Agricultural Trade

With strengthening world economic growth, global agricultural trade is projected to rise throughout the baseline. Agricultural trade will remain very competitive, reflecting expanding production in a number of foreign countries.

The economies of developing countries provide a foundation for gains in demand for agricultural products and increases in trade. Broad-based economic growth and increasing urbanization lead to diet diversification in most developing regions, generating increased demand for livestock products and feeds, as well as for fruits, vegetables, and processed products. Developing-country import demand is further reinforced by population growth rates that remain nearly double the growth rates of developed countries.

International trade in animal products, however, remains heavily dependent on demand from developed countries and from market access achieved under existing global trade agreements. Strong policy support for domestically produced meat is expected to motivate growth in feed grain trade, especially to those regions where limited land availability or agro-climatic conditions preclude expanding domestic crop production, such as North Africa, the Middle East, and East and Southeast Asia.

Strong agricultural trade competition is expected in international commodity markets, not only from traditional exporters such as Argentina, Australia, and Canada, but also from countries that are in the process of investing in previously underdeveloped resources including Brazil, Hungary, Romania, Russia, Ukraine, and Kazakhstan.

Baseline trade projections to 2013/14 are founded on long-term assumptions concerning trends in foreign area, yields, and use and on the assumption that all countries fully comply with all existing bilateral and multilateral agreements affecting agriculture and agricultural trade.

The baseline does not incorporate any effects of agreements not formally ratified by November 2003. However, the baseline does incorporate the effects of trade agreements and domestic policy reforms already in place in November 2003. For example, the expansion of the European Union (EU) from 15 to 25 countries in 2004 and scheduled reforms of the EU's Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) affect the baseline projections for many commodities (see boxes, pages 75-77).

Domestic agricultural and trade policies in individual foreign countries are assumed to continue to evolve along their current path, based on the consensus judgment of USDA's regional and commodity analysts. In particular, economic and trade reform underway in many developing countries is assumed to continue. Similarly, the development and use of agricultural technology and changes in consumer preferences are assumed to continue to evolve based on past performance and analysts' judgment regarding future developments.

EU CAP Reform, 2003

The EU-15 legislated a reform of its Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) in the summer of 2003 that will affect crops, livestock, dairy, and the CAP budget beginning in 2005. This reform will also apply to the incoming 10 new member states which will join the EU on May 1, 2004.

The main feature of the CAP Reform of 2003 is the decoupling of direct payments from production decisions. The EU previously provided compensatory payments to make up for significant cuts in price support for grain, oilseeds, and beef and veal. However, to receive the payments, farmers had to produce, so the payments were coupled to production. The direct payments in the new CAP reform do not require a farmer to produce. If a farmer decides to simply collect the farm's historical payment and not produce, the land must still be kept in "good agricultural condition." Acceptance of the new single farm payments (SFP) also means that a farm must be in compliance with environmental, food quality, food safety, and animal welfare standards set by the EU. The new payments are the historical average of payments made to the farmer in the 2000-2002 period. However, EU member states have been given the option of coupling up to 25 percent of the payment for arable crops, 40 percent of the sheep payment, and from 40 to 100 percent of beef and veal payments. In addition, member states can choose from 2005 to 2007 to implement the new direct payments.

Intervention prices were lowered for 3 commodities, rice (50 percent), butter (25 percent), and skim milk powder (SMP) (15 percent), but direct payments to compensate for lower prices will be incorporated into the SFP. A cap on rice intervention was set at 75,000 tons. A declining cap on butter was set at 70,000 tons in 2004 with scheduled reductions to 30,000 in 2008. The milk quota was increased by 1.2 percent. Intervention for rye was abolished. Financial discipline was installed by allowing the CAP budget to increase by 1 percent per year until 2008 and if violated, the SFP would be reduced by the same proportion. The CAP reform of 2003 also included a "carbon credit" of 45 euros per hectare for the production of biofuels, which will result in more rapeseed production.

Likely Effects of CAP Reform

Cereals and oilseeds

One of the most likely influences on cereal production will result from the abolition of rye from intervention. Most of feed rye area will go into barley production with some rapeseed in rotation where agroclimatically possible. Some marginal land will go out of cereal production, particularly wheat, because wheat is frequently the default crop in marginal southern and northern areas of Europe. A reduction in EU storage payments of 50 percent will also encourage marginal cereal land to go out of production. Some durum wheat will also go out of production because of CAP reform. Overall, somewhat less than 2 percent of cereal area will move to fallow and pasture where extensification of beef production will be enhanced. The decoupling of direct payments will not cause oilseed area to change much because oilseeds are not grown in marginal areas, with the

--continued

EU CAP Reform, 2003—continued

exception of sunflowers. However, more oilseeds will be grown in the form of rapeseed because of the carbon credit offered for biofuel production, with as much as 500,000 hectares added to oilseed area.

The 50 percent cut in the rice intervention price will reduce rice production, with yields down significantly and area falling slightly. EU rice imports are expected to increase somewhat to make up for the decline in production.

Beef and veal

Beef and veal production will likely decline marginally over the next 10 years as decoupled payments will allow some farmers to forgo production. Pasture land is not allowed to go into crop production, so with lower cattle numbers, farmers will graze fewer animals on the same area, which is part of the EU's environmental program. While the milk quota is increasing marginally, it is not likely to result in more beef production as more productive dairy animals will be introduced into the herd, replacing dual-purpose breeds. Pork and poultry production will rise marginally in response to the reduced production of beef. Protein feed should increase slightly to account for the presence of more pure dairy cows and more poultry feeding.

Dairy products

The intervention price for butter is to decline by 25 percent between 2004 and 2006 and the SMP intervention price is set to decline by 15 percent over the same time period. The decrease in production resulting from the price decline will be reflected in lower exports and less storage of both butter and SMP.

First indications of response to CAP Reform

EU farmers are generally in favor of 100-percent decoupling. A survey released by the EU Commission in the fall of 2003 indicated that the difficulty in maintaining two administrative programs to keep track of coupled and decoupled payments will discourage most EU members from opting for coupled programs. The survey showed that most EU members will opt for 100-percent decoupling for arable crops. Additionally, Ireland and England will both opt for 100-percent decoupling for beef and veal payments.

Effects of Enlargement of the European Union

On May 1, 2004, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, and Slovenia will become members of the European Union, increasing membership from 15 to 25 countries. The most important agricultural countries of the new entrants are Poland, Hungary, and the Czech Republic, which account for nearly 80 percent of the population and 85 percent of grain production of the acceding countries. The acceding countries have already adopted EU policies and are largely integrated with the EU economically, although a few prices for important agricultural commodities are sufficiently different to cause additional production and trade effects once accession is complete. The commodity likely to be affected the most is beef, where cattle prices are significantly lower in Poland, Hungary, and the Czech Republic. The EU-15 will likely see significant imports (both beef and live cattle) as a result of increased cattle production in each of those three acceding countries. The other commodity most likely to be affected is barley, where the EU intervention price is significantly higher than prices in the three countries. An increase in barley prices in acceding countries, in combination with the abolition of EU intervention for rye under CAP reform, will likely result in more barley production throughout the EU and significantly higher stocks and exports. Increasing yields in combination with larger area will both contribute to production increases.

Production and trade effects are uncertain for other principal commodities (such as corn, wheat, pork, and poultry), since prices, quality, and marketing and production capacity for those commodities vary from the EU and among the three countries. Cheap land and labor relative to EU-15 countries should increase net profitability overall. Pork production is likely to increase because of cheap labor and higher prices in Poland and Hungary. Higher corn prices in Hungary should boost production and exports to other EU countries. On the other hand, wheat production is likely to decline in Poland and Hungary because of lower EU intervention prices, leading to imports from the EU-15. Polish poultry imports from other EU members are likely to increase because of lower EU prices. Adoption of EU regulations will eliminate Poland's imports of U.S. poultry because of EU sanitary regulations.

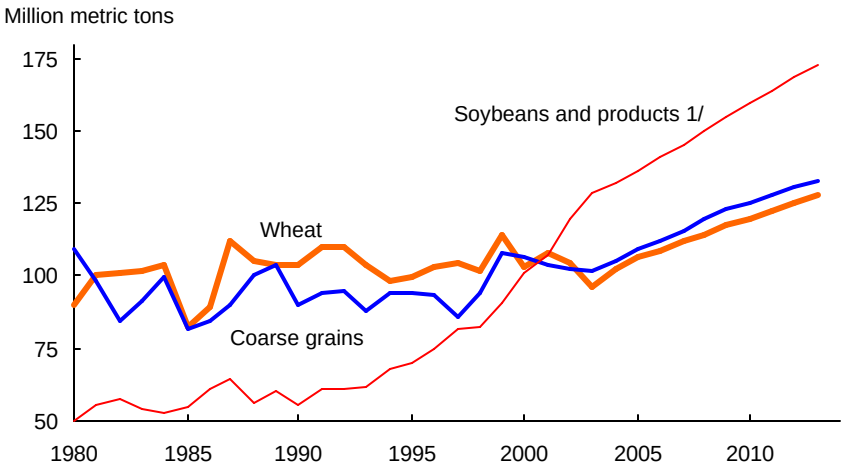
Although EU enlargement is assumed in the baseline, the trade projections show EU-15 and selected CEE country results rather than an aggregate for the EU-25 since historical data with intra-trade within the EU-25 netted out were not available.

Selected statistics comparing the EU-15 and acceding countries*

	Year	EU-15	Acceding countries
Population (mil.)	1998	377	74
Agriculture's share of employment (percent)	1999	4.7	13.7
Arable land (mil. hectare)	1998	75	31
Grain production (mil. mt)	2000	206	46
Grain yield (mt/hectare)	2000	5.7	2.8

*Malta and Cyprus not included.

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



1/ Soybeans and soybean meal in soybean equivalent units.

Rising unabated since the early 1990s, global trade in soybeans and soybean products has surpassed wheat--the traditional leader in agricultural commodity trade--and total coarse grains. Continued strong growth in global demand for vegetable oil and protein meal is expected to maintain soybean and soybean product trade well above wheat and coarse grains trade throughout the next decade.

- These three major commodity groupings--wheat, coarse grains, and oilseeds (including soybeans)--compete with each other and with other crops for increasingly limited temperate cropland. Of the major crops, only oilseeds--notably soybeans in central Brazil and palm oil in Indonesia's Kalimantan province--are successfully tapping into reserves of virgin tropical soils. As a result, oilseed production and trade can be expected to expand with growth in demand for vegetable oils and protein meals.

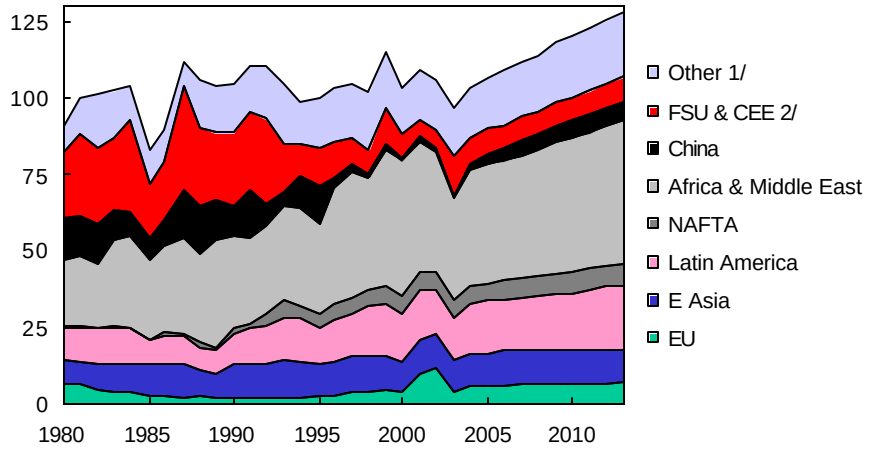
- Virtually no growth in overall global wheat and coarse grain trade occurred in the 1990s, largely reflecting reductions in imports by the transition economies of the former Soviet Union (FSU) and Central and Eastern Europe (CEE). With those demand adjustments largely complete, the continuing growth in import demand from other countries leads to overall gains in global grain trade.

- In the projections, total area planted to all crops changes little in most countries. Growth in production is derived mostly from rising yields. The growth rate in crop yields has slowed somewhat during the last several decades and is projected to continue to do so.

- Slower growth in aggregate crop production is offset by slower growth in world population. Nonetheless, population is a significant factor driving overall growth in demand for agricultural products. Additionally, rising per capita income in many countries generates growth in demand for livestock and horticultural products.

Global wheat imports

Million metric tons



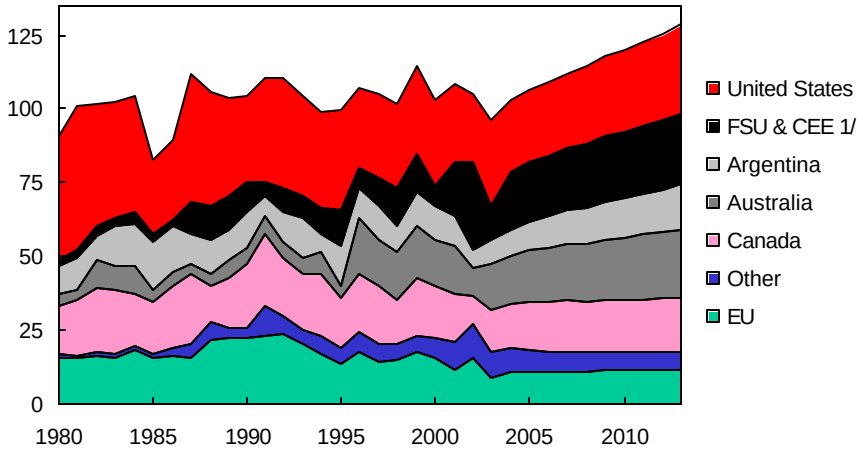
1/ Predominantly South and Southeast Asia.
2/ Former Soviet Union and Central and Eastern Europe.

Growth in wheat imports is concentrated in developing countries, primarily Africa, the Middle East, and Asia, where robust growth in income and population underpins increases in demand. Important growth markets include China, Brazil, Indonesia, Egypt, Mexico, Pakistan, and Sub-Saharan Africa. World wheat trade (including flour) expands by 25 million tons (25 percent) between 2004 and 2013 to nearly 128 million tons.

- Brazil is projected to remain the world's largest importer. The climate in Brazil does not favor wheat, and in some key wheat-producing states, winter corn is expected to have better returns than wheat.
- China is expected to gradually increase wheat imports to over 5 million tons as higher returns for other crops and increasingly expensive irrigation in the North China Plain limit wheat production (see box, page 81). As a result, China turns to the international market to supplement internal supplies.
- Changing consumption patterns affect the projections for some major importing countries. In Indonesia, diversification of diets and strong economic growth are projected to increase per capita wheat consumption. Mexican consumers are projected to continue substituting some wheat for corn in their diets.
- Population growth boosts imports by some other importers. Egypt remains one of the world's largest wheat importers with growth driven by increases in population. Even though Pakistan's per capita consumption is projected to decline somewhat, wheat imports rise because of population growth.
- Developing countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, North Africa, and the Middle East account for over 40 percent of world wheat imports. In most developing countries, little change in per capita wheat consumption is expected but imports expand modestly because of population growth and limited potential to expand production.

Global wheat exports

Million metric tons



1/ Former Soviet Union and Central and Eastern Europe.

The top five wheat exporting nations (the United States, the EU, Canada, Argentina, and Australia) account for about 75 percent of world trade through 2013. This is down from an average of 80 percent during 1996-2002. The U.S. market share of global wheat trade holds steady at about 23 percent under strong competition from the other traditional wheat exporters and from an emerging set of competitors including Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Russia, and India.

- Wheat export shares for Australia and Canada remain fairly stable from 2004 to 2013.

- In Canada, increased demand for barley and oilseeds is expected to keep wheat area from expanding. Only modest yield improvements curtail production growth, while expanding domestic demand limits export growth.

- Exports by the EU and Eastern Europe will be constrained by several factors. Some marginal EU land will go out of wheat and rice production as a result of CAP reform. As the EU expands, more production will likely remain in the EU rather than being exported outside the EU-25. In the near term, the set-aside rate has been lowered from 10 to 5 percent in response to the drought-reduced 2002 crop and low stock levels. These projections assume that the set-aside rate will remain at 5 percent in 2005 before being raised back to 10 percent (see boxes on EU CAP reform and EU enlargement, pages 75-77).

- The Black Sea is an important outlet for wheat exports from the FSU and CEE. Ukraine, Kazakhstan, and Russia emerge as steady suppliers of wheat to international markets. Low costs of production and on-going investment in their agricultural sectors are expected to support FSU and CEE wheat export market share at about 9 percent through the period.

- India's exports of low-quality wheat from government-held stocks are expected to continue at about 2 million tons per year.

Will Water Scarcity Affect China's Agricultural Production and Trade?

Water shortages in important grain-producing regions of China may affect China's future agricultural production and trade. Rapidly increasing industrial and domestic water consumption and expanding irrigation over the last 40 years have drawn down ground-water tables and disrupted surface-water deliveries. The problem is most severe in the North China Plain (NCP) region of north-central China, primarily the provinces of Hebei, Shandong, and to some extent, Henan.[4] Over 50 percent of China's wheat and nearly 40 percent of China's cotton has been produced in these three provinces in recent years, and both these crops rely on irrigation.

Wheat is the most likely crop to experience production declines due to irrigation water shortages. China is the world's largest wheat producing country and a decrease in wheat production could have a significant effect on international markets. Most of the wheat in the areas affected by irrigation water shortages is winter wheat that grows in the spring and is harvested in June. After harvesting wheat, farmers plant a second crop, usually corn or, increasingly, cotton. Over 70 percent of the annual rainfall on the NCP, however, falls in the period July-September, so the second crop does not rely on supplemental irrigation as much as winter wheat. Indeed, the expansion of irrigated area in this region over the last 40 years has allowed farmers to double-crop with winter wheat. Wheat is also threatened by reduced water availability for agriculture because irrigated wheat brings a low return to water and is less suitable to water-saving irrigation technologies (such as greenhouses, drip irrigation, or even plastic mulching) than horticultural crops.

Despite indications that water shortages have not seriously affected agricultural production thus far,[5] China continues to draw down water resources and many observers anticipate the situation worsening unless effective water conservation policies can be rapidly put into place. China has recently established a variety of policies to encourage more effective water conservation in both agricultural and nonagricultural uses. The success of these policies will depend on several factors. Policy reforms will depend critically on the enforcement of withdrawal limits both from surface water systems and from ground water. Also important is the extent to which policies and local management practices provide water users and water managers an incentive to conserve water resources.

Cropping patterns in China will likely change as farmers address water conservation issues. Effective conservation policies will induce farmers to use water in ways that are more in accordance with its economic value in production. Uses that bring a low return to water, such as wheat irrigation, will be replaced by uses that bring about higher returns, such as cotton production with lower irrigation needs. The introduction of Bt cotton in the NCP has made cotton much more profitable in this area. Because of the profitability of Bt cotton, and low wheat prices, an

[4] Liaoning Province also suffers from water shortage problems, and many areas suffer from water quality problems in China.

[5] Policies and prices have likely contributed more to recent reductions in wheat production than have irrigation shortages.

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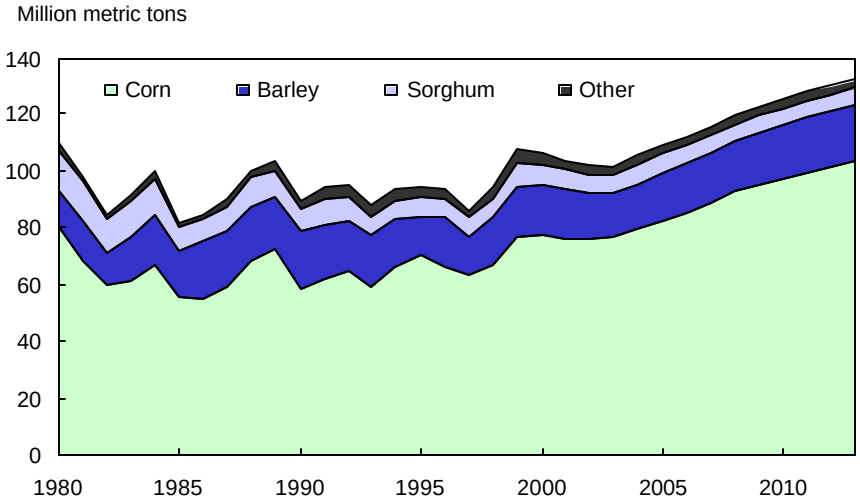
Will Water Scarcity Affect China's Agricultural Production and Trade?—continued

increasing number of farmers are forgoing winter wheat and planting full-season (spring-sown) cotton instead, which they irrigate one to three times before the rainy season begins. In addition, cotton tends to be more salt tolerant than wheat, and much of the NCP's shallow water table has salinity problems.

Additionally, some irrigated wheat land could move to vegetable production using modern water-saving irrigation practices. A shift to vegetables would also be in accordance with China's underlying resource endowment, which is labor abundant and land scarce. If China further opens its agricultural markets, this too will hasten the shift into more labor-intensive crops that could bring higher returns to China's limited water resources.

For more information on this topic, see *China's Agricultural Water Policy Reforms: Increasing Investment, Resolving Conflicts and Revising Incentives*, by Bryan Lohmar, Jinxia Wang, Scott Rozelle, Jikun Huang, and David Dawe, USDA, ERS, AIB No. 782, March 2003, available at: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/AIB782

Global coarse grain trade by type



Growth in trade of coarse grains is strongly linked to expansion of livestock activities in regions unable to meet their own forage and feed needs, particularly North Africa, the Middle East, and East and South East Asia.

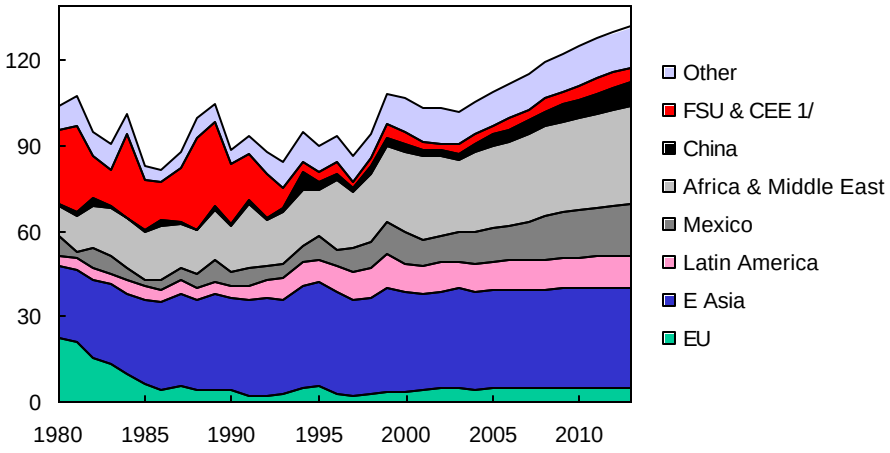
- Corn is the dominant feed grain traded in international markets. Corn accounts for an average of 77 percent of all coarse grain trade through the projection period, followed by barley (15 percent), and sorghum (5 percent).

- 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 pork and poultry production become increasingly commercialized, they also demand a higher minimum quality of feedstuffs, particularly related to energy and protein content. This commercialization of livestock activities has been a driving force behind the gains in global protein meal markets and the growing dominance of corn in international feed grain markets.

- Trade in barley and oats is becoming increasingly specialized and driven by specific end-use demands. Trade in sorghum and rye will be affected by changing government policies in Mexico and the EU-25.

Global coarse grain imports

Million metric tons



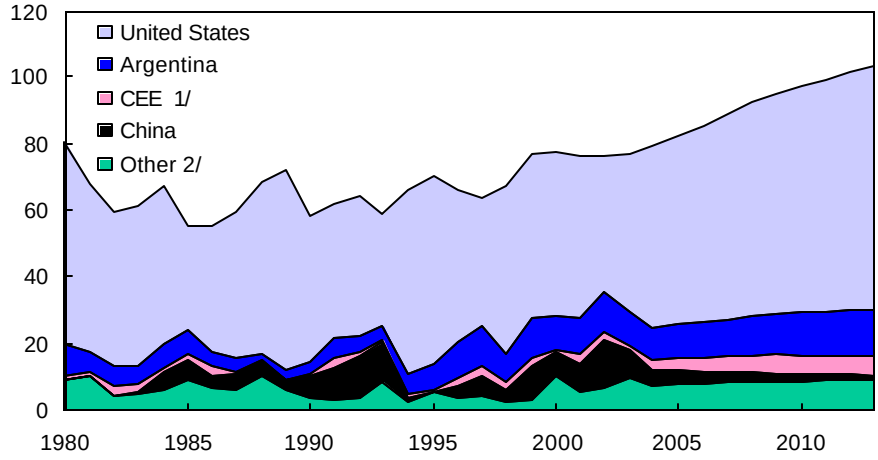
1/ Former Soviet Union and Central and Eastern Europe.

Rising incomes and associated gains in per capita meat consumption, particularly in developing countries, are important drivers of projected gains in coarse grain use and trade. Key growth markets include China, North Africa, the Middle East, and Mexico.

- World coarse grain trade expands about 27 million tons (26 percent) from 2004 to 2013. About two-thirds of global coarse grain supplies are used as animal feed. Industrial uses, such as starch production, ethanol, and malting, are relatively small but growing. Food use of coarse grains, concentrated in parts of Latin America, Africa, and Asia, has generally declined over time as consumers tend to shift consumption toward wheat, rice, and other foods, as their incomes rise.
- A key factor that weakened global coarse grain demand during the 1990s was the drop in livestock numbers and feeding that occurred in the FSU and CEE as these economies underwent structural reform. These adjustments are largely completed. In the projections, steady long-run growth in the livestock sectors of developing countries in Asia, Latin America, North Africa, and the Middle East is expected to more than make up for the lost feed demand of the FSU and CEE.
- North Africa and the Middle East experience continued growth in import demand for grain and protein meals through 2013 as rising populations and an increasing income sustain strong demand growth for domestically produced animal products. Feed requirements have grown in step with livestock and poultry sectors in North African and Middle East countries.
- Mexico's imports of corn are projected to jump nearly 7 million tons between 2004 and 2013. Under the North America Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), Mexico's over-quota tariff on corn imports from the United States is gradually reduced to zero by January 1, 2008. Before then, the tariff will reach levels that are low enough to facilitate over-quota corn imports. As a result, Mexico's corn imports are projected to rise sharply. The increase in corn imports will substitute for imports of sorghum, which already has tariff-free status.

Global corn exports

Million metric tons



1/ Central and Eastern Europe.
2/ Republic of South Africa, Brazil, EU, former Soviet Union, and others.

The United States dominates world trade in coarse grains, particularly corn. The U.S. share of world corn trade is expected to grow from about 60 percent in recent years to over 70 percent by 2013 as few countries have similar capabilities to respond to rising international demand for corn. China's trade share drops, but the U.S. corn sector faces increased competition from Argentina and Eastern Europe, which also increase their shares of the global corn market.

- Argentina, with a small domestic market, remains the world's second largest corn exporter. As Argentina's economy continues to recover, investments and planted area gradually return to corn production over the baseline, with exports projected to rise from 10 to nearly 14 million tons.

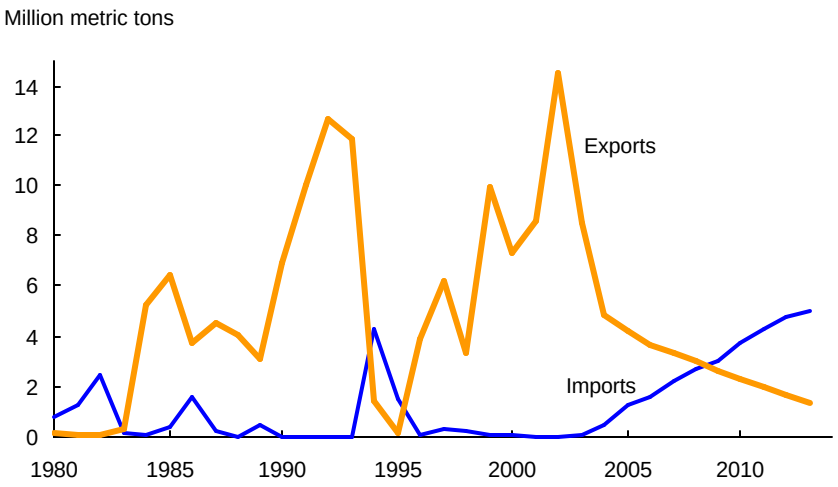
- China's corn exports decline in the baseline reflecting strengthening domestic demand driven by rapidly expanding livestock sectors.

- The Republic of South Africa continues exporting some corn to neighboring countries in southern Africa, but amounts remain small (about 1 million tons).

- Corn exports from Eastern Europe double to about 6 million tons by 2013. Favorable resource endowments, increasing economic openness, and greater investment in their agricultural sectors are behind projected gains in production and trade.

- Brazil continues to export about 5 million tons of corn in response to niche market demand for non-genetically modified grain, but strong growth in domestic demand prevents corn exports from increasing.

China: corn imports and exports

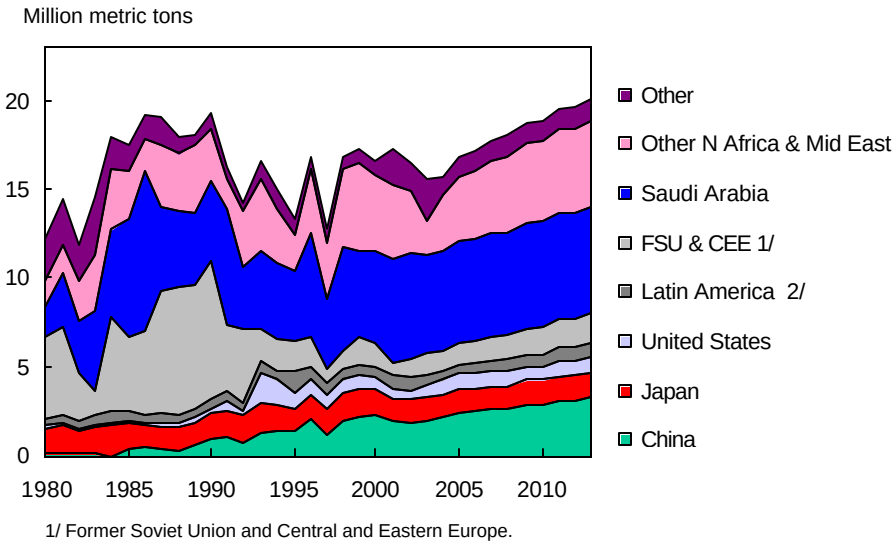


China remains a net corn exporter through 2008/09, reflecting abundant domestic supplies and strong producer preferences for growing corn. Later in the period, domestic livestock production increases in response to income growth and rising meat demand. The resulting increase in demand for feed overtakes China's internal supplies, with total corn imports exceeding exports. However, China continues to export corn throughout the projection period, although in declining amounts, due to regional supply and demand differences. Northern China runs a corn surplus, while Southern China is corn deficit.

- Corn is the favored crop in Northeast China. The proximity to South Korea and other Asian markets provides a nearby source of demand, while various government measures--including subsidies for corn sales from state grain reserves, waiver of certain transportation construction taxes, and a rebate of the value-added tax on exported corn--keep corn exports competitively priced in international markets.

- China experienced a large buildup of corn stocks in the mid- to late-1990s due to a combination of favorable weather and local self-sufficiency policies that boosted grain production to record levels. In the last half decade, China's consumption exceeded production, and stocks have declined sharply. Because a continued drop in stocks is unsustainable, China is projected to increase imports and reduce exports, and to become a net corn importer by the middle of the baseline period.

Global barley imports



1/ Former Soviet Union and Central and Eastern Europe.

Global barley trade expands throughout the baseline, driven by rising demand for both malting and feed barley.

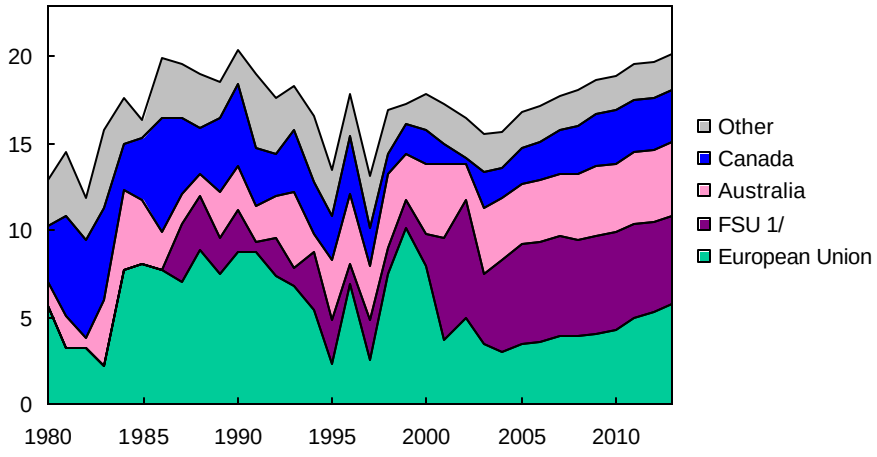
- Feed barley imports by North African and Middle Eastern countries--where barley is preferred as a feed for large populations of camels, goats, and sheep--grow steadily through the period. In the mid-1990s, corn overtook barley as the principal coarse grain imported by these countries, due mainly to rising poultry production. This pattern is expected to continue through the projection period. However, the North African and Middle East region is expected to remain the world's largest barley importing block.

- Saudi Arabia--the world's foremost barley importer--accounts for over 30 percent of world barley trade through the baseline. Saudi Arabia's barley imports are used primarily as a ruminant feed.

- International demand for malting barley is boosted by strong growth in beer demand in many developing countries, notably China--the world's largest malting barley importer since the mid-1990s. Malting barley is the leading ingredient used by brewers to produce beer, and China's beer demand is rising steadily due to growth in incomes and population.

Global barley exports

Million metric tons



1/ Former Soviet Union.

Historically, global barley exports have originated primarily from the EU, Australia, 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 baseline period.

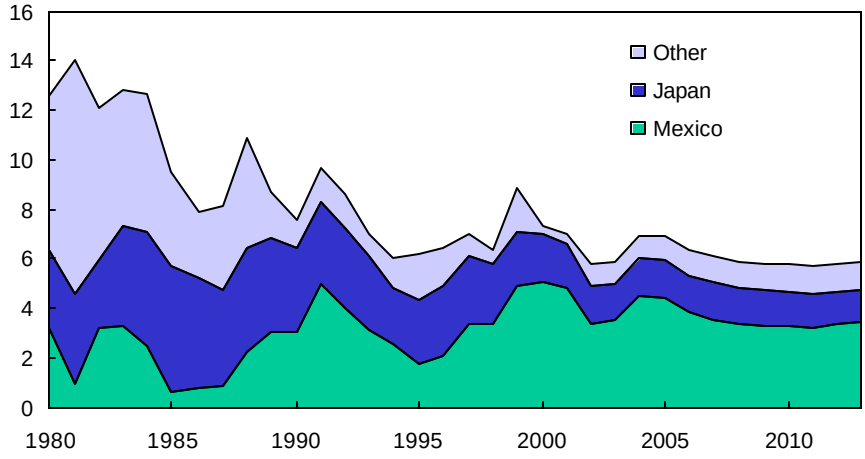
- The EU, with abundant barley supplies, increases its barley exports over the projection period to 5.8 million tons and its share of world trade rises to nearly 30 percent. Barley production is expected to increase throughout the EU as a result of CAP reform and EU enlargement. The abolition of EU intervention for rye, combined with higher barley prices in the acceding countries, will stimulate more area allocated to barley production.

- The FSU remains a major barley exporter throughout the baseline as exports exceed 5 million tons. Together, the FSU and EU account for 50 to 55 percent of world barley trade throughout the baseline.

- Malting barley is a different variety and quality than feed barley and commands a substantial price premium over feed barley. In the long run, malting barley's price premium is expected to strongly influence planting decisions in Canada and Australia, and malting barley's share of total barley area rises in the latter half of the period.

Global sorghum imports

Million metric tons



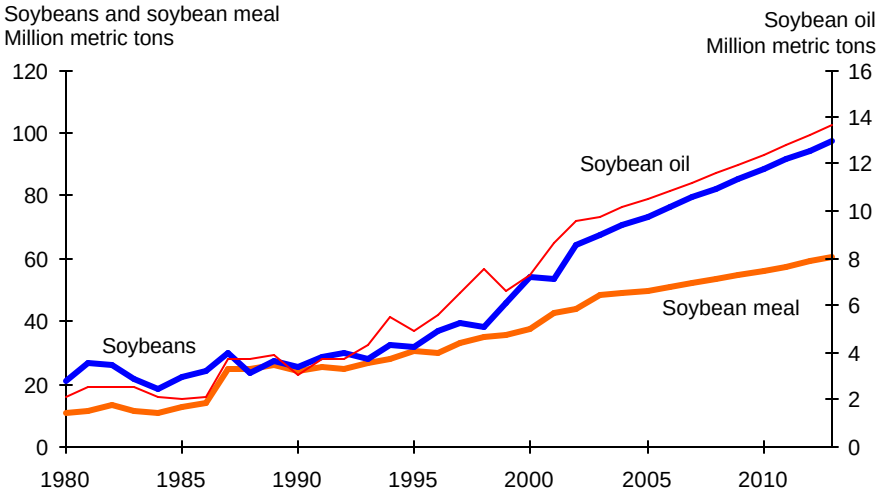
World sorghum trade, which has averaged nearly 7 millions tons during the last decade, declines to about 6 million tons by the middle of the projection period. The decline is driven almost entirely by Mexico.

- Mexico is the world's leading sorghum importer although its sorghum imports were reduced in 2002 and 2003 due to reduced U.S. production. During this two-year period of reduced U.S. exportable supplies of sorghum, U.S. exports to Mexico of kibbled corn (processed corn that also has tariff-free status) rose sharply, reaching a record 2.5 million tons (whole corn equivalent) in 2002/03. Under NAFTA, Mexico's over-quota tariff on corn imports from the United States is gradually reduced to zero by 2008. The projections assume that the tariff will be low enough before 2008 to facilitate over-quota corn imports. As a result, Mexico's corn imports are projected to increase sharply. As corn substitutes for sorghum in the import mix, Mexico's sorghum imports decline by about 1 million tons to less than 3.5 million tons by 2008/09. Even at the reduced sorghum import level, Mexico still accounts for almost 60 percent of world import demand for sorghum.

- Japan imports a fairly stable volume of sorghum throughout the period to maintain diversity and stability in its feed grain supplies.

- The United States is the largest exporter of sorghum, accounting for more than 80 percent of world trade. During the projection period, the U.S. share declines to 76 percent by 2013, as Argentina, the world's second largest exporter, raises its share of world exports to 16 percent as U.S. sorghum exports to Mexico decline.

Global exports: Soybeans, soybean meal, and soybean oil



Strong income and population growth in developing countries generates increasing demand for vegetable oils for food consumption and for protein meals used in livestock production. World soybean trade grows at an average annual rate of 3.6 percent through the projection period compared with rates of 3.3 and 2.4 percent for soybean oil and soybean meal.

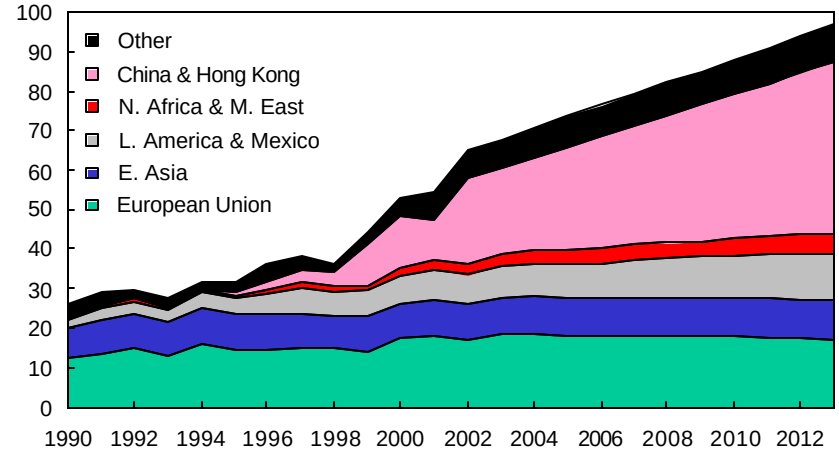
- Many countries with limited opportunity to expand oilseed production continue investment in oilseed crushing capacity, such as China and some countries in North Africa, the Middle East, and South Asia. As a result, oilseed import demand is maintained above protein meal import demand throughout the baseline. However, strong competition in international protein meal markets is expected to pressure crushing margins and shift some of the import demand for oilseeds to cheaper meals. The steady competitive pressure of new oilseed crushing capacity forces many inefficient crushers out of business.

- Growth in import demand for total vegetable oils exceeds growth in import demand for either oilseeds or protein meals. Consequently, economic incentives to produce high-oil content oilseeds, such as rapeseed and sunflower seed, and palm oil strengthen through the baseline period.

- Because of its effect on world commodity markets, China's policy of expanding domestic crushing capacity instead of importing protein meal and vegetable oil significantly influences the composition of world trade, causing international import demand for soybeans and other oilseeds to be greater than would otherwise be the case.

Global soybean imports

Million metric tons

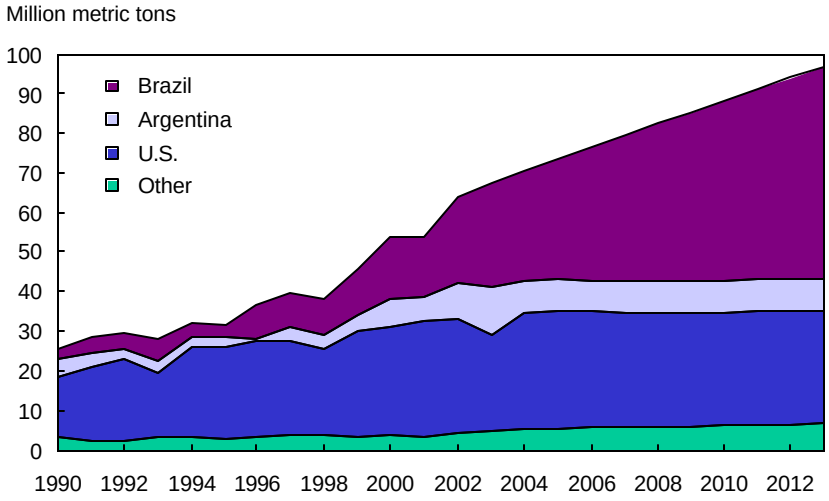


- The EU has been the world's leading importer of soybeans and soybean meal. Despite an increase in the dairy quota that would increase the feeding of soymeal, the net growth of soymeal feeding will decline. Abundant EU grain stocks, lower internal EU grain prices due to Agenda 2000 price cuts, increased barley production due to CAP 2003 reforms, more imports of coarse grains from acceding countries, and more rapemeal available as a result of the biofuels initiative, combine to slow the growth of soymeal consumption. As a result, increases in grain and rapemeal feeding are expected to continue to slow the growth in EU soybean meal and soybean imports.

- China accounts for over 70 percent of the world's growth in soybean imports over the next 10 years. Significant investment in oilseed crushing infrastructure by China, seeking to capture the value added from processing oilseeds into protein meal and vegetable oil, drive strong gains in soybean imports.

- East Asia's trade outlook is dominated by a continuing shift from importing feedstuffs to importing meat and other livestock products. As a result, this region's import demand for protein meal and oilseeds slows over the baseline. This process occurs most noticeably in Japan.

Global soybean exports



- The three leading soybean exporters--the United States, Brazil, and Argentina--account for more than 90 percent of world trade throughout the baseline.

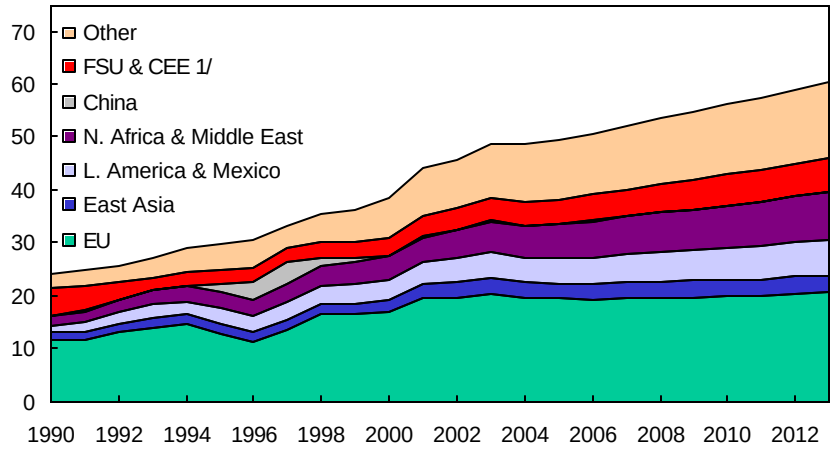
- Driven by continuous area gains, Brazil extends its lead over the United States as the world's leading exporter of soybeans.

- Limited expansion of acreage and increasing domestic use eventually constrict exportable U.S. supplies.

- Argentina's soybean exports hold steady at 8 million tons, reflecting the country's substantial crush capacity and an export tax structure that favors domestic crushing of whole seeds and exporting of the products.

Global soybean meal imports

Million metric tons



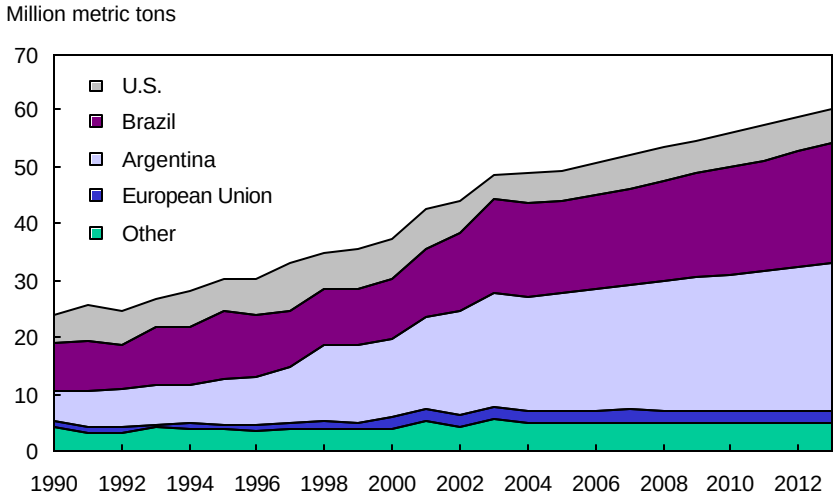
1/ Former Soviet Union and Central and Eastern Europe.

- Despite increased domestic grain feeding, the EU remains the world's principal destination for soybean meal through the projection period, as favorable import prices for meal relative to soybeans pressure crush margins and curtail soybean imports in favor of soybean products.

- Latin America, North Africa, the Middle East, Southeast Asia, the former Soviet Union, and Central and Eastern Europe remain important growth markets for soybean meal.

- Significant expansion in domestic crushing in China and large imports of oilseeds in the baseline replace the temporary period of soybean meal imports seen in the late-1990s. By the end of the projection period, China becomes a net exporter of 1 million tons of soybean meal.

Global soybean meal exports



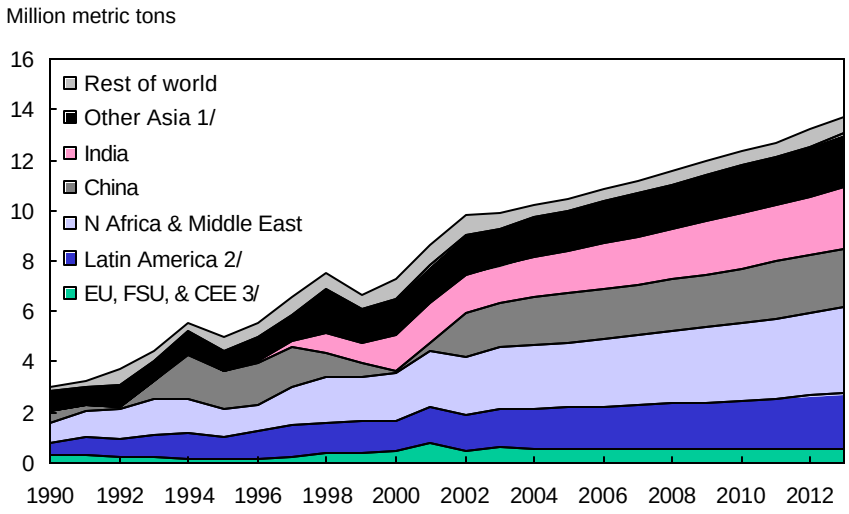
- Argentina, Brazil, and the United States are the three major exporters in international protein meal markets. These countries increase their share of global soybean meal trade from about 85 percent in recent years to more than 88 percent at the end of the projection period.

- Small but steady soybean meal exports from the EU are joined by increasing exports from other South American countries (mostly Paraguay) and China to keep international protein meal markets very competitive. India remains an exporter, although export volume declines.

- Argentina and Brazil, the world's two largest exporters, increase their share of soybean meal exports slightly, while the export shares of the United States and other exporters fall slightly.

- Strong growth in domestic meal consumption due to rapid expansion of the poultry and pork sectors constrains growth in Brazil's soybean meal exports.

Global soybean oil imports



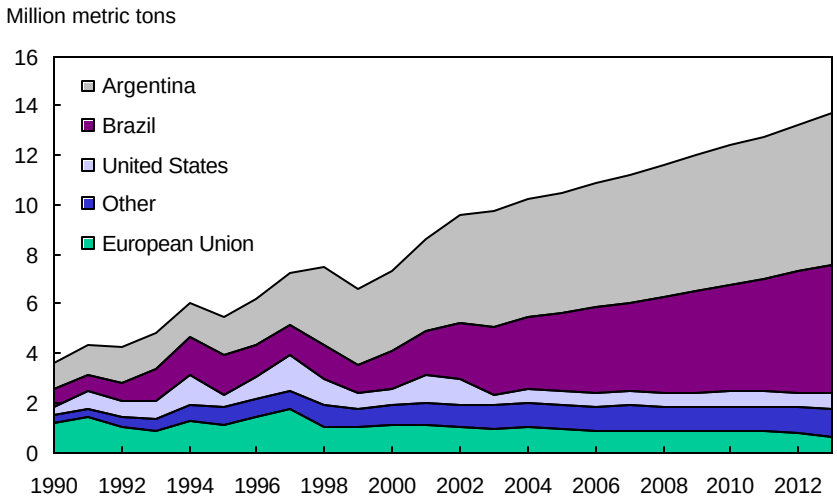
1/ Asia less India and China. 2/ Includes Mexico. 3/ European Union, former Soviet Union, and Central and Eastern Europe.

- Import demand for soybean oil rises in nearly all countries and regions except for the FSU, CEE, and the EU. The largest gains are projected for India, North Africa, the Middle East, and Latin America (particularly Mexico, the Caribbean, and Central America), where income and population growth drive strong gains in soybean oil imports. Slower growth is projected for the mature markets of Europe and Japan.

- In India, relatively lower tariffs on soybean oil (held in check by World Trade Organization tariff binding commitments) than on other vegetable oils favor continued strong imports of soybean oil. India accounts for an increasing share of world soybean oil imports, due to burgeoning domestic demand for vegetable oils and limitations on domestic production of oilseeds. Land-use competition also limits oilseed area in India.

- In China, growing demand for high-quality vegetable oils outpaces domestic oil production and fuels expanding soybean oil imports. Land-use competition from other crops constrains area planted to vegetable oil crops in China.

Global soybean oil exports



A strong emphasis on exporting soybean products pushes Argentina's and Brazil's combined share of world soybean oil exports from 75 to 82 percent by the end of the baseline.

- Argentina has a small domestic demand for soybean oil. Argentine soybean production is projected to rise due to extensive double-cropping, further adjustments to crop-pasture rotations, and the addition of marginal lands in the Salta-Tucuman region in the northwest part of the country. Nearly all additional soybean oil production will be exported.

- Argentina exports more soybean oil than Brazil, reflecting the country's large crush capacity and its small domestic market.

South America's Increasing Presence in the Global Soybean Market

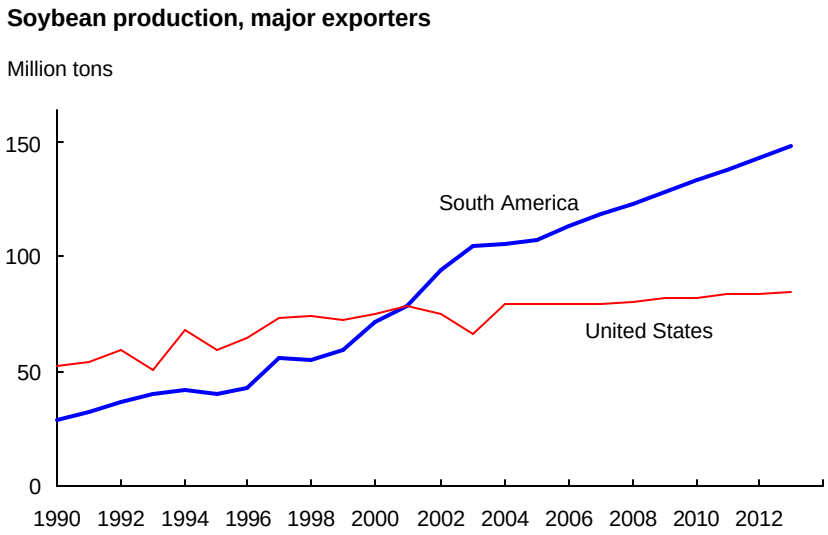
The global soybean sector has been undergoing a period of tremendous structural change, which is projected to continue in the baseline. The United States has traditionally been the world's dominant soybean producer, but in the 1990s South America emerged as a major competitor. This change took place very quickly. Soybean production in Brazil and Argentina increased sharply between 1990 and 2002. Production has also increased in the United States but not at nearly the same rate as in South America. As a result, in 2002/03 South America surpassed the United States in soybean production.

Significant expansion in South American soybean production is expected to continue in the baseline, particularly in Brazil. Crop production in Argentina and Brazil has traditionally been concentrated in the northern third of Argentina and the bordering southern portion of Brazil (this region also shares borders with Paraguay and Uruguay). However, production has expanded significantly in Brazil's "center west" (including the states of Mato Grosso, Goias, Mato Grosso do Sul, Bahia, and Maranhao). There remain large tracts of untapped land resources in Brazil that could easily and inexpensively be converted for more crop production.

Seasonal cropping patterns in Brazil and Argentina are roughly six months different from those in the United States. Consequently there is a major harvest of soybeans in the global market every six months rather than every 12 months. This production pattern makes global soybean supplies much steadier throughout the marketing year and has additional implications for use, stockholding, and price patterns.

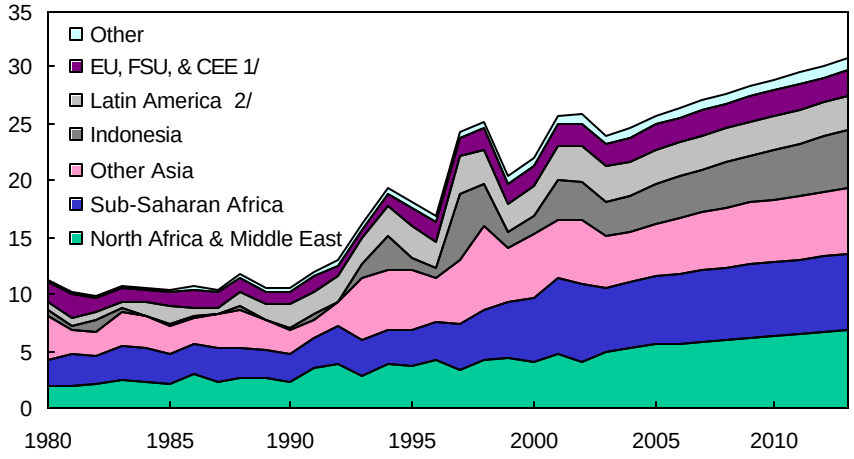
Superior transportation and marketing infrastructure have long been a major advantage for the U.S. soybean industry, but South American countries have invested in infrastructure and are significantly narrowing the gap. Much of the recent investment has been in Brazil's interior making this region's production increasingly competitive in the global soybean market.

The growing presence of South America in the global market has implications for annual soybean prices. Analysis indicates that a 1-percent increase in South American soybean production would decrease the U.S. season-average farm price by about one-fourth of one percent.



Global rice imports

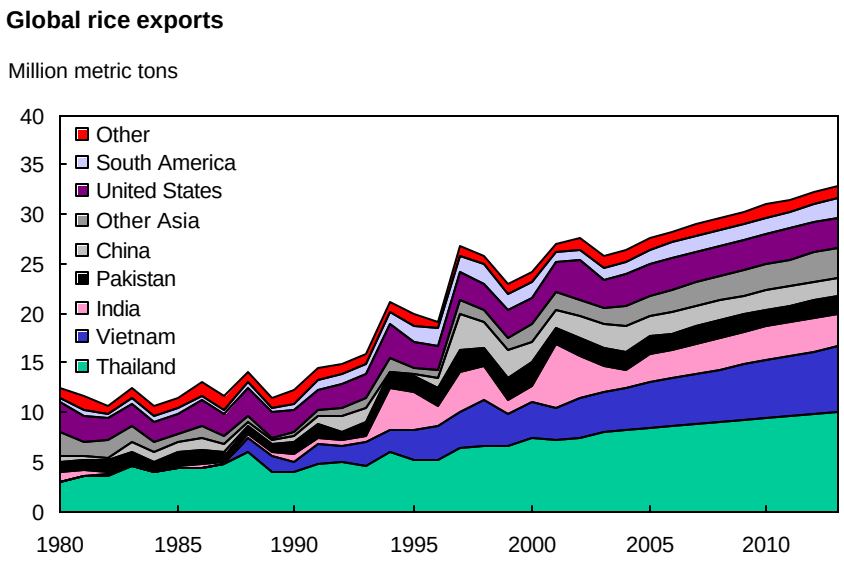
Million metric tons



1/ European Union, former Soviet Union, and Central and Eastern Europe. 2/ Includes Mexico.

Global rice trade is projected to average 2.4-percent annual growth from 2004 through 2013. By 2013, global rice trade is projected to reach nearly 33 million tons, about 18 percent above the current record set in 2002. Despite the growth, rice trade as a share of total use remains very small relative to other cereals, at only 6 to 7 percent.

- International rice trade consists predominantly of long-grain varieties, which also account for the bulk of expected trade growth over the next decade. Long-grain rice is imported by a broad spectrum of countries in South and Southeast Asia, the Middle East, Sub-Saharan Africa, and Latin America. Indonesia, Nigeria, Iran, Iraq, the Philippines, and Saudi Arabia are typically the top long-grain markets.
- In contrast, medium- and short-grain rice is primarily imported by the high-income countries of Northeast Asia (Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan) and by two middle-income countries (Turkey and Jordan). Expansion in medium-grain rice trade is projected to be much slower than for long grain, despite the partial opening of domestic markets to imported rice by Japan and South Korea in 1995 and Taiwan in 2002 as part of World Trade Organization (WTO) commitments.
- Aromatic rice, primarily basmati and jasmine, make up most of the rest of global rice trade. Aromatics typically sell at a substantial price premium to long- and medium-grain varieties in global markets. Aromatics are imported mostly for high-income consumers.
- Rising food demand from Indonesia's burgeoning population is responsible for escalating rice imports. Already the world's leading rice importer, Indonesia's share of global rice imports grows from 12 to 15 percent in the baseline. Land constraints and already high crop intensity indexes suggest little opportunity for Indonesia to significantly expand production.
- Sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East are also major destinations for internationally traded rice. In both regions, strong demand growth driven by rapidly expanding populations and rising incomes confronts limited production opportunities to expand production, due to agro-climatic reasons in the Middle East and to political and infrastructure deficiencies in Sub-Saharan Africa.
- EU rice imports are expected to rise as the 50-percent cut in the rice intervention price imposed by CAP reform causes yields and planted area to decline.



Asian producing countries dominate rice trade throughout the projection period.

- Thailand and Vietnam, the world's largest rice-exporting countries, account for nearly half of all rice exports in the baseline. Both countries produce and export primarily long-grain rice. Rising production, mostly due to higher yields, and declining per capita consumption account for the expansion in exports for both countries.

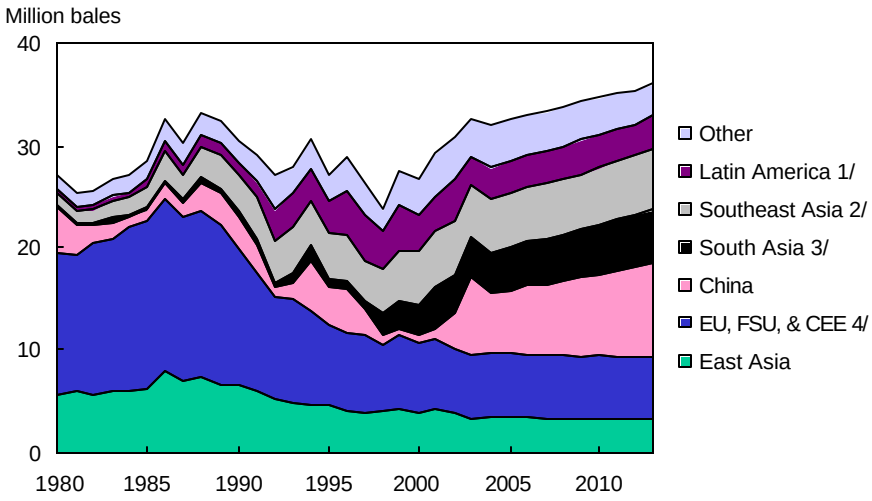
- The United States is projected to be the third largest rice-exporting country during most of the baseline. U.S. exports decline slightly after 2006 as rising domestic demand offsets production growth. Record yields are responsible for the larger crops.

- India emerged as an important rice exporter in the mid-1990s. Most of India's rice exports are low-quality, long-grain rice, often purchased from burdensome government stocks. High internal price supports in India encourage over-production, stock accumulation, and a steady supply of exports throughout the period. India also exports smaller quantities of high-quality basmati rice.

- Rice exports from China, typically the world's fifth-leading exporter, decline modestly in the baseline as production shifts to higher quality, but lower yielding varieties in response to domestic prices and policy signals. China exports mostly high-quality, short-grain rice to Northeast Asian markets and low-quality, long-grain rice to Indonesia and other low-income markets in Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa.

- Pakistan exports both high-quality basmati rice and low-quality long grain. Although rice is an important foreign exchange earner, Pakistan has little ability to expand rice area, and production is confronting a growing water shortage. As a result, its exports are relatively stable over the baseline and remain well below the 2.4-million metric ton record of 2000.

Global cotton imports

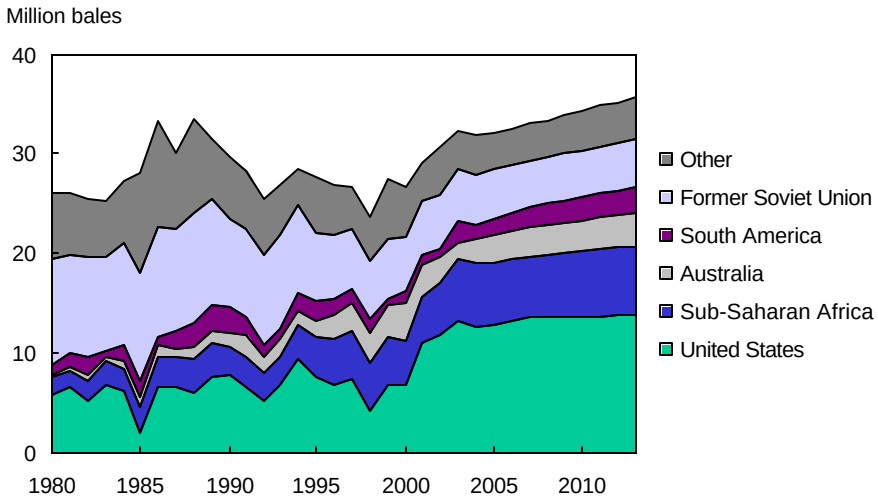


1/ Includes Mexico. 2/ Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam.
3/ Bangladesh, India, and Pakistan. 4/ European Union, former Soviet

Completion of the Multi-Fiber Arrangement (MFA) phaseout on December 31, 2004 will eliminate quotas and other trade restrictions that have governed international trade in textiles and apparel for more than 30 years. These restrictions are being removed as part of WTO commitments and are having a major influence on world cotton trade patterns. For apparel production, labor is the decisive input factor. As a result, cloth and raw cotton consumption will increase in developing countries where labor costs are lowest. High-cost labor markets in Europe and East Asia continue to reduce their cotton imports through the baseline.

- The textile industries in China and South and Southeast Asia are the major beneficiaries of MFA phaseout. Much of the increase in world imports is attributable to China, whose textile industry begins to import record amounts of cotton in the latter half of the forecast period.
- India is expected to benefit from the MFA phaseout as well, but cotton imports are expected to remain below record levels. India's textile industry use of man-made fiber has been accelerating in recent years, and cotton use is not expected to grow as rapidly as in China, despite India's growing textile exports.
- Other countries with low labor costs that are most likely to gain from MFA phaseout include Bangladesh, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam.
- In contrast, Turkey relinquishes its place as one of the world's largest cotton importers. In recent years, Turkey's textile industry has benefited from favorable trade access to the EU, its major export market for textiles and apparel. However, the end of the MFA quotas will now give lower cost competitors the same favorable access to EU markets.
- Similarly, the EU, Japan, Taiwan, and South Korea all steadily reduce their cotton imports as textile trade reforms and/or higher wages in these countries drive textile production to lower wage countries.

Global cotton exports



Source: *USDA Agricultural Baseline Projections to 2013*, February 2004. Economic Research Service, USDA.

The MFA phaseout is expected to speed the transfer of raw cotton production to countries where resource endowments and technology result in the lowest production costs. Land is a key input factor. Traditional producers with large land bases suitable for cotton production are expected to benefit from post-MFA phaseout trade patterns. Such producer/exporter regions include the United States, Sub-Saharan Africa, the former Soviet Union, Australia, and Brazil.

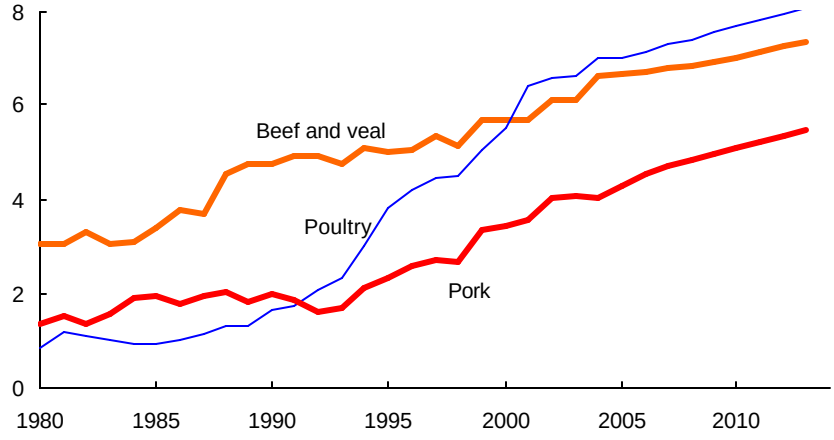
- The United States remains the world's leading cotton exporter throughout the baseline period with annual exports (upland and extra-long staple) of between 12.5 and 13.8 million bales.

- Central Asia, the principle competitor with the United States on world raw cotton markets for the last decade, has been overtaken by Sub-Saharan Africa which is expected to expand its lead. Government policies in Central Asia promoting investment in textiles have increasingly resulted in exports of textile products rather than exports of raw cotton. Central Asia's textile industries continue to grow faster than cotton production in the region, and exports decline slowly during much of the forecast period.

- Sub-Saharan Africa's exports have risen in large part due to economic reforms. A large correction in the foreign exchange value of the currency (the CFA Franc) of the major cotton exporting countries of West Africa in 1994 led to nearly a decade of growth in West Africa's cotton production. As West Africa's production gains began to lag at the end of the 1990s, several southern African countries began increasing their cotton production, aided by reforms such as ending marketing board monopolies. Continued increases in output are expected as producers take advantage of more export-oriented government policies.

Meat exports 1/

Million metric tons



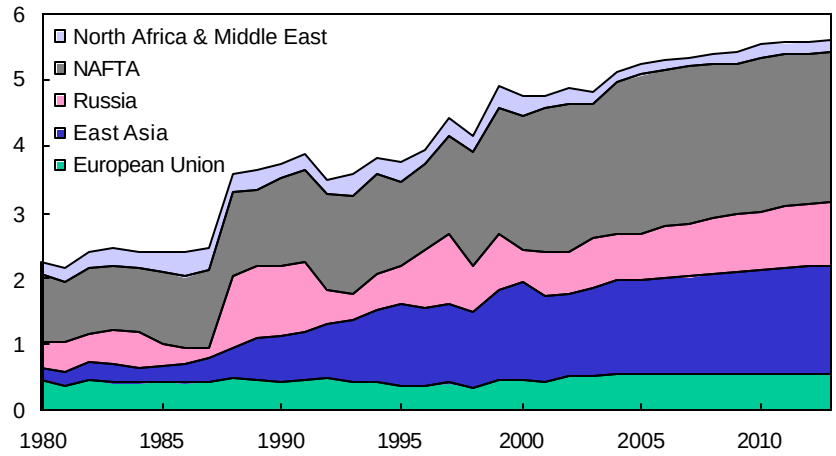
1/ Major exporters.

Increased market access achieved under existing global trade agreements was behind much of the gains in animal product trade over the past decade. During the baseline, per capita income growth in a broad number of importing countries is the driving force behind rising global meat demand.

- Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) in Canada has resulted in restrictions on live cattle imports into the United States and increased beef exports from Canada to the United States. The baseline projections are based on assumptions that were made prior to the report of a BSE case in the United States.
- The accession of 10 new countries into the EU results in more trade between the EU and the acceding countries and less shipments of meat outside the EU-25.
- Beef exports from Australia and New Zealand, mostly of grass fed beef destined for markets in the United States and Asia, increase slightly through the baseline.
- Argentine exports of fresh/chilled beef and processed products remain strong due to competitive pricing into Hong Kong and European markets.
- EU beef exports remain below the annual WTO export-subsidy limit of 817,000 metric tons as a stronger euro limits their competitiveness and policy changes lower beef production, reducing the supplies of beef that need to be removed from the domestic market.
- Pork exports from CEE countries, particularly Hungary and Poland exports to the EU, rise steadily in the baseline, aided by accession into the EU.
- Brazil's rapidly expanding pork production is expected to be very competitive and its pork exports rise strongly. Brazil does not gain nationwide FMD-free status and focuses its pork exports on Russia, Argentina, and Asian markets other than Japan and South Korea.
- The United States encounters increasing competition in international poultry markets from Brazil, the EU, and several CEE countries.
- A growing share of Brazil's rapidly increasing poultry production enters international markets at very competitive prices, and Brazil's poultry exports rise strongly.

Beef and veal imports 1/

Million metric tons



1/ Selected importers.

Most beef trade occurs between developed countries and is closely linked to market access gains already achieved under prior trade agreements. However, BSE in Canada forces restrictions on trade in the beef market.

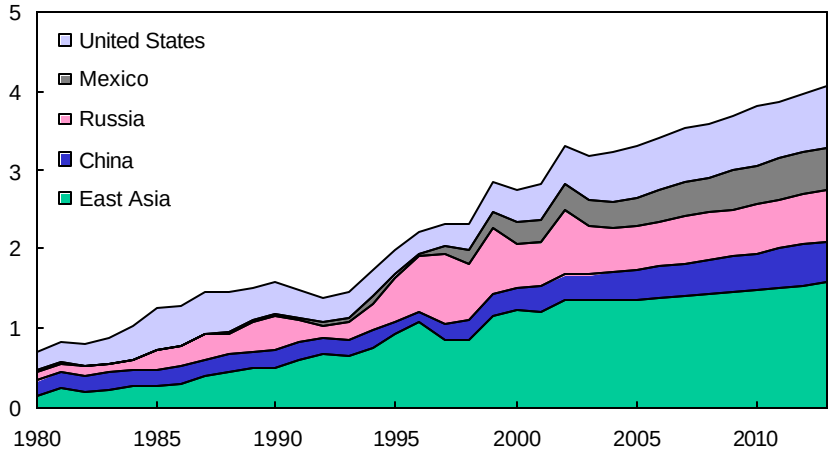
- Higher income countries of East Asia, such as Japan and South Korea, increase imports of beef, reflecting domestic cattle sectors that are constrained by land availability as well as a resumption of growth in their consumption.

- U.S. beef imports, primarily from Australia and New Zealand for ground beef and other processed products, decline slightly through the period. This declining trend, combined with robust growth of U.S. higher quality beef exports to Mexico and East Asian markets, results in the United States becoming a net exporter of beef late in the projection period.

- The baseline assumes that the tariff-rate quota (TRQ) for beef that Russia imposed in 2003 remains in effect until 2006 (the period established by current Russian legislation). The TRQ slows but does not stop the growth in beef imports, as rising consumer demand continues to outpace gains in domestic production. Russia remains a large market for EU subsidized beef exports as well as Brazilian beef.

Pork imports 1/

Million metric tons



1/ Selected importers.

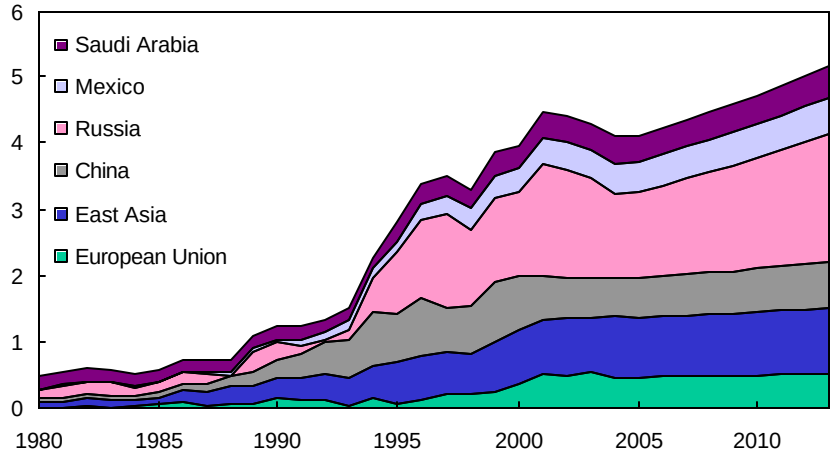
- Mexican pork imports increase about 200,000 tons over the projection period, making Mexico one of the fastest growing pork importers. Increases in income and population are the primary drivers of Mexico's increasing demand for pork products.

- Higher income countries of East Asia, such as Japan, Hong Kong and South Korea, increase pork imports as their domestic hog sectors are constrained by imported feed costs and environmental issues.

- As with beef, the baseline assumes that the TRQ that Russia imposed for pork in 2003 remains in effect until 2006. Although the TRQ initially lowers pork imports, Russia remains a major destination for competitively priced pork exports from the EU and Brazil as demand growth continues to exceed Russian meat producers' ability to respond.

Poultry imports 1/

Million metric tons



1/ Selected importers.

- Russia remains the world's foremost poultry importer as rising consumer demand continues to outpace increases in domestic production.

- The quota on poultry imports that Russia imposed in 2003 is assumed to exist until 2006. The quota raises domestic prices, thereby spurring domestic poultry production and feed demand. As a result, wheat and barley feeding, as well as corn import, rise over the period. When the poultry quota is discontinued, imports begin to rise steadily, driven by growing consumer demand.

- Poultry imports into Saudi Arabia continue to rise through the baseline. However, consumer preference for freshly killed birds keeps domestic production strong.

- Poultry consumption growth in China is met largely by expanding domestic production, but imports are also projected to grow.

- Strong economic growth in Mexico, along with trade liberalization under NAFTA, will generate increases in poultry imports.

- Thailand's poultry exports are slowly squeezed out of the EU market as a result of increasing competition from acceding countries, but exports to other markets such as Japan increase.

Table 34. Coarse grains trade baseline projections

	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
						Imports, million metric tons						
Importers												
Former Soviet Union[1]	0.9	1.2	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1
Eastern Europe	1.4	2.0	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3
European Union[2]	4.6	4.7	4.3	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7
North Africa & Middle East	25.5	22.6	25.4	26.4	26.9	27.8	28.3	29.1	29.4	30.1	30.4	30.9
Sub-Saharan Africa[3]	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6
Japan	19.8	19.7	19.7	19.6	19.6	19.5	19.4	19.3	19.2	19.1	19.0	18.9
South Korea	9.2	9.7	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.9	9.9
Taiwan	4.7	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5
China	1.9	2.1	2.7	3.7	4.1	4.8	5.4	5.9	6.6	7.4	8.0	8.4
Other Asia & Oceania	5.0	4.8	5.2	5.6	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.9	7.2	7.4
Mexico	9.0	10.1	11.3	11.5	12.0	13.2	15.3	15.9	16.3	16.7	17.3	17.8
Central America & Caribbean	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.7
Brazil	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1
Other South America	5.5	4.9	4.8	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.9
Other foreign[4]	5.4	5.7	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.3
United States	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0
Total trade	102.2	101.7	105.4	109.2	112.1	115.8	119.7	122.7	125.1	127.9	130.3	132.5
						Exports, million metric tons						
Exporters												
European Union[2]	6.9	4.5	4.4	4.8	4.9	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.5	6.3	6.6	7.1
China	14.6	8.5	4.8	4.2	3.7	3.4	3.0	2.7	2.3	2.0	1.7	1.4
Argentina	12.8	10.7	10.8	10.9	11.3	11.8	13.1	13.2	13.9	14.4	14.8	15.2
Australia	2.3	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8
Canada	1.7	3.9	3.4	3.7	3.7	4.2	4.4	4.8	4.6	4.8	4.6	4.7
Republic of South Africa	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
Eastern Europe	3.4	1.7	3.5	4.2	4.8	5.2	5.5	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.6
Former Soviet Union[1]	8.2	6.1	6.2	6.6	6.9	6.9	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.5	6.3
Other foreign	5.6	7.9	5.9	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.2	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.2
United States	45.6	53.0	61.1	63.0	65.1	67.4	69.6	71.4	73.2	75.0	76.9	78.2
						Percent						
U.S. trade share	44.7	52.1	58.0	57.7	58.1	58.2	58.2	58.2	58.5	58.6	59.0	59.0

1/ Includes intra-FSU trade.

2/ Excludes intra-EU trade, covers EU-15.

3/ Includes Republic of South Africa.

4/ Includes unaccounted.

The projections were completed in November 2003 based on policy decisions and other information known at that time.

Table 35. Corn trade baseline projections

	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
						Imports, million metric tons						
Importers												
European Union[1]	3.0	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3
Former Soviet Union[2]	0.3	0.4	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0
Egypt	5.0	5.0	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.8	6.9
Algeria	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0
Morocco	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4
Iran	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5
Saudi Arabia	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8
Turkey	1.5	0.6	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4
Other N. Africa & Middle East	3.7	3.8	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.0
Japan	16.5	16.5	16.4	16.4	16.3	16.2	16.2	16.1	16.1	16.0	15.9	15.9
South Korea	9.0	9.5	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.8
Taiwan	4.5	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3
China	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.2	1.6	2.2	2.7	3.0	3.7	4.3	4.8	5.0
Indonesia	1.6	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.6
Malaysia	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0
Other Asia & Oceania	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7
Canada	3.9	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.5
Mexico	5.5	6.5	6.7	6.9	8.0	9.4	11.7	12.4	12.8	13.2	13.7	14.0
Central America & Caribbean	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6
Brazil	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8
Other South America	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5
Sub-Saharan Africa[3]	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3
Other foreign[4]	1.3	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8
United States	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total trade	76.0	76.9	79.5	82.1	85.4	88.6	92.5	94.8	97.1	99.3	101.5	103.1
						Exports, million metric tons						
Exporters												
European Union[1]	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
China	14.5	8.5	4.8	4.2	3.7	3.4	3.0	2.6	2.3	2.0	1.6	1.3
Argentina	12.0	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.5	10.9	12.2	12.2	12.8	13.2	13.5	13.8
Brazil	3.2	5.5	4.0	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1
Republic of South Africa	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
Eastern Europe	2.5	1.2	3.0	3.5	4.2	4.6	4.9	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.9
Former Soviet Union[2]	0.9	1.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
Other foreign	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
United States	40.4	47.5	54.6	56.5	59.1	61.6	64.1	66.0	67.9	69.9	71.8	73.0
						Percent						
U.S. trade share	53.2	61.7	68.7	68.8	69.2	69.5	69.3	69.6	70.0	70.4	70.7	70.8

1/ Excludes intra-EU trade, covers EU-15.
2/ Includes intra-FSU trade.
3/ Includes Republic of South Africa.
4/ Includes unaccounted.
The projections were completed in November 2003 based on policy decisions and other information known at that time.

Table 36. Sorghum trade baseline projections

	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
						Imports, million metric tons						
Importers												
Japan	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3
Mexico	3.4	3.5	4.5	4.4	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.5
North Africa & Middle East	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Sub-Saharan Africa[1]	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other[2]	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Total trade	5.8	5.9	6.9	6.9	6.4	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.9
						Exports, million metric tons						
Exporters												
Argentina	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9
Australia	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other foreign	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
United States	4.7	4.8	5.8	5.8	5.3	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.4
						Percent						
U.S. trade share	81.1	82.2	84.4	84.4	83.9	83.6	82.1	80.8	79.4	77.8	76.8	75.8

1/ Includes Republic of South Africa.
2/ Includes unaccounted.
The projections were completed in November 2003 based on policy decisions and other information known at that time.

Table 37. Barley trade baseline projections

	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
						Imports, million metric tons						
Importers												
Former Soviet Union[1]	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Eastern Europe	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9
Japan	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
South Korea	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Taiwan	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
China	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.3
European Union[2]	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Latin America[3]	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9
Algeria	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Saudi Arabia	6.0	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0
Morocco	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Tunisia	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Republic of South Africa	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Iran	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
Turkey	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other N. Africa & M. East	2.3	1.6	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Other foreign[4]	0.5	1.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
United States	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
Total trade	16.5	15.6	15.7	16.8	17.1	17.7	18.0	18.7	18.9	19.5	19.7	20.1
						Exports, million metric tons						
Exporters												
European Union[2]	5.0	3.5	3.0	3.5	3.6	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.3	5.0	5.3	5.8
Australia	2.1	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3
Canada	0.4	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Russia[1]	3.2	2.0	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.0
Ukraine[1]	2.9	1.5	2.3	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Other Former Soviet Union[1]	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0
Eastern Europe	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Turkey	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other foreign	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
United States	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
						Percent						
U.S. trade share	2.6	4.2	4.2	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.2

1/ Includes intra-FSU trade.
2/ Excludes intra-EU trade, covers EU-15.
3/ Includes Mexico.
4/ Includes unaccounted.
The projections were completed in November 2003 based on policy decisions and other information known at that time.

Table 38. Wheat trade baseline projections

	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
						Imports, million metric tons						
Importers												
Algeria	5.5	3.3	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5
Egypt	6.3	6.3	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.4	7.6	7.7	7.9	8.1
Morocco	2.7	1.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.8	4.0
Iran	2.1	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7
Iraq	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0
Tunisia	2.2	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Other N. Africa & Middle East	9.5	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.7	9.0	9.3	9.7	10.1	10.4	10.7	11.0
Sub-Saharan Africa[1]	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.8	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.8
Mexico	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.8	4.9
Central America & Caribbean	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3
Brazil	6.5	5.6	7.3	7.3	7.7	7.9	8.2	8.4	8.7	9.0	9.3	9.6
Other South America	5.0	5.1	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.0
European Union[2]	12.0	4.0	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.6	6.8
Eastern Europe	2.0	5.1	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.7
Former Soviet Union[3]	3.9	7.3	4.6	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.2
Japan	5.6	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.4
South Korea	4.1	3.1	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.4
Philippines	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.9
Indonesia	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.7	5.9	6.1
China	0.4	0.5	1.0	3.0	3.6	4.3	4.5	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3
Bangledesh	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7
Malaysia	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Thailand	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2
Vietnam	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4
Pakistan	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.6
Other Asia & Oceania	5.6	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2
Other foreign	1.2	2.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
United States	2.1	2.0	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Total trade	105.2	96.1	102.5	106.2	108.4	111.7	114.0	117.4	119.7	122.2	124.8	127.9
						Exports, million metric tons						
Exporters												
European Union[2]	15.5	8.5	10.5	10.5	10.8	11.0	11.0	11.3	11.3	11.2	11.3	11.3
Canada	9.4	14.5	14.8	15.8	16.5	17.0	17.0	17.4	17.4	17.8	18.0	18.3
Australia	9.0	15.0	16.6	17.8	18.5	19.1	19.6	20.4	21.1	21.7	22.3	22.9
Argentina	6.0	8.5	8.8	9.4	10.5	11.5	12.2	13.0	13.5	13.9	14.5	15.2
Russia[3]	12.6	3.5	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.2
Ukraine[3]	6.6	0.1	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.6	6.9	7.3
Other Former Soviet Union[3]	5.9	6.7	6.4	6.8	7.0	7.2	7.4	7.8	8.0	8.2	8.5	8.7
Eastern Europe	4.7	1.2	2.5	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
India	4.5	2.5	3.5	3.2	2.5	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1
China	1.7	1.3	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Turkey	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Other foreign	4.8	4.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
United States	23.2	29.0	24.5	24.5	24.5	25.2	26.5	27.2	27.9	28.6	29.3	29.9
						Percent						
U.S. trade share	22.1	30.2	23.9	23.1	22.6	22.5	23.3	23.2	23.3	23.4	23.4	23.4

1/ Includes Republic of South Africa.
2/ Excludes intra-EU trade, covers EU-15.
3/ Includes intra-FSU trade.
The projections were completed in November 2003 based on policy decisions and other information known at that time.

Table 39. Rice trade baseline projections

	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
						Imports, million metric tons						
Importers												
Canada	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Mexico	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8
Central America/Caribbean	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8
Brazil	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0
Other South America	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
European Union[1]	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Former Soviet Union[2]	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Central and Eastern Europe	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Bangladesh	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
China	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Japan	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
South Korea	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Indonesia	3.3	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.0
Malaysia	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Philippines	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0
Other Asia & Oceania	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Iraq	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7
Iran	0.8	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
Saudia Arabia	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3
Other N. Africa & M. East	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0
Sub-Saharan Africa[3]	6.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1
Republic of South Africa	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Unaccounted	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1
United States	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
Total imports	27.6	25.8	26.4	27.6	28.2	29.0	29.6	30.2	30.8	31.4	32.1	32.7
						Exports, million metric tons						
Exporters												
Australia	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
Argentina	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
Other South America	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3
European Union[1]	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
China	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
India	4.3	2.8	1.9	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3
Pakistan	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Thailand	7.5	8.0	8.2	8.4	8.6	8.8	9.0	9.2	9.4	9.6	9.8	10.0
Vietnam	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.6	4.8	5.1	5.4	5.6	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.6
Egypt	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Other foreign	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2
United States	3.9	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Total exports	27.6	25.8	26.4	27.6	28.2	29.0	29.6	30.2	30.8	31.4	32.1	32.7
						Percent						
U.S. trade share	14.1	11.5	12.1	11.7	11.2	10.8	10.5	10.1	9.8	9.7	9.4	9.2

1/ Excludes intra-EU trade, covers EU-15.
2/ Includes intra-FSU trade.
3/ Excludes Republic of South Africa
The projections were completed in November 2003 based on policy decisions and other information known at that time.

Table 40. All cotton trade baseline projections

	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
						Imports, million bales						
Importers												
European Union [1]	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.8
Former Soviet Union [2]	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7
Indonesia	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Thailand	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3
India	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
Brazil	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Eastern Europe	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Other Asia & Oceania	3.9	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.7
Japan	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
South Korea	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4
China	3.1	7.0	5.3	5.6	6.3	6.4	6.7	7.2	7.4	7.9	8.3	8.8
Taiwan	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Turkey	2.3	1.9	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.3
Mexico	2.3	1.4	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Other	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0
Total imports	30.6	32.7	32.0	32.4	32.8	33.2	33.6	34.1	34.5	35.0	35.4	35.9
						Exports, million bales						
Exporters												
Former Soviet Union [2]	5.5	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8
Australia	2.7	1.7	2.5	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4
Argentina	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Pakistan	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
India	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
China	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Egypt	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
Other Latin America	0.8	2.2	1.2	1.4	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3
Sub-Saharan Africa [3]	5.0	6.2	6.4	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.9
Other foreign	3.0	2.8	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1
United States	11.9	13.2	12.5	12.8	13.3	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.7	13.8	13.8
Total exports	30.6	32.3	31.7	32.1	32.5	32.9	33.3	33.8	34.2	34.7	35.1	35.6
						Percent						
U.S. trade share	38.9	40.9	39.5	40.0	40.8	41.2	40.8	40.2	39.7	39.5	39.3	38.8

1/ Includes intra-EU trade, covers EU-15.
2/ Includes intra-FSU trade.
3/ Includes Republic of South Africa.
The projections were completed in November 2003 based on policy decisions and other information known at that time.

Table 41. Soybean trade baseline projections

	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
						Imports, million metric tons						
Importers												
European Union[1]	17.2	18.6	18.7	18.3	18.1	18.1	18.0	17.9	17.9	17.8	17.4	17.0
Japan	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3
South Korea	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0
Taiwan	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Mexico	4.2	4.4	4.7	5.0	5.3	5.6	5.9	6.2	6.5	6.8	7.1	7.3
Former Soviet Union[2]	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Eastern Europe	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
China	21.4	22.0	23.9	26.1	28.5	30.5	32.4	34.5	36.6	38.7	40.8	43.3
Malaysia	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4
Indonesia	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1
Other	10.4	11.0	11.0	11.6	12.1	12.6	13.1	13.6	14.1	14.5	15.0	15.5
Total imports	64.8	67.6	70.2	73.2	76.4	79.4	82.2	85.2	88.2	91.1	93.9	96.9
						Exports, million metric tons						
Exporters												
Argentina	9.3	12.0	8.0	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.1	7.9	7.9
Brazil	21.5	25.8	27.7	30.2	33.6	36.9	39.5	42.4	45.3	47.9	50.9	53.8
Other South America	3.5	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9
China	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other foreign	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5
United States	28.4	24.2	29.1	29.4	29.1	28.6	28.7	28.6	28.6	28.7	28.4	28.3
Total exports	63.8	67.2	70.2	73.2	76.4	79.4	82.2	85.2	88.2	91.1	93.9	96.9
						Percent						
U.S. trade share	44.6	36.1	41.5	40.1	38.1	36.0	34.9	33.6	32.4	31.5	30.3	29.2

1/ Excludes intra-EU trade, covers EU-15.
2/ Includes intra-FSU trade.
The projections were completed in November 2003 based on policy decisions and other information known at that time.

Table 42. Soybean meal trade baseline projections

	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
						Imports, million metric tons						
Importers												
European Union[1]	19.7	20.5	19.7	19.5	19.4	19.5	19.7	19.8	19.8	19.9	20.3	20.6
Former Soviet Union[2]	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5
Eastern Europe	3.3	3.6	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9
Canada	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Japan	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Southeast Asia	6.3	6.8	7.1	7.4	7.7	8.0	8.3	8.6	8.9	9.3	9.6	9.9
Latin America	4.6	4.8	5.2	5.4	5.7	5.9	6.2	6.5	6.7	7.0	7.3	7.5
North Africa & Middle East	5.4	5.9	6.2	6.5	6.8	7.1	7.4	7.7	8.1	8.4	8.7	9.0
Other	3.5	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.8	5.0
Total imports	45.5	48.5	48.8	49.4	50.6	51.9	53.4	54.6	56.0	57.2	58.9	60.3
						Exports, million metric tons						
Exporters												
Argentina	18.3	20.1	20.1	20.8	21.5	22.0	22.7	23.3	24.0	24.6	25.2	26.0
Brazil	13.8	16.5	16.5	16.1	16.4	17.0	17.7	18.3	18.9	19.5	20.5	21.1
Other South America	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0
China	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
India	1.3	2.6	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.3
European Union[1]	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Other foreign	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
United States	5.5	4.1	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.2
Total exports	43.8	48.4	48.8	49.4	50.6	51.9	53.4	54.6	56.0	57.2	58.9	60.3
						Percent						
U.S. trade share	12.5	8.4	10.6	11.0	11.0	11.0	10.9	10.8	10.7	10.6	10.4	10.3

1/ Excludes intra-EU trade, covers EU-15.
2/ Includes intra-FSU trade.
The projections were completed in November 2003 based on policy decisions and other information known at that time.

Table 43. Soybean oil trade baseline projections

	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
						Imports, million metric tons						
Importers												
China	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3
India	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5
Other Asia	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1
Latin America	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2
North Africa & Middle East	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4
Former Soviet Union & Eastern Europe[1]	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Other	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
Total imports	9.8	9.9	10.2	10.5	10.9	11.2	11.6	11.9	12.4	12.7	13.2	13.6
						Exports, million metric tons						
Exporters												
Argentina	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.9	6.1
Brazil	2.2	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.9	5.2
European Union[2]	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7
Other foreign	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
United States	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Total exports	9.5	9.7	10.2	10.5	10.9	11.2	11.6	11.9	12.4	12.7	13.2	13.6
						Percent						
U.S. trade share	10.9	4.0	5.6	5.2	5.0	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.7

1/ Includes intra-FSU trade.
2/ Excludes intra-EU trade, covers EU-15.
The projections were completed in November 2003 based on policy decisions and other information known at that time.

Table 44. Beef trade baseline projections

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
						Imports, thousand metric tons, carcass weight						
Importers												
Japan	707	825	885	893	908	925	943	962	982	1,000	1,019	1,039
South Korea	430	430	435	425	437	451	465	478	490	500	508	518
Taiwan	89	93	97	98	102	106	110	113	117	121	124	128
Philippines	126	120	125	142	150	156	166	175	187	198	208	218
European Union[1]	518	520	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530
Russia	638	700	705	725	770	800	825	852	882	910	937	965
Eastern Europe	61	52	65	71	71	72	73	73	74	74	74	74
Egypt	162	100	100	93	89	99	106	112	119	120	121	121
Mexico	489	500	510	538	561	617	660	700	742	764	774	800
Canada	307	280	250	255	256	258	259	261	263	265	266	268
United States	1,460	1,293	1,556	1,588	1,588	1,497	1,406	1,361	1,315	1,270	1,225	1,179
Major importers	4,987	4,913	5,258	5,358	5,462	5,511	5,543	5,617	5,701	5,752	5,786	5,840
						Exports, thousand metric tons, carcass weight						
Exporters												
Australia	1,365	1,250	1,300	1,319	1,333	1,345	1,351	1,356	1,358	1,361	1,378	1,395
New Zealand	503	535	535	537	544	538	531	534	537	540	544	548
Other Asia	460	505	558	553	575	580	586	597	602	618	640	656
European Union[1]	512	456	440	394	324	353	359	383	395	400	405	413
Eastern Europe	154	105	80	84	88	93	96	93	92	90	90	89
Ukraine	146	150	155	160	153	156	160	164	168	173	178	183
Argentina	348	330	350	345	353	362	370	378	386	393	401	409
Brazil	881	1,140	1,370	1,429	1,473	1,483	1,487	1,492	1,508	1,530	1,568	1,589
Canada	610	425	615	620	613	585	567	566	561	569	581	592
United States	1,110	1,192	1,207	1,213	1,236	1,270	1,304	1,349	1,395	1,417	1,440	1,474
Major exporters	6,089	6,088	6,610	6,654	6,692	6,765	6,811	6,912	7,002	7,091	7,225	7,348

1/ Excludes intra-EU trade, covers EU-15
The projections were completed in November 2003 based on policy decisions and other information known at that time.

Table 45. Pork trade baseline projections

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	Imports, thousand metric tons, carcass weight											
Importers												
Japan	1,162	1,150	1,150	1,167	1,185	1,203	1,221	1,239	1,258	1,276	1,295	1,315
China	60	56	70	77	84	93	102	112	124	137	150	165
Hong Kong	275	280	283	292	301	309	319	328	338	348	358	370
South Korea	155	155	160	164	168	172	176	181	186	191	195	200
Russia	800	600	530	538	549	559	571	582	594	606	618	631
Mexico	325	335	345	376	402	443	462	484	498	517	528	539
Canada	91	77	84	87	90	93	96	100	103	107	111	115
United States	486	557	624	649	662	676	689	702	716	731	746	760
Major importers	3,354	3,210	3,246	3,350	3,441	3,548	3,636	3,728	3,817	3,913	4,001	4,095
	Exports, thousand metric tons, carcass weight											
Exporters												
Brazil	590	620	650	676	703	731	760	791	823	856	890	925
Canada	863	975	980	997	1,018	1,037	1,058	1,080	1,101	1,123	1,146	1,169
Mexico	61	60	60	63	64	67	69	72	74	77	79	83
European Union[1]	1,194	1,000	960	1,132	1,269	1,294	1,307	1,333	1,346	1,360	1,374	1,387
Eastern Europe	263	260	183	210	242	279	320	336	352	370	389	408
Taiwan	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	15	20	25	25	25
China	225	300	300	306	312	318	325	331	338	344	352	359
United States	731	766	777	796	816	837	857	879	901	924	947	971
Major exporters	3,927	3,981	3,910	4,180	4,424	4,563	4,706	4,837	4,955	5,079	5,202	5,327

1/ Excludes intra-EU trade, covers EU-15.

The projections were completed in November 2003 based on policy decisions and other information known at that time.

Table 46. Poultry trade baseline projections 1/

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	Imports, thousand metric tons, ready to cook											
Importers												
Russia	1,373	1,260	1,050	1,055	1,124	1,181	1,240	1,301	1,366	1,435	1,507	1,583
European Union[2]	485	528	460	464	471	477	482	488	494	500	506	512
Japan	744	700	745	750	755	761	766	771	777	782	788	793
Hong Kong	171	170	175	178	181	184	187	190	193	196	199	202
China	435	415	400	409	419	428	438	448	458	469	480	491
South Korea	103	98	105	111	118	123	129	135	141	147	153	159
Saudi Arabia	380	390	395	370	383	388	400	407	418	426	450	480
Mexico	412	435	458	467	477	486	496	506	516	526	537	547
Canada	84	93	98	104	110	116	122	128	134	140	146	152
Major importers	4,187	4,089	3,886	3,908	4,038	4,144	4,260	4,374	4,497	4,621	4,766	4,919
	Exports, thousand metric tons, ready to cook											
Exporters												
Brazil	1,680	1,817	1,910	1,960	2,022	2,084	2,147	2,211	2,270	2,330	2,391	2,447
European Union[2]	1,113	930	1,030	1,045	1,065	1,086	1,101	1,117	1,133	1,149	1,165	1,181
Hungary	54	62	64	66	68	70	72	74	76	78	80	82
China	438	420	440	420	410	400	390	375	360	350	335	330
Thailand	465	500	530	550	570	585	595	615	630	650	675	695
Saudi Arabia	20	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	26	27	28	29
United States	2,440	2,481	2,574	2,635	2,690	2,748	2,805	2,864	2,909	2,952	2,993	3,035
Major exporters	6,210	6,230	6,569	6,698	6,848	6,997	7,135	7,282	7,404	7,536	7,667	7,799

1/ Broilers and turkeys only.

2/ Excludes intra-EU trade, covers EU-15.

The projections were completed in November 2003 based on policy decisions and other information known at that time.