓	**Corn**	*Jul-Jun*	**0.8**	**-0.4**	**-2.0**	Based on official statistics, with higher corn area but much lower yield.

[1]Change from previous month. Smaller changes are made for several countries, see maps A and B for changes in ***corn*** and ***barley.***

[2] YoY: year-over-year changes.

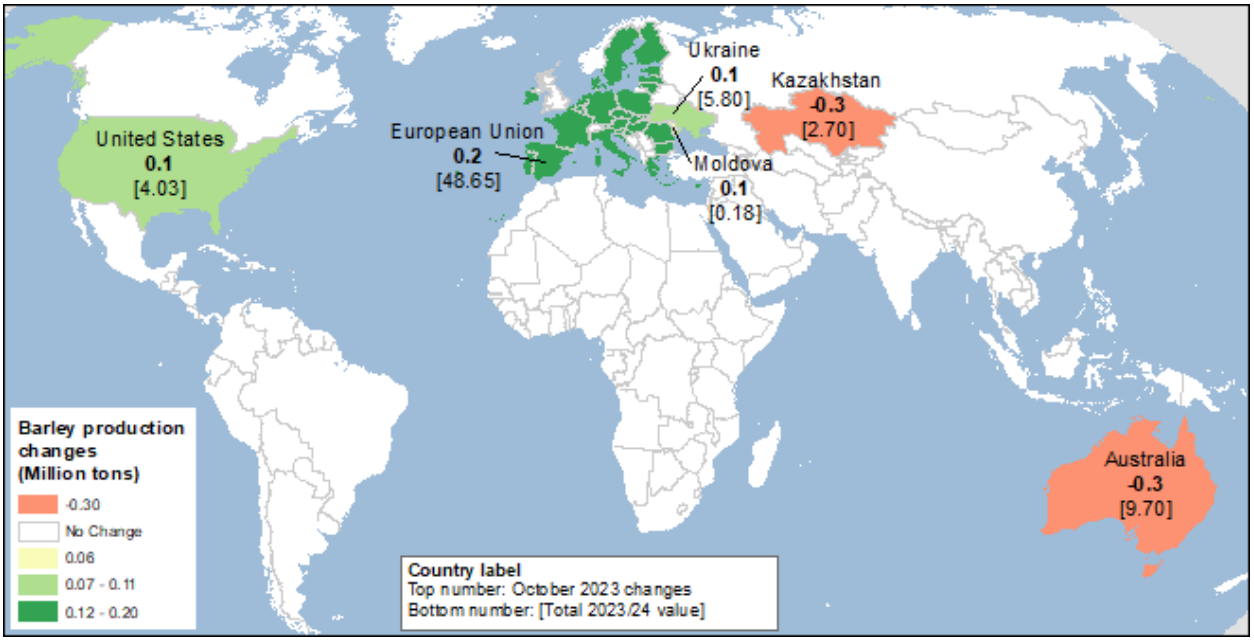
Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service, *Production, Supply and Distribution* database.

Map A – Corn production changes for 2023/24, October 2023



Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service, *Production, Supply, and Distribution* database.

Map B – Barley production changes for 2023/24, October 2023



Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service, *Production, Supply, and Distribution* database.

Global Beginning Stocks Tighten Slightly, While Foreign Supplies Increase

World coarse grain beginning stocks for 2023/24 are forecast down 1.5 million tons this month. While U.S. stocks decline, foreign coarse grain beginning stocks are up 0.8 million tons. Corn

foreign-beginning stocks are projected 1.0 million tons higher, barley beginning stocks are 0.1 million tons higher, while sorghum foreign-beginning stocks are projected 0.2 million tons lower. The largest increase for beginning stocks is for ***Ukraine,*** where 2022/23 corn exports are reduced (see discussion below). Although reduced coarse grain production and beginning stocks leave world coarse grain supplies for 2023/24 projected down this month, supplies are still the second highest on record after an abundant 2021/22 harvest.

World Coarse Grain Use Is Slightly Lower

Global coarse grain disappearance in 2023/24 is projected lower, down 2.1 million tons this month. Foreign use projections for many countries are revised this month, with foreign use going down 1.4 million tons. The largest change is for ***Russia***, where higher barley exports put a damper on projected domestic use of this crop, down 1.1 million tons to 14.1 million. Another reduction in use is projected for ***China's*** sorghum crop, down 0.6 million tons because of lower imports. Virtually offsetting changes are made for ***Argentine*** coarse grain, with higher corn use, up 0.5 million tons and lower sorghum, down 0.4 million. The changes follow a revision of ***Argentine*** output (for corn and sorghum) and exports (sorghum). Other smaller changes are made for several countries.

Projected Global Ending Stocks Are Down, Foreign Stocks Are Projected Higher

World 2023/24 coarse grain ending stocks are forecast down 1.3 million tons, with the reduction in supplies being larger than the decrease in forecast use. While U.S. stocks decline, foreign stocks are expected to be 1.5 million tons higher than a month before. Foreign **corn** ending stocks are projected up 1.2 million tons, offsetting more than half of the U.S. decrease. Foreign **barley** stocks are projected up 0.3 million tons. The largest change in foreign stocks is for ***Ukraine***, where projected corn ending stocks are up 1.0 million tons to reach 5.4 million. Only once before have Ukraine's corn stocks been estimated higher, when in 2021/22, the country could not export its grain because of all the disruptions associated with the Russian military invasion. This level of stocks signals an excess amount of grain that is stored in the country and that has the potential to trigger further domestic price declines, threatening next year's planting. Corn stocks for ***Moldova*** are projected 0.2 million tons higher (higher projected production). Barley stocks are projected higher for the ***European Union*** and ***Saudi Arabia***, 0.2 million tons each, reflecting higher supplies in both countries.

Global Coarse Grain Trade for 2022/23 Is Up, U.S. Exports Are Projected Higher

Projected 2022/23 world coarse grain trade for the October-September international trade year is projected slightly higher, up 0.8 million tons, with multiple partly offsetting changes across countries and commodities.

The international **coarse grain** trade year (October-September for 2022/23) ended September 30, but the publication of trade data often lags with some countries (like Brazil), reporting relatively quickly and others (like the European Union) reporting later. However, for many countries, 2022/23 trade data are mostly published.

The pace of shipments to date indicates a number of offsetting changes that, in aggregate, keep global **corn** trade unchanged at 180.6 million tons, the lowest level since 2019.

U.S. corn exports for the October-September trade year of 2022/23 are projected 0.5 million tons higher to reach 43.0 million tons, but are still the lowest level of exports since the disastrous year of 2012/13 when widespread drought curtailed the U.S. corn harvest and exports. U.S. census data for October 2022 through August 2023 reached 39.6 million tons and grain inspections for September reached 3.0 million. In most months, Census corn exports exceed inspections, partly because not all exports require inspection. The September pace of corn exports was higher than previously expected, partly because shipments to Mexico and Japan were strong, even though published price quotes for some competitors were at a discount.

The largest reduction for corn 2022/23 exports this month is for ***Ukraine***, down 1.0 million tons to 27.0 million, based on the trade data from Ukraine's Ministry of Agriculture. Corn exports from ***Brazil*** are projected 0.3 million tons lower to 53.7 million (based on the final data), still a record by far compared to previous years (although Brazilian corn exports for 2023/24 are projected even higher, at 59.0 million tons). For ***Argentina***, corn exports are projected 0.5 million tons higher to reach 25.5 million. Yet, this number is the country's lowest volume of corn exports in 5 years, in the wake of a devastating drought that cut corn output by more than 30 percent compared to the year before. The increase in exports comes as Argentina has shipped more corn than expected to South American countries like Chile, Venezuela, and Uruguay (among others).

Corn imports for 2022/23 trade year for ***Iran*** are down 1.7 million tons to 7.2 million. In 2022/23, Iran had a decent—the highest in 3 years—grain harvest that limited its demand for importing

grains. As a result, Iran reduced corn shipments from Brazil—which is re-focusing its trade in the direction of China—as well as corn imports from Russia. Corn imports for the ***European Union*** and ***Bangladesh*** are both revised 0.5 million tons lower to 24.0 and 1.4 million tons, respectively. The pace of corn imports by the European Union ended up being lower, mainly because ***Ukraine*'s** corn exports to Europe were disrupted after Russia closed the grain export corridor. This closure effectively blocked Ukrainian Black Sea ports and has been brazenly destroying Ukrainian grain storage and Danube port facilities. Another factor is the emergence of restrictions on imports from Ukraine by several European countries that has been stifling over-the-border grain trade even further. Another big European Union corn supplier, Brazil, exported much less to Europe in 2022/23 compared to a year before, in part because—as mentioned above—Brazil is restructuring its corn trade flows by shifting part of its corn exports to China. Corn imports by Bangladesh are reduced because of the weaker export pace from India.

The largest upward changes for corn imports are for ***Egypt*** and ***Mexico***, which are increased 0.8 and 0.5 million tons, respectively. A revision of corn imports by Egypt is based on recent shipments and is expected to reach 6.0 million tons. Even with this increase, the amount of imported corn is at the lowest level in 10 years. Egypt continues to be affected by macroeconomic problems, including a shortage of hard currency that slows down imports. Mexican corn imports are expected to reach 18.0 million tons, mainly because of the recent record appreciation of the Mexican peso. There are smaller changes for several other countries.

Global **barley** trade for the 2022/23 international trade is projected 0.8 million tons higher this month, with the latest data supporting increased exports for ***Ukraine*** (up 0.6 million tons) and ***Russia*** (up 0.4 million tons) and a reduction for ***Australia*** (down 0.4 million tons), based on weaker shipments in August. The largest increase in barley imports this month is for ***Saudi Arabia*** (up 0.8 million tons) and for ***Libya*** (up 0.5 million tons), with both countries recently importing larger amounts of barley from Russia. ***China's*** barley imports are raised by 0.2 million tons, based on official data. A partly offsetting reduction is made for ***Iranian*** barley imports, down 0.5 million tons. As we discussed in the previous paragraph, Iranian grain import demand dropped in 2022/23, with the Russian export data supporting the reduction.

Sorghum international trade for 2022/23 is projected slightly up (by less than 0.1 million tons): 0.2 million tons higher for ***Australian*** exports, but 0.1 million tons lower for ***Argentine*** exports, and a 0.2-million-ton increase in ***China's*** imports.

Global Coarse Grain Trade Prospects for 2023/24 Are Mostly Offsetting

Projected 2023/24 world coarse grain trade for the October-September international trade year is projected slightly lower, down 0.2 million tons with lower sorghum export prospects but slightly higher projections for corn and barley that are partly offsetting.

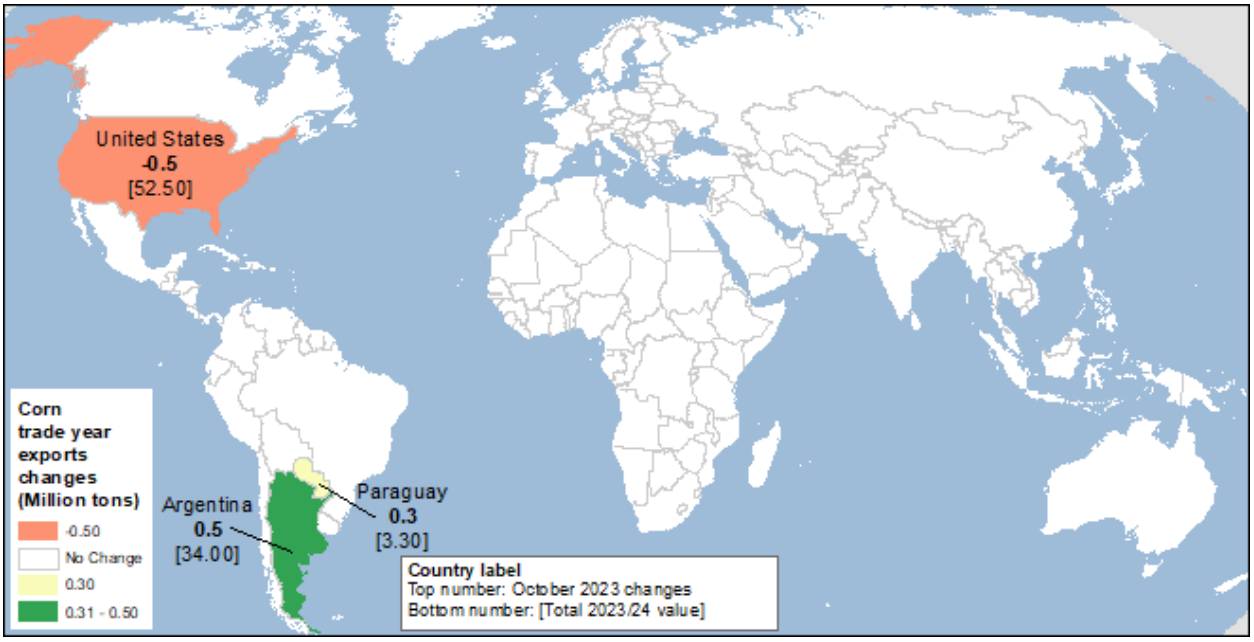
The record-high **corn** trade (following record-high projected corn output and ensuing lower prices) is projected 0.3 million tons higher. With higher projected corn supplies this month, ***Argentina*** and ***Paraguay*** are projected to ship more corn. ***Paraguay*** is expected to sell more corn over the border to the feed-deficit Southern part of ***Brazil***. Both Paraguayan exports and Brazilian imports are up 0.3 million tons this month.

With lower corn supplies and higher expectations for ***Argentine*** exports, ***U.S.*** corn export prospects for 2023/24 are projected lower this month, down 0.5 million tons to 52.5 million (for the September-August local marketing year, with exports down 25 million bushels to 2,025 million).

Barley exports are projected 0.1 million tons higher this month. This change reflects lower projected output and exports for ***Australia*** and better export prospects for ***Russia***, which is benefiting from the depreciation of Russian currency and weakening competition from war-affected Ukraine. Because of reduced global availability and high barley prices, barley trade for 2023/24 is projected at the lowest level in 10 years.

Sorghum trade is projected 0.6 million tons lower, with a reduction in ***U.S.*** and ***Argentine*** exports, reflecting smaller crops in both countries. ***China's*** sorghum imports are reduced by the same amount, as China is the main destination for U.S and Argentine sorghum exports.

Map C – Corn trade-year exports changes for 2023/24, October 2023



Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service, *Production, Supply, and Distribution* database.

Suggested Citation

Ates, A.M., & Liefert, O. (2023). *Feed outlook: October 2023* (Report No. FDS-23j). U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service.