

Agricultural Trade

With strong world economic growth and increasing demand for agricultural products, global agricultural trade is projected to rise throughout the coming decade. Rapid expansion of ethanol and biodiesel production in some countries is projected to have a significant impact on global demand for feedstocks, such as corn, vegetable oils, and sugarcane, and on world price relationships. As a result, feeds fed primarily for their energy content become relatively more expensive than those fed for protein. Producers of pork and poultry are most affected, but users of grain for food also face higher prices. The continued expansion of oilseed crushing capacity in a number of importing countries is expected to strengthen import demand for total oilseeds, while increasing biodiesel production will boost the demand for total vegetable oils.

The growing 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 trade agreements. Trade is also affected by concerns regarding diseases such as bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), avian influenza (AI), and foot-and-mouth disease (FMD). Strong policy support for domestically produced meat is expected to motivate growth in feed grain imports, especially in those regions where limited land availability or agroclimatic conditions preclude expanding domestic crop production, such as in North Africa, the Middle East, and East and Southeast Asia.

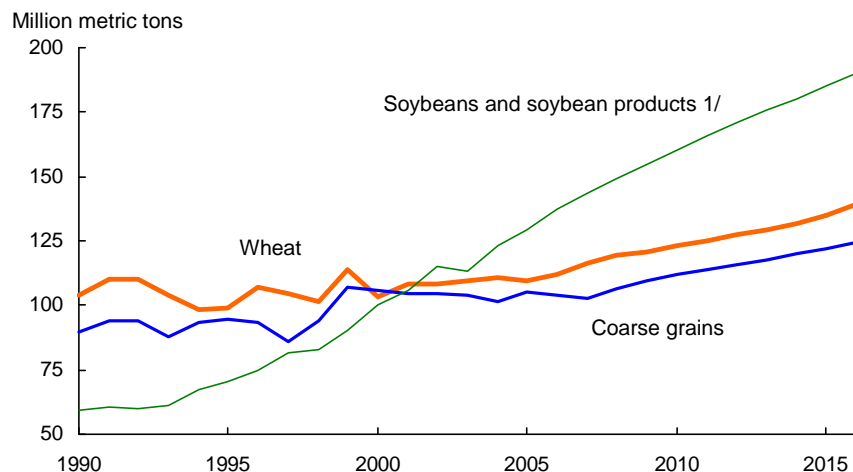
Traditional exporters of a wide range of agricultural commodities such as Argentina, Australia, Canada, and the European Union (EU-25) remain important in the coming decade. But an increasing presence in export markets is expected from countries that are making significant investments in their agricultural sectors, including Brazil, Russia, Ukraine, and Kazakhstan.

Trade projections to 2016 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 policy reforms in place or signed by November 2006.

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 regional and commodity analysts. In particular, economic and trade reforms underway 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.

NOTE: The EU-25 expanded to 27 countries with the accession of Romania and Bulgaria on January 1, 2007. EU projections in this report pertain to the EU-25. Romania and Bulgaria are included in the Other Europe region, although adjustments were made to account for accession.

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



1/ Soybeans and soybean meal in soybean-equivalent units.

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, is expected to maintain soybean and soybean-product trade well above wheat and coarse grains trade throughout the next decade.

- Wheat, coarse grains, and oilseeds (including soybeans) compete with each other and with other crops for limited temperate cropland. Higher prices for vegetable oils, partially the result of increased demand for biodiesel, are bringing previously uncropped land in tropical regions of Brazil and Indonesia into soybean and palm oil production. Biodiesel demand also enhances trade in vegetable oils.
- In the projections, the growth in total area planted to all crops rises less than a half-percent a year in most countries. Area expansion occurs more rapidly in countries with a reserve of available land and policies that enable farmers to respond to higher projected world prices. Such countries include Brazil, Argentina, other South American countries, some Eastern European countries, and Ukraine. About two-thirds of the growth in global production is derived 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 vegetable oils, livestock products, and horticultural products.
- Virtually no growth in overall global wheat and coarse grain trade occurred in the 1990s, largely reflecting reductions in imports by the former Soviet Union (FSU) and Central and Eastern Europe (CEE). In the coming decade, overall gains in global grain trade come from a broad range of countries, particularly from countries in Africa and the Middle East. Also, China exports less grain and imports more.

Global Demand for Biofuel Feedstocks

The increasing demand for feedstocks used in the production of biofuels is expected to have a significant impact on agricultural markets over the coming decade. A number of new supply-and-demand factors will be important, but there is uncertainty related to each factor. The USDA projections are based on various assumptions about these supply and demand factors.

The future price of petroleum is one of these key factors (see page 15). Increasing energy costs have provided an incentive for many governments to encourage the production of petroleum substitutes from renewable agricultural crops. Increases or decreases in petroleum prices in the future will affect the commercial viability of petroleum substitutes.

Major substitution of crop-based fuel for petroleum took place in Brazil in the last several decades, as Brazil used sugarcane to produce ethanol and then used ethanol on a large scale to fuel vehicles. The EU has used rapeseed oil to produce biodiesel for fuel use in relatively large quantities over the last decade. In both instances, government interventions were critical to the development of biofuels.

Currently, many other countries are making new investments in biofuel production capacity. Although corn and sugarcane for ethanol and rapeseed oil for biodiesel are the main feedstocks envisioned for these investments, other feedstocks are also being used, such as barley, wheat, rye, wine, and cassava for ethanol production and a variety of vegetable oils, recycled oils, and fats from the food industry for biodiesel. There is considerable interest in ethanol production from cellulosic feedstocks, but widespread commercial production during the next decade faces many challenges.

Assumptions Used for the USDA Projections

Although some production of biofuels has been occurring for a number of years in some countries, the industry is currently experiencing explosive growth in many nations. Data on existing capacity, plants under construction, and planned additional production facilities are limited for most countries. The projections are based on a combination of historical data, USDA interpretation of foreign governments' statements about their plans for biofuel development, and other information about potential investments in biofuel production capacity. (See box, page 22, for a discussion of biofuels in the United States.)

During the next 3-4 years, the rapid expansion in biofuels production that is projected for a number of countries changes the price relationships among various agricultural commodities.

- Increased demand for grain (especially corn) used to produce ethanol increases the price of corn relative to prices for other grains. Prices for other grains also rise, buoyed by their feed value as a replacement for corn, as well as reduced production due to acreage shifts from crops competing with corn, such as soybeans.

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Global Demand for Biofuel Feedstocks *(Continued)*

- Prices for vegetable oils also rise in comparison to prices for oilseeds and protein meals as a greater share of the value of oilseeds is derived from the oil content relative to the protein meal content. Among oilseeds, rapeseed—containing more than 40 percent oil—becomes more profitable in some growing areas than soybeans, which have 18 percent oil.
- Thus, the price of protein feeds (such as soybean meal) declines relative to the price of feedstuffs used as a source of energy (such as corn).
- Prices of poultry, and especially pork, rise relative to the price of beef because cattle can more effectively use the increasing supply of distillers grains, produced as a coproduct when grain is used to make ethanol. Corn, needed for broilers and swine, becomes more expensive while distillers grains, used for cattle, become abundant and relatively less expensive.

Country Assumptions

EU-25: The EU has a target that 5.75 percent of total transportation fuel use should come from biofuels by 2010. EU policies provide for an area subsidy for biofuel crops, but the EU relies on individual member states to offer tax credits on biofuels. The EU Commission has promised to present a more forceful directive that will lead to greater production and use of biofuels in the future. The projections assume that about two-thirds of the mandate is met by 2010 and that, with increasing total fuel use, the mandate is still not quite reached by 2016. The projections further assume that biodiesel accounts for two-thirds of total biofuels and the other third is ethanol. Rapeseed oil is the feedstock for nearly all EU biodiesel production. In the EU, the area planted to rapeseed and the crushing capacity both increase sharply, in part because of EU enlargement. In addition, the EU increases rapeseed oil imports from Russia and Ukraine. It also imports more palm oil from Southeast Asia, as well as some biodiesel from palm oil processed in Southeast Asia.

Brazil: Sugarcane is the feedstock for most of Brazil's ethanol production. In southern Brazil, some land has already been shifted from grain and oilseeds production to sugarcane. The projections assume this trend continues, but at a slower pace. Biodiesel production is assumed to increase from about 52 million gallons currently to more than 92 million in 2016. Much of the new capacity will be in the soybean production areas in the Central-West region of the country which will reduce regular diesel fuel imports that have to be trucked to the interior.

Canada: Canada has mandated that 5 percent of all motor vehicle fuel be biofuel by 2010, but funds for initiatives to encourage biofuel production are limited. Some provinces have production goals and reportedly provide some production incentives. Ethanol production capacity is assumed to rise from 11 million gallons in 2006/07 to about 211 million gallons by 2010. Feedstocks include corn for ethanol plants in Ontario and wheat for a plant in Manitoba. Biodiesel plants are being built in western Canada that will use rapeseed oil as a feedstock. In the projections, land is shifted to rapeseed from wheat, barley, and some summer fallow. In eastern Canada, at least one

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Global Demand for Biofuel Feedstocks *(Continued)*

biodiesel plant is being expanded that uses soybean oil as a feedstock. Canadian biodiesel production is projected to rise from 13 million gallons in 2007/08 to 58 million in 2010.

Argentina: The production of biodiesel is assumed to rise from 7 million gallons in 2005/06 to about 59 million over the next several years. Argentina has a system of differential export taxes that has lower tax rates for biofuels exports than the tax rate on exports of feedstocks such as corn or soybean oil. In turn, the export tax on soybean oil is lower than the tax on soybean exports. For biodiesel, this provides an incentive for further investments in Argentina's already large crushing industry. Argentina is projected to import some soybeans from other South American countries to keep its crushing facilities running at near full capacity.

Other Europe and the former Soviet Union: Although no explicit assumptions were made about increases in biofuels production in the former Soviet Union or the other countries of non-EU Europe, the projections reflect an increase in rapeseed production generated by higher rapeseed prices. Much of the production gains are destined for export to the EU.

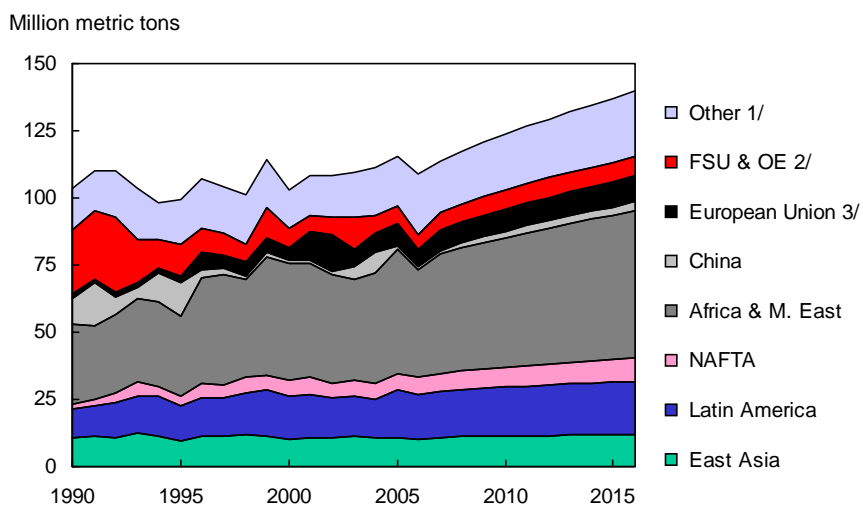
China: In 2005/06, approximately 3 million tons of corn were used to produce fuel ethanol. This is assumed to grow to 9 million tons by 2016. Because of its food security policy, China is assumed to eliminate a government subsidy for producing fuel ethanol from corn and will attempt to focus on ethanol production using nongrain feedstocks such as sweet potatoes and cassava.

Malaysia and Indonesia: Although explicit assumptions were not made about increased production of palm oil or its use for biodiesel, higher world prices for palm oil stimulate expansion of the area planted to palm oil. Malaysia expects to not only export more palm oil, but also to produce biodiesel for the export market.

Africa: Although some countries are reported to be making initial investments in biofuels production capacity, the projections do not account for any uses of agricultural commodities beyond those embodied in rising trends in industrial use.

Other countries: Investments in biofuels production capacity are also being considered in a number of other countries. However, since definite plans are not yet known, these potential developments have not been included in the projections.

Global wheat imports



1/ Predominantly South and Southeast Asia.

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

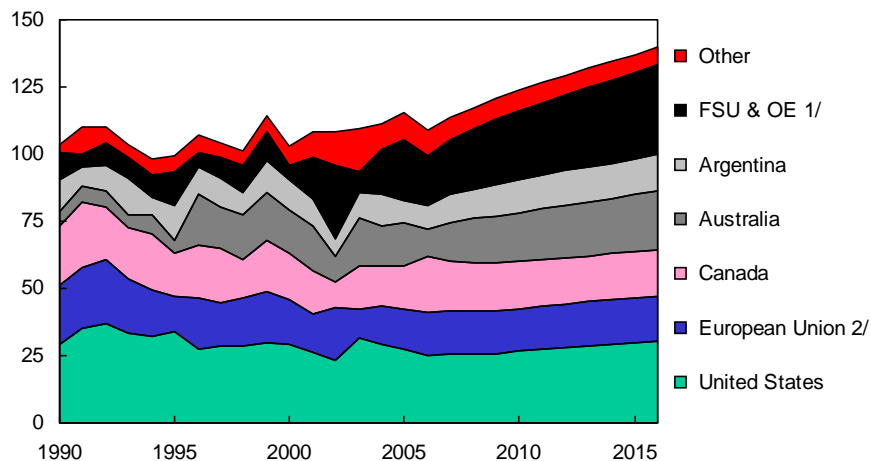
3/ EU-25 excludes intra-trade after 2002, EU-15 intra-trade before 2003, Slovenia before 1992.

Growth in wheat imports is concentrated in those developing countries where robust growth in income and population underpins increases in demand. Important growth markets include Sub-Saharan Africa, Brazil, Egypt, and Pakistan. World wheat trade (including flour) expands by nearly 27 million tons (23 percent) between 2007 and 2016 to 140 million tons.

- Egypt maintains its position as the world's largest importing country, as imports climb slowly to nearly 10 million tons. Imports by Brazil, another large importer, are projected to approach 9 million tons. Brazil's climate generally does not favor wheat, and in some key wheat-producing states, winter corn is expected to have better returns than wheat.
- Imports by developing countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, North Africa, and the Middle East rise 11 million tons and account for 40 percent of the total increase in world wheat trade. 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.
- Changing consumption patterns will boost wheat imports by some major importing countries. In Indonesia, strong economic growth and diversification of diets are projected to increase per capita wheat consumption. Mexican consumers are projected to continue substituting wheat for corn in their diets.
- Lower wheat-to-corn price ratios during most of the projection period enable wheat to compete effectively with corn for feed use in a number of countries. South Korea is projected to substitute 1 million tons of feed wheat for corn annually by 2016. Europe is expected to continue to account for the largest share of global wheat feeding.
- China has been a small net exporter of wheat in recent years, but production constraints cause it to become a net importer by 2009/10 and to import nearly 2 million tons annually by 2016.

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.

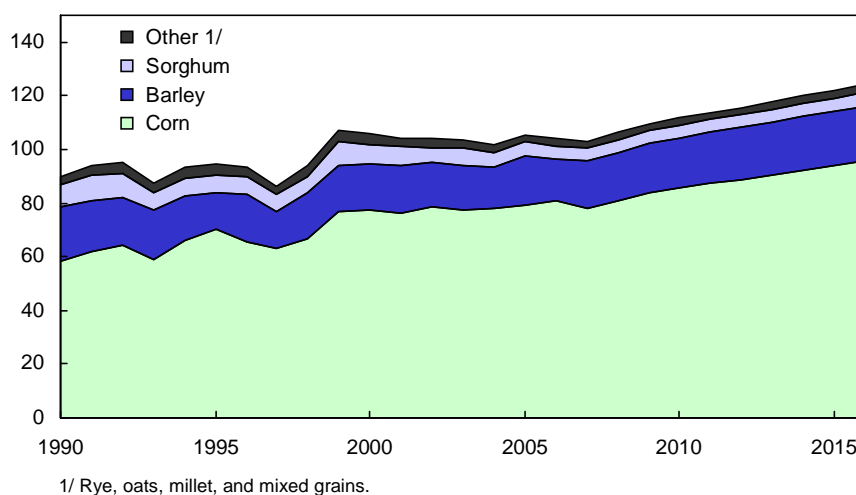
2/ EU-25 excludes intra-trade after 2002, EU-15 intra-trade before 2003, Slovenia before 1992.

The top five wheat-exporting nations (the United States, Australia, Canada, the EU-25, and Argentina) account for 73 percent of world trade in 2007-2016. This is down from a high of 87 percent in 2000/01, mostly due to increased exports from the Black Sea area. U.S. wheat exports are projected to account for 22 percent of global wheat trade, down from 25 percent in the past 5 years.

- Shares of the world wheat market held by Canada, the EU, and the United States decline slightly, offsetting increases by Australia, Ukraine, Russia, Argentina, and other Europe.
- In Canada, increased demand for vegetable oils, especially rapeseed oil for biodiesel production, and for barley is expected to reduce wheat area, which causes Canadian exports to trend slowly downward.
- The EU set-aside rate, currently 10 percent, is assumed to be lowered during the projections. However, most of any increase in planted area will go to rapeseed.
- Ukraine, Russia, and Kazakhstan have become significant wheat exporters in recent years. Low costs of production and new investment in their agricultural sectors have enabled their world market share to climb to as high as 18 percent in 2005/06. Exports from Ukraine and Russia are projected to continue gaining market share, more than offsetting a slight decline in the share held by Kazakhstan. However, because of the region's weather extremes, high year-to-year volatility in production and trade can be expected. Also, continued real appreciation of these countries' currencies, caused mainly by domestic inflation, could mitigate the rise in exports.
- China has been a small net exporter of wheat in recent years, but becomes a net importer of nearly 2 million tons annually by 2016. This is offset by other Europe, mostly Romania and Bulgaria, which shifts from a small net importer to a net exporter of more than 2 million tons. Most of these exports go to the EU-25.
- Exports by Turkey and other smaller exporters change little or trend slowly downward during the projection period. Although India has exported some wheat in recent years, exports are expected to be minimal as stocks remain relatively tight.

Global coarse grain trade, by type

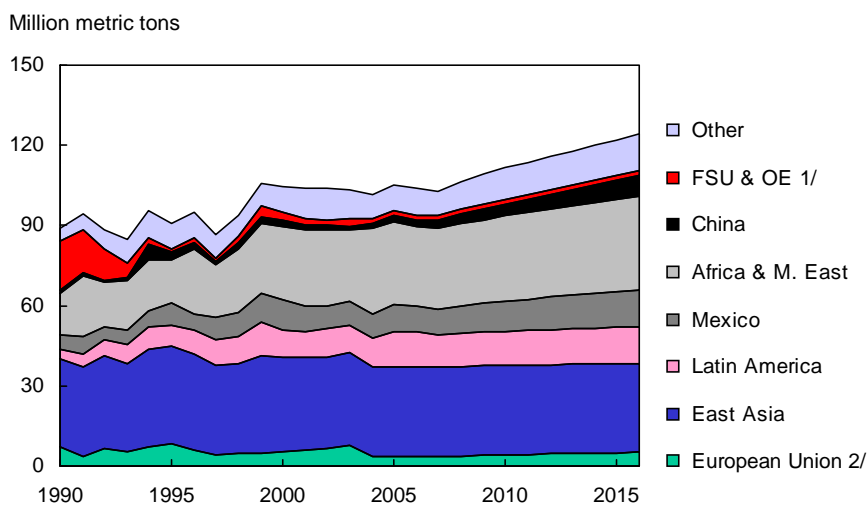
Million metric tons



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

- 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 (17 percent), and sorghum (4 percent).
- 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 pork and poultry production become increasingly commercialized, higher quality feeds are used, boosting the demand for corn and soybean meal.
- World coarse grain trade is projected to increase about 2 percent a year, with corn capturing some share of the total market from sorghum. Mexico's composition of imports accounts for most of the shift. Under the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), Mexico's over-quota tariff on U.S. and Canadian corn ends in 2008. Consequently, Mexico's grain imports shift more to corn rather than sorghum. Also, after 2007/08, Mexico's imports of kibbled and cracked corn (processed corn that is tariff free) are entirely replaced by whole-grain corn. Mexico's corn imports continue to rise through the rest of the projections, while sorghum imports resume growth after 2010/11.

Global coarse grain imports



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

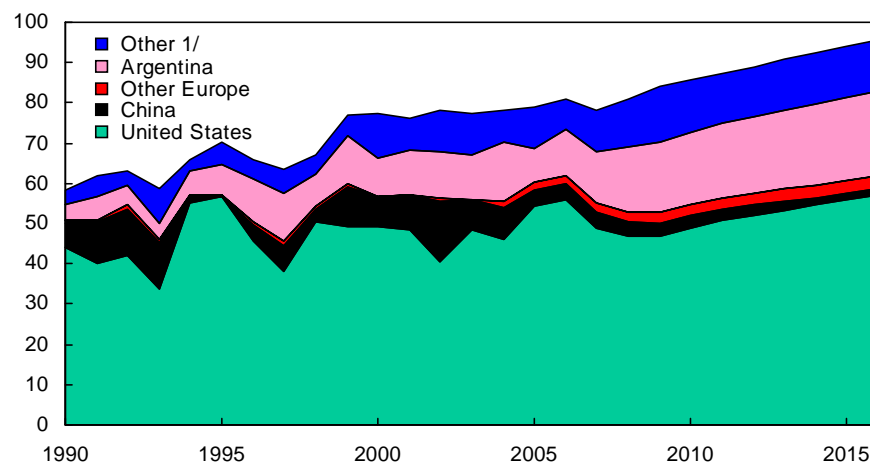
2/ EU-25 excludes intra-trade after 2002, EU-15 intra-trade before 2003, Slovenia before 1992.

World coarse grain trade expands about 21 million tons (21 percent) from 2007 to 2016. About two-thirds of global coarse grain production is used as animal feed. Industrial uses, such as starch, ethanol, and malt production, are relatively small but growing. Food use of coarse grains, concentrated in parts of Latin America, Africa, and Asia, has generally declined over time.

- Steady longrun growth in the livestock sectors of developing countries in Asia, Latin America, North Africa, and the Middle East is projected to account for most of the growth in world imports during the next decade.
- Mexico's corn imports are projected to rise from 6.7 million tons in 2005/06 to 11 million tons in 2016. Imports will be stimulated by rising poultry production and the elimination of Mexico's over-quota tariff on U.S. and Canadian corn on January 1, 2008. Some corn imports will substitute for imports of kibbled corn and sorghum, which already have tariff-free status.
- Canadian corn imports double between 2006 and 2016 due to rising demand for corn for feed and for ethanol production and limited capacity to expand production.
- North Africa and the Middle East experience continued growth in import demand for grain and protein meals through 2016, as rising populations and increasing incomes sustain strong demand growth for domestically produced animal products. In Egypt, outbreaks of avian influenza have shifted government policy towards importing poultry meat rather than importing feedstuffs to produce poultry.
- Increasing meat imports will limit coarse grain imports in Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan. By 2016, relatively low-priced feed wheat is projected to replace about 1 million tons of South Korean corn imports.
- The EU-25's corn imports from Eastern European countries are expected to increase, particularly from Romania and Bulgaria as they have gained duty-free access due to accession to the EU.
- Coarse grain imports by countries in Southeast Asia rise more than a million tons in the projections as increased demand for livestock products surpasses their capacity to grow more feed grains.

Global corn exports

Million metric tons

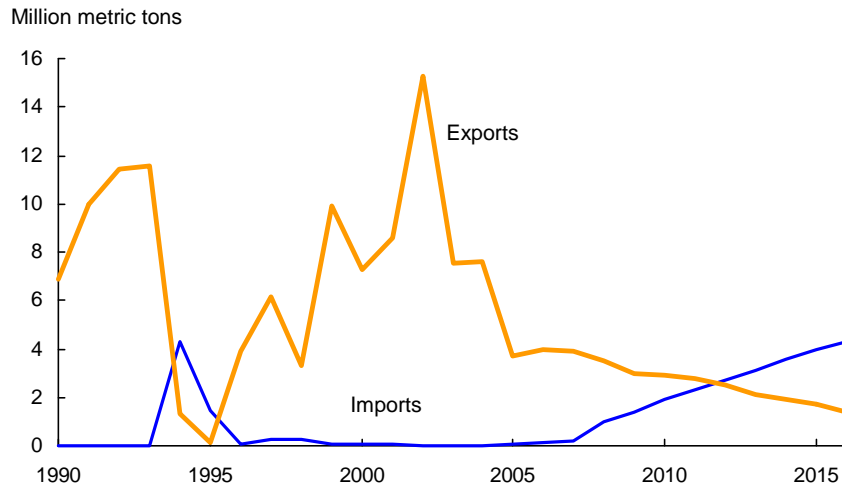


1/ Republic of South Africa, Brazil, EU, former Soviet Union, and others.

The United States dominates world trade in coarse grains, particularly corn. However, increasing use of corn for U.S. ethanol production and rising world prices are assumed to limit U.S. export growth. During the next half decade, some countries respond to higher world prices by increasing corn production and exports—most notably Argentina, some countries in Eastern Europe, the Republic of South Africa, Ukraine, and Brazil. Still, U.S. corn exports are projected to grow after the ramp up in domestic ethanol production slows in 2009. The U.S. share of world corn trade stays close to 60 percent as few countries have the capability to respond to rising international demand for corn.

- Argentina, with a small domestic market, remains the world's second largest corn exporter. Argentina's corn planted area gradually increases in response to higher prices. Corn exports rise steadily by more than 60 percent to 21 million tons. Argentina and other South American countries increase corn exports to Chile to support its expanding pork exports to South Korea.
- The Republic of South Africa boosts corn exports slightly to nearly 3 million tons. Some exports go to East Asian markets and some shipments of white corn are exported to neighboring countries for food use. Uncertainties associated with the land reform program in the Republic of South Africa are assumed to limit increases in production.
- Corn exports from non-EU-25 Eastern European countries, primarily Romania and Bulgaria, rise to more than 3 million tons by 2016. Favorable resource endowments, increasing economic openness, greater investment in their agricultural sectors, and duty-free access to the EU-25 for Romania and Bulgaria are behind the projected gains in production and trade.
- Brazil's corn exports increase rapidly in the early years of the projections in response to higher corn prices relative to soybean prices. Brazil targets niche market demand for nongenetically modified grain. However, strong growth in domestic demand from its livestock sector and the profitability of growing soybeans limits corn exports.
- China's corn exports decline in the projections, reflecting strengthening domestic demand driven by its expanding livestock and industrial sectors. It is assumed that Chinese policy will tend to favor importing soybeans rather than corn.

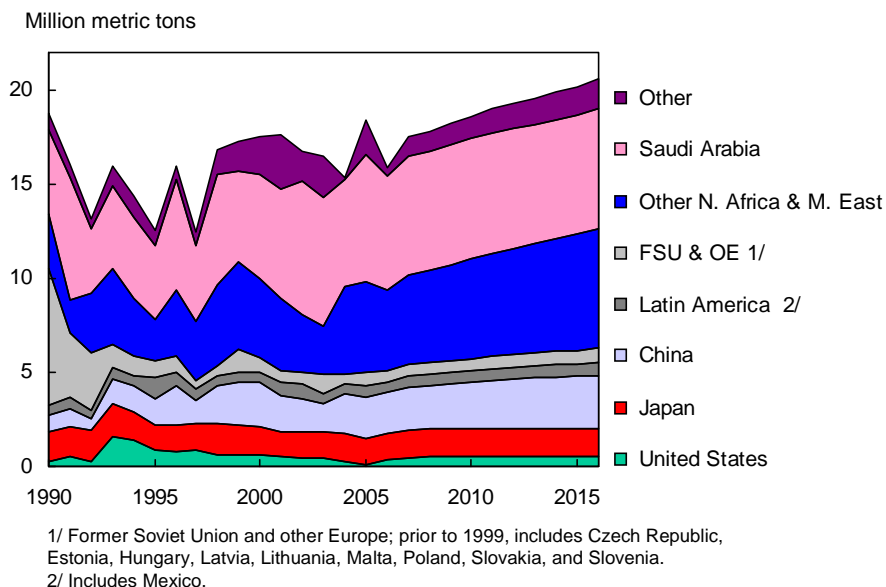
China: Corn imports and exports



As more U.S. corn is used to produce ethanol, China is assumed to increase its corn production, slowing its decline in exports and its increase in imports. Nonetheless, China is projected to become a net corn importer midway through the projection period as demand for livestock feed overtakes China's internal supplies of corn. 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 has a corn deficit.

- Corn is the favored crop in northeast China. Proximity to South Korea and other Asian markets provides a nearby source of demand, while various government measures—including waivers of certain transportation construction taxes, and a rebate of the value-added tax on exported corn—keep corn exports competitively priced in international markets. High ocean-freight rates raise the delivered cost of U.S. corn to Asian markets, another factor that keeps Chinese corn competitive. Shipments of corn from northeast China to the country's southern markets are limited by China's high internal transportation costs.
- China's corn consumption exceeded production during the early 2000s, pushing stocks lower. As consumption continues to grow, China is projected to increase imports and reduce exports, and to eventually become a net corn importer by 2012. Livestock feeding continues to increase in response to income growth and rising meat demand. Industrial use of corn, especially for starch, is also expected to grow robustly in China, but direct human consumption declines.

Global barley imports

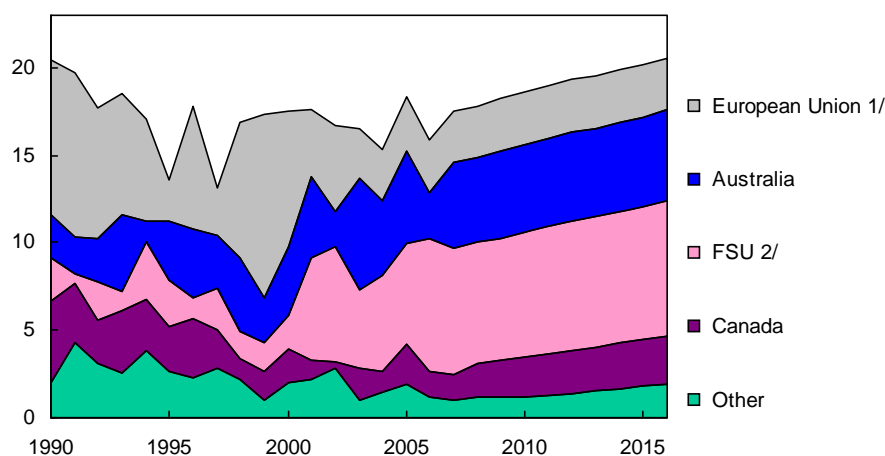


Global barley trade expands more than 3 million tons (18 percent) during the projection period. Rising demand for both malting and feed barley underpin the increased trade.

- Feed barley imports by North African and Middle Eastern countries grow steadily 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 Africa and Middle East region is expected to remain the world's largest barley importing area.
- Saudi Arabia—the world's foremost barley importer—accounts for over 30 percent of world barley trade through the coming decade. Saudi Arabia's barley imports are used primarily as feed for camels, goats, sheep, and poultry.
- 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. China's beer demand is rising steadily due to growth in incomes and population. Expansion in China's brewing capacity is being aided by foreign investment. China's breweries use rice and other grains, as well as malting barley, which limits the growth in imports of malting barley. Australia and Canada are China's main sources of malting barley imports.

Global barley exports

Million metric tons



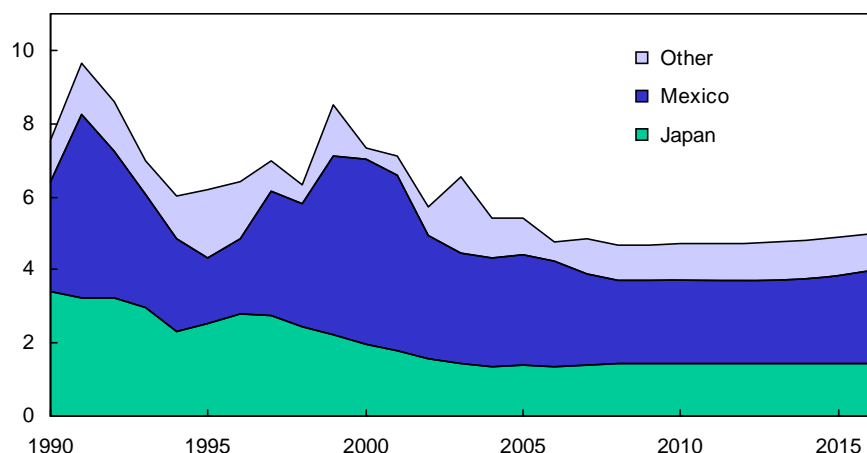
1/ EU-25 excludes intra-trade after 2002, EU-15 intra-trade before 2003, Slovenia before 1992.
2/ Former Soviet Union.

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 projection period.

- Barley production is expected to increase in the EU-25 as a result of Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) reform. The abolition of EU intervention for rye, combined with high barley prices, will stimulate the allocation of more area to barley production. However, EU-25 exports to non-EU countries are projected to hover around 3 million tons over the projection period (15 percent of world trade), as the EU-25 is expected to be reluctant to subsidize exports.
- The FSU remains a major barley exporter throughout the coming decade as exports surpass 7 million tons. Together, the FSU and EU-25 account for more than 50 percent of world barley trade.
- Malting barley is a different quality than feed barley and commands a substantial price premium over feed barley. This premium is expected to influence planting decisions in Canada and Australia and, in both countries, malting barley's share of total barley area rises during the projection period.

Global sorghum imports

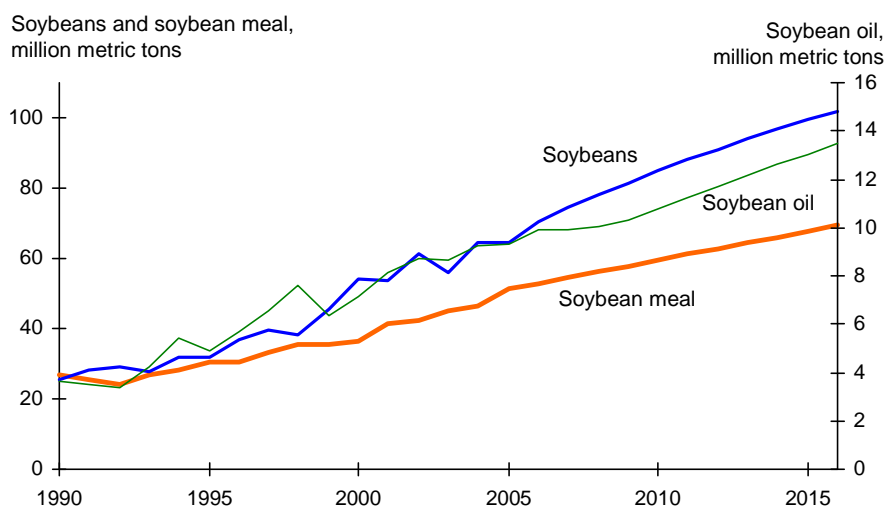
Million metric tons



World sorghum trade, which averaged nearly 6.5 million tons during the last decade, declines to just below 5 million tons in the middle of the projection period before rising slightly through the remainder of the coming decade. This trade is driven almost entirely by trade between the United States and Mexico.

- Mexico is the world's leading sorghum importer. However, corn imports are expected to replace sorghum and kibbled corn imports as Mexico's over-quota tariff on U.S. and Canadian corn ends in 2008. In the projections, Mexico's sorghum imports increase slightly in the later years, but remain just below 2.5 million tons. Even at this reduced import level, Mexico is expected to account for about 50 percent of world sorghum imports.
- Japan imports a fairly constant volume of sorghum (1.4 million tons) 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 in recent years. During the projection period, the U.S. share declines slightly as some of its sorghum exports to Mexico shift to corn.
- The primary sorghum markets for Argentina, the world's second largest exporter, are Japan, Chile, and Europe. In Argentina, prices and profitability favor planting other crops, particularly soybeans and corn, so sorghum exports remain flat during the projection period.
- Brazil has begun to export small quantities of sorghum and the volume is projected to rise during the projection period. In the Central-West region of Brazil, sorghum is increasingly planted during the dry season between crops of soybeans or cotton.

Global exports: Soybeans, soybean meal, and soybean oil

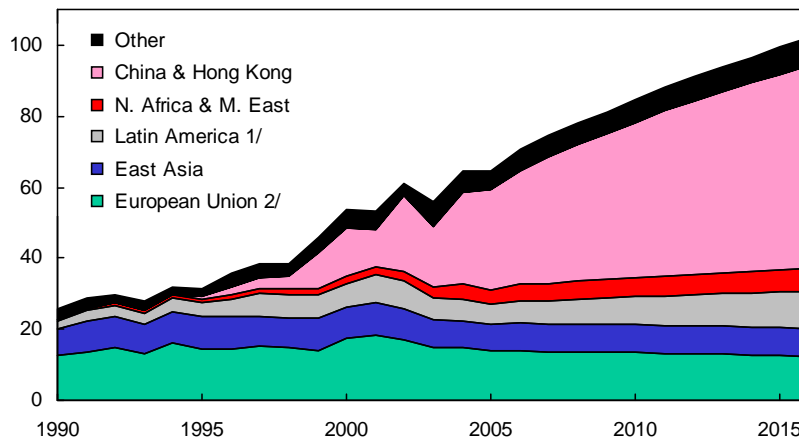


Strong income and population growth in developing countries generates increasing demand for vegetable oils for food consumption and for protein meals used in livestock production. Additional demand is generated by the use of soybean oil in biodiesel production in some countries. World trade in soybeans and soybean oil both grow at an average annual rate of 3.5 percent through the projection period, compared with 2.7 percent for soybean meal.

- Prices for vegetable oils rise due to expansion of biodiesel production. As more of the value of oilseeds derives from the oil content relative to the protein meal content, vegetable oil prices rise in comparison to prices for oilseeds and protein meals.
- 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, import demand for soybeans and rapeseed grows rapidly. 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 is expected to result in some inefficient crushers going out of business.
- China's expansion of domestic crushing capacity instead of importing protein meal and vegetable oil significantly influences the composition of world trade by raising international import demand for soybeans and other oilseeds rather than for oilseed products.
- Brazil's rapidly increasing soybean area enables it to gain a larger share of world soybean and soybean meal exports, despite increasing domestic feed use. Its share of world exports of soybeans plus the soybean equivalent of soybean meal exports rises from about 30-35 percent in recent years to 46 percent by 2016.
- The expansion in Argentine soybean area slows as incentives to grow corn and sunflower seed improve and conversion of pasture land to crop land slows.

Global soybean imports

Million metric tons



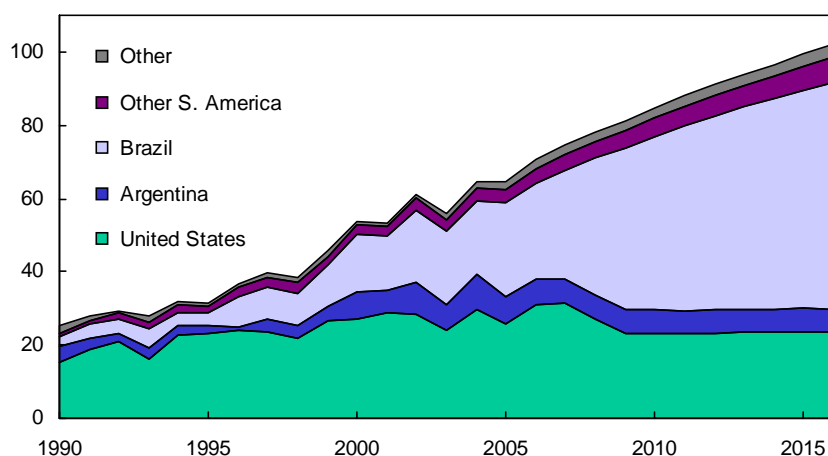
1/ Includes Mexico. 2/ EU-25 excludes intra-trade after 2002, EU-15 intra-trade before 2003, Slovenia before 1992.

World soybean trade is projected to rise rapidly, climbing more than 27 million metric tons (36 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.
- China will face policy decisions regarding tradeoffs in producing or importing corn and soybeans. The projections assume that Chinese policies will tend toward maintaining domestic corn production and importing soybeans. Thus, China accounts for 78 percent of the world's 27-million-ton growth in soybean imports over the next 10 years. Significant investments in oilseed crushing infrastructure by China drive 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 biofuels production is assumed to have only a minimal impact on China's total vegetable oil use.
- East Asia's trade outlook is dominated by a continuing shift from importing feedstuffs to importing meat and other livestock products. As a result, the growth in this region's import demand for protein meal and oilseeds slows during the coming decade
- As Argentina seeks to operate its expanding crushing facilities at full capacity, it is projected to import nearly 3 million tons of soybeans from Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Bolivia by the end of the period.

Global soybean exports

Million metric tons

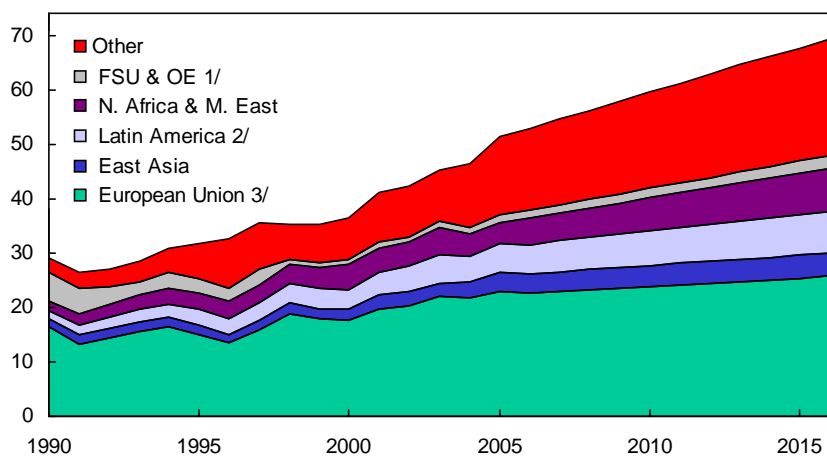


The three leading soybean exporters—the United States, Brazil, and Argentina—account for more than 90 percent of world trade.

- With continuing area gains, Brazil maintains its position as the world's leading exporter of soybeans and soybean products. Combating soybean rust disease increases production costs. However, because of the increased domestic demand for soybean meal for feed and for soybean oil for human consumption and biodiesel production, soybeans remain more profitable than other crops in most areas of Brazil. It is assumed that some land in southern Brazil will shift from oilseed to corn production during the middle of the projection period in response to higher corn prices and more limited competition from U.S. corn exports. Still, with expanded soybean plantings in the Cerrado regions, the growth rate for Brazil's soybean planted area is projected to average more than 4 percent a year, reaching about 32 million hectares by 2016. Soybean exports are projected to double.
- In the United States, projected declines in soybean acreage and increased domestic crush limit exportable supplies.
- Argentina's export tax structure favors domestic crushing of whole seeds and exporting the products. Also, Argentina is projected to divert some land from soybeans to corn. As a result, Argentina's soybean exports decline slightly to about 6 million tons.
- Soybean exports from Russia and the Ukraine increase slightly in response to higher international market prices.

Global soybean meal imports

Million metric tons



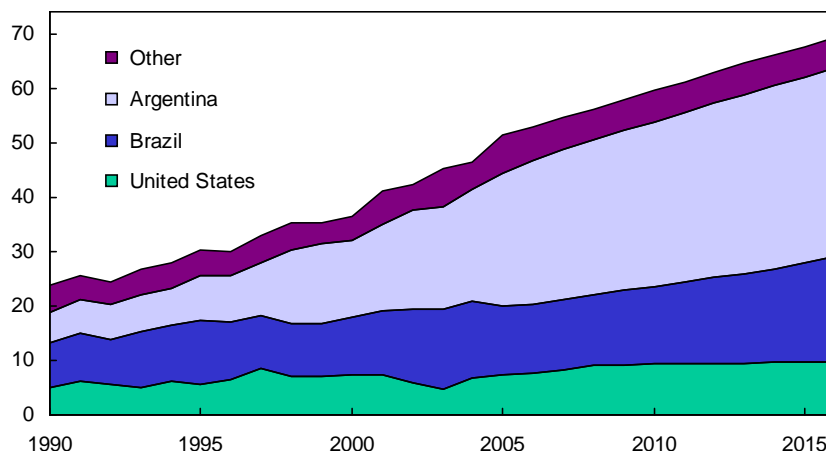
1/ Former Soviet Union and other Europe; prior to 1999, includes Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, and Slovenia. 2/ Includes Mexico. 3/ EU-25 excludes intra-trade after 2002, EU-15 intra-trade before 2003, Slovenia before 1992.

World trade in soybean meal grows briskly during the projections, rising nearly 15 million tons (more than 25 percent) by 2016. Continuing growth in the demand for livestock products coupled with limited capability to increase oilseed production boosts demand for soybean meal by a number of countries with rising middle-income populations. Lower import prices of soybean meal relative to soybeans and grains provide incentives for countries to import soybean meal for inclusion at a higher rate in livestock feeds.

- The EU remains the world's largest destination for soybean meal throughout the projection period, despite increased domestic feeding of grains. Growth in soybean meal imports is expected to continue even though there will be increased competition from coarse grains from acceding countries, and more rapeseed meal available as a result of the biofuels expansion. These factors are partially offset by an increase in the dairy quota which increases soybean meal feeding.
- The regions of Southeast Asia, North Africa, the Middle East, and Latin America all become larger importers of soybean meal as the demand for livestock feed boosts import demand in a number of countries.
- Mexico's strong growth in demand for protein feed and vegetable oils is projected to continue. The crushing industry is also expected to continue expansion. This will boost soybean imports, but soybean meal imports from the United States are also expected to grow rapidly.

Global soybean meal exports

Million metric tons

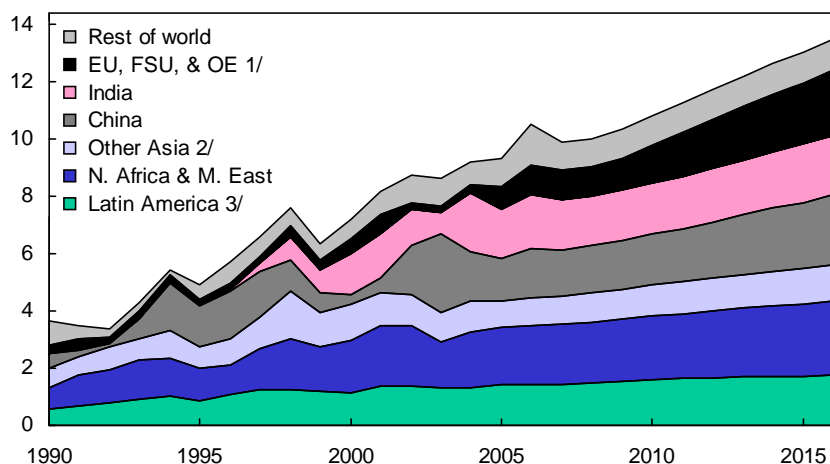


Argentina, Brazil, and the United States remain the three major exporters in international protein meal markets. Together they account for around 90 percent of total world soybean meal trade during the next 10 years.

- Argentina, the world's largest exporter, increases its share of soybean meal exports from around 45 percent in recent years to more than 50 percent in the latter portion of the projection period. The export shares of Brazil, the United States, and other exporters fall. Argentina maintains high utilization of its growing crushing capacity by importing soybeans from Brazil and other South American countries.
- 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 as soybean production because Brazil's differential export tax structure favors exporting soybeans rather than soybean meal or soybean oil.
- U.S. soybean meal exports could see growth for the first 2 years of the projection period, but slow thereafter as soybean stocks are reduced and limited production growth tightens the supply available for crushing.
- The EU continues to be a small but steady exporter of soybean meal to Russia and other East European countries. India remains an exporter, although export volume declines as domestic use, especially for poultry feed, rapidly expands.

Global soybean oil imports

Million metric tons



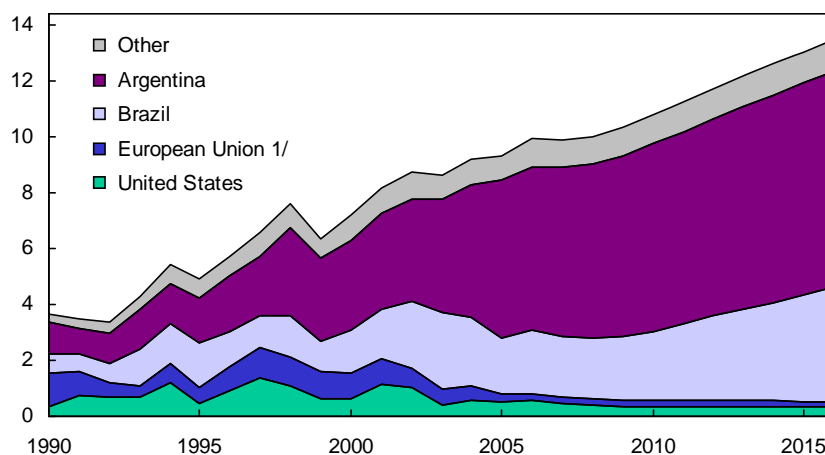
1/ European Union, former Soviet Union, and other Europe.
 2/ Asia excluding India and China. 3/ Includes Mexico.

World demand for soybean oil imports climbs 3.6 million metric tons (36 percent) in the projections, bolstered by increased food use and increased demand for use in biofuel production. China and India are the world's two largest soybean oil importers. In recent years, their combined imports have been around 3.5 million tons, nearly 40 percent of the world total.

- Import demand for soybean oil rises in nearly all countries and regions. Income and population growth in North Africa, the Middle East, and Latin America (particularly Central America and the Caribbean) drive rapid gains in soybean oil imports. Rising international prices for soybean oil will temper consumption, however, especially in developing countries.
- India is one of the world's largest soybean oil importers. Factors that contribute to continued growth in imports include burgeoning domestic demand for vegetable oils and limitations on domestic production of oilseeds. Low yields, associated with erratic rainfed growing conditions and low input use, inhibit growth of oilseed production in India. Lower Indian tariffs on soybean oil (held down by World Trade Organization (WTO) tariff-binding commitments) compared with tariffs for other vegetable oils support continued large imports of soybean oil.
- China experiences a growing demand for vegetable oils. However, land-use competition from other crops constrains area planted to oilseed crops. As a result, demand outpaces domestic vegetable oil production and fuels a moderate expansion in soybean oil imports, although China seeks to restrain them to support margins for domestic crushers.

Global soybean oil exports

Million metric tons



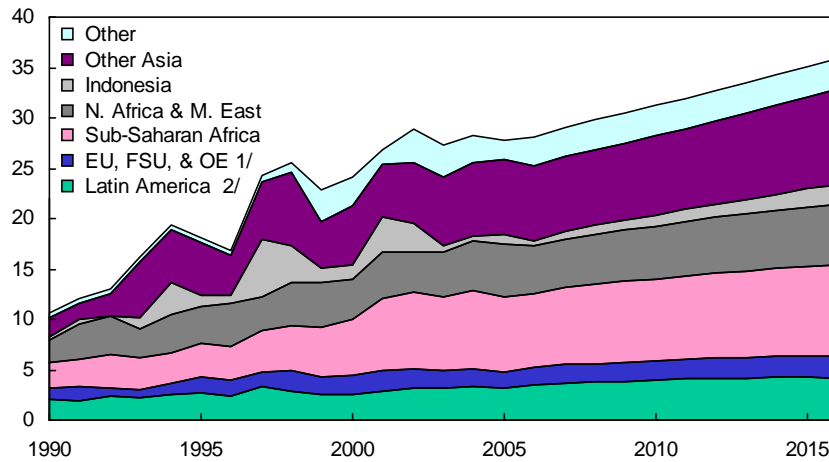
1/ EU-25 excludes intra-trade after 2002, EU-15 intra-trade before 2003, Slovenia before 1992.

Argentina's and Brazil's combined share of world soybean oil exports rises from less than 80 percent in recent years to about 85 percent by the end of the projections.

- Argentina is the leading exporter of soybean oil, reflecting the country's large crush capacity, its small domestic market for soybean oil, and an export tax structure that favors exports of soybean products rather than soybeans. Increases in soybean crush and soybean oil exports are supported by gains in Argentine soybean production due to extensive double-cropping, further adjustments to crop-pasture rotations, and the addition of marginal lands in the northwest part of the country. Argentina also increases soybean imports from other South American countries in order to more fully utilize its crushing capacity. Growth in Argentina's biodiesel production capacity, with incentives from a lower export tax for biodiesel than for soybean oil, may constrain growth in soybean oil exports in the future.
- Brazil's expansion of soybean production into new areas of cultivation enables it to increase both its volume of soybean oil exports and its share of world trade.
- The European Union and the United States remain the world's next largest soybean oil exporters, although their export volumes and shares of world trade continue a downward trend. In the EU, exportable supplies of vegetable oils are limited by the growth in biodiesel production.

Global rice imports

Million metric tons



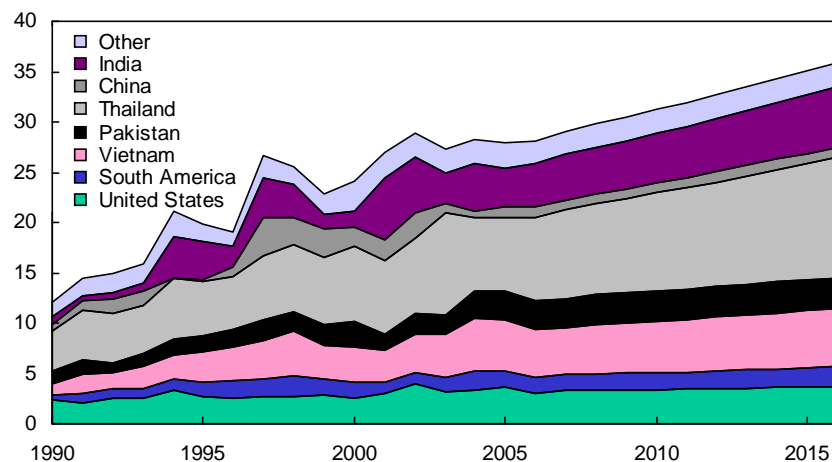
1/ European Union, former Soviet Union, and other Europe. 2/ Includes Mexico.

Global rice trade is projected to grow 2.4 percent per year from 2007 to 2016. By 2016, global rice trade reaches nearly 35 million tons, nearly 25 percent above the record set in 2002.

- In recent years, long-grain varieties have accounted for around three-fourths of global rice trade and are expected to account for the bulk of trade growth over the next decade. Long-grain rice is imported by a broad spectrum of countries in South and Southeast Asia, much of the Middle East, nearly all of Sub-Saharan Africa, and most of Latin America. Much of the increase in rice consumption in these regions reflects population growth.
- Medium- and short-grain rice account for 10-12 percent of global trade, with Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, Turkey, Jordan, and Papua New Guinea the major importers. Expansion in medium-grain rice trade is projected to be much smaller than for long grain. Among the Northeast Asian buyers, only South Korea is projected to increase purchases over the next decade. All rice imports by Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan are the result of minimum import commitments under the WTO.
- Aromatic rice, primarily basmati and jasmine, makes up most of the rest of global rice trade. Aromatics typically sell at a substantial price premium over long- and medium-grain varieties. Aromatics are imported mostly for high-income consumers.
- Indonesia and Bangladesh, two of the world's leading rice-importing countries, will experience rising food demand due to growing populations. However, land constraints and already high cropping intensities indicate little opportunity for either country to significantly expand production. Thus, their imports are projected to increase over the next decade and account for 28 percent of the increase in rice trade.
- In Sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East, strong demand growth is driven by rapidly expanding populations. But opportunities to expand production are limited by climatic conditions in the Middle East, and by infrastructure deficiencies in Sub-Saharan Africa. Sub-Saharan Africa accounts for 20 percent of the increase in world rice trade during the projection period.

Global rice exports

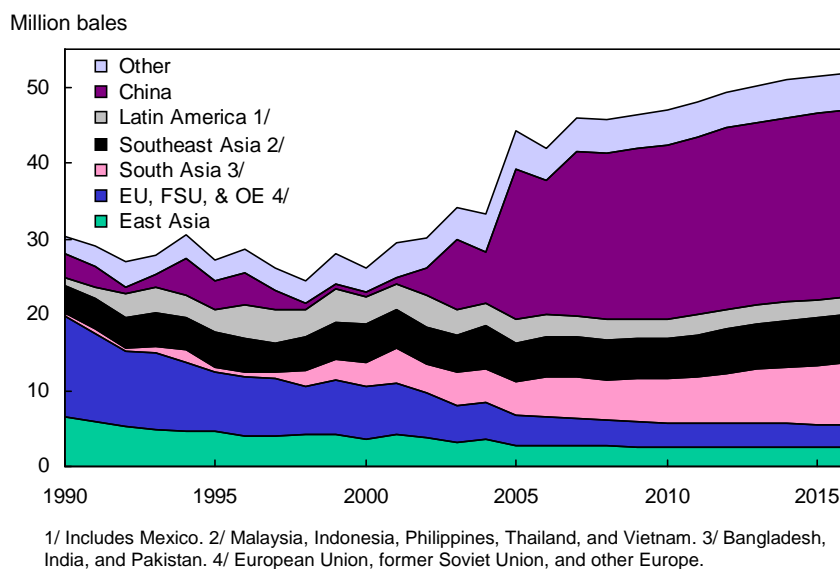
Million metric tons



Asia remains the largest rice-exporting region throughout the projection period.

- Thailand and Vietnam, the world's largest rice-exporting countries, account for almost half of all rice exports in the coming decade. Vietnam exports primarily long-grain rice. Thailand exports aromatic, regular long-grain, and glutinous varieties of rice. Rising production, a result of higher yields, and declining per capita consumption, particularly in Thailand, drive the expansion in exports from both countries.
- India is the third-largest rice exporter. India has been a major exporter since the mid-1990s, although export levels have been rather volatile, primarily due to fluctuating production and stock levels. Exports are projected to increase over the next decade as high internal prices stimulate production and exportable supplies. India exports both low-quality long-grain rice and smaller quantities of high-quality basmati rice.
- The United States is projected to remain the fourth-largest rice-exporting country. Rising domestic demand, fractional area expansion, and a slower growth rate in yields constrain the expansion of U.S. rice exports. The United States exports both long-grain and medium/short-grain rice.
- Pakistan is the world's fifth-leading exporter. Pakistan has boosted rice area and production in the past few years. However, Pakistan has little ability to expand rice area beyond its current record level, and its agricultural sector is confronting a growing water shortage and a decaying infrastructure. Rice exports increase very slightly, to about 3.1 million tons by 2016. Pakistan exports both high-quality basmati and low-quality long-grain rice.
- Rice exports from China have declined from about 2 million tons in most years during the half-decade ending in 2003, to about 1 million tons annually since then. Little, if any, growth in China's rice exports is projected. Production is projected to decline very slightly during the next decade, as declining area more than offsets rising yields. Consumption decreases fractionally over the next decade as declining per capita rice consumption more than offsets a rising population. China exports high-quality, medium/short-grain rice to Northeast Asian markets and low-quality, long-grain rice to Sub-Saharan Africa and some lower-income Asian markets.

Global cotton imports

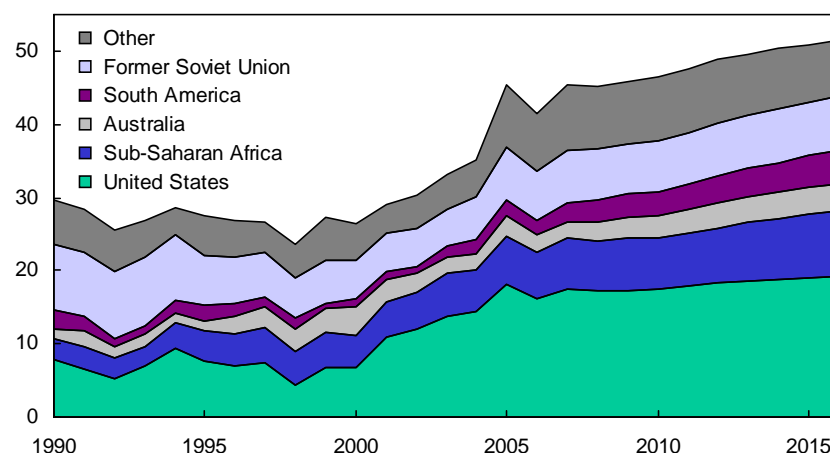


With global cotton consumption growing dramatically, international trade has become increasingly important in world cotton markets. Not only has textile trade liberalization helped boost world cotton demand through increased efficiency, but geographic shifts in the mill use of cotton have increased the role of trade in meeting the global textile industry's need for cotton. Trade's importance has rebounded in recent years as China's and, to a lesser extent, Pakistan's textile sectors have grown substantially faster than their cotton production.

- The textile industries in China, India, and Pakistan are the major beneficiaries of textile trade liberalization through the elimination of Multifiber Arrangement (MFA) quotas.
- China has been importing record amounts of cotton as its textile industry's growth rapidly accelerated with a booming economy and WTO accession. Both its textile industry and its cotton imports are expected to grow more slowly than the rapid increase since 2001. However, during the next decade, the increase in cotton imports by China is projected to more than offset the decline in imports by other countries, and China accounts for 47 percent of world imports by 2016.
- Pakistan has emerged as a major importer in recent years, and is expected to remain in this role throughout the projection period, eventually overtaking Turkey as the second-largest global market.
- In recent years, Turkey's textile industry has benefited from favorable trade access to the EU, its major market for textile and apparel exports. However, the end of the MFA quotas gives lower cost competitors more favorable access to EU markets. Consequently, Turkey's cotton imports are projected to decline slowly over the next 10 years.
- 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 countries with lower wages and other costs.

Global cotton exports

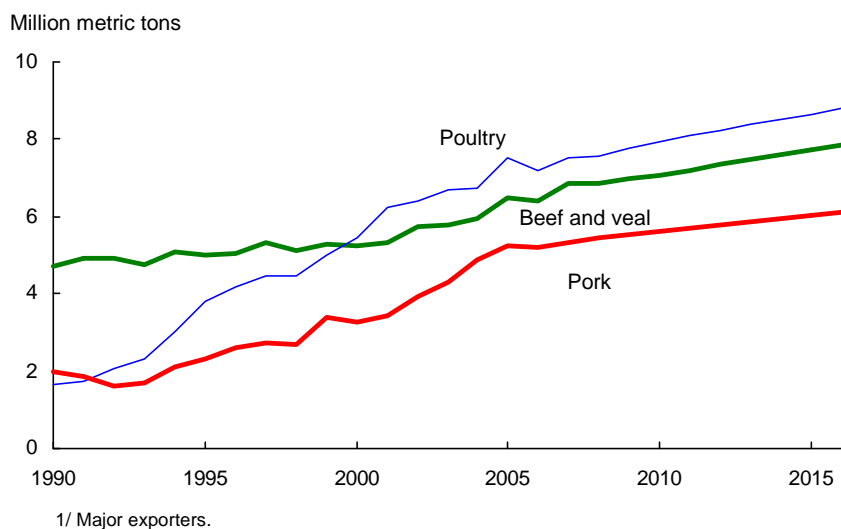
Million bales



Globalization is expected to continue to move raw cotton production to countries with favorable resource endowments and technology. Land is a key input factor, but the importance of technology has been highlighted by the impact of India's rapid adoption of genetically modified cotton, nearly all *Bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt) cotton. Traditional producers with large land bases suitable for cotton production are expected to benefit from post-MFA trade patterns. Such producer/exporter regions include the United States, Sub-Saharan Africa, and Brazil.

- The United States continues as the world's leading cotton exporter throughout the projections. Exports dip to 17.2 million bales in 2008/09, but grow to more than 19 million bales by 2016/17.
- The Central Asian countries of the former Soviet Union have been the principal U.S. competitors since the early 1990s. However, government policies in Central Asia promoting investment in textiles have resulted, to some extent, in exports of textile products rather than exports of raw cotton. Furthermore, the region's economic liberalization is far from complete, and cotton production is expected to grow only slowly.
- Sub-Saharan Africa's exports have overtaken Central Asia's exports in large part due to economic reforms. West Africa's 1994 exchange rate devaluation led to nearly a decade of growth within the region's monetary union. 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 eliminating marketing board monopolies. Continued increases in output are expected as producers take advantage of more export-oriented government policies, and Bt cotton is eventually adopted by the region's producers.
- Improved Indian cotton crop yields, in part due to the adoption of Bt cotton, have raised India's output in recent years. Rapid yield growth is projected to continue with the increase in cotton output being used for domestic textile production rather than for export.

Meat exports 1/

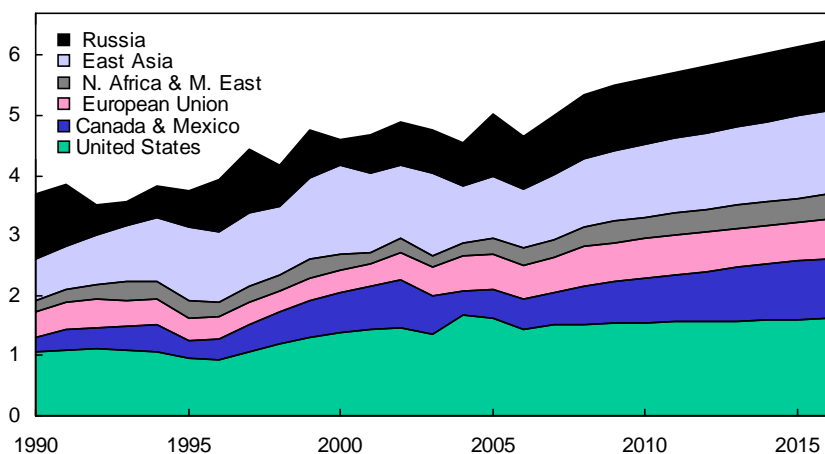


The growth rates of exports from major exporters of beef, pork, and poultry meat average 1.3, 1.5, and 1.9 percent a year, respectively, between 2007 and 2016. During this period, exports rise nearly 1 million tons for beef, 0.7 million for pork, and 1.3 million for poultry. Rising per capita incomes, combined with population growth in a number of countries, are the driving force behind the projected growth in global meat demand.

- BSE in Canada and the United States has resulted in changes in Canada's beef and live cattle exports to the United States. In 2004-05, Canadian beef exports recovered from much of the decline that followed its 2003 BSE case, but then fell again in 2006. During the coming decade, Canadian beef exports are expected to recover once again, rising to a level just below their 2002 record. Canadian exports to the United States of live cattle under 30 months of age are assumed to continue.
- EU enlargement from EU-15 to EU-25 results in greater shipments between the EU member countries and restrained trade of meat outside the EU-25. EU beef exports remain well below the annual WTO export-subsidy limit of 817,000 tons, as a stronger euro limits their competitiveness and policy changes lower both beef production and the need to remove beef from the domestic market.
- Argentine beef exports rose sharply in 2004 and 2005. However, export taxes and other recent policy changes have made Argentina's exports less competitive. Beef exports are projected to decline, but remain above their pre-2004 levels.
- The projections assume that Brazil does not gain nationwide FMD-free status. However, exports from Brazil's expanding pork sector are expected to be competitive in price-sensitive markets, and countries less concerned about FMD, such as Russia.
- During the coming decade, Brazil is expected to remain the largest exporter of poultry products, due to low production costs and competitive export prices.
- Poultry exports from the United States are expected to continue to increase.
- Exports of poultry from Thailand and China will be limited to fully cooked products for most of the projection period because avian influenza has occurred in those countries.

Beef imports 1/

Million metric tons



1/ Selected importers.

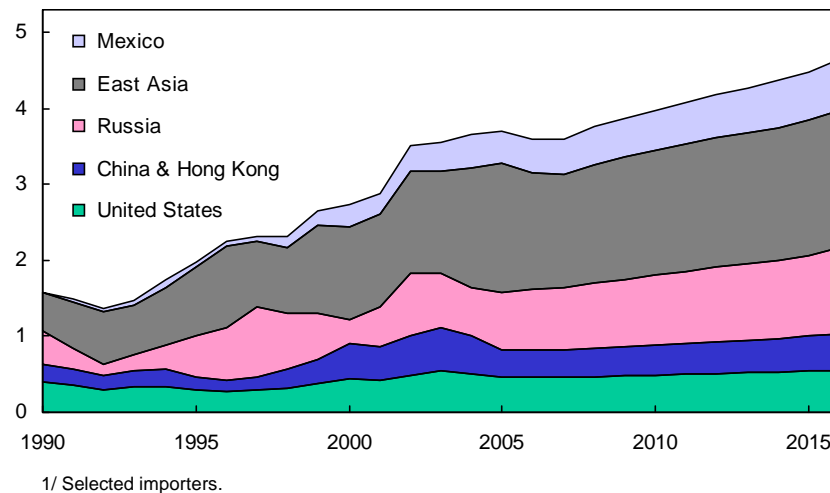
2/ EU-25 excludes intra-trade after 2002, EU-15 intra-trade before 2003, Slovenia before 1992.

Beef imports by major importers expand about 1.4 million tons (27 percent) between 2007 and 2016. Traditionally, beef trade occurred largely between developed countries. However, Brazil has become a large exporter of lower quality beef that is imported by lower income countries and countries with less stringent import restrictions concerning FMD. The projections assume gradual recovery of U.S. and Canadian exports to Japan and South Korea.

- Higher income countries, such as Japan and South Korea, increase beef imports, reflecting domestic cattle sectors that are constrained by land availability. These imports are primarily of grain-fed beef. U.S. beef exports to these countries are projected to rebuild over the next 10 years, but do not completely recover to levels attained prior to the first U.S. BSE case in December 2003. Also, there continues to be an increased presence of Australia and New Zealand in these East Asian markets.
- U.S. beef imports, primarily of grass-fed lean beef from Australia and New Zealand for use in ground beef and processed products, rise slightly through the period. Continued strong Asian imports of beef from Australia and New Zealand enable these exporters to maintain significant levels of exports.
- Robust import growth of U.S. higher quality beef is projected for Mexico.
- The projections assume that Russia's tariff-rate quota (TRQ) for beef, first imposed in 2003, remains in effect until 2009. In the longer run, the growth in Russia's beef imports resumes as rising consumer demand outpaces gains in domestic production. Russia remains a large market for EU and Brazilian beef exports.

Pork imports 1/

Million metric tons

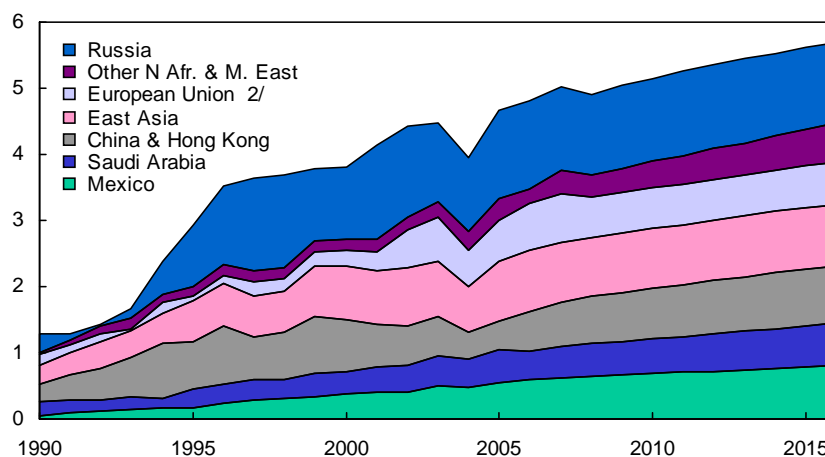


The major pork importers are projected to increase trade by nearly 1 million tons (26 percent) between 2007 and 2016.

- Mexican pork imports increase nearly 200,000 tons between 2007 and 2016, 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 environmental concerns and high imported feed costs. In South Korea and Japan, animal health related concerns regarding beef and poultry also boost pork demand.
- As with beef, the projections assume that the TRQ that Russia imposed for pork in 2003 remains in effect until 2009. Although the TRQ initially lowered 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. By 2016, Russia is projected to import about 250,000 tons more pork than in 2007, growing more than any other country.
- In China, increasing incomes boost per capita pork consumption and raise imports in the projections. However, China's pork production and exports also continue to rise but China's net pork exports rise only slightly during the coming decade.

Poultry imports 1/

Million metric tons



1/ Selected importers.

2/ EU-25 excludes intra-trade after 2002, EU-15 intra-trade before 2003, Slovenia before 1992.

Poultry meat imports by major importers are projected to increase by about 0.8 million tons (15 percent) from 2007 to 2016.

- Russia is expected to remain the world's largest poultry importer, with higher consumer income increasing demand for poultry products and offsetting slow population growth. However, the increase in demand is expected to be filled mostly by domestic production, and Russia's poultry imports are expected to decline slightly during the coming decade.
- In Mexico, strong economic growth raises poultry consumption and imports. Domestic poultry production continues to increase, but lags rising consumer demand. Although beef is the preferred meat among Mexico's consumers, consumption of poultry meats rises more rapidly because of its lower price.
- Poultry consumption growth in China is met by expanding domestic production and growing imports.
- Because of avian influenza, some major poultry-exporting countries such as Thailand and China will shift most of their exports to fully cooked products. Due to their higher costs, these cooked poultry products will be marketed to developed or high-income countries in Asia, Europe, and the Middle East.
- Poultry imports by Saudi Arabia and the Other North Africa and the Middle East region are projected to rise strongly. Outbreaks of avian influenza in some countries may slow growth in domestic production and increase reliance on imports to fill consumption needs.
- Rising consumer incomes increase reliance on larger poultry imports in a number of Central America and Caribbean countries. The Central America Free Trade Agreement is also expected to stimulate trade. Together with Mexico, these countries form one of the largest markets for poultry imports.

Table 34. Coarse grains trade long-term projections

	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
	<i>Imports, million metric tons</i>											
Importers												
Former Soviet Union ¹	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5
Other Europe	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
European Union ²	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.8	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.0
North Africa & Middle East	28.1	28.0	28.5	28.5	29.0	29.6	30.1	30.6	31.1	31.6	32.2	32.8
Sub-Saharan Africa ³	2.9	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2
Japan	19.8	19.5	19.5	19.4	19.4	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.2	19.1	19.1	19.0
South Korea	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7
Taiwan	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8
China	2.3	2.3	2.5	3.3	3.8	4.4	4.9	5.4	5.8	6.3	6.8	7.2
Other Asia & Oceania	5.2	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.4
Mexico	9.8	9.3	9.3	10.4	10.7	11.2	11.6	12.0	12.4	12.8	13.2	13.6
Central America & Caribbean	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.3
Brazil	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9
Other South America	7.2	7.1	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2
Other foreign ⁴	3.6	4.9	4.4	5.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.3
United States	2.0	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8
Total trade	105.4	104.2	103.0	106.3	109.6	111.7	113.8	115.7	117.8	120.1	122.1	124.2
	<i>Exports, million metric tons</i>											
Exporters												
European Union ²	3.8	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
China	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.5	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.4
Argentina	9.0	12.0	13.5	16.5	18.0	18.5	19.0	19.5	20.1	20.6	21.1	21.7
Australia	5.7	2.9	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.8
Canada	4.1	3.5	2.8	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3
Republic of South Africa	0.8	0.9	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8
Other Europe	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.2
Former Soviet Union ¹	8.4	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.8	10.2	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.8	10.8	10.8
Other foreign	7.4	4.3	6.6	8.2	9.3	8.2	7.4	7.2	7.4	7.6	7.5	7.6
United States	60.1	60.5	53.4	51.3	51.3	53.2	55.1	56.4	57.6	58.9	60.2	61.4
	<i>Percent</i>											
U.S. trade share	57.1	58.1	51.9	48.2	46.8	47.6	48.4	48.7	48.9	49.1	49.3	49.5

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

2/ Covers EU-25, excludes intra-EU trade.

3/ Includes Republic of South Africa.

4/ Includes unaccounted.

The projections were completed in November 2006.

Table 35. Corn trade long-term projections

	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
<i>Imports, million metric tons</i>												
Importers												
European Union ¹	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1
Former Soviet Union ²	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Egypt	4.5	4.8	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6
Algeria	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8
Morocco	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8
Iran	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0
Saudi Arabia	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
Turkey	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other N. Africa & Middle East	4.8	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	6.0
Japan	16.6	16.5	16.3	16.2	16.2	16.1	16.1	16.0	16.0	15.9	15.9	15.8
South Korea	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.4
Taiwan	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7
China	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.0	1.4	1.9	2.3	2.7	3.1	3.6	4.0	4.3
Indonesia	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5
Malaysia	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.4
Other Asia & Oceania	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Canada	2.0	2.8	2.0	2.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.9
Mexico	6.7	6.3	6.7	8.0	8.4	8.8	9.3	9.6	10.0	10.4	10.7	11.0
Central America & Caribbean	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2
Brazil	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Other South America	6.7	6.7	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.7
Sub-Saharan Africa ³	2.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8
Other foreign ⁴	0.5	2.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
United States	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Total trade	79.0	80.8	78.1	81.1	84.0	85.7	87.4	88.9	90.7	92.5	94.0	95.7
<i>Exports, million metric tons</i>												
Exporters												
European Union ¹	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
China	3.7	4.0	3.9	3.5	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.4
Argentina	8.5	11.5	13.0	16.0	17.5	18.0	18.5	19.0	19.5	20.0	20.5	21.0
Brazil	3.5	2.0	4.2	5.5	6.6	5.4	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5
Republic of South Africa	0.8	0.9	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8
Other Europe	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4
Former Soviet Union ²	2.5	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7
Other foreign	3.4	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6
United States	54.5	55.9	48.9	47.0	47.0	48.9	50.8	52.1	53.3	54.6	55.9	57.2
<i>Percent</i>												
U.S. trade share	69.1	69.2	62.6	57.9	56.0	57.1	58.2	58.6	58.8	59.1	59.4	59.7

1/ Covers EU-25, excludes intra-EU trade.

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

3/ Includes Republic of South Africa.

4/ Includes unaccounted.

The projections were completed in November 2006.

Table 36. Sorghum trade long-term projections

	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
<i>Imports, million metric tons</i>												
Importers												
Japan	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4
Mexico	3.0	2.9	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5
North Africa & Middle East	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
South America	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Sub-Saharan Africa ¹	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other ²	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Total trade	5.4	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0
<i>Exports, million metric tons</i>												
Exporters												
Argentina	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Australia	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Other foreign	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
United States	4.9	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
<i>Percent</i>												
U.S. trade share	91.2	88.0	84.0	81.3	81.3	81.1	80.9	80.7	80.4	79.6	78.1	76.3

1/ Includes the Republic of South Africa.

2/ Includes unaccounted.

The projections were completed in November 2006.

Table 37. Barley trade long-term projections

	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
<i>Imports, million metric tons</i>												
Importers												
Former Soviet Union ¹	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
Japan	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
South Korea	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
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	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8
European Union ²	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
Latin America ³	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
Algeria	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Saudi Arabia	6.7	6.0	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3
Morocco	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Tunisia	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Republic of South Africa	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Iran	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8
Other N. Africa & M. East	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3
Other foreign ⁴	1.6	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
United States	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Total trade	18.4	15.9	17.5	17.8	18.2	18.6	19.0	19.3	19.6	19.9	20.2	20.6
<i>Exports, million metric tons</i>												
Exporters												
European Union ²	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Australia	5.3	2.7	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2
Canada	2.3	1.5	1.4	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7
Russia	1.7	2.5	2.7	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6
Ukraine	4.0	4.7	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3
Other Former Soviet Union ⁵	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8
Turkey	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4
Other foreign	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1
United States	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
<i>Percent</i>												
U.S. trade share	3.3	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1

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

2/ Covers EU-25, 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 2006.

Table 38. Wheat trade long-term projections

	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
	<i>Imports, million metric tons</i>											
Importers												
Algeria	5.5	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.8	6.0
Egypt	7.8	7.0	7.7	8.0	8.3	8.7	9.1	9.2	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.7
Morocco	2.4	1.9	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2
Iran	0.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Iraq	4.8	3.5	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8
Tunisia	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Other N. Africa & Middle East	9.0	8.4	8.9	9.1	9.4	9.6	9.8	9.9	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.6
Sub-Saharan Africa ¹	13.0	12.2	13.0	13.5	13.9	14.3	14.8	15.2	15.7	16.1	16.6	17.2
Mexico	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6
Central America & Caribbean	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0
Brazil	6.5	7.3	6.8	7.2	7.4	7.6	7.8	8.0	8.2	8.4	8.6	8.9
Other South America	6.6	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.7
European Union ²	7.6	6.8	7.2	7.6	7.9	8.1	8.3	8.5	8.7	8.9	9.1	9.2
Other Europe	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Former Soviet Union ³	4.7	4.0	4.9	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7
Japan	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.2
South Korea	3.9	3.6	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2
Philippines	3.0	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7
Indonesia	5.0	4.8	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.2
China	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.6
Bangladesh	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Malaysia	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Thailand	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7
Vietnam	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9
Pakistan	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0
Other Asia & Oceania	4.9	10.5	6.0	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.6
Other foreign	5.4	-0.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
United States	2.2	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.4
Total trade	115.5	109.1	113.5	117.5	120.7	123.7	126.8	129.4	132.0	134.6	137.1	140.1
	<i>Exports, million metric tons</i>											
Exporters												
European Union ²	15.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.2	16.3	16.4	16.5	16.6	16.6
Canada	16.1	20.5	18.0	17.6	17.7	17.6	17.5	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.1	17.1
Australia	16.0	10.5	14.5	16.5	17.2	17.9	18.6	19.3	20.0	20.7	21.4	22.1
Argentina	8.2	8.5	10.5	11.0	12.0	12.4	13.0	13.2	13.1	13.0	13.0	13.4
Russia	10.7	8.5	9.0	9.5	10.0	10.5	11.0	11.5	12.0	12.5	13.0	13.5
Ukraine	6.5	3.5	4.7	5.7	6.5	7.3	7.7	8.3	8.7	9.2	9.6	9.9
Other Former Soviet Union ⁴	3.2	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0
Other Europe	2.0	1.6	1.6	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.6	3.9
India	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
China	1.4	2.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6
Turkey	3.2	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Other foreign	5.0	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1
United States	27.5	25.2	25.9	25.9	25.9	26.5	27.2	27.9	28.6	29.3	29.9	30.6
	<i>Percent</i>											
U.S. trade share	23.8	23.1	22.8	22.0	21.4	21.5	21.5	21.6	21.7	21.7	21.8	21.9

1/ Includes Republic of South Africa.

2/ Covers EU-25, excludes intra-EU trade.

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

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

The projections were completed in November 2006.

Table 39. Soybean trade long-term projections

	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
<i>Imports, million metric tons</i>												
Importers												
European Union ¹	13.8	14.1	13.5	13.6	13.5	13.4	13.2	13.1	13.0	12.9	12.6	12.4
Japan	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2
South Korea	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Taiwan	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Mexico	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9
Former Soviet Union ²	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other Europe	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
China	28.3	32.0	35.9	38.4	40.9	43.8	46.5	48.7	50.8	52.9	55.1	57.2
Malaysia	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
Indonesia	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9
Other	8.7	10.3	10.9	11.4	12.0	12.6	13.1	13.7	14.3	14.9	15.4	16.0
Total imports	64.4	70.6	74.8	78.2	81.3	84.8	88.2	91.1	93.9	96.7	99.4	102.0
<i>Exports, million metric tons</i>												
Exporters												
Argentina	7.3	7.0	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.1
Brazil	25.9	25.9	29.9	37.4	44.4	47.6	50.5	53.1	55.3	57.7	59.7	62.0
Other South America	3.3	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.8	5.0	5.3	5.5	5.8	6.1	6.4	6.7
China	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other foreign	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.3
United States	25.8	31.2	31.3	27.2	23.0	23.0	23.1	23.1	23.4	23.4	23.7	23.7
Total exports	64.4	70.6	74.8	78.2	81.3	84.8	88.2	91.1	93.9	96.7	99.4	102.0
<i>Percent</i>												
U.S. trade share	40.0	44.2	41.9	34.8	28.3	27.1	26.2	25.4	24.9	24.2	23.8	23.2

1/ Covers EU-25, excludes intra-EU trade.

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

The projections were completed in November 2006.

Table 40. Soybean meal trade long-term projections

	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
<i>Imports, million metric tons</i>												
Importers												
European Union ¹	22.9	22.7	22.9	23.3	23.6	23.9	24.2	24.5	24.8	25.1	25.4	25.7
Former Soviet Union ²	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4
Other Europe	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Canada	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9
Japan	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Southeast Asia	8.0	8.5	8.8	9.2	9.5	9.9	10.2	10.5	10.9	11.3	11.6	12.0
Latin America	7.0	7.4	7.7	8.0	8.4	8.7	9.0	9.3	9.7	10.0	10.3	10.6
North Africa & Middle East	4.0	4.8	5.1	5.4	5.8	6.1	6.4	6.7	7.0	7.3	7.7	8.0
Other	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.6	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.6	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.2
Total imports	51.3	52.9	54.5	56.2	57.9	59.6	61.2	62.9	64.5	66.1	67.7	69.4
<i>Exports, million metric tons</i>												
Exporters												
Argentina	24.3	26.3	27.6	28.2	29.3	30.4	31.2	32.0	32.8	33.5	34.1	34.7
Brazil	12.9	12.6	12.9	13.1	13.8	14.2	14.8	15.7	16.4	17.2	18.2	19.3
Other South America	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1
China	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
India	3.7	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4
European Union ¹	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Other foreign	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
United States	7.2	7.7	8.2	9.0	9.2	9.3	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.7
Total exports	51.3	52.9	54.5	56.2	57.9	59.6	61.2	62.9	64.5	66.1	67.7	69.4
<i>Percent</i>												
U.S. trade share	14.1	14.6	15.0	16.1	15.8	15.5	15.5	15.1	14.8	14.5	14.2	14.0

1/ Covers EU-25, excludes intra-EU trade.

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

The projections were completed in November 2006.

Table 41. Soybean oil trade long-term projections

	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
<i>Imports, million metric tons</i>												
Importers												
China	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4
India	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1
Other Asia	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3
Latin America	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8
North Africa & Middle East	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6
European Union ¹	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.1
Former Soviet Union & Other Europe ²	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Total imports	9.3	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.3	10.8	11.2	11.7	12.2	12.6	13.0	13.5
<i>Exports, million metric tons</i>												
Exporters												
Argentina	5.6	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.7	6.9	7.1	7.3	7.4	7.6	7.7
Brazil	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.8	4.1
European Union ¹	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other foreign	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
United States	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Total exports	9.3	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.3	10.8	11.2	11.7	12.2	12.6	13.0	13.5
<i>Percent</i>												
U.S. trade share	5.6	5.7	4.5	4.0	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.4

1/ Covers EU-25, excludes intra-EU trade.

2/ Includes intra-FSU trade.

The projections were completed in November 2006.

Table 42. Rice trade long-term projections

	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
<i>Imports, million metric tons</i>												
Importers												
Canada	0.34	0.35	0.36	0.36	0.37	0.37	0.38	0.39	0.39	0.40	0.40	0.41
Mexico	0.60	0.60	0.64	0.67	0.68	0.71	0.73	0.75	0.77	0.79	0.81	0.83
Central America/Caribbean	1.60	1.76	1.77	1.80	1.84	1.85	1.88	1.92	1.95	1.99	2.01	2.03
Brazil	0.60	0.75	0.85	0.90	0.95	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.05	1.00	0.95	0.90
Other South America	0.31	0.38	0.36	0.37	0.38	0.39	0.40	0.41	0.42	0.43	0.44	0.45
European Union ¹	0.93	0.93	1.11	1.12	1.15	1.19	1.23	1.26	1.28	1.31	1.34	1.37
Former Soviet Union ²	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56
Other Europe	0.22	0.22	0.21	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.21	0.21
Bangladesh	0.70	0.60	0.70	0.75	0.81	0.89	0.98	1.08	1.19	1.31	1.44	1.57
China	0.70	0.80	0.88	0.92	1.02	1.08	1.12	1.17	1.25	1.33	1.41	1.49
Japan	0.70	0.65	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68
South Korea	0.40	0.27	0.27	0.29	0.31	0.33	0.35	0.37	0.39	0.41	0.41	0.41
Indonesia	0.90	0.60	0.85	0.95	1.05	1.16	1.27	1.36	1.52	1.65	1.78	1.90
Malaysia	0.85	0.85	0.74	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.74	0.75	0.76	0.77
Philippines	1.90	1.75	1.70	1.65	1.62	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.68	1.70	1.74	1.81
Other Asia & Oceania	2.25	2.49	2.48	2.47	2.49	2.51	2.53	2.56	2.59	2.61	2.63	2.65
Iraq	1.20	1.20	1.06	1.10	1.14	1.18	1.21	1.25	1.28	1.32	1.35	1.38
Iran	1.20	0.90	0.98	0.97	1.00	1.02	1.08	1.12	1.18	1.25	1.31	1.37
Saudi Arabia	1.36	1.00	1.13	1.31	1.33	1.36	1.38	1.41	1.43	1.46	1.48	1.50
Other N. Africa & M. East	1.48	1.56	1.54	1.54	1.56	1.60	1.64	1.67	1.71	1.74	1.79	1.82
Sub-Saharan Africa ³	6.56	6.60	6.80	7.01	7.15	7.27	7.40	7.54	7.69	7.84	8.02	8.20
Republic of South Africa	0.85	0.80	0.86	0.86	0.87	0.88	0.88	0.89	0.90	0.91	0.92	0.92
Other foreign ⁴	1.15	1.95	1.96	1.96	1.95	1.95	1.96	1.96	1.96	1.96	1.96	1.96
United States	0.54	0.57	0.58	0.61	0.62	0.64	0.66	0.68	0.70	0.72	0.74	0.77
Total imports	27.86	28.10	29.08	29.77	30.47	31.19	31.95	32.72	33.51	34.31	35.13	35.95
<i>Exports, million metric tons</i>												
Exporters												
Australia	0.33	0.15	0.15	0.22	0.28	0.30	0.32	0.35	0.37	0.40	0.41	0.42
Argentina	0.35	0.45	0.44	0.46	0.46	0.48	0.50	0.52	0.55	0.57	0.59	0.61
Other South America	1.30	1.18	1.11	1.13	1.14	1.15	1.16	1.19	1.23	1.26	1.30	1.35
European Union ¹	0.18	0.15	0.18	0.20	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23
China	1.10	1.00	0.98	1.00	0.96	0.97	1.00	1.02	1.03	1.04	1.06	1.08
India	3.80	4.30	4.58	4.61	4.73	4.90	5.08	5.27	5.40	5.60	5.80	6.00
Pakistan	2.90	2.90	2.86	2.95	3.03	3.04	3.04	3.04	3.04	3.04	3.05	3.06
Thailand	7.30	8.25	8.92	9.09	9.42	9.75	10.10	10.40	10.80	11.20	11.55	11.95
Vietnam	5.00	4.70	4.61	4.84	4.97	5.14	5.27	5.39	5.49	5.58	5.67	5.75
Egypt	1.00	0.90	0.83	0.78	0.73	0.69	0.66	0.64	0.61	0.57	0.54	0.51
Other foreign	0.96	1.08	1.05	1.08	1.12	1.14	1.16	1.18	1.20	1.22	1.26	1.29
United States	3.65	3.05	3.37	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.43	3.50	3.56	3.61	3.65	3.72
Total exports	27.86	28.11	29.08	29.77	30.47	31.19	31.95	32.72	33.51	34.31	35.13	35.95
<i>Percent</i>												
U.S. trade share	13.1	10.9	11.6	11.4	11.2	10.9	10.7	10.7	10.6	10.5	10.4	10.3

1/ Covers EU-25, excludes intra-EU trade.

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

3/ Excludes Republic of South Africa

4/ Includes unaccounted.

The projections were completed in November 2006.

Table 43. All cotton trade long-term projections

	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
	<i>Imports, million bales</i>											
Importers												
European Union ¹	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3
Former Soviet Union ²	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Indonesia	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.4
Thailand	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3
India	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Brazil	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Other Europe	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other Asia & Oceania	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.3
Pakistan	1.8	2.3	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.7	4.1
Japan	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
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	19.3	17.5	21.3	21.4	22.1	22.7	23.1	23.6	23.8	23.9	24.2	24.2
Taiwan	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Turkey	3.4	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1
Mexico	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1
Other	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6
Total imports	44.2	42.0	46.0	45.7	46.4	46.9	48.0	49.3	50.1	50.9	51.4	51.9
	<i>Exports, million bales</i>											
Exporters												
Former Soviet Union ²	7.0	6.8	7.2	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.2	7.1	7.2
Australia	2.9	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7
Argentina	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Pakistan	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
India	4.0	4.2	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.4	3.0
Egypt	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Brazil	2.0	1.4	2.3	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.5
Other Latin America	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Sub-Saharan Africa ³	6.5	6.3	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.4	7.8	8.0	8.5	8.7
Other foreign	3.5	2.8	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3
United States	18.0	16.2	17.6	17.2	17.4	17.5	17.9	18.3	18.6	18.8	19.0	19.2
Total exports	45.4	41.5	45.5	45.2	45.9	46.4	47.5	48.8	49.6	50.4	50.9	51.4
	<i>Percent</i>											
U.S. trade share	39.8	39.0	38.6	38.1	37.8	37.7	37.7	37.5	37.5	37.4	37.4	37.4

1/ Covers EU-25, excludes intra-EU trade.

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

3/ Includes Republic of South Africa.

The projections were completed in November 2006.

Table 44. Beef trade long-term projections

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<i>Imports, thousand metric tons, carcass weight</i>												
Importers												
Japan	700	693	765	785	801	813	825	836	846	856	866	876
South Korea	243	193	230	263	280	293	309	329	348	363	384	400
Taiwan	92	98	100	101	102	106	108	110	113	116	119	121
Philippines	140	142	148	168	180	189	201	208	215	222	229	237
European Union ¹	599	540	560	650	650	650	651	651	651	650	650	650
Russia	993	840	905	989	1,005	1,014	1,023	1,039	1,046	1,059	1,070	1,074
Other Europe	137	119	115	178	187	193	197	204	209	214	218	221
Egypt	214	225	240	273	284	291	303	308	314	320	326	332
Mexico	325	365	375	450	506	546	588	623	666	699	734	767
Canada	133	150	160	179	190	195	200	210	216	224	229	233
United States	1,632	1,439	1,524	1,527	1,537	1,548	1,559	1,570	1,581	1,593	1,605	1,617
Major importers	5,208	4,804	5,122	5,563	5,721	5,837	5,963	6,087	6,204	6,316	6,429	6,527
<i>Exports, thousand metric tons, carcass weight</i>												
Exporters												
Australia	1,413	1,420	1,495	1,477	1,459	1,410	1,385	1,376	1,379	1,386	1,410	1,414
New Zealand	589	540	570	568	561	557	556	553	552	550	547	545
Other Asia	719	840	885	899	927	945	974	1,006	1,038	1,059	1,077	1,099
European Union ¹	255	200	200	215	252	273	285	297	309	327	346	365
Argentina	762	500	600	554	543	527	523	516	509	498	491	474
Brazil	1,867	1,945	1,985	1,992	2,049	2,127	2,190	2,243	2,283	2,311	2,338	2,355
Canada	551	455	440	433	438	462	484	504	524	541	556	568
United States	317	523	680	706	741	776	811	846	881	925	963	1,024
Major exporters	6,473	6,423	6,855	6,844	6,968	7,076	7,209	7,342	7,475	7,596	7,729	7,844

^{1/} Covers EU-25, excludes intra-EU trade.

The projections were completed in November 2006.

Table 45. Pork trade long-term projections

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<i>Imports, thousand metric tons, carcass weight</i>												
Importers												
Japan	1,339	1,250	1,228	1,273	1,282	1,295	1,309	1,323	1,337	1,352	1,368	1,385
China	48	36	37	38	39	42	44	46	48	51	53	54
Hong Kong	305	310	317	331	340	350	359	370	381	393	406	419
South Korea	328	254	220	257	282	301	314	321	328	337	345	352
Russia	765	800	825	860	893	925	959	981	1,006	1,031	1,055	1,076
Mexico	420	450	460	488	505	532	554	572	592	615	635	657
Canada	140	140	145	149	152	154	157	160	163	166	169	172
United States	465	463	467	473	480	489	498	508	518	529	539	550
Major importers	3,810	3,703	3,699	3,868	3,973	4,088	4,194	4,281	4,372	4,475	4,569	4,665
<i>Exports, thousand metric tons, carcass weight</i>												
Exporters												
Brazil	761	540	570	584	593	615	654	687	709	751	787	816
Canada	1,084	1,100	1,120	1,135	1,129	1,118	1,108	1,090	1,081	1,079	1,082	1,084
Mexico	59	65	70	72	74	77	79	82	84	87	89	92
European Union ¹	1,357	1,400	1,400	1,458	1,495	1,515	1,534	1,561	1,583	1,593	1,605	1,617
China	502	500	510	529	545	558	565	574	582	586	589	594
United States	1,209	1,346	1,402	1,444	1,465	1,487	1,510	1,532	1,555	1,579	1,602	1,626
Major exporters	4,972	4,951	5,072	5,221	5,301	5,370	5,450	5,525	5,595	5,673	5,754	5,829

1/ Covers EU-25, excludes intra-EU trade.

The projections were completed in November 2006.

Table 46. Poultry trade long-term projections 1/

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<i>Imports, thousand metric tons, ready to cook</i>												
Importers												
Russia	1,332	1,336	1,251	1,212	1,252	1,259	1,268	1,278	1,278	1,256	1,235	1,202
European Union ²	625	710	760	610	614	617	620	623	626	629	632	635
Other Europe	183	157	147	150	147	150	155	160	164	169	175	181
Canada	107	110	120	121	123	125	127	129	131	132	134	136
Mexico	559	590	624	645	665	685	705	725	745	765	790	810
Central America/Caribbean	497	510	514	528	537	541	542	547	552	552	559	565
Japan	748	740	725	724	725	731	737	747	748	755	759	760
Hong Kong	222	234	237	248	252	255	259	263	266	270	274	277
China	219	370	430	461	486	506	524	540	556	575	590	602
South Korea	59	70	75	86	91	98	105	112	120	129	137	145
Saudi Arabia	484	434	470	492	510	529	545	563	580	598	615	632
Other N. Africa & M. East	336	232	349	347	374	402	429	458	489	519	555	592
Major importers	5,371	5,493	5,702	5,625	5,774	5,896	6,015	6,144	6,255	6,349	6,454	6,537
<i>Exports, thousand metric tons, ready to cook</i>												
Exporters												
European Union ²	943	770	835	911	941	958	961	975	978	974	972	965
Brazil	2,900	2,653	2,710	2,716	2,796	2,900	3,005	3,110	3,215	3,320	3,425	3,530
China	331	350	365	381	394	388	384	382	381	376	380	383
Thailand	240	280	280	292	314	325	332	342	345	342	343	343
United States	2,678	2,762	2,833	2,807	2,840	2,881	2,930	2,970	3,015	3,057	3,101	3,146
Major exporters	7,092	6,815	7,023	7,108	7,284	7,451	7,612	7,780	7,935	8,069	8,221	8,367

1/ Broilers and turkeys only.

2/ Covers EU-25, excludes intra-EU trade.

The projections were completed in November 2006.