

Agricultural Trade

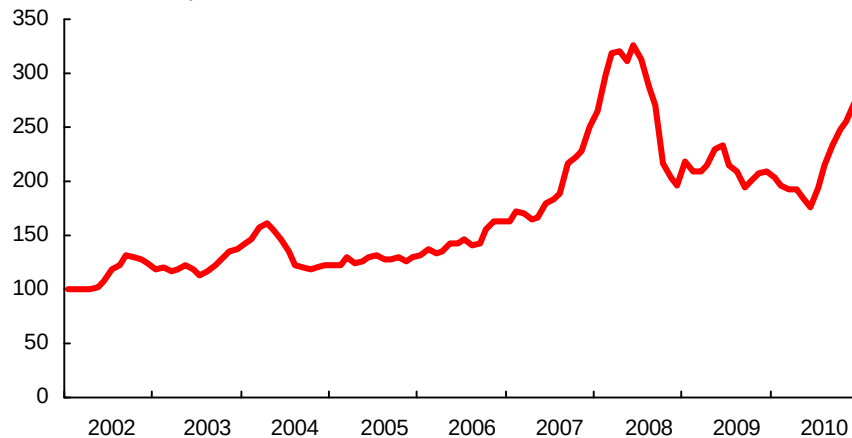
Renewed economic growth following the global recession began in 2010. During the 2011-2020 projection period, income growth is projected to continue and to be slightly above the historical average long-term rate during the last half of the period. This growth provides a foundation for gains in world demand and trade for agricultural products. Consequently, agricultural product prices are projected to remain historically high.

Historical Background for Trade Projections

Since the beginning of 2002, fluctuations in production, trade, and stocks of agricultural commodities have been unusually large, and have been contributing factors to wide price fluctuations. Between January 2002 and June 2008, an index of monthly-average world prices of wheat, rice, corn, and soybeans rose 226 percent and then declined 40 percent in the following 6 months. By June 2010, the index had fallen another 11 percent. The price index then rose 55 percent by December 2010 and stood at about 172 percent above the January 2002 level, although still 17 percent below the June 2008 peak. The 55-percent increase between June and December 2010 raised concerns about another major food-commodity price spike as in 2007-08.

Monthly average crop prices 1/

Index values: January 2002 = 100



1/ ERS calculations based on International Monetary Fund (IMF) average monthly world price quotes for wheat, corn, soybeans, and rice; aggregated by IMF's fixed historical exports weights.

The main factors contributing to this recent increase in staple food prices was a series of weather events, beginning with a severe drought in Russia and parts of Ukraine and Kazakhstan that reduced production of all crops, but particularly wheat. In late summer 2010, yield prospects for U.S. corn declined due to high temperatures during pollination. About the same time, rain on the nearly mature wheat crops in Canada and northwestern Europe reduced the quality of much of the crop to feed-grade wheat. Continued drought in the former Soviet Union significantly reduced winter wheat plantings. Since November 2010, drought and periodic high temperatures associated with a La Niña weather pattern have reduced prospects for the corn and soybean crops in central Argentina. Dry fall and winter weather also affected the U.S. hard red winter wheat crop in the

western Great Plains. Additionally, rains in Australia in late 2010-early 2011 downgraded much of the Australian wheat crop to feed quality, further reducing global supplies of food-quality wheat.

Other factors contributing to the recent rise in prices include resurgent global economic growth and increasing energy prices. The run-up in crop prices during the last half of 2010 is expected to stimulate increased plantings and more intensive use of production inputs in 2011. Assuming average weather in major producing regions in 2011, global production and world stocks of grains and oilseeds are projected to increase. However, even with the projected increases in world crop production and stocks, world market prices are expected to remain well above historical levels for the next decade.

Trade Projections Overview

Developing countries are the main source of growth in world agricultural demand and trade. Food consumption and feed use are particularly responsive to income growth in developing countries, with movement away from staple and/or traditional foods and toward more diversified diets. Agricultural demand in developing countries is further reinforced by population growth rates that are nearly twice those of developed countries.

In particular, Africa and the Middle East as a combined region is projected to have some of the strongest growth in food demand and agricultural trade over the coming decade. Both poultry imports and beef imports have their largest increases in the countries of Africa and the Middle East. With these projected gains, in 2020 the region accounts for about 45 percent of poultry imports and 20 percent of beef imports by the major importers of the world. Strong policy support for domestically produced meat also motivates growth in feed-grain imports, especially where land constraints or agroclimatic conditions limit an expansion of domestic crop production. As a result, the region accounts for about 35 percent of the projected growth in world coarse grain imports over the next 10 years. Strong import growth by Africa and the Middle East over the projection period also accounts for 58 percent of the increase in wheat imports, 35 percent of the growth in rice imports, and 27 percent of the rise in soybean oil trade.

General International Assumptions

Trade projections to 2020 are founded on assumptions concerning trends in foreign area, yields, and use and on the assumption that countries comply with existing bilateral and multilateral agreements affecting agriculture and agricultural trade. The projections incorporate the effects of trade agreements and domestic policies in place or authorized by November 2010. International macroeconomic assumptions were completed in October 2010.

Domestic agricultural and trade policies in individual foreign countries are assumed to continue to evolve along their current paths, based on the consensus judgment of USDA's analysts. In particular, long-term economic and trade reforms in many developing countries are assumed to continue. Similarly, the development and use of technology and changes in consumer preferences are assumed to continue evolving based on past performance and analysts' judgments regarding future developments.

Mexico is projected to be another large growth market for meat imports. Large increases in Mexican meat demand provide incentives to expand livestock production as well as to import more meat. Imports of beef, pork, and poultry each rise by 50 percent or more.

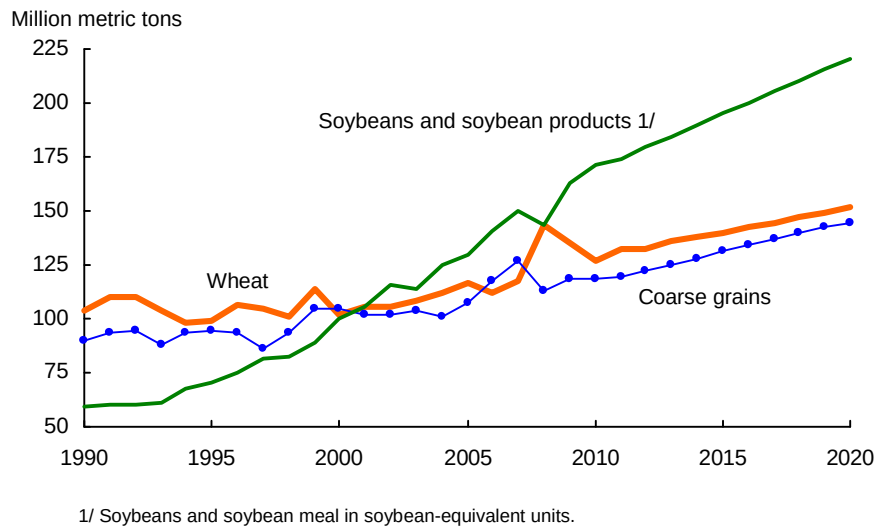
Agricultural prices are projected to remain above pre-2006 levels during the coming decade as a result of increasing world demand for grains, oilseeds, and livestock products; a devaluation of the U.S. dollar; continuing high energy prices; and some further growth in biofuels production.

Prices for vegetable oils are projected to rise relative to prices for protein meals. Oilseed prices rise slightly more than grain prices, and meat prices rise relative to the costs of feedstuffs, both for protein meals and grains.

World agricultural production rises in response to high prices and technology enhancements. However, a number of factors are expected to slow production growth in the future. Many countries have a limited ability to expand planted area. And, in many regions, the expansion that does occur takes place on land with lower productive capacity. The growth rate in world average crop yields has been slowing for nearly two decades, to some extent as a result of reduced research and development funding. Water constraints in some countries are impeding the expansion in irrigation. Where irrigation water is pumped from deep wells, the energy cost of pumping is projected to continue to increase. Other costs of production such as fertilizers and chemicals are also likely to increase.

Traditional exporters of a wide range of agricultural commodities, such as Argentina, Australia, Canada, the European Union (EU), and the United States, remain important in global trade in the coming decade. But countries that are making significant investments in their agricultural sectors and increasingly pursuing policies to encourage agricultural production, including Brazil, Russia, Ukraine, and Kazakhstan, are expected to have an increasing presence in export markets for basic agricultural commodities.

Global trade: Wheat, coarse grains, and soybeans and soybean products



Global trade in soybeans and soybean products has risen rapidly since the early 1990s, and has surpassed not only wheat—the traditional leader in agricultural commodity trade—but also total coarse grains (corn, barley, sorghum, rye, oats, millet, and mixed grains). Continued strong growth in global demand for vegetable oil and protein meal, particularly in China and other Asian countries, is expected to maintain soybean and soybean-product trade well above wheat and coarse grains trade throughout the next decade.

- In most countries, the projected growth in total harvested area of all crops rises less than a half-percent per year. Area expands more rapidly in countries with a reserve of available land and policies that enable farmers to respond to higher prices. Such countries include Brazil, Russia, Ukraine, Argentina, and some other countries in South America and Eastern Europe. About two-thirds of the projected growth in global production is derived from rising yields. However, growth in crop yields has slowed during the last several decades and is projected to continue doing so.
- The market impact of slower crop yield growth is partially offset by slower growth in world population. Nonetheless, increasing population is a significant factor driving overall growth in demand for agricultural products. Additionally, rising per capita income in many countries supplements population gains in the demand for vegetable oils, meats, horticultural products, and coarse grains. World per capita use of vegetable oils is projected to rise 15 percent over the next 10 years, compared with 9 percent for meat and 5 percent for total coarse grains. Per capita use is projected to be flat for wheat and to decline nearly 2 percent for rice.
- Wheat, coarse grains, oilseeds, and other crops compete for limited cropland. Higher prices for vegetable oils, as a result of increased demand for food use, biodiesel production, and other industrial uses, are bringing previously uncropped land in Brazil, Argentina, Indonesia, and Malaysia into soybean and palm oil production.
- In the coming decade, overall gains in global grain trade come from a broad range of countries, but particularly from countries in Africa and the Middle East.

Demand for Biofuel Feedstocks

The demand for biofuel feedstocks is projected to continue growing in a number of countries, although at a slower pace than in recent years. Expansion continues to depend on policy support, mainly tax incentives and use mandates which is motivated by environmental concerns and a goal to reduce energy dependence.

Six countries and regions (United States, Brazil, European Union (EU), Argentina, Canada, and China) accounted for 87 percent of world biodiesel production and 98 percent of ethanol production in 2009. Over the next 10 years, production in these countries is projected to rise 20 percent for biodiesel and nearly 25 percent for ethanol.

Country Assumptions

EU. The EU is the world's largest importer of both ethanol and biodiesel throughout the projection period. Two key pieces of legislation impacting the biofuel market are the Renewable Energy Directive and the amended Fuel Quality Directive that require by 2020 at least 10 percent of the energy used for transportation be from renewable sources and a 6-percent cut in greenhouse gas emissions by fuel suppliers. To boost biodiesel production, the EU increases its internal oilseed production and its imports of oilseeds and vegetable oil, mainly from Ukraine and Russia. Biodiesel production increases 22 percent by 2020. During the same period, ethanol production is projected to increase more than 40 percent. Internally produced wheat provides the growth for ethanol in the early years but corn used as a feedstock grows more rapidly toward the end of the projections. Ethanol's share of total biofuel use grows from 31 percent to about 40 percent. Ethanol imports rise to nearly one-third of domestic use by 2020. Nevertheless, in 2020 only 60 percent of the EU's mandate is achieved from annual-crop feedstocks.

Brazil. Sugarcane-based ethanol production is projected to rise 45 percent during the coming decade and a growing share of ethanol production is exported in response to demand from Europe and the United States. The rate of growth in soybean-oil-based biodiesel production is faster than for sugarcane-based ethanol, although rising from a much smaller base. However, most of the biodiesel is used domestically.

Canada. Ethanol production is projected to increase 17 percent, with corn imports accounting for an increasing share of the feedstock. Biodiesel production climbs 30 percent, most of it using rapeseed (canola) oil as a feedstock. Some of the rapeseed-meal byproduct is exported to the United States.

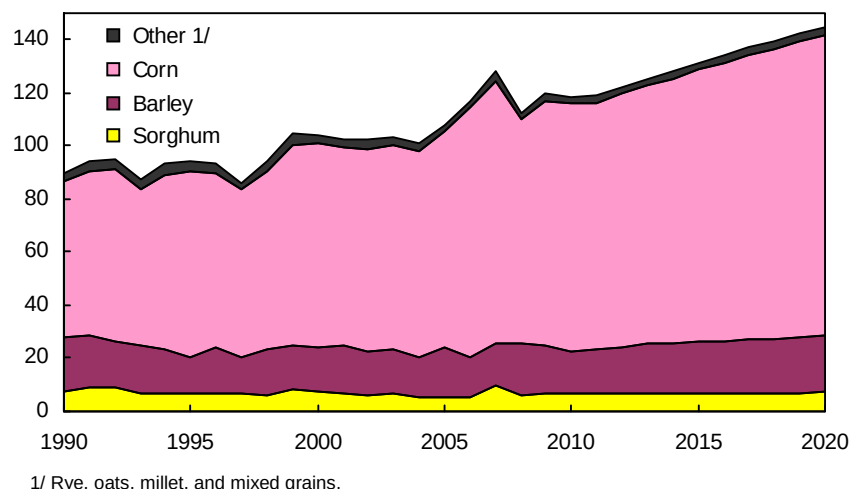
Argentina. Argentina's production of biodiesel is assumed to expand 16 percent during the projection period. Although some of the biodiesel is used to meet a mandated increase in the domestic blend rate, exports continue to rise and the country continues to be the world's largest biodiesel exporter. Argentina's ethanol production increases faster, but from a small base.

China. About 4 million tons of corn were used to produce fuel ethanol in 2010. China has implemented policies to limit the expansion of grain-based ethanol production for transportation fuel use, and is now emphasizing the use of nongrain feedstocks such as cassava.

Non-EU Europe and the former Soviet Union (FSU). This region is assumed to respond to the EU's increasing demand for biodiesel by expanding rapeseed production. In the FSU, rapeseed production more than doubles during the projections. Some of the production gains are destined for export to the EU, either as rapeseed oil or as rapeseed for crushing in the EU.

Global coarse grain trade

Million metric tons

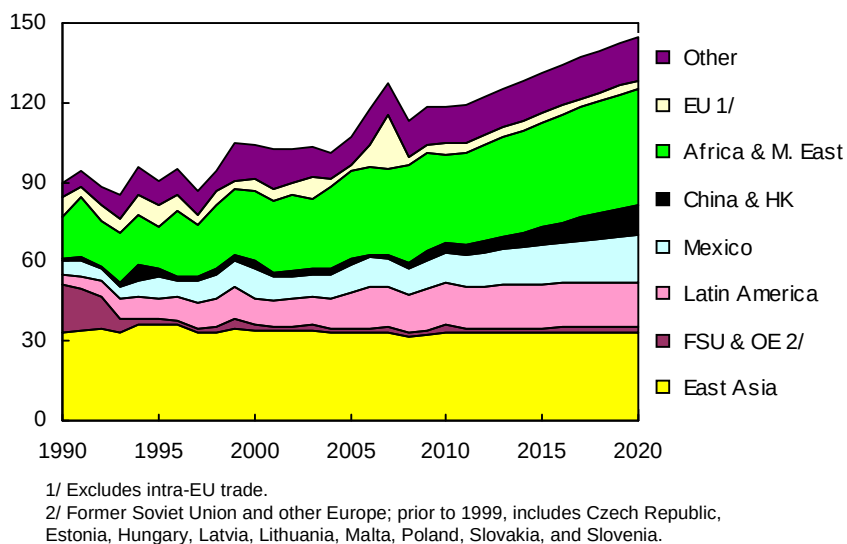


World coarse grain trade expands 25 million metric tons (21 percent) from 2011 to 2020. The share of global coarse grain production used as animal feed trended downward from 66 percent a decade ago to about 60 percent in 2010, and is projected to remain just below 60 percent during the coming decade. Industrial uses, such as starch, ethanol, and malt production, are much smaller than feed use but are increasing more than twice as fast.

- Corn is the dominant feed grain traded in international markets. Corn's share of total world coarse grain trade continues to rise slowly and averages 78 percent through the projection period. Barley has the next largest share (15 percent), followed by sorghum (5 percent). The trade share of the other coarse grains, mostly oats and rye, continues declining slowly to about 2 percent by 2020.
- Corn's increasing share of world production and trade is attributable to yield growth that is more rapid than for other grains, to new varieties that enable it to be competitive in a wider range of climatic regions, and to its preferred qualities for feed, biofuels, and other industrial uses.
- Commercialization of livestock feeding has been a driving force behind the growing dominance of corn in international feed grain markets. Hogs and ruminants, such as cattle and sheep, are capable of digesting a broad range of feedstuffs, making demand relatively price-sensitive across alternate feed sources. However, as global pork and poultry production becomes increasingly commercialized, higher quality feeds are used, boosting the demand for corn and soybean meal.

Global coarse grain imports

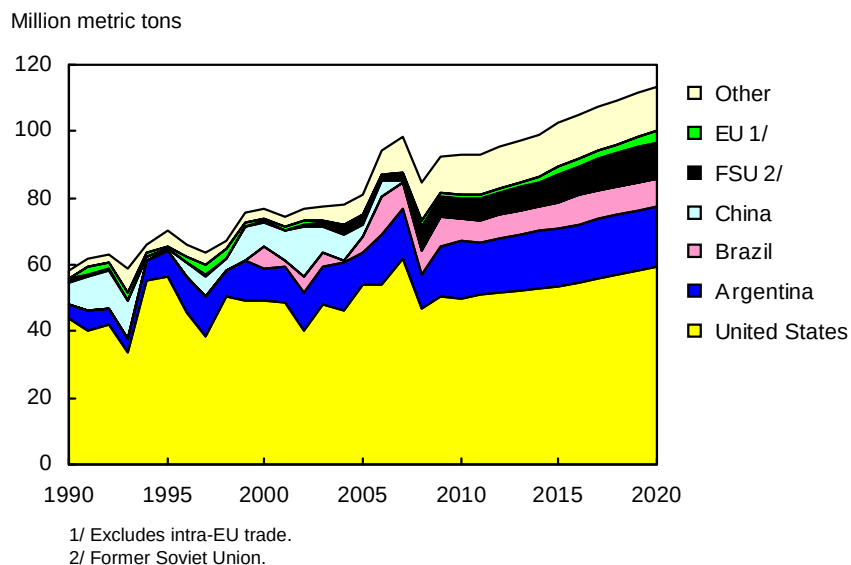
Million metric tons



Growth in coarse grain imports is strongly linked to expansion of livestock production in regions unable to meet their own feed needs. Key growth markets include North Africa and the Middle East, China, Mexico, and Southeast Asia. Japan and South Korea are large but mature markets for coarse grain imports.

- Coarse grain imports by Africa and the Middle East did not decline during the recent global economic slowdown. The region accounts for more than 34 percent of growth in world trade through 2020 as rising populations and increasing incomes sustain strong demand growth for animal products. In Egypt, Government policy has shifted toward allowing more poultry meat imports. Still, poultry production is projected to increase, boosting corn imports 14 percent to more than 6 million tons.
- Mexico's corn imports are projected to rise from 9 million tons in 2011/12 to more than 14 million in 2020/21. Mexico's sorghum imports increase by one-third to more than 3.7 million tons, but do not surpass the 2000 record. Altogether, the growth in Mexico's coarse grain imports represents almost 25 percent of the increase in global coarse grain trade. This reflects increased demand for meat in Mexican diets that stimulates an expansion in meat production as well as increased meat imports.
- In East Asia (Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, and Hong Kong), environmental constraints on expanding livestock production and increasing imports of selected meat cuts contribute to very little growth in coarse grain imports.
- Southeast Asian corn imports rise nearly 1 million tons (29 percent) by 2020 as increased demand for livestock products exceeds the capacity to grow more feed grains.
- China is projected to become a net importer of 8 million tons of corn by the end of the projections as imports grow slowly while exports remain small. China's strengthening domestic demand for corn is driven by its expanding livestock and industrial sectors. The increase in China's imports account for one-third of the growth in world corn trade.

Global corn exports

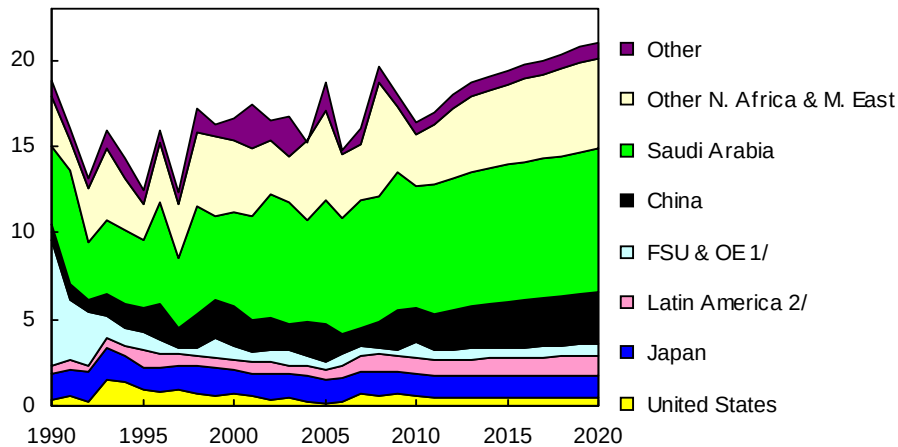


U.S. corn exports are projected to grow over the next decade and approach record levels by 2020. However, large world supplies of feed-quality wheat compete with U.S. corn exports at the beginning of the projection period. The U.S. share of world corn trade declines slowly from an average of nearly 60 percent during the last half decade to less than 53 percent by 2020 as exports rise from the FSU, Brazil, the EU, and Argentina.

- Brazil's corn exports have been large during the last few years as Brazil has targeted the EU's demand for grain that has not been genetically modified (GM). However, this marketing situation has diminished as Brazil continues to expand production of GM corn varieties. Also, strong growth in demand for corn in Brazil's livestock and poultry sectors and the profitability of growing soybeans limit the country's production and exports of corn.
- Argentina, with a small domestic market, remains the world's second-largest corn exporter. Due to continued quantitative controls on exports, corn area is expected to stagnate.
- In the EU, increases in area and yields enable it to increase corn production. Although more corn is allocated to ethanol production, exports more than double during the projections. The Eastern EU countries have a transportation advantage to parts of North Africa and the Middle East. Exports from other European countries are also projected to rise.
- Corn exports from the FSU, mostly Ukraine, rise more than 80 percent to 11 million tons by 2020. Favorable resource endowments, increasing economic openness, wider use of hybrid seed, and greater investment in agriculture stimulate corn production in these countries.

Global barley imports

Million metric tons

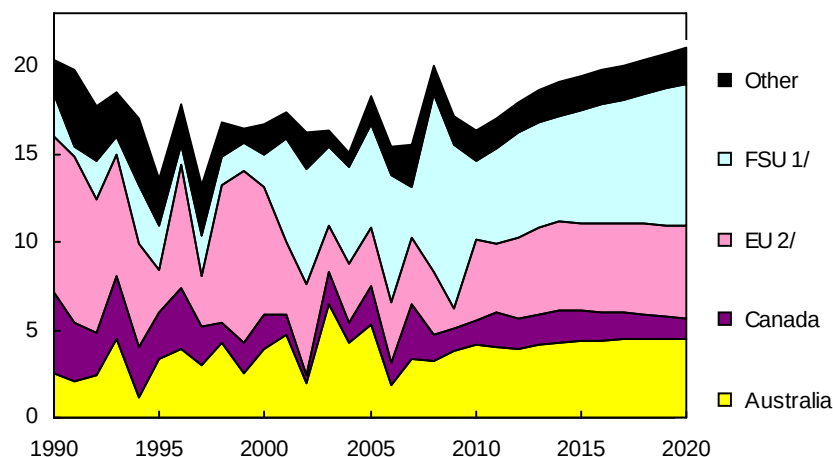


Global barley trade expands 4 million tons (24 percent) during the projection period. Rising demand for both malting and feed barley underpin the increased trade.

- Feed barley imports by North African and Middle Eastern countries grow steadily over the next decade. In the mid-1990s, corn overtook barley as the principal coarse grain imported by these countries, due mainly to rising poultry production. This pattern is expected to continue through the projection period. However, the North Africa and Middle East region is expected to remain the world's largest barley-importing area. The region is projected to account for 65 percent of the growth in world imports during the coming decade, and for 64 percent of total world imports in 2020.
- Saudi Arabia—the world's foremost barley-importing country—accounts for over 40 percent of world barley trade through the coming decade. Saudi Arabia's barley imports are used primarily as feed for sheep, goats, and camels.
- Iran is another Middle East country whose barley imports are projected to increase rapidly. Although the total imports by other countries in the North Africa and Middle East region are projected to grow more slowly, they still account for about a third of the increase in world barley trade.
- The international market for malting barley is boosted by strong growth in beer demand in some developing countries, most notably in China—the world's largest malting-barley importer. China's beer demand is rising steadily due to income and population growth. Expansion in China's brewing capacity is being aided by foreign investment. China's domestic malting barley production is increasing, but imports also rise during the projection period. Australia and Canada are China's main sources of malting barley imports.

Global barley exports

Million metric tons

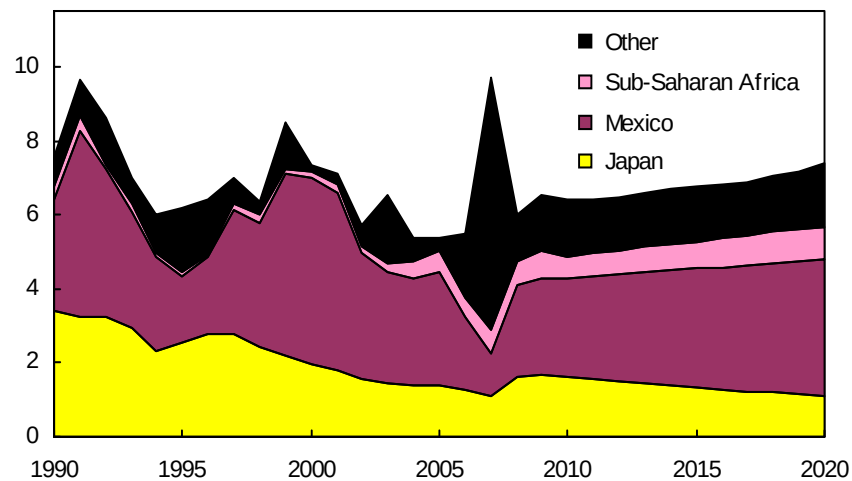


Historically, global barley exports have originated primarily from Australia, the EU, and Canada. However, Ukraine and, to a lesser extent, Russia have emerged as important competitors in international feed-barley markets and remain so throughout the projection period.

- The FSU continues to be a major barley exporter throughout the coming decade with annual exports around 8 million tons. Ukraine became the world's largest barley exporter in 2009 and is projected to remain so throughout the projection period. Russia's barley exports also increased in the 2 years prior to the 2010 drought. Together, their share of world barley trade has been over 50 percent in some recent years. The drought-induced sharp drop in FSU production in 2010 reflects the variability of production and exports that can be expected in the FSU. However, assuming normal weather, exports are projected to recover over the next few years and then trend slowly upward. FSU exports are projected to rise 2.8 million tons by 2020 and to account for 70 percent of the increase in world exports.
- Australia's barley exports are projected to rise slowly, and the country is expected to maintain its role as the world's third-largest exporter.
- EU barley exports are projected to climb modestly during the projection period, but remain well below the levels of the late 1990s.
- Malting barley commands a substantial price premium over feed barley. This quality premium is expected to influence planting decisions in Canada and Australia. In both countries, malting barley's share of total barley area is expected to rise during the projection period. Canada's area planted to barley continues to decline gradually as canola remains more profitable.

Global sorghum imports

Million metric tons

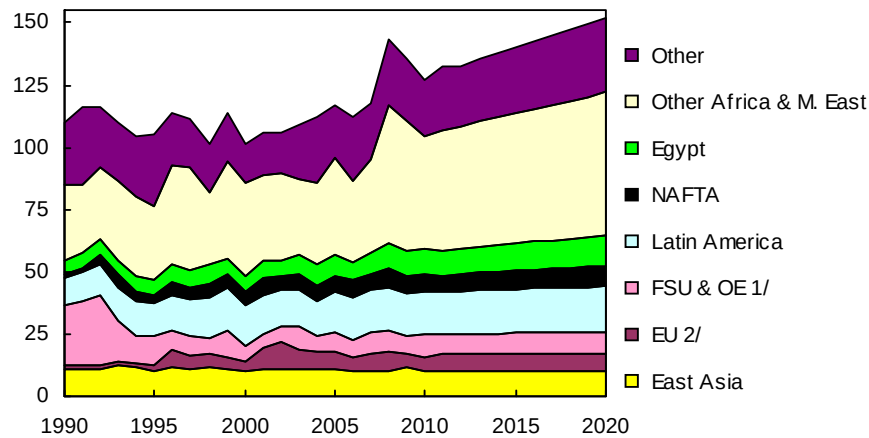


World sorghum trade projected to trend upward from about 6.5 million tons to 7.3 million tons by 2020. Sorghum trade is driven mostly by U.S. exports to Mexico and Japan.

- Mexico's sorghum imports are projected to increase about 1 million tons to 3.7 million tons by 2020. Many Mexican livestock producers have a slight preference for feeding sorghum, while U.S. livestock feeders increasingly prefer corn, thus facilitating U.S. sorghum shipments to Mexico. Mexico generally accounts for about half of world sorghum imports.
- Sorghum imports by Japan, the world's second-largest importer, have trended slowly downward during the past decade. After a small rebound in the last 2 years, imports are projected to renew the downward trend. Slow growth in imports by Sub-Saharan Africa offsets declining imports by Japan.
- EU imports of sorghum are projected to be modest as it normally imports only small quantities of sorghum as part of the Spain-Portugal Accession Agreement.
- The United States is projected to remain the largest exporter of sorghum. However, during the last decade, U.S. sorghum acreage and production have declined because of lower net returns compared with corn and soybeans. As a result, exportable supplies have generally tightened. Nonetheless, U.S. sorghum exports are projected to gradually recover, but remain slightly below historical highs. The U.S. share of world sorghum trade also recovers but remains well below that of the last decade.
- Sorghum exports by Argentina, the world's second-largest exporter, and Australia have risen sharply over the last several years. Both countries are expected to continue being prominent exporters during the coming decade although exports from both countries remain relatively flat. Argentina and Australia retain a larger share of world trade than during the previous decade. The primary sorghum markets for Argentina are Japan, Chile, and Europe.

Global wheat imports

Million metric tons



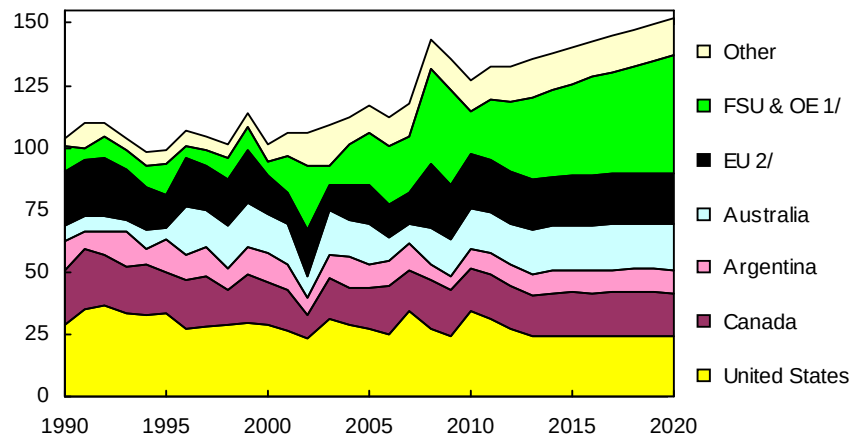
1/ Former Soviet Union and other Europe; prior to 1999, includes Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, and Slovenia.
2/ Excludes intra-EU trade.

World wheat trade (including flour) expands by 20 million tons (15 percent) between 2011 and 2020 to nearly 152 million tons. Growth in wheat imports is concentrated in those developing countries where income and population gains drive increases in demand. The largest growth markets include Sub-Saharan Africa, Egypt, Indonesia, Algeria, Saudi Arabia, and other countries in the Africa and Middle East region.

- In many developing countries, almost no change in per capita wheat consumption is expected, but imports are projected to expand modestly because of population growth and limited potential to expand production. Rising per capita consumption of wheat in Indonesia, Vietnam, and some other Asian countries, reflects a dietary shift from rice as incomes rise. Nonetheless, overall global per capita wheat consumption is projected to decline slightly during the coming decade.
- Egypt maintains its position as the world's largest wheat importing country, as its imports climb to more than 12 million tons. Imports by the EU, Algeria, Brazil, and Indonesia are each projected to exceed 6 million tons by 2020.
- Imports by countries in Africa and the Middle East rise 11.6 million tons and account for nearly 60 percent of the total increase in world wheat trade. Saudi Arabia has adopted a policy to phase out wheat production by 2016 because of water scarcity concerns, and imports are projected to rise to more than 3 million tons by 2020.
- China's imports remain small as per capita consumption of wheat is expected to continue to decline.
- EU wheat used to produce ethanol is projected to continue rising rapidly during the first half of the projection period, especially in the United Kingdom.
- Abundant quantities of feed quality wheat in a number of countries enable wheat to compete effectively with corn for feed use in the early years of the projection period. Europe is expected to continue to account for nearly half of global wheat feeding.

Global wheat exports

Million metric tons



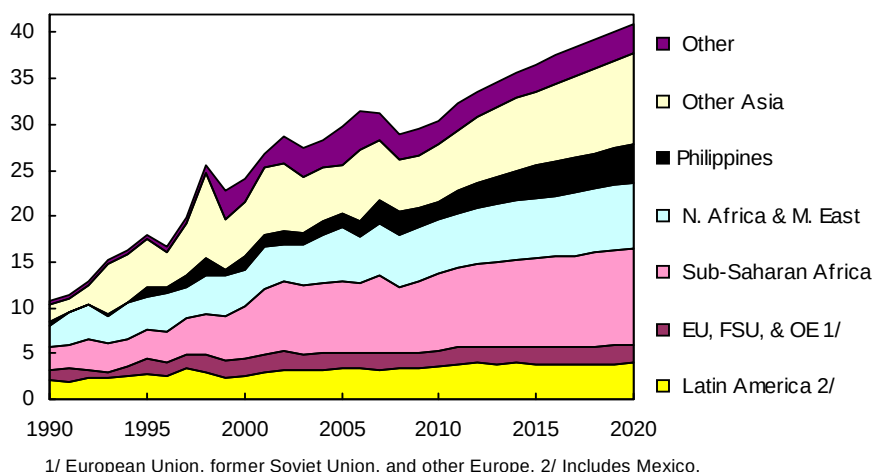
1/ Former Soviet Union and other Europe; prior to 1999, includes Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, and Slovenia.
2/ Excludes intra-EU trade.

The traditional five largest wheat exporters (the United States, Australia, the EU, Argentina, and Canada) are projected to account for almost 60 percent of world trade in 2020, compared with 70 percent during the last decade. This decrease in share is mostly due to increased exports from the Black Sea area. U.S. wheat exports are projected to account for less than 16 percent of global wheat trade at the end of the projection period, down from about 22 percent in the past 5 years. Although world wheat stocks are projected to continue increasing from their 2008 low during the next several years, prices are projected to remain above their pre-2006 average levels.

- Argentina is the only traditional exporter whose market share is not projected to decline. The shares of world wheat exports are projected to increase for Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, and China, as well as for Argentina.
- Russia, Ukraine, and Kazakhstan have become significant wheat exporters in recent years. Low costs of production, new investments in agriculture production and marketing infrastructure, and generally favorable weather between 2001 and 2009 enabled their combined share of global wheat trade to rise to 36 percent in the 2 years before the 2010 drought caused exports to drop sharply. Exports from the former Soviet Union are expected to recover in the coming years and to account for about 30 percent of world exports by 2020. However, increasing wheat use for domestic feed is expected to restrain even more rapid export growth. Year-to-year volatility in production and trade, as occurred during the past year, can be expected because of the region's highly variable weather and yields.
- EU wheat exports decline slowly over the next decade as more wheat is used for ethanol. EU exports drop to about 21 million tons in 2020, down about 18 percent from the 2008/09 peak.
- In Canada, increased global demand for vegetable oils (especially rapeseed oil) and for barley is expected to reduce wheat area and limit any growth in wheat exports.
- Wheat exports by the smaller exporters change little during the projection period.

Global rice imports

Million metric tons

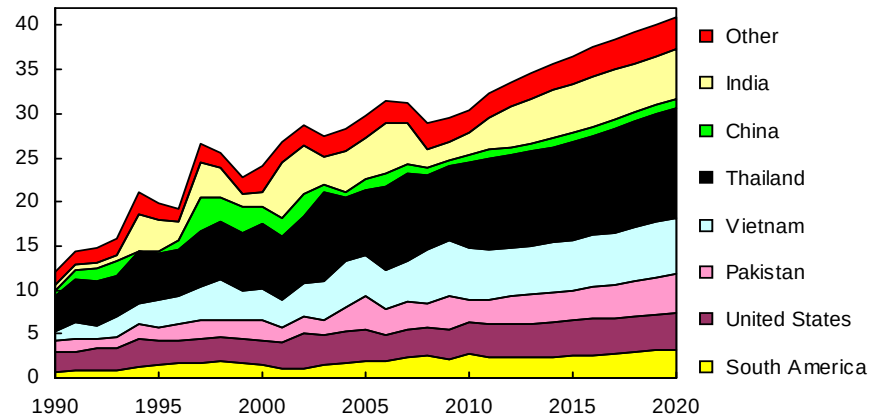


Global rice trade is projected to grow 2.7 percent per year from 2011 to 2020. In 2020, global rice trade reaches 41 million tons, 30 percent above the 2006 record. The main factors driving this expansion in global trade are a steady growth in demand—largely due to population growth in developing countries—and the inability of several key importers to significantly boost production. World trade as a share of world consumption, currently about 7 percent, remains substantially smaller than for other grains and oilseeds.

- Long-grain varieties account for around three-fourths of global rice trade and are expected to account for the bulk of trade growth over the next decade. Medium- and short-grain varieties account for 10-12 percent of global trade, with Northeast Asia the largest market. Aromatic rice, primarily basmati and jasmine, makes up most of the rest of global rice trade.
- The Philippines, Indonesia, the EU, and Bangladesh become the largest individual rice-importing countries by the end of the projection period. By 2020, each country is projected to import 1.4 million tons of rice or more. These countries have limited ability to expand production and are expected to account for more than one-third of the increase in global rice imports over the next decade.
- In Africa and the Middle East, strong demand growth is driven by rapidly expanding population and income, while production growth is limited. In North Africa and the Middle East, production is primarily limited by climate. In Sub-Saharan Africa, expanding production is constrained by infrastructure deficiencies and resource constraints. Altogether, the entire Africa and Middle-East region accounts for more than one-third of the increase in world rice trade between 2011 and 2020. Africa accounts for most of this region's rising imports, but Iran, Iraq, and Saudi Arabia remain large importing countries.
- Rice imports by the Central America and Caribbean region are projected to increase by 0.4 million tons over the next decade and to surpass 2.1 million by 2020. Population growth and rising per capita incomes boost rice consumption and raise imports in this region.
- In the EU, Canada, and the United States, immigration is the driving force for rising per capita consumption and modest import growth. In Mexico, higher incomes contribute to higher per capita consumption and moderate gains in imports.
- Imports by the FSU are projected to decline slightly as a result of strong production growth and declining population that more than offsets slowly rising per capita consumption.

Global rice exports

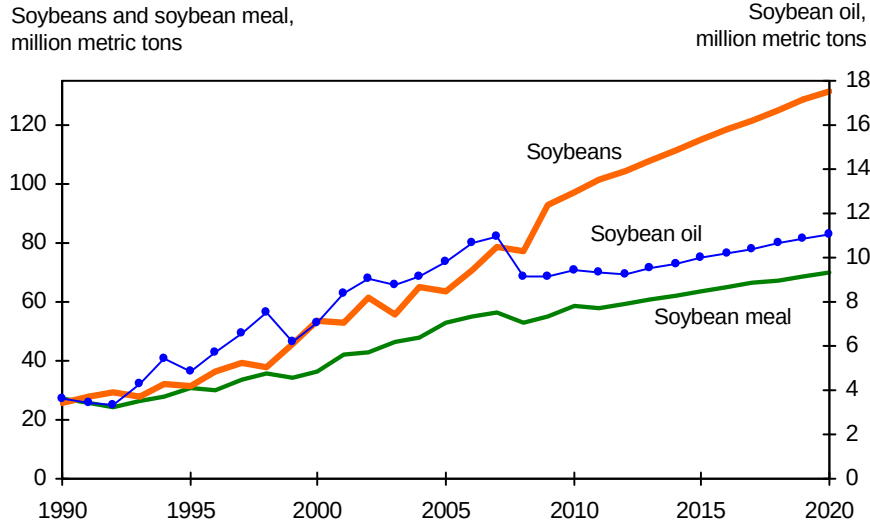
Million metric tons



Asia continues to be the source of most of the world's exports throughout the projection period.

- Rice exports from Thailand and Vietnam, the world's largest rice-exporting countries, account for more than 45 percent of world trade and for nearly 30 percent of the growth in world exports in the coming decade. Thailand's exports increase 2.1 million tons, to more than 12 million by 2020. Rice area and yields are projected to increase in Thailand. Vietnam's export expansion is smaller, rising from 5.8 to 6.4 million tons. Per capita consumption declines slowly for both exporters as incomes rise.
- India has typically been the third- or fourth-largest rice exporter since the mid-1990s, but its export levels have been volatile, primarily due to fluctuating stock levels and Government policies. India's exports have been well below previous levels for the last several years as exports of non-basmati rice have largely been banned since the spike in world prices in early 2008. The export ban is assumed to be lifted once stocks are rebuilt, enabling India's rice exports to rise to about 5.6 million tons by 2020, making it the third-largest exporter.
- Pakistan has been exporting slightly more than 3 million tons in recent years and the United States about 3.5 million tons. Both exporters are projected to raise their exports to around 4.3 million tons over the next decade. Pakistan has expanded its rice area and production in recent years although production declined in 2010 due to devastating floods. Some rehabilitation of irrigation systems will be required as a result of the 2010 floods, and in the coming decade, Pakistan's agricultural sector will be confronted by a growing water shortage and a deteriorating infrastructure, limiting production and export gains.
- U.S. expansion in rice exports is attributable to a slight area expansion after 2012, continued yield growth, and only modest growth in domestic use.
- Rice exports from China, the sixth-largest rice-exporting country, have declined in recent years but are projected to begin rising again and to reach 1.1 million tons by 2020, nearly double the level shipped in 2009. Little change in production or total disappearance is expected. Higher yields are projected to offset declining area as China allows the use of genetically modified rice. Reductions in per capita consumption, a result of continued diet diversification resulting from higher incomes, are expected to offset population growth. China also builds rice stocks during the projection period.
- Australian exports are projected to recover only modestly from extremely low levels shipped during much of the past decade. Exports still will be limited by competing demands for irrigation water.

Global exports: Soybeans, soybean meal, and soybean oil

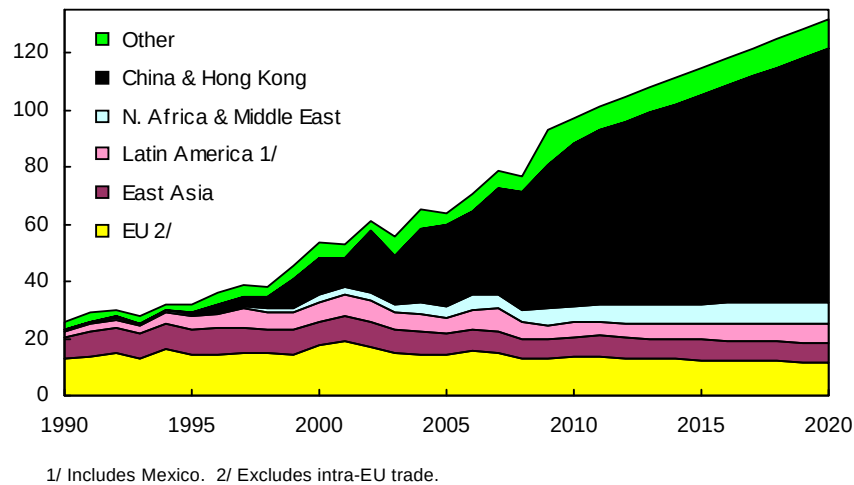


Economic growth and population increases in developing countries are projected to boost demand for vegetable oils for food consumption and for protein meals used in livestock production. Vegetable oil used for biodiesel production is also projected to increase. As demand for vegetable oils increases faster than for protein meals, vegetable oil prices rise more rapidly than for oilseeds and protein meals, particularly for rapeseed oil compared with rapeseed meal.

- Many countries with limited opportunity to expand oilseed production, such as China and some countries in North Africa, the Middle East, and South Asia, have invested heavily in crushing capacity in recent years. As a result, import demand for oilseeds has grown rapidly and should continue. Global trade in soybeans is projected to increase 30 percent, soymeal by 21 percent, and soyoil by 19 percent.
- In China, increasing per capita income is projected to continue a rapid expansion of consumer demand for livestock products and vegetable oils. Feed rations are expected to include an increasing percentage of protein meal to improve rates of weight gain for meat-producing animals. China will mostly import oilseeds for crushing rather than large amounts of oilseed meals and oils. This changes the composition of world trade by raising global import demand for soybeans and other oilseeds rather than for oilseed products.
- Argentina, Brazil, and the United States continue to account for about 89 percent of the world's aggregate exports of soybeans, soybean meal, and soybean oil during the coming decade. In Argentina, uncertainties about grain policies cause farmers to shift some land to soybean production. Also, some pasture land is converted to crops, especially to soybean production. This enables Argentina to increase its soybean production, and its share of world exports of soybeans and products remains above 30 percent. Brazil's soybean area continues to increase, but an increasing share of soybean production is crushed for domestic feed and food use and its share of exports remains in the 25-31 percent range. The U.S. share of world soybean and soybean meal trade declines from 29 percent to less than 26 percent by 2020.
- The EU is expected to expand biodiesel production using rapeseed oil as the primary feedstock. Rapeseed area increases early in the projections. Although EU imports of soybeans are projected to decline, imports of soybean meal and soybean oil increase.

Global soybean imports

Million metric tons

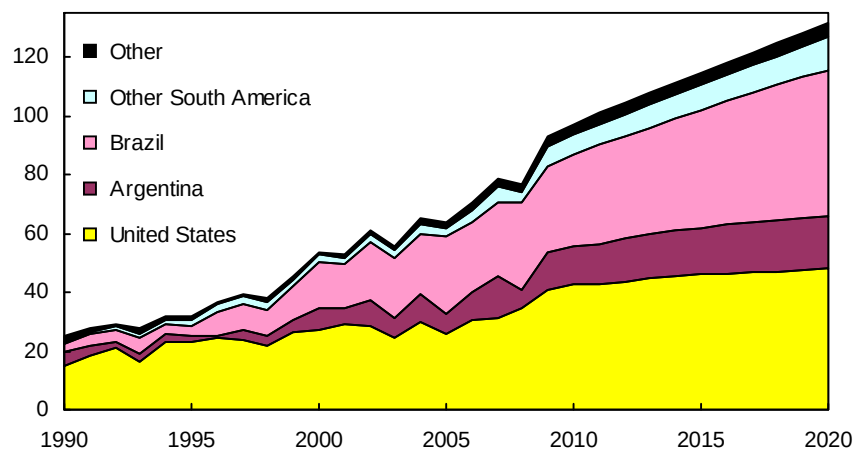


World soybean trade is projected to rise rapidly, but at a slower pace than in recent years, climbing nearly 30 million tons (nearly 30 percent) during the next decade.

- The EU was the world's leading importer of soybeans until 2002. However, increases in grain and rapeseed meal feeding and rising imports of soybean meal have resulted in declining soybean imports since then. These trends are projected to continue.
- China's soybean imports have risen sharply and now account for more than 50 percent of world trade. China will face policy decisions regarding tradeoffs in producing or importing corn and soybeans. The projections assume that Chinese policies will pursue self-sufficiency for domestic corn production and let soybean imports increase. Thus, China accounts for more than 90 percent of the projected 30-million-ton growth in global soybean imports over the next 10 years. China's underutilized oilseed crushing capacity drives strong gains in soybean imports as China seeks to capture the value added from processing oilseeds into protein meal and vegetable oil. The use of vegetable oils for biodiesel production is assumed to have a negligible impact on China's total vegetable oil use.
- Imports of soybeans and meal by East Asia (Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan) are dominated by a continuing shift from importing feedstuffs to importing meat and other livestock products. As a result, this region's imports of soybeans do not change much during the coming decade. Small increases in soybean imports support slowly rising meat production.
- Mexico's soybean imports are projected to increase by more than 20 percent during the projection period. These imports will support the production of soybean meal for the Mexican poultry and pork industries and soybean oil for domestic food consumption.
- In recent years, Argentina has imported more than a million tons of soybeans to enable its crushing plants to operate at full capacity. However, changes in Argentine policy provide disincentives to import in the future. The policy impediment to importing soybeans supports more rapid expansion in Argentine soybean area in order to supply the needs of the country's crushers.

Global soybean exports

Million metric tons

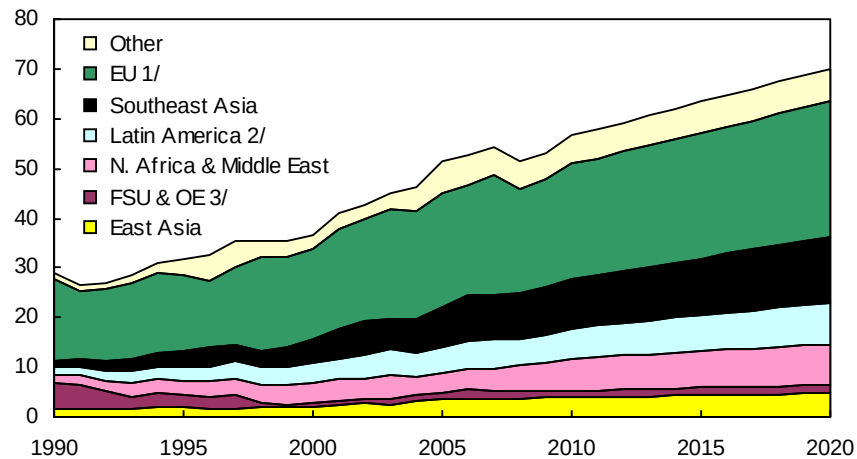


The three leading soybean exporters—the United States, Brazil, and Argentina—have accounted for nearly 90 percent of world trade in recent years. Although exports from other countries, such as Uruguay, Paraguay, and Bolivia increase during the projections, the share held by the traditional exports remains near 90 percent.

- With continuing area gains, Brazil strengthens its position as a leading exporter of soybeans and soybean products. Combating soybean rust disease increases production costs. However, as world oilseed prices rise relative to the price of grains, soybeans remain more profitable than other crops in most areas of Brazil. With increasing soybean plantings in the Cerrados region and expansion extending into the Legal Amazon region, the growth rate for Brazil's soybean planted area is projected to average nearly 2.5 percent per year during the coming decade. During the next 10 years, soybean exports are projected to rise about 47 percent.
- Argentina's export tax rates are higher for soybeans than for soybean products, which favors domestic crushing of whole seeds and exporting the products. However, in response to world demand for soybeans for crushing, Argentina's soybean exports have risen sharply and are projected to continue doing so, rising about 30 percent to nearly 18 million tons by 2020. Most of the soybeans exported by Argentina go to China.
- Other South American countries, principally Uruguay, Paraguay, and Bolivia, respond to higher oilseed prices by expanding the area planted to soybeans. Exports rise more than 50 percent to nearly 11 million tons.
- Canada is the next largest soybean exporter, although its export volume and growth are well below those of the above-mentioned exporters.
- Ukraine responds to higher international market prices for oilseeds by increasing production of rapeseed and soybeans. Soybean exports from Ukraine are projected to rise rapidly (32 percent), but from a small base.

Global soybean meal imports

Million metric tons



1/ Excludes intra-EU trade.

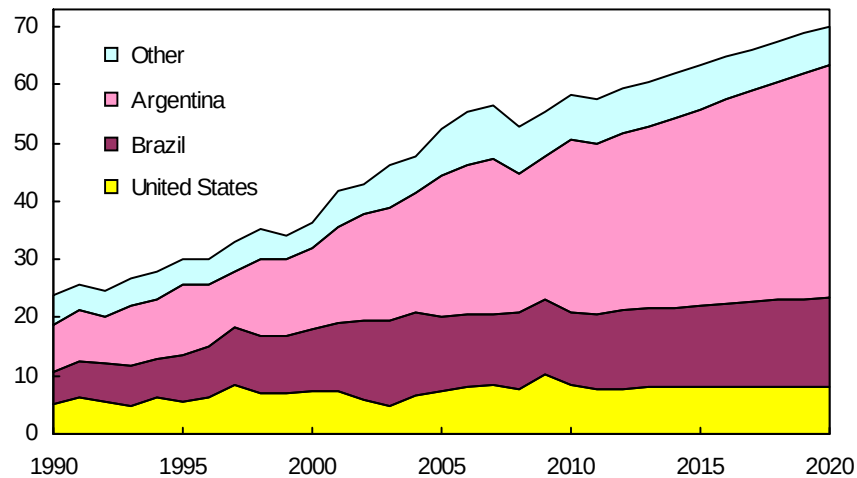
2/ Includes Mexico. 3/ Former Soviet Union and other Europe; prior to 1999, includes Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, and Slovenia.

World trade in soybean meal climbs by more than 12 million tons (about 21 percent) in the projections to 2020. Continued growth in the demand for livestock products, limited capability to increase oilseed production, and relatively lower world prices for protein meals boost demand for soybean meal in a number of countries with rising middle-income populations. Lower import prices for soybean meal relative to soybeans and grains provide incentives for countries to use imported soybean meal at a higher rate in livestock feed rations.

- The EU remains the world's largest destination for soybean meal throughout the projection period, despite increased domestic feeding of grains and rapeseed meal. Although there will be abundant supplies of low-cost rapeseed meal available for feed as a result of the EU biofuels expansion, there are technical limits on the amount of rapeseed meal that can be incorporated in livestock rations. As a result, growth in EU soybean meal imports is expected to continue to increase and to account for more than one-fourth of the increase in world soybean meal trade.
- The regions of Southeast Asia, Latin America, and North Africa and the Middle East all become larger importers of soybean meal due to increasing demand for livestock feed and low oilseed meal prices.
- Russia is projected to experience rapid growth in soybean meal imports, although from a small base. Increased livestock production, especially from larger, more modern Russian facilities, will boost the demand for soybean meal.
- Mexico's strong growth in demand for protein feed and vegetable oils is projected to continue.
- Although the projected growth rate for China's use of soybean meal is one of the highest in the world, most of the meal will be supplied by domestic crush, either using domestically-produced or imported soybeans.

Global soybean meal exports

Million metric tons

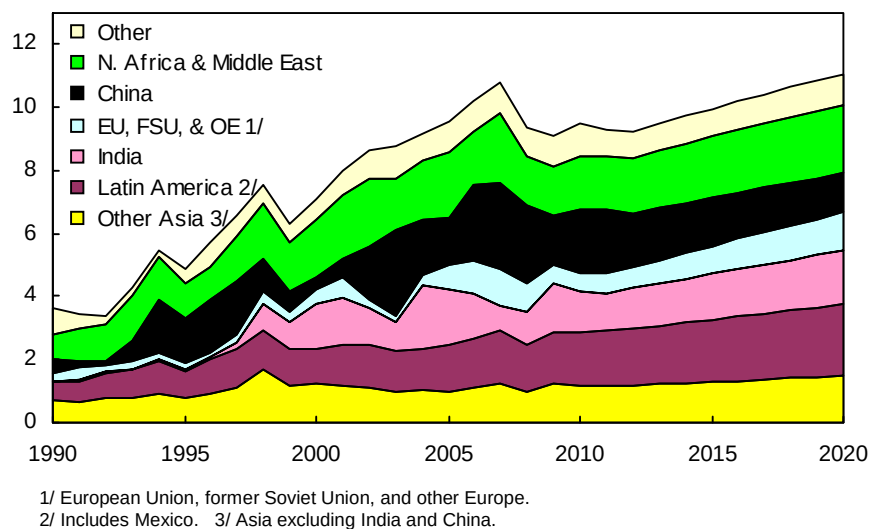


Argentina, Brazil, and the United States remain the three major exporters in international soybean meal markets. Together, their share of world exports rises slightly to 90 percent during the next 10 years. Argentina, the world's largest soybean meal exporter, increases its share of the world market from less than 50 percent in recent years to about 57 percent. Trade shares held by all other major exporters decline.

- Argentina imposes higher export taxes on soybeans than on soybean products. This has provided an incentive for the country to develop a large oilseed crushing capacity. With Argentina's low cost of soybean production and the trade policy incentives to export soy products, soybean meal exports are projected to continue their robust growth.
- In Brazil, strong growth in domestic meal consumption due to rapid expansion of the poultry and pork sectors limits increases in soybean meal exports. Also, domestic soybean crushing capacity is not expected to grow as fast due to heavy competition from Argentina. Brazil's share of world exports declines from about 25 percent in recent years to less than 19 percent by 2020.
- U.S. soybean meal exports remain at about 8 million tons during the next 10 years. The U.S. share of world exports declines steadily from about 15 percent in most recent years to less than 12 percent by 2020.
- The volume of India's soybean meal exports declines from more than 3.5 million tons in most recent years to 1.5 million by 2020 as rapidly increasing poultry, egg, and milk production absorbs more of India's soybean meal supplies.
- The EU continues to be a small but steady exporter of soybean meal to Russia and other East European countries where livestock production is expected to increase significantly.

Global soybean oil imports

Million metric tons

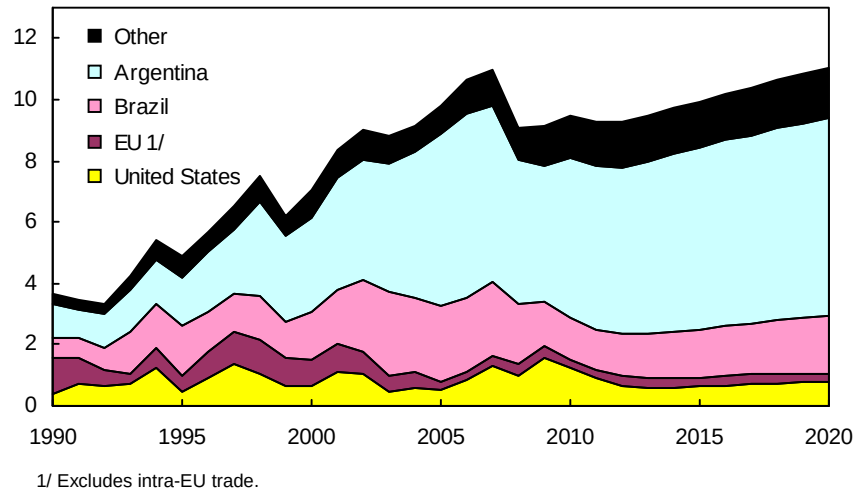


World soybean oil imports climb 1.8 million tons (19 percent) in the projection years, bolstered by rising food use and increased demand for use in biofuel production. China and India are the world's two largest soybean oil importers, primarily for food use. In recent years, their combined imports have been more than a third of total world trade. The growth in soybean oil trade will be constrained by competition with palm oil, which claims the top ranking in world vegetable oil trade.

- Income and population growth in Latin America, North Africa, and the Middle East contribute to gains in soybean oil demand and imports. Although rising international prices for soybean oil will temper consumption, especially in developing countries, imports by the North Africa and the Middle East region are projected to be exceeded only by those of Latin America.
- India remains the world's largest soybean oil importing country. Factors that contribute to continued growth in imports include burgeoning domestic demand for vegetable oils and limited capacity to expand domestic production of oilseeds. Low yields, associated with erratic rainfed growing conditions and low input use, inhibit growth of oilseed production. India sharply reduced its edible oil import tariffs to zero in 2008 in response to high world prices. It is assumed that during the next decade, the soybean oil tariff gradually rises toward the prior rate of 45 percent, but that tariffs for the other major imported oils—palm and sunflower—remain below their historical highs of 75-85 percent.
- China experiences a growing demand for vegetable oils, and land-use competition from other crops constrains the expansion in area planted to oilseed crops. However, with the rapid increase in soybean imports for crush, China is able to slowly decrease its imports of soybean oil during the coming decade.

Global soybean oil exports

Million metric tons

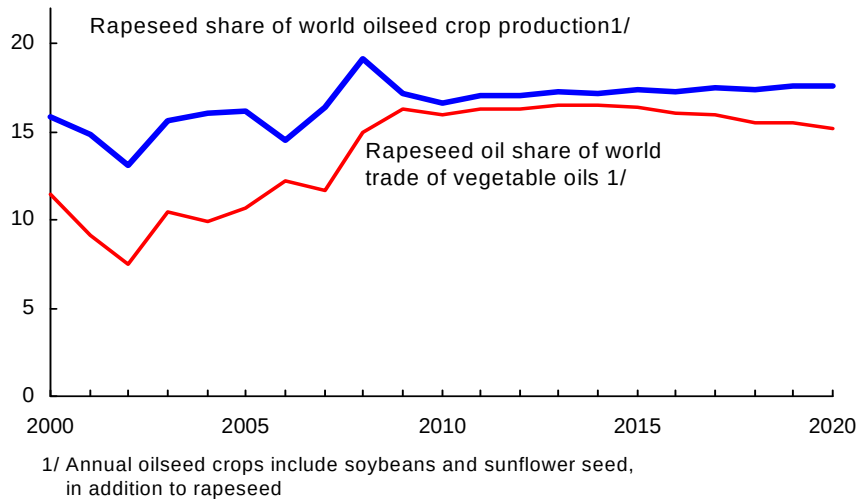


Argentina's and Brazil's combined share of world soybean oil exports dropped from 84 percent in 2005/06 to 65 percent in 2009/10 due poor harvests. However, these countries are projected to recover partially during the next 5 years to about 75 percent of world trade.

- Argentina is the leading exporter of soybean oil, reflecting the country's large crushing capacity, its small domestic market for soybean oil, and an export tax structure that favors exports of soybean products rather than soybeans. Gains in Argentine soybean production due to extensive double cropping, further adjustments in crop-pasture rotations, and the addition of marginal lands in the northwest part of the country, contribute to increased soybean production and crush. Argentina's soybean oil exports are projected to continue increasing even though more soybean oil is expected to be used as a feedstock for biodiesel production—with most of the biodiesel destined for export. The projected 2011-2020 growth in soybean oil exports account for 60 percent of the increase in world soybean oil trade.
- Brazil's projected increase in soybean oil exports accounts for most of the rest of global increases in soybean oil trade. Although Brazil is also projected to use more soybean oil for biodiesel production, expansion of soybean production into new areas of cultivation enables it to increase its volume of soybean oil exports from its 2009/2010 reduced level. It does not however, recover to the large volumes exported between 2002 and 2007.
- The United States remains the world's third-largest soybean oil exporter. U.S. soybean oil exports will be constrained by increased use of soybean oil for biodiesel production. U.S. canola oil imports from Canada and palm oil imports from Southeast Asia are projected to continue to grow strongly, and augment the U.S. edible oil supply.
- In the EU, exportable supplies of vegetable oils are limited by the growth in biodiesel production.

Rapeseed production and rapeseed oil trade

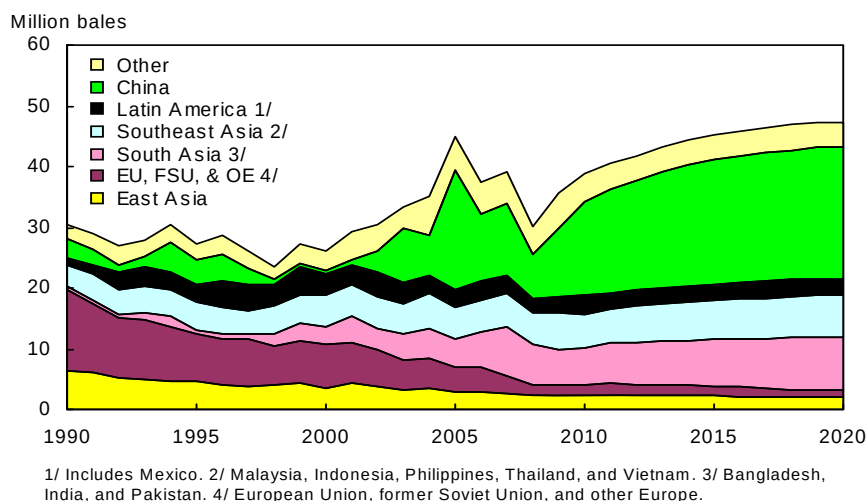
Percent of world



In the last 10 years, rapeseed and rapeseed oil have captured an increasing share of world oilseed production and the trade in vegetable oils produced from annual oilseed crops.

- Global demand for vegetable oils has been strong, trending up more than 5 percent a year for more than a decade. A higher oil content for rapeseed (40 percent) compared to soybeans (19 percent) and other annual oilseed crops has enhanced the demand for rapeseed over other oilseeds. Rapeseed oil has also become a major feedstock for producing biodiesel in the EU and Canada.
- Between 2000 and 2010, the growth rate in world average rapeseed yields (2.4 percent) rose more than twice as rapidly as for soybeans (0.8 percent) and in recent years world-average rapeseed yields have been higher than for soybeans. Faster yield growth combined with higher oil content, and more oil produced per hectare, provided economic incentives to produce more rapeseed. The rate of increase in area planted to rapeseed (3.4 percent) was higher than for soybeans (2.8 percent), and was considerably higher than the rate for all other oilseeds, and the rate for all field crops.
- The major rapeseed importers are Japan, EU, China, and Mexico. A second tier of importers includes Pakistan, the United States, Turkey, and Bangladesh. Canada is by far the largest exporter, followed by Ukraine and Australia.
- In the projections, the rate of growth in world rapeseed production continues to outpace that of soybeans, although the growth gap narrows. The projected growth rates for world rapeseed and rapeseed oil trade are also higher than the rates for soybeans and soybean oil. In Canada, rapeseed oil exports go mainly to the United States but start to slow as more oil is used for Canadian biodiesel production. Increasing exports from other countries, especially Russia and Ukraine, are assumed to partially offset slower growth in Canadian exports.

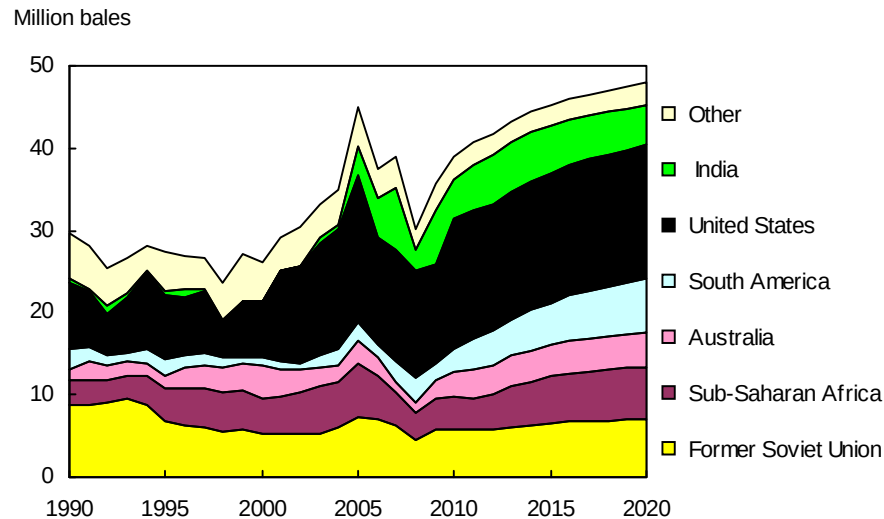
Global cotton imports



World cotton trade is projected to trend upward at 1.8 per cent a year until 2020, but does not surpass the 2005 record until half way through the projection period. There continue to be geographical shifts in mill use and trade of cotton but not as dramatic as those associated with the elimination of the Multifiber Arrangement (MFA) quotas in 2005. Asia's share of world cotton imports has risen from less than 50 percent in the late 1990s to more than 70 percent in 2010 and is projected to reach more than 83 percent by 2020.

- The textile industries in China, India, and Pakistan were the major beneficiaries of textile trade liberalization as a result of the elimination of the MFA quotas in 2005. However, imports have risen in other Asian countries as well, most notably Bangladesh and Vietnam.
- China's textile industry and its cotton imports are expected to grow during the projection period, but more slowly than the rapid increases from 2001 to 2005 after joining the World Trade Organization (WTO). Nonetheless, during the coming decade, China is projected to account for more than two-thirds of the global increase in cotton imports.
- Bangladesh has become a major importer in recent years and as imports continue rising, the country is projected to become the world's second-largest importer by 2020.
- Pakistan has also become a significant importer in recent years but import growth slows in the projections as new *Bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt) cotton varieties specific to Pakistan's cotton production conditions prove more productive and reduce the need for imports.
- Until several years ago, Turkey's textile industry benefited from favorable trade access to the EU, its major market for textile and apparel exports. However, the end of the MFA quotas gave lower cost competitors more favorable access to EU markets. Turkey's cotton imports have fallen and are projected to continue declining over the next 10 years.
- The EU, Japan, Taiwan, and South Korea all reduce their cotton imports as textile trade reforms or higher wages in these countries, or both, drive textile production to countries with lower wages and other costs.

Global cotton exports

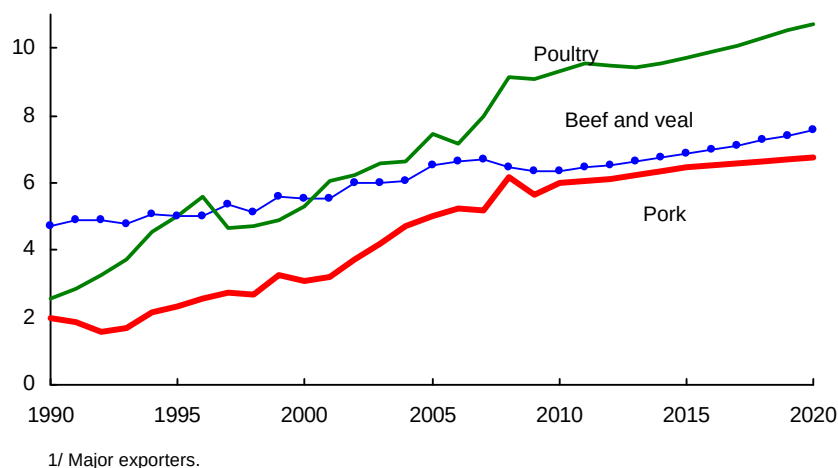


Globalization is expected to continue to move raw cotton production to countries with favorable resource endowments and technology. Traditional producers with large land bases suitable for cotton production continue to benefit from post-MFA trade patterns, including the United States, Brazil, and Sub-Saharan Africa. The importance of technology has been highlighted by the impact of India's rapid adoption of genetically modified cotton, nearly all *Bt* cotton.

- The United States continues as the world's leading cotton exporter throughout the projections. U.S. exports rise slightly to about 16 million bales by 2020. The U.S. share of world exports declines slightly from 35 percent in recent years, to 34 percent by 2020.
- Brazil's cotton exports double during the coming decade as the area planted to cotton and soybeans expands. Exports from Brazil rise more than from any other country or region, surpassing exports from India and Australia, and enable Brazil to become the world's second-largest cotton exporter.
- Sub-Saharan Africa's exports are projected to rise rapidly during the coming decade as these economies develop and as *Bt* cotton is adopted by the region's producers. The region's exports are projected to rise about 60 percent during the next 10 years and to account for one third of world trade growth.
- Government policies in the Central Asian countries of the FSU promoting investment in textiles have contributed to more exports of textile products rather than exports of raw cotton. However, the continued increase in cotton exports account for 17 percent of the increase in world exports.
- Improved cotton yields in India, largely due to the adoption of *Bt* cotton containing the *Bt* gene, have raised India's production and exports in recent years. Yield growth is projected to continue as the area planted to *Bt* cotton expands and cultivation practices improve. The increase in cotton output is expected to enable India to increase textile production and maintain exports.

Meat exports 1/

Million metric tons

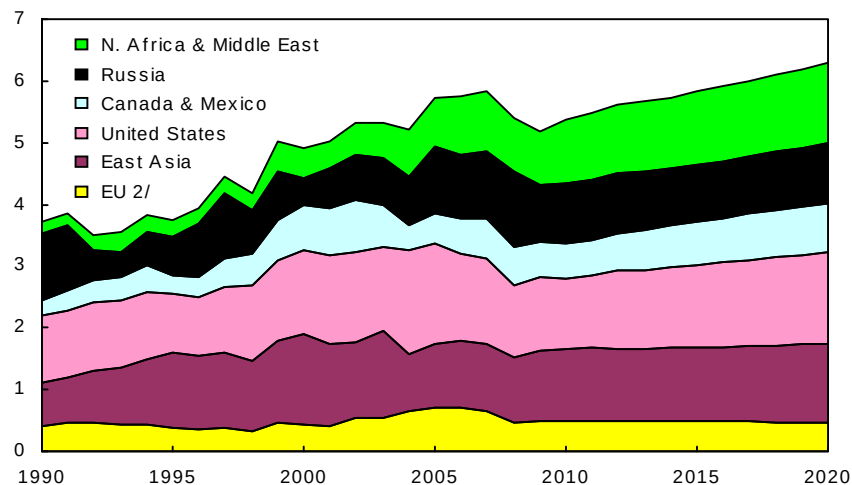


The growth in world per capita meat consumption is expected to slow during the 2011-20 projection period to less than two-thirds of 1 percent per year. Still, meat shipments from major exporters trend upwards at 1.4 percent per year. The projected growth rates of exports from major exporters of beef, pork, and poultry meat are 1.7, 1.3, and 1.2 percent per year, respectively. During this period, exports rise 1.1 million tons for beef, 1.2 million for pork, and 0.9 million for poultry. Rising per capita incomes combined with population growth in a number of countries are the driving forces behind the projected growth in global meat demand.

- Russia's net imports of meat decline slowly during the coming decade in response to the country's policies to reduce imports and to stimulate meat production. Pork and poultry meat account for most of the decline in meat imports.
- Canadian beef exports and imports are each projected to rise slowly after 2012 with net exports remaining stable but well below the 2004 record. Canada's cow herd contracted significantly during 2006-10 and rebuilding beef herds is expected to progress slowly.
- EU beef exports, after steadily declining for more than a decade, stabilize at the current low level as policies continue to discourage beef production and limit the EU's competitiveness in international markets.
- Argentine beef exports declined sharply after the 2005 peak as export restrictions on beef and changes in other policies made Argentina's exports less competitive. Beef exports are projected to decline further during the next several years as Argentine producers begin to rebuild their herds. Beef exports then begin to rise slowly, but are constrained by reduced beef imports by Russia, which has been a major market for Argentine beef.
- The projections assume no changes in the set of countries that recognize all regions within Brazil as free of foot-and-mouth disease (FMD), thus limiting Brazil's ability to compete in some markets for pork and beef. However, exports from Brazil's expanding pork sector are expected to be competitive in price-sensitive markets such as Russia and Asian countries other than Japan and South Korea.
- During the coming decade, Brazil is expected to continue as the largest exporter of poultry products, as a result of low production costs and competitive export prices.

Beef imports 1/

Million metric tons



1/ Selected importers.
2/ Excludes intra-EU trade.

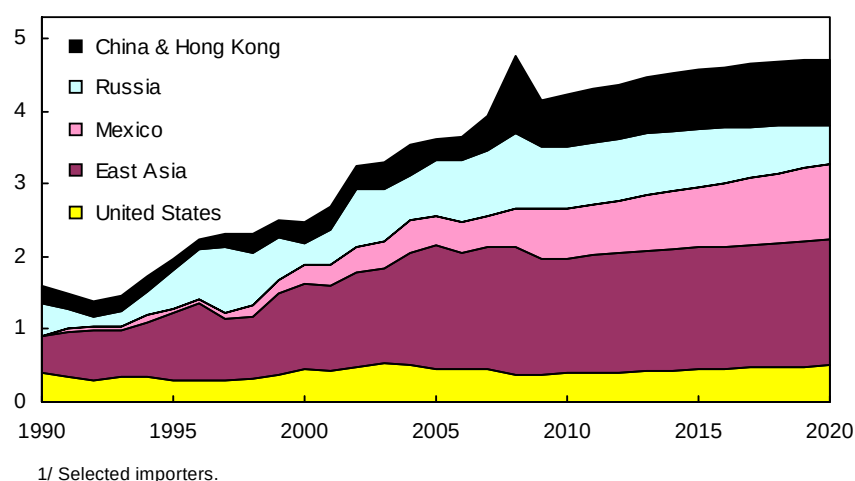
Beef imports by major importers declined in 2009. The most significant declines occurred in South Asian countries, the United States, Russia, and Mexico. In 2010, import growth renewed in the regions of North Africa, the Middle East, and Asia, but was offset by stagnant trade or continuing declines in most of the rest of the world.

Between 2011 and 2020, beef imports by major importers resume growth and expand nearly 0.7 million metric tons (14 percent). Traditionally, developed countries have been the primary importers of beef. However, imports by a number of low- and middle-income countries are projected to increase, especially imports of lower priced, grass-fed beef from Brazil.

- During the next 10 years, Russian beef imports are projected to fluctuate around 0.9 million tons as rising consumer demand is offset by expanding Russian beef production and import restrictions. Russia remains a significant market for EU and South American beef exports.
- Imports of grain-fed beef by higher-income countries are projected to rise slowly. U.S. beef exports to these countries are projected to increase somewhat over the next 10 years although they will have to compete with exports from other suppliers.
- U.S. beef imports, primarily of grass-fed, lean beef from Australia and New Zealand for use in ground beef and processed products, rise during the projection period. Also, strong Asian imports of beef enable Australia and New Zealand to maintain significant levels of exports over the projection period.
- Strong growth in Mexican beef imports is projected to resume over the next several years. Much of Mexico's imports consist of higher valued, grain-fed beef from the United States.

Pork imports 1/

Million metric tons



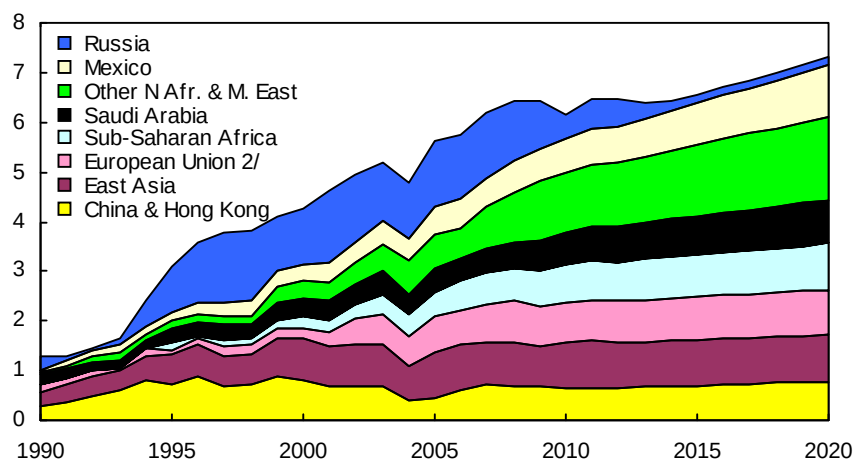
Global pork trade declined in 2009 in response to the global economic recession. Imports fell the most in China, Russia, Ukraine, other countries of the FSU, Japan, and South Korea. Although world imports partially recovered in 2010, import levels for many countries remained below the 2008 peak.

In the projections for 2011 to 2020, world pork imports are expected to resume growth, and to increase by more than 0.66 million tons (11 percent).

- Russia's policies to stimulate livestock production are expected to cause pork imports to decline steadily during the next 10 years. Although Russia's TRQ on pork imports is assumed to cease after 2012, other trade barriers may constrain growth in Russian pork imports.
- Mexican pork imports increase the most of any country in the world, rising more than 350,000 tons (52 percent) between 2011 and 2020. Increases in income and population are the primary drivers of Mexico's increasing demand for pork. Mexico accounts for more than one-half of the growth in global pork trade during the coming decade.
- Some higher income countries in East Asia increase pork imports to satisfy demand for selected cuts of pork, especially pork bellies. Japan is by far the world's largest pork importer, but as a mature market with declining population, its imports are not projected to rise significantly. South Korea is Asia's fastest growing pork importer and its imports account for one-fourth of the increase in world pork imports during the projection period.
- China's pork imports rose sharply in 2008 and it became a net importer. Since then, the country's pork imports have declined significantly but it remains a net importer. In the projections, pork exports rise slightly more than imports, but the country remains a small net importer in 2020. Hong Kong's pork imports are expected to continue rising during the coming decade.

Poultry imports 1/

Million metric tons



Poultry meat imports by major importers are projected to increase by more than 1 million tons (20 percent) between 2011 and 2020. The projections indicate strong poultry import growth throughout much of the world except, most notably, for Russia, Europe, and Japan.

- Poultry imports by Africa and the Middle East now account for about 40 percent of imports by the major importers. Income and population growth boosts demand in the projections. In addition, ongoing animal disease concerns in a number of countries are expected to slow growth in production and to increase demand for imports. As a result, the region's imports grow more than the rest of the world combined.
- Rising consumer incomes increase poultry demand and imports in Mexico and the Central America and Caribbean region. Poultry products remain less expensive than beef or pork, further stimulating demand. Mexico's domestic poultry production continues to increase during the projection period, but rises at a slower rate than consumption, with the result that imports rise by 0.35 million tons (50 percent).
- Russia's poultry imports are projected to decline sharply during the next 5 years. Policies that make the poultry TRQ regime more restrictive will restrain poultry imports and stimulate domestic poultry production. Higher prices and slower growth in income and per capita poultry consumption also inhibit import growth.
- In South Korea, increasing per capita consumption, combined with environmental concerns that limit production growth, boost imports 16 percent during the next decade.
- Because of avian influenza, some major poultry-exporting countries such as Thailand and China have shifted most of their exports to fully cooked products, and are projected to continue to do so. Because of higher production costs, these cooked products will be marketed to higher income countries in Asia, Europe, and the Middle East.
- China's rising consumption of poultry meat is met by expanding domestic production and the country's poultry net exports climb by about 55,000 tons.

Table 4. Coarse grains trade long-term projections

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
<i>Imports, million metric tons</i>												
<i>Importers</i>												
Former Soviet Union ¹	0.5	2.3	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5
Other Europe	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
European Union ²	3.0	5.0	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.3
North Africa & Middle East	33.6	31.3	32.8	34.2	35.3	36.0	37.0	37.8	38.6	39.2	39.8	40.2
Sub-Saharan Africa ³	3.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.3
Japan	19.2	19.2	19.0	19.0	18.9	18.8	18.8	18.7	18.6	18.5	18.5	18.4
South Korea	8.5	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.6
Taiwan	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.2
China	3.8	3.1	3.4	4.2	5.0	5.8	6.8	7.6	8.7	9.5	10.5	11.1
Other Asia & Oceania	6.4	6.2	6.5	6.9	7.0	7.2	7.5	7.7	7.9	8.0	8.2	8.3
Mexico	11.2	12.0	12.2	12.9	13.6	14.0	14.5	15.2	15.9	16.6	17.4	18.2
Central America & Caribbean	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3
Brazil	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6
Other South America	9.9	9.3	9.4	9.6	9.7	9.9	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.1
Other foreign ⁴	5.5	4.8	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.3
United States	2.6	2.3	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Total trade	118.7	118.4	119.4	122.5	125.5	127.8	131.3	134.1	137.2	139.6	142.4	144.4
<i>Exports, million metric tons</i>												
<i>Exporters</i>												
European Union ²	3.0	6.0	5.6	6.5	7.0	7.3	7.6	7.8	8.2	8.3	8.6	8.8
China	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Argentina	16.9	19.7	18.3	18.8	19.4	19.6	19.9	20.1	20.2	20.1	20.1	19.9
Australia	4.6	5.1	5.0	4.7	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2
Canada	3.1	3.1	4.2	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.0
South Africa	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.6
Other Europe	1.8	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8
Former Soviet Union ¹	14.9	10.5	11.7	12.6	13.0	13.3	15.0	15.6	16.7	17.8	19.0	19.8
Other foreign	16.7	14.6	14.0	14.7	15.0	15.4	15.9	16.5	16.8	16.6	16.7	16.8
United States	54.8	53.9	55.3	56.0	56.8	57.5	58.3	59.7	61.1	62.5	63.9	65.3
<i>Percent</i>												
U.S. trade share	46.2	45.5	46.3	45.7	45.3	45.0	44.4	44.5	44.5	44.8	44.9	45.2

1/ Covers FSU-12, includes intra-FSU trade.

2/ Covers EU-27, excludes intra-EU trade.

3/ Includes South Africa.

4/ Includes unaccounted.

The projections were completed in November 2010.

Table 5. Corn trade long-term projections

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
<i>Imports, million metric tons</i>												
<i>Importers</i>												
European Union ¹	2.9	4.5	3.4	3.0	2.8	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.6
Former Soviet Union ²	0.3	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
Egypt	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.2
Algeria	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9
Morocco	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5
Iran	4.2	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4
Saudi Arabia	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8
Turkey	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2
Other N. Africa & Middle East	5.6	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.5
Japan	16.0	16.1	16.0	16.0	16.0	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.8	15.8
South Korea	8.5	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.5
Taiwan	4.6	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
China	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.8	2.5	3.2	4.1	4.9	5.8	6.6	7.5	8.0
Indonesia	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4
Malaysia	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4
Other Asia & Oceania	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5
Canada	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8
Mexico	8.4	9.1	9.2	9.9	10.4	10.8	11.1	11.8	12.3	13.0	13.6	14.3
Central America & Caribbean	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3
Brazil	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Other South America	8.6	8.1	8.1	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.6
Sub-Saharan Africa ³	2.3	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3
Other foreign ⁴	4.0	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
United States	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total trade	92.6	93.2	93.0	95.2	97.4	99.3	102.3	104.8	107.5	109.4	111.6	113.2
<i>Exports, million metric tons</i>												
<i>Exporters</i>												
European Union ¹	1.5	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.1
China	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Argentina	15.0	17.5	16.0	16.5	17.0	17.2	17.5	17.7	17.8	17.7	17.7	17.4
Brazil	9.0	7.0	6.5	7.0	7.2	7.5	8.0	8.5	8.8	8.5	8.5	8.5
South Africa	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6
Other Europe	1.8	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8
Former Soviet Union ²	5.5	5.6	6.1	6.4	6.6	7.1	8.3	8.5	9.2	10.0	10.8	11.1
Other foreign	6.6	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9
United States	50.5	49.5	50.8	51.4	52.1	52.7	53.3	54.6	55.9	57.2	58.4	59.7
<i>Percent</i>												
U.S. trade share	54.5	53.2	54.6	54.1	53.5	53.1	52.1	52.1	52.0	52.3	52.3	52.7

1/ Covers EU-27, excludes intra-EU trade.

2/ Covers FSU-12, includes intra-FSU trade.

3/ Includes South Africa.

4/ Includes unaccounted.

The projections were completed in November 2010.

Table 6. Barley trade long-term projections

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
<i>Imports, million metric tons</i>												
Importers												
Former Soviet Union ¹	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
Japan	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
South Korea	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Taiwan	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
China	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0
European Union ²	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Latin America ³	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
Algeria	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Saudi Arabia	7.9	7.0	7.5	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.3
Morocco	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
Tunisia	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
South Africa	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Iran	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
Other N. Africa & M. East	2.4	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6
Other foreign ⁴	-0.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
United States	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Total trade	17.1	16.3	17.0	18.0	18.7	19.1	19.4	19.7	20.1	20.4	20.8	21.0
<i>Exports, million metric tons</i>												
Exporters												
European Union ²	1.1	4.6	3.9	4.6	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2
Australia	3.8	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5
Canada	1.3	1.4	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.1
Russia	2.7	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.0
Ukraine	6.2	4.0	4.2	4.7	4.9	4.8	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7
Other Former Soviet Union ⁵	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Turkey	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Other foreign	0.7	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
United States	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
<i>Percent</i>												
U.S. trade share	0.7	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0

1/ Covers FSU-12, includes intra-FSU trade.

2/ Covers EU-27, excludes intra-EU trade.

3/ Includes Mexico.

4/ Includes unaccounted.

5/ Covers FSU-12 except Russia and Ukraine, includes intra-FSU trade.

The projections were completed in November 2010.

Table 7. Sorghum trade long-term projections

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Importers	<i>Imports, million metric tons</i>											
Japan	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1
Mexico	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7
North Africa & Middle East	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
South America	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Sub-Saharan Africa ¹	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
Other ²	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6
Total trade	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.2	7.3
Exporters	<i>Exports, million metric tons</i>											
Argentina	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Australia	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Brazil	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other foreign	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
United States	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3
	<i>Percent</i>											
U.S. trade share	64.9	63.2	65.2	66.9	67.5	68.3	69.5	70.9	72.1	72.3	72.7	72.9

1/ Includes South Africa.

2/ EU-27 and the rest of the world. Excludes intra-EU trade. Includes unaccounted.

The projections were completed in November 2010.

Table 8. Wheat trade long-term projections

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
<i>Imports, million metric tons</i>												
Importers												
Algeria	5.2	5.3	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7
Tunisia	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0
Morocco	2.3	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9
Egypt	10.3	9.8	10.0	10.1	10.4	10.7	10.9	11.1	11.3	11.6	11.8	12.1
Saudi Arabia	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3
Iran	5.0	0.8	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Iraq	3.9	3.6	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4
Other N. Africa & Middle East	15.2	13.1	13.7	13.6	13.9	14.0	14.1	14.2	14.4	14.5	14.5	14.6
Sub-Saharan Africa ¹	15.8	14.3	14.4	15.0	15.8	16.2	16.7	17.1	17.6	18.1	18.5	19.0
Mexico	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0
Central America & Caribbean	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
Brazil	7.0	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.0
Other South America	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.0
European Union ²	5.5	5.5	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.0
Other Europe	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2
Former Soviet Union ³	5.4	7.4	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.2
Japan	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.9
South Korea	4.5	3.6	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Philippines	3.2	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7
Indonesia	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.9
China	1.4	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0
Bangladesh	3.3	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3
Malaysia	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5
Thailand	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5
Vietnam	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2
Pakistan	0.2	0.3	2.6	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Other Asia & Oceania	7.7	7.2	7.4	7.6	8.1	8.4	8.7	9.0	9.3	9.6	9.9	10.2
Other foreign ⁴	2.2	3.5	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
United States	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5
Total trade	135.3	127.2	132.1	132.8	135.8	138.0	140.1	142.5	144.6	147.1	149.4	151.9
<i>Exports, million metric tons</i>												
Exporters												
European Union ²	22.1	22.0	21.2	20.5	20.4	20.1	20.0	20.4	20.2	20.1	19.9	20.8
Canada	19.0	17.5	17.9	17.2	16.3	17.1	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.3	17.3	17.3
Australia	14.5	16.0	16.5	17.0	17.8	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.1	18.2	18.2	18.2
Argentina	5.5	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.4	8.6	8.8	9.0	9.2	9.4	9.6	9.8
Russia	18.6	4.0	7.0	10.8	14.0	16.0	17.5	18.8	20.0	21.2	22.5	23.5
Ukraine	9.3	6.0	8.5	9.0	9.4	9.7	10.0	10.2	10.4	10.6	10.8	11.0
Other Former Soviet Union ⁵	8.8	6.7	8.0	8.2	8.5	8.7	9.1	9.8	10.4	11.0	11.6	12.2
Other Europe	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
India	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.3	3.0	1.5	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
China	0.9	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.8
Turkey	4.4	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7
Other foreign	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.2
United States	24.0	34.0	31.3	27.2	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5	23.8
<i>Percent</i>												
U.S. trade share	17.7	26.7	23.7	20.5	18.0	17.8	17.5	17.2	16.9	16.7	16.4	15.7

1/ Includes South Africa.

2/ Covers EU-27, excludes intra-EU trade.

3/ Covers FSU-12, includes intra-FSU trade.

4/ Includes unaccounted which can be negative.

5/ Covers FSU-12 except Russia and Ukraine, includes intra-FSU trade.

The projections were completed in November 2010.

Table 9. Rice trade long-term projections

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
<i>Imports, million metric tons</i>												
Importers												
Canada	0.36	0.34	0.35	0.35	0.36	0.36	0.37	0.37	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.39
Mexico	0.60	0.65	0.69	0.71	0.74	0.77	0.79	0.82	0.84	0.87	0.89	0.92
Central America/Caribbean	1.44	1.48	1.69	1.82	1.87	1.91	1.94	1.96	2.01	2.03	2.09	2.13
Brazil	0.90	0.65	0.94	0.87	0.84	0.88	0.82	0.72	0.61	0.60	0.61	0.61
Other South America	0.46	0.73	0.56	0.53	0.43	0.37	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31
European Union ¹	1.24	1.35	1.29	1.32	1.35	1.37	1.39	1.41	1.43	1.45	1.47	1.49
Former Soviet Union ²	0.37	0.34	0.35	0.36	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.34	0.34	0.33	0.32
Other Europe	0.13	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Bangladesh	0.09	0.75	0.82	0.89	0.99	1.04	1.12	1.18	1.25	1.32	1.39	1.45
China	0.30	0.33	0.37	0.40	0.43	0.45	0.49	0.52	0.54	0.57	0.60	0.62
Japan	0.70	0.70	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68
South Korea	0.30	0.33	0.35	0.39	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41
Indonesia	0.80	0.65	0.80	0.93	1.05	1.11	1.17	1.25	1.34	1.43	1.51	1.57
Malaysia	1.07	1.02	1.01	1.09	1.17	1.24	1.28	1.30	1.32	1.34	1.36	1.37
Philippines	2.20	2.00	2.50	2.70	3.00	3.30	3.50	3.70	3.85	3.97	4.08	4.22
Other Asia & Oceania	2.37	2.46	2.55	2.70	2.81	2.90	3.02	3.13	3.26	3.41	3.55	3.70
Iraq	1.10	1.15	1.17	1.20	1.23	1.25	1.27	1.29	1.32	1.34	1.36	1.37
Iran	1.15	1.20	1.24	1.32	1.35	1.36	1.35	1.36	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.36
Saudi Arabia	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.12	1.14	1.16	1.18	1.21	1.23	1.26	1.29	1.32
Other N. Africa & M. East	2.54	2.46	2.50	2.46	2.57	2.68	2.76	2.83	2.91	3.00	3.09	3.17
Sub-Saharan Africa ³	6.90	7.41	7.75	8.19	8.38	8.55	8.73	8.91	9.08	9.25	9.42	9.59
South Africa	0.80	0.90	0.91	0.92	0.91	0.92	0.94	0.96	0.97	0.99	1.00	1.02
Other foreign ⁴	2.02	1.75	1.80	1.81	1.81	1.84	1.90	1.96	2.00	2.03	2.03	2.04
United States	0.60	0.62	0.64	0.65	0.67	0.69	0.71	0.72	0.74	0.76	0.78	0.80
Total imports	29.54	30.47	32.20	33.54	34.66	35.72	36.60	37.47	38.33	39.22	40.12	41.00
<i>Exports, million metric tons</i>												
Exporters												
Australia	0.04	0.33	0.18	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
Argentina	0.55	0.70	0.66	0.61	0.61	0.63	0.66	0.69	0.72	0.74	0.76	0.78
Other South America	1.57	1.95	1.64	1.69	1.74	1.79	1.82	1.91	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.46
European Union ¹	0.23	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.19
China	0.60	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.95	0.99	0.97	1.01	1.02	1.03	1.04	1.07
India	2.20	2.50	3.64	4.62	5.07	5.42	5.58	5.65	5.55	5.56	5.55	5.59
Pakistan	3.80	2.65	2.75	3.09	3.20	3.31	3.46	3.63	3.80	3.98	4.18	4.38
Thailand	8.50	9.70	10.37	10.43	10.69	10.83	11.13	11.36	11.80	12.03	12.30	12.43
Vietnam	6.20	5.80	5.80	5.60	5.62	5.71	5.77	5.86	5.94	6.09	6.23	6.40
Egypt	0.70	0.30	0.28	0.26	0.24	0.23	0.21	0.20	0.18	0.17	0.15	0.14
Other foreign	1.69	1.83	2.02	2.18	2.34	2.55	2.66	2.77	2.88	2.99	3.10	3.21
United States	3.47	3.64	3.79	3.82	3.88	3.94	4.01	4.05	4.10	4.15	4.18	4.21
Total exports	29.54	30.47	32.20	33.54	34.66	35.72	36.60	37.47	38.33	39.22	40.12	41.00
<i>Percent</i>												
U.S. trade share	11.7	12.0	11.8	11.4	11.2	11.0	10.9	10.8	10.7	10.6	10.4	10.3

1/ Covers EU-27, excludes intra-EU trade.

2/ Covers FSU-12, includes intra-FSU trade.

3/ Excludes South Africa

4/ Includes unaccounted.

The projections were completed in November 2010.

Table 10. Soybean trade long-term projections

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
<i>Imports, million metric tons</i>												
Importers												
European Union ¹	12.9	13.5	13.5	13.1	12.9	12.7	12.5	12.3	12.1	11.9	11.7	11.5
Japan	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0
South Korea	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Taiwan	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Mexico	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5
Former Soviet Union ²	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7
Other Europe	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
China	50.3	57.0	60.7	64.0	66.9	70.1	73.2	76.4	79.4	82.4	85.4	88.3
Malaysia	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Indonesia	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0
Other	15.2	11.9	12.1	12.4	12.8	13.1	13.5	13.9	14.2	14.6	15.0	15.3
Total imports	92.7	97.2	101.4	104.5	107.8	111.3	114.7	118.3	121.6	124.9	128.3	131.5
<i>Exports, million metric tons</i>												
Exporters												
Argentina	13.0	13.0	13.7	14.8	15.1	15.6	16.1	16.7	17.1	17.5	17.5	17.9
Brazil	28.6	31.4	33.6	34.5	36.2	37.9	40.0	41.9	43.9	45.9	48.0	49.5
Other South America	7.3	6.4	7.2	7.4	7.8	8.0	8.5	8.9	9.4	9.9	10.5	11.1
China	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Other foreign	2.8	3.2	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4
United States	40.9	42.7	42.9	43.7	44.5	45.4	45.9	46.4	46.7	47.1	47.5	48.0
Total exports	92.7	97.2	101.4	104.5	107.8	111.3	114.7	118.3	121.6	124.9	128.3	131.5
<i>Percent</i>												
U.S. trade share	44.1	44.0	42.3	41.8	41.3	40.8	40.0	39.2	38.4	37.7	37.0	36.5

1/ Covers EU-27, excludes intra-EU trade.

2/ Covers FSU-12, includes intra-FSU trade.

The projections were completed in November 2010.

Table 11. Soybean meal trade long-term projections

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
<i>Imports, million metric tons</i>												
Importers												
European Union ¹	21.8	23.3	23.6	24.0	24.4	24.8	25.2	25.6	26.0	26.3	26.7	27.1
Former Soviet Union ²	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0
Other Europe	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Canada	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
Japan	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6
Southeast Asia	9.6	10.2	10.1	10.4	10.8	11.2	11.5	11.9	12.3	12.6	13.0	13.4
Mexico	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8
Other Latin America	5.6	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.7	7.0	7.2	7.4	7.6	7.9	8.1	8.3
North Africa & Middle East	5.8	6.2	6.6	6.8	7.0	7.2	7.4	7.5	7.7	7.9	8.0	8.2
Other	4.6	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.7
Total imports	53.1	56.8	57.8	59.3	60.6	62.0	63.4	64.8	66.1	67.5	68.8	70.1
<i>Exports, million metric tons</i>												
Exporters												
Argentina	24.7	29.6	29.5	30.5	31.4	32.7	33.8	34.9	36.2	37.5	38.7	40.0
Brazil	13.0	12.8	12.6	13.3	13.6	13.8	14.1	14.3	14.5	14.8	15.0	15.3
Other South America	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7
China	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4
India	3.0	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.5
European Union ¹	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Other foreign	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
United States	10.1	8.3	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2
Total exports	55.2	58.5	57.7	59.3	60.6	62.0	63.4	64.8	66.1	67.5	68.8	70.1
<i>Percent</i>												
U.S. trade share	18.3	14.1	13.5	13.2	13.0	12.7	12.5	12.6	12.3	12.1	11.9	11.6

1/ Covers EU-27, excludes intra-EU trade.

2/ Covers FSU-12, includes intra-FSU trade.

The projections were completed in November 2010.

Table 12. Soybean oil trade long-term projections

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
<i>Imports, million metric tons</i>												
Importers												
China	1.5	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2
India	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7
Other Asia	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5
Latin America	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3
North Africa & Middle East	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2
European Union ¹	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2
Other	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Total imports	9.1	9.5	9.3	9.3	9.5	9.7	10.0	10.2	10.4	10.6	10.8	11.1
<i>Exports, million metric tons</i>												
Exporters												
Argentina	4.4	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.4
Brazil	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9
European Union ¹	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other foreign	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7
United States	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
Total exports	9.1	9.5	9.3	9.3	9.5	9.7	10.0	10.2	10.4	10.6	10.8	11.1
<i>Percent</i>												
U.S. trade share	16.9	13.0	9.5	7.4	6.2	6.1	6.4	6.7	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0

1/ Covers EU-27, excludes intra-EU trade.

The projections were completed in November 2010.

Table 13. Rapeseed trade long-term projections

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
<i>Imports, million metric tons</i>												
Importers												
European Union ¹	2.2	2.1	2.6	3.1	3.4	3.7	4.0	4.2	4.6	4.8	5.1	5.3
Japan	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Mexico	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6
China	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.8
Bangladesh	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Pakistan	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Other foreign	1.4	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2
United States	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0
Total imports	10.9	9.7	10.2	10.8	11.3	11.7	12.2	12.7	13.3	13.9	14.5	15.1
<i>Exports, million metric tons</i>												
Exporters												
Canada	7.2	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.8	7.0	7.1	7.4	7.7	8.0	8.3	8.6
Russia	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Ukraine	1.8	1.3	1.8	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.0
Other Former Soviet Union	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Australia	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Other foreign	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
United States	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Total exports	10.9	9.7	10.2	10.8	11.3	11.7	12.2	12.7	13.3	13.9	14.5	15.1
<i>Percent</i>												
U.S. trade share	1.9	3.3	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4

^{1/} Covers EU-27, excludes intra-EU trade.

The projections were completed in November 2010.

Table 14. All cotton trade long-term projections

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
<i>Imports, million bales</i>												
Importers												
European Union ¹	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3
Former Soviet Union ²	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6
Brazil	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Mexico	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Japan	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
South Korea	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8
China	10.9	15.0	16.5	17.6	18.8	19.6	20.1	20.5	20.8	21.0	21.2	21.5
Indonesia	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Thailand	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.0
Pakistan	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4
India	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Bangladesh	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.9
Taiwan	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8
Other Asia & Oceania	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5
Turkey	4.4	3.1	3.5	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0
Other	2.4	2.6	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	3.3
Total imports	35.6	38.8	40.6	41.8	43.3	44.4	45.2	45.9	46.4	46.9	47.4	47.9
<i>Exports, million bales</i>												
Exporters												
Former Soviet Union ²	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.7	6.1	6.3	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.0
Australia	2.1	2.9	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2
Argentina	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Brazil	2.0	2.4	3.0	3.6	4.0	4.4	4.7	5.1	5.4	5.6	5.8	6.0
Other Latin America	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Pakistan	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
India	6.6	4.8	5.7	6.0	6.1	6.1	5.9	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.0	5.0
Egypt	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Sub-Saharan Africa ³	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.4	4.9	5.3	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.4
Other foreign	2.0	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
United States	12.0	15.8	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.7	15.8	15.9	16.0	16.1	16.2
Total exports	35.6	38.8	40.6	41.8	43.3	44.4	45.2	45.9	46.4	46.9	47.4	47.9
<i>Percent</i>												
U.S. trade share	33.8	40.5	38.3	37.2	36.0	35.1	34.7	34.4	34.3	34.1	34.0	33.9

1/ Covers EU-27, excludes intra-EU trade.

2/ Covers FSU-12, includes intra-FSU trade.

3/ Includes South Africa.

The projections were completed in November 2010.

Table 15. Beef trade long-term projections

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<i>Imports, thousand metric tons, carcass weight</i>												
Importers												
Japan	697	695	704	679	662	673	675	682	691	707	713	724
South Korea	315	345	350	360	370	375	380	388	391	394	397	400
Taiwan	112	135	140	141	142	144	146	147	148	148	149	149
Philippines	123	150	160	166	171	180	187	192	197	201	209	215
European Union ¹	497	490	490	488	485	483	480	478	476	473	471	468
Russia	895	940	950	955	924	881	875	877	887	904	918	929
Other Europe	63	65	69	68	69	70	71	71	72	72	73	73
Egypt	180	190	210	217	221	226	229	231	233	235	238	240
Other N. Africa & M. East	690	846	878	874	898	922	948	973	996	1,016	1,036	1,057
Mexico	322	335	330	357	403	439	462	476	491	499	512	533
Canada	247	235	245	247	249	251	253	255	257	259	261	263
United States	1,191	1,119	1,152	1,252	1,270	1,300	1,329	1,359	1,388	1,417	1,447	1,476
Major importers	5,332	5,545	5,678	5,803	5,863	5,942	6,034	6,127	6,226	6,325	6,423	6,528
<i>Exports, thousand metric tons, carcass weight</i>												
Exporters												
Australia	1,364	1,325	1,325	1,329	1,323	1,330	1,336	1,343	1,350	1,357	1,362	1,369
New Zealand	514	510	496	500	499	505	511	514	516	520	523	527
Other Asia	666	762	784	800	810	819	840	857	883	901	920	938
European Union ¹	148	160	160	159	161	160	156	158	161	163	166	166
Argentina	655	300	300	233	208	207	234	266	302	350	404	460
Brazil	1,596	1,675	1,810	1,846	1,903	1,934	1,960	1,986	2,013	2,038	2,064	2,090
Canada	480	525	530	512	499	508	524	535	542	547	548	553
United States	878	1,049	1,030	1,089	1,181	1,231	1,263	1,287	1,312	1,338	1,364	1,392
Major exporters	6,301	6,306	6,435	6,467	6,583	6,695	6,824	6,946	7,079	7,213	7,352	7,494

1/ Covers EU-27, excludes intra-EU trade.

The projections were completed in November 2010.

Table 16. Pork trade long-term projections

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<i>Imports, thousand metric tons, carcass weight</i>												
Importers												
Japan	1,138	1,150	1,157	1,182	1,189	1,190	1,189	1,185	1,186	1,189	1,190	1,190
China	270	350	370	373	387	397	407	418	434	443	452	457
Hong Kong	369	370	380	392	398	405	414	422	430	439	447	456
South Korea	390	380	410	412	427	438	451	463	477	493	505	520
Russia	845	850	850	848	847	837	803	756	709	652	588	516
Mexico	678	685	690	724	772	803	837	881	919	960	1,002	1,047
Canada	180	200	230	232	234	235	236	237	238	238	238	238
United States	378	394	406	413	422	433	445	456	467	479	490	501
Major importers	4,248	4,379	4,493	4,574	4,675	4,738	4,781	4,817	4,860	4,894	4,911	4,924
<i>Exports, thousand metric tons, carcass weight</i>												
Exporters												
Brazil	707	625	631	639	663	667	669	676	684	693	702	710
Canada	1,123	1,165	1,167	1,112	1,136	1,158	1,171	1,186	1,199	1,208	1,213	1,211
Mexico	70	80	85	86	87	88	90	91	91	92	93	94
European Union ¹	1,415	1,700	1,550	1,563	1,584	1,594	1,598	1,583	1,583	1,569	1,555	1,535
China	232	250	280	309	329	342	355	370	380	392	405	419
United States	1,857	1,981	2,121	2,170	2,215	2,268	2,325	2,370	2,409	2,448	2,488	2,530
Major exporters	5,404	5,801	5,834	5,880	6,014	6,118	6,207	6,275	6,346	6,402	6,455	6,499

1/ Covers EU-27, excludes intra-EU trade.

The projections were completed in November 2010.

Table 17. Poultry trade long-term projections¹

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<i>Imports, thousand metric tons, ready to cook</i>												
Importers												
Russia	954	500	610	543	300	200	187	176	166	157	149	143
European Union ²	831	795	825	833	842	850	859	867	876	885	893	902
Other Europe	29	25	26	26	26	26	26	26	25	25	25	25
Canada	138	133	138	140	141	143	145	147	148	150	152	154
Mexico	636	670	700	740	785	810	845	880	915	960	1,005	1,050
Central America/Caribbean	289	308	320	340	365	390	405	420	435	455	475	498
Japan	645	745	760	735	742	746	743	747	747	746	745	743
Hong Kong	253	280	325	344	357	366	375	385	390	396	401	407
China	428	351	325	305	308	316	323	333	344	352	363	376
South Korea	71	90	90	88	88	90	90	92	94	97	101	104
Saudi Arabia	604	630	680	701	727	751	771	792	810	830	847	866
Other N. Africa & M. East	1,234	1,198	1,266	1,277	1,329	1,383	1,437	1,483	1,536	1,586	1,640	1,692
Sub-Saharan Africa	703	780	782	798	814	831	848	865	883	901	920	939
Major importers	6,815	6,505	6,847	6,869	6,824	6,902	7,053	7,211	7,370	7,539	7,716	7,897
<i>Exports, thousand metric tons, ready to cook</i>												
Exporters												
European Union ²	889	950	945	925	931	935	935	927	922	917	914	908
Brazil	3,386	3,514	3,567	3,570	3,431	3,454	3,539	3,621	3,742	3,862	3,998	4,116
China	291	380	410	476	480	482	495	497	503	506	512	516
Thailand	379	410	440	484	497	503	512	525	541	555	567	579
United States	3,335	3,182	3,265	3,087	3,139	3,176	3,225	3,263	3,285	3,309	3,344	3,387
Major exporters	8,280	8,436	8,627	8,541	8,478	8,549	8,706	8,833	8,993	9,150	9,335	9,506

1/ Broilers and turkeys only.

2/ Covers EU-27, excludes intra-EU trade.

The projections were completed in November 2010.