

Agricultural Trade

Global demand for agricultural products is projected to continue rising from 2015 through 2024. At the same time, world production of agricultural products is projected to increase more rapidly than world population, enabling a small increase in average world per capita use of most agricultural products. During this period, world trade in agricultural products is projected to maintain strong growth.

Most agricultural prices have fallen from recent high levels and are projected to fall further during the initial years of the projections, before gradually increasing over the remainder of the coming decade. The main contributing factors are rising per capita incomes, urbanization and improved infrastructures, increasing access to modern food markets, changing diets, and increasing populations in low- and middle-income countries. Together, these factors stimulate world demand for grains, oilseeds, cotton, and livestock products.

World agricultural production is projected to continue rising in the coming decade as yield growth through technological enhancements, and area expansion continue. However, early years in the projections exhibit slower growth in area as low prices induce some countries to reduce planting on marginal cropland. While some countries have the potential to expand arable land, many countries have a limited ability to expand planted area. For this latter group of countries, when expansion does occur, it is often on less-productive land with higher production costs.

The growth rate for world average crop yields has been slowing for nearly 2 decades and is projected to slow further in the next 10 years. Reduced public funding for research and development over the last 25 years may have contributed to this slowdown. Increasing demand for higher quality food grain varieties can result in lower yields for specific countries. Also, water constraints in some countries are impeding the expansion of irrigation. Where irrigation water is pumped from deep wells, the cost of pumping is projected to continue to increase due to falling water tables.

Global stocks have increased for most commodities during the past few years. A number of factors are driving these increases. World production of most crops has increased faster than use, increasing stocks and easing price levels. Following the volatility in commodity prices since 2008, policies have also tended to support higher stock levels. In China, policies supporting producers have led to the accumulation of large stocks of grains and cotton. Similarly, Thailand now holds large rice stocks, and India has large stocks of rice and wheat, in part due to policies aimed at

General International Assumptions

Trade projections to 2024 are based on economic relationships and assumptions concerning trends in foreign area, yields, and use. The development and use of technology and changes in consumer preferences are assumed to continue evolving based on past performance and consensus judgment of USDA analysts regarding future developments. The projections also reflect effects of trade agreements, sanitary and phytosanitary restrictions, and domestic policies in place or authorized by November 2014. International macroeconomic assumptions were completed in October 2014.

supporting producers and ensuring food security. Government held stocks are a significant portion of total stocks for some countries. Projected changes in these stock levels affect the path of global grain and cotton markets over the first 3 to 4 years of the projection period. As a result, world stocks of many commodities have begun to rise from low levels.

Low- and middle-income countries are the main sources of growing food and feed demand and are projected to account for most of the projected increase in world agricultural consumption and import demand over the next decade. Major drivers of demand by developing countries are relatively high rates of population and income growth, large numbers of relatively low-income consumers with propensity to spend new income on more and better food, and urbanization that tends to increase demand for more diverse diets through exposure to new foods and, in some cases, to modern retail food outlets.

Global meat consumption continues to rise throughout the projection period. Consumption of poultry meat, the lowest priced meat, increases the fastest, at 2.2 percent annually. Beef consumption grows at 1.3 percent annually and pork increases by 1.2 percent annually. Developing countries account for about 81 percent of the projected increase in global consumption of meat, 87 percent of the increase in demand for grains and oilseeds, and virtually all of the growth in cotton consumption. The annual growth rates for consumption of meat for developed and developing countries are 0.7 percent and 1.9 percent, respectively, over the projection period.

Demand for agricultural products and especially meat in developing countries increases faster than production, resulting in increasing imports for meat products and feeds, both grains and oilseeds. Developing country coarse grain consumption and imports are projected to grow 2.1 percent annually through 2024, while coarse grain consumption grows just 1.0 percent annually in developed countries.

The combined region of Africa and the Middle East is projected to have relatively strong growth in food demand and agricultural trade over the coming decade. Population growth in the Middle East is projected at 1.4 percent annually, and projected population growth in Africa is the highest in the world at 2.2 percent annually. Annual growth in real gross domestic product (GDP) in the Middle East is expected to average 4.2 percent during 2015-24, while growth in Africa is projected to average 5.1 percent. The region is projected to account for over two-fifths of the increase in world poultry imports and almost one-fifth of the growth in beef imports. Strong policy support for domestically produced meat also motivates growth in feed grain and protein meal imports, especially by countries where land constraints or agro-climatic conditions limit an expansion of domestic crop production. As a result, the region's share of the increase in world imports is projected to be about 25 percent for coarse grains, 42 percent for wheat, 73 percent for rice, and almost 20 percent for soybean meal.

Mexico is projected to be another large growth market for imports of meat, grains, and oilseeds. A sustained increase in Mexico's per capita meat demand over the next decade provides incentives to expand livestock production in that country as well as to import more meat and animal feed. Beef imports are projected to more than double, while pork and poultry imports rise by 36 and 52 percent, respectively. Mexico is the second largest corn importer over the next 10 years, increasing by 32 percent, and its projected imports match those of Japan in 2024, the world's largest corn importer.

China has been a net importer for at least the last decade for cotton, soybeans, rapeseed, barley, soybean oil, and palm oil. Since 2008/09, China also has become a sustained net importer of pork, beef, corn, wheat, rapeseed meal, and rapeseed oil, and a net rice importer in since 2011/12. In the

projections, China's net imports of all of these commodities continue to rise, except for rice. China's aggregate net imports for coarse grains and soybeans are projected to rise 46 and 40 percent by 2024, respectively. China is, and will continue to be, the largest importer of soybeans, increasing its imports from 65 to 71 percent of world's import share by 2024. China cotton imports will more than double from current low levels, which are attributable to recent policies, but still fall short of the record level of imports in 2011/12. For meats, net imports of beef and pork for combined China and Hong Kong are projected to increase 71 and 41 percent by 2024, respectively. China is a net exporter of poultry and its exports increase by 12 percent over the projections.

China has recently had a large impact on a few of the less-traded grains, including barley and sorghum. China has emerged as the major importer of sorghum in the last 3 years, with 4.2 million tons imported in 2013/14, and, since sorghum is a low cost feed substitute for corn, China is projected to remain a large sorghum importer in the next decade. China's barley imports doubled from 2.2 million tons in 2012/13 to 4.9 million tons in 2013/14 and are projected to remain large through 2024. Barley demand is for both feed and malting brewery.

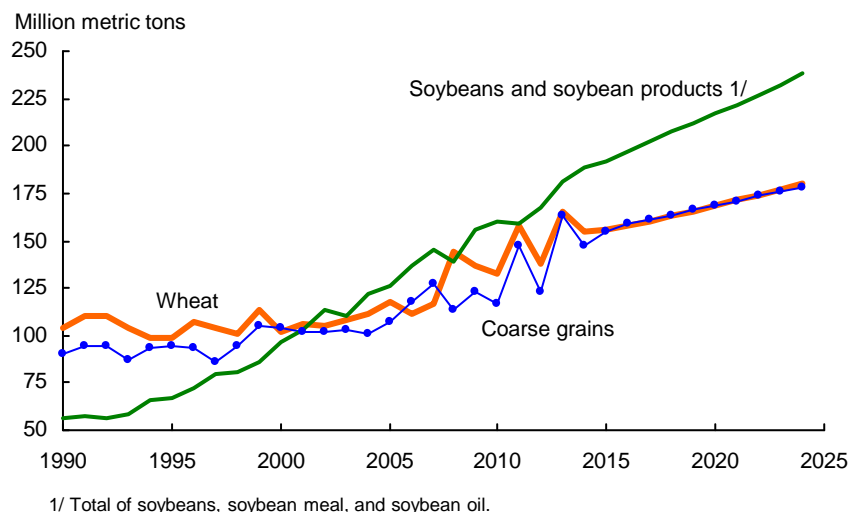
Increasing global demand for agricultural commodities, especially by developing countries, lead to higher production and exports by major exporting countries through the projection period to 2024. Countries that have traditionally exported a large quantity and a wide range of agricultural products, such as Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, the European Union (EU), and the United States, are expected to remain important exporters during the coming decade. But countries that have made significant investments in their agricultural sectors and are pursuing policies intended to encourage agricultural production, including Russia, Ukraine, and Kazakhstan, are expected to have an increasing presence in export markets for agricultural commodities. India has emerged as a major exporter of rice, cotton, and beef over the last decade, and is expected to remain important in each of these markets in the projections. Both Burma and Cambodia have expanded rice production and expected to significantly increase rice exports over the projection period.

Global expansion of biofuel production is projected to continue during the next decade, although at a slower pace than over the last half decade. As a result, demand for biofuel feedstocks also continues to grow, but more slowly. The largest biofuel producers include the United States, Brazil, the EU, and Argentina. Indonesia and Malaysia continue to increase production of biofuel production from palm oil and the Philippines is expanding copra use for biofuel.

The EU remains the world's largest importer of biofuels throughout the projection period. Biodiesel accounts for the majority of the EU's biofuel imports. Brazil supplies much of the EU's ethanol imports. The EU is also projected to import oilseeds and vegetable oils for use as biodiesel feedstocks, mainly from Ukraine, Russia, and Indonesia.

Argentina, Brazil, and the United States are the world's largest biofuel exporters, with Argentina specializing in soybean oil-based biodiesel, Brazil in sugarcane-based ethanol, and the United States in corn-based ethanol. Exports from Argentina and Brazil grow steadily in the projections but exports are constrained as both countries increase their domestic use of biofuels.

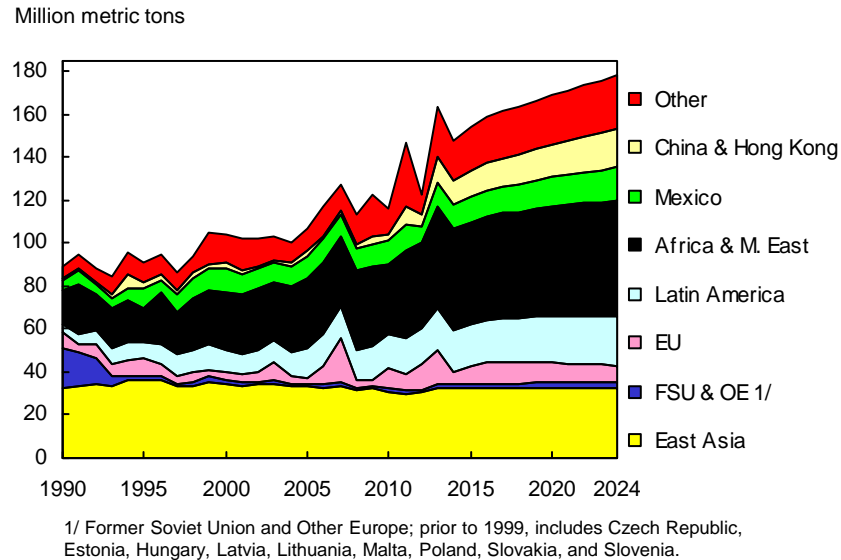
Global trade: Wheat, coarse grains, and soybeans and soybean products



Global trade in soybeans and soybean products has risen rapidly since the early 1990s and surpassed global trade in either wheat or total coarse grains (corn, barley, sorghum, rye, oats, millet, and mixed grains). Continued strong growth in global demand for vegetable oil and protein meal, particularly in China and other Asian countries, is expected to maintain soybean and soybean-products trade well above either wheat or coarse grain trade throughout the next decade.

- Globally, the total area planted to grains, annual oilseeds, and cotton is projected to expand at an average annual rate of 0.5 percent, from 2015 to 2024, from 934 to 982 million hectares. Area expands more rapidly in countries with a reserve of available land and policies that allow farmers to respond to prices. Such countries include Russia, Ukraine, Brazil, Argentina, some other countries in South America, and some countries in Sub-Saharan Africa. In many other countries, area expansion is slower and area cultivated contracts in some countries. Over half of the projected growth in global production of grains, oilseeds, and cotton (1.3 percent per year to 2024) is obtained from rising yields, even though growth in crop yields is projected to continue slowing.
- The market impact of slower yield growth is partially offset by slower growth in world population. Nonetheless, population growth is a significant factor driving overall growth in demand for agricultural products. Additionally, rising per capita income in most countries supplements population gains in the demand for vegetable oils, meats, horticulture, dairy products, and grains. World consumption of oilseeds is projected to rise 21 percent over the next 10 years, compared with 15 percent for meats, 15 percent for total coarse grains, and 8 percent for wheat and rice. In contrast to total consumption, per capita food use of wheat decreases marginally, and per capita rice consumption drops 1 percent.
- Increasing demand for grains, oilseeds, and other crops provides incentives to expand global area under cultivation and the cropping intensity, although projected lower prices will constrain expansion. The largest projected increases in the area planted to field crops are in the countries of the former Soviet Union (FSU) and Sub-Saharan Africa. Large expansions are also projected for Brazil, Argentina, and Indonesia, including some uncultivated land brought into soybean and palm oil production in response to increased world demand for vegetable oils.

Global coarse grain imports

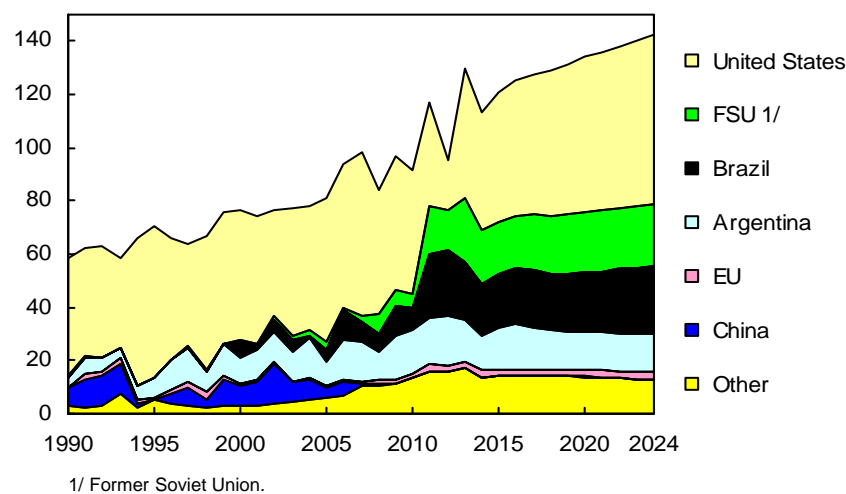


World coarse grain trade is projected to increase by 23.8 million tons (15 percent) between 2015/16 and 2024/25. Corn is expected to gain an increasing share of world coarse grain trade. Expansion of livestock production in feed-deficit countries continues to be the principal driver of growth in coarse grain imports. Key growth markets include China, Mexico, Africa, and the Middle East.

- China's corn imports are projected to increase gradually and reach 7.2 million tons by 2024/25. China's strengthening domestic demand for corn is driven by structural change and growth in its livestock sectors, as well as by rising industrial use. China's current large domestic supplies of corn will limit the growth of corn imports in the near future. China's sorghum imports have increased sharply over the past 2 to 3 years, and continued growth is projected from 2015/16's level of 4.8 million tons.
- Together, imports by Africa and the Middle East account for about 25 percent of the growth in world coarse grain trade through 2024/25, as rising populations and incomes sustain strong demand growth for livestock products and limited arable land and water constrain domestic grain and oilseed production.
- Mexico's corn imports are projected to rise from 11.4 million tons in 2015/16 to 15 million in 2024/25, reaching the level of projected imports by Japan – the current global leader. Mexico's sorghum imports decreased in 2013/14 to 162 thousand tons and are projected to remain low as China's demand for sorghum keep prices less competitive with corn. Altogether, the growth in Mexico's corn imports represents one-sixth of the increase in global coarse grain trade during the coming decade. This reflects increased meat consumption, which stimulates an expansion in domestic meat production and grain imports.
- Southeast Asian and Oceania corn imports rise 42 percent to 14.2 million tons by 2024/25 in response to increased demand from livestock producers and transition to modern feed rations. These two regions account for 19 percent of the growth in world corn imports.
- In East Asia, environmental constraints on expanding livestock production limit the growth in demand for coarse grain imports. The region currently accounts for nearly one-fourth of world coarse grain imports, but this share is projected to fall.

Global corn exports

Million metric tons

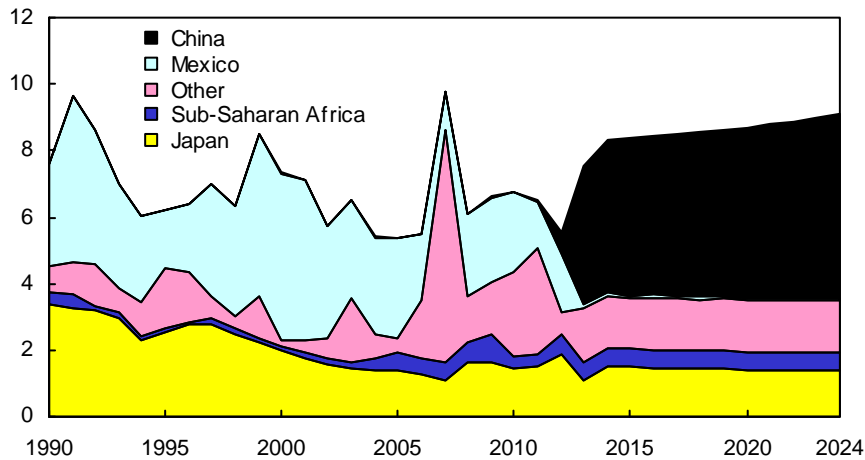


U.S. corn exports are expected to expand steadily over the projection period, recovering part of the market share lost in recent years because of tight supplies. Annual U.S. corn exports are expected to increase to 63.5 million tons by 2024/25. However, the U.S. share of world corn exports only rises to 45 percent, well below the 59 percent averaged during 2001/02 through 2010/11 period. The U.S. share dropped off sharply in 2011/12 and 2012/13, because of weather-related yield problems, particularly the 2012 drought.

- Annual corn exports by the countries of the FSU, mostly from Ukraine, rise 4 million tons (21 percent) to nearly 23.4 million tons by 2024/25. Favorable resource endowments, increasing economic openness, wider use of hybrid seed, and greater investment in agriculture all stimulate corn production in this region. Although FSU feed use of corn rises rapidly in the projections, the region's corn exports increase as much as those of major competitors such as Brazil. The FSU is the world's third-largest corn exporter, after the United States and Brazil.
- Argentina's corn production is projected to increase only slightly, mostly through increasing yields. Corn area is discouraged by an expected continuation of quantitative export controls. Exports vary within a range of 14 to 17 million tons through the projection period.
- Brazil's corn exports during the last several years have been double the pre-2011/12 levels. Production of second-crop corn following soybeans, a large share of which is produced in Mato Grosso, continues to increase with expansion onto new cropland. This corn is not in a good location to meet domestic demand, however, and tends to be exported when port capacity is not strained by soybean shipments. Further growth in Brazil's corn exports is somewhat constrained in the near term by high transport costs. However, during the latter part of the projection period, corn exports are projected to increase in response to improved export infrastructure and increasing world prices. Exports increase by 21 percent to 25.3 million tons by 2024/25.
- EU corn imports are projected to peak in the middle years at nearly 10 million tons. Exports grow slowly to end of the period at 2.6 million tons, as the EU takes advantage of its lower transportation costs to parts of North Africa and the Middle East.
- Corn exports from the Other Europe (OE) region, mostly from Serbia to the EU, continue to rise, with an increase of 12 percent to 2.8 million tons by 2024/25.

Global sorghum imports

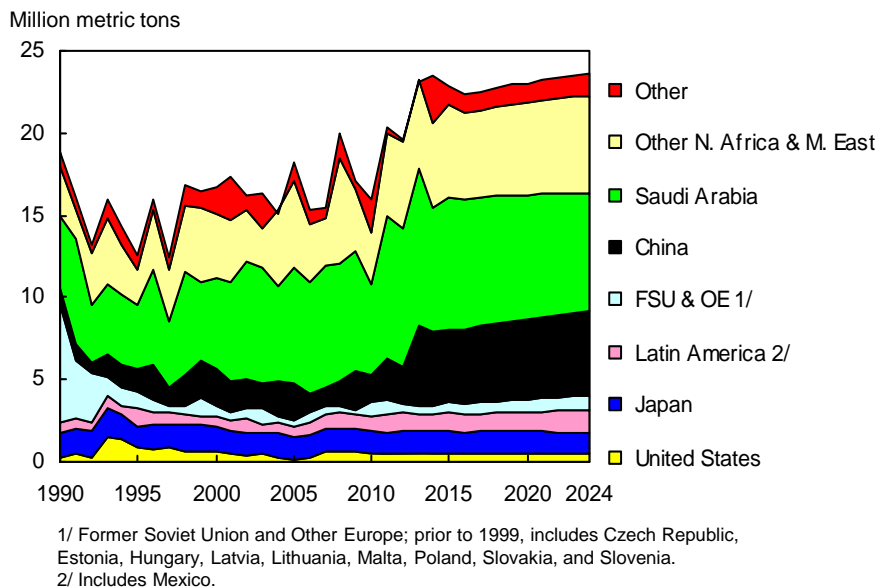
Million metric tons



World sorghum trade is expected to increase during the coming decade by 8 percent. Exporters' supplies are constrained by sorghum's low profitability compared to alternative crops. World sorghum imports are projected to trend slowly upward from around 8.4 million tons in 2015/16 to 9.1 million tons in 2024/25. U.S. exports to China have increased significantly and, with Japan, account for the bulk of world sorghum trade. Argentine exports have also risen in recent years and are projected to increase their share of world exports.

- China's sorghum imports jumped in the past 2 years and are projected to grow 1.7 percent per year over the next decade. Imports increase from 4.8 million tons in 2015/16 to 5.6 million tons by 2024/25. Increasing sorghum imports are driven by feed demand and the high price of corn in China, resulting from restricted corn imports and domestic policies that support the domestic corn industry and Chinese farmers' income.
- Sorghum imports by Japan—currently the world's second-largest importers—are projected to stabilize over the next decade at about 1.4 million tons per year.
- Mexico's sorghum imports have decreased significantly the past couple of years as prices of alternative feed commodities, especially corn, decreased. Imports averaged over 2 million tons per year from 2003/04 through 2012/13, but are projected to average 68 thousand tons from 2015/16 through 2024/25. Historically, many Mexican livestock producers have had a slight preference for feeding sorghum, thus facilitating U.S. sorghum shipments to Mexico from the southwestern area of the United States. Historical patterns of trade have been changed by China's increased demand for sorghum and Mexico's resulting switch in demand to corn.
- U.S. sorghum exports rebounded in 2013/14 from low levels during the preceding 2 years and are projected to remain close to 6 million tons during the next 10 years, supported by China's demand.
- Argentina is expected to continue to be the world's second-largest sorghum exporter during the coming decade. Argentina's exports are projected to rise very slowly to 1.7 million tons. Production of new sorghum varieties with lower tannin content enables Argentina to gain a slightly larger share of the international trade market. The primary markets for Argentine sorghum are Japan, Chile, Europe, and other countries in South America.
- Australia's sorghum exports are projected to increase slightly to 1 million tons by 2024/25, with the country remaining the world's third largest sorghum exporter.

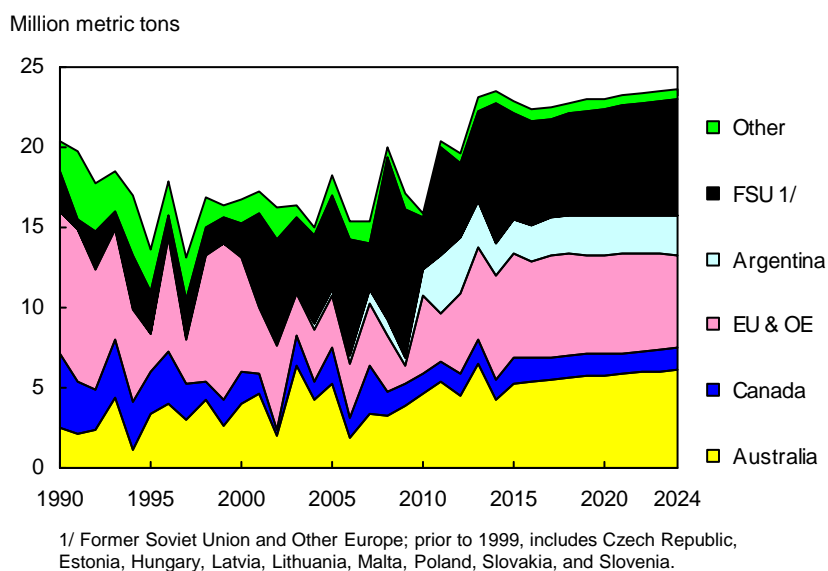
Global barley imports



Global barley trade initially falls, but then is projected to expand, reaching 23.6 million tons by 2024/25. Rising demand for both malting and feed barley began in 2013/14, supported by demand growth in China, and trade remains at these higher levels.

- Feed barley imports by North Africa and Latin America are expected to rise over the next decade. Barley imports increase by 27 percent for North Africa and 20 percent for Latin America by 2024/25.
- Saudi Arabia remains the world's leading importer of barley, but decreasing imports lower its share of world imports from 35 percent in 2015/16 to 30 percent by 2024/25. Saudi Arabia's barley imports are used primarily as feed for sheep, goats, and camels. Saudi Arabia is expected to use more balanced feed rations and rely less on barley for its feed grains. Among other countries in the Middle East, only Egypt, Turkey, and Iraq are projected to experience growth in barley imports over the next decade.
- International demand for malting barley is boosted by strong growth in beer demand in some developing countries, most notably China. China's domestic production of malting barley is relatively flat, so rising brewery demand is met by imports, making China the world's largest malting-barley importer. Australia and Canada are China's main sources of malting barley imports. China also has rising demand for feed barley as a substitute for corn in livestock rations since domestic corn prices are greater than international prices and corn import restrictions are maintained. Some of this feed barley demand is met by imports and some from China's domestic production. As a result of this projected growth for both brewery and feed demand, China's barley imports, which only occasionally exceeded 2 million metric tons prior to 2011/12, rise from 4.5 million tons in 2015/16 to more than 5 million tons toward the end of the projection period.

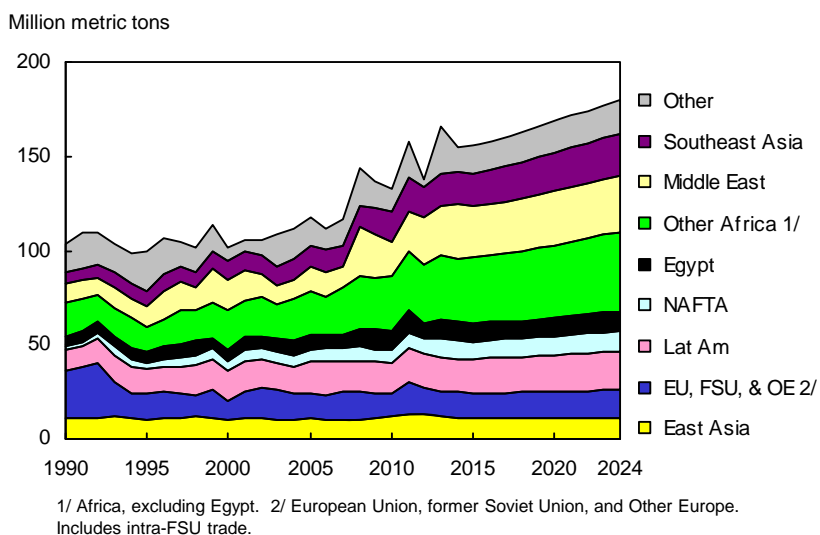
Global barley exports



The EU, Australia, Russia, Ukraine, and Argentina are expected to be the major barley exporters during the coming decade.

- EU's barley exports for 2015/16 are projected at 6.5 million tons and are expected to decrease slightly to 5.8 million tons by the end of the period, in part due to reduced barley demand from Saudi Arabia.
- Australia's annual barley exports are expected to rise slowly during the coming decade to 6.1 million tons, almost 0.8 million tons higher than in 2015/16. Australia is projected to become the world's largest barley exporter, surpassing the EU by 2024/25.
- Argentina's barley exports have risen sharply in recent years and are projected to remain large in the coming decade. Export restrictions for wheat have caused a shift in winter grain production from wheat to barley. Expansion in barley area has occurred in the southern part of the country, and barley has been double-cropped with soybeans in the central region. Other South American countries and Saudi Arabia are the main buyers of Argentina's feed barley. Argentine malting barley is mostly exported to Brazil.
- Barley exports by the FSU countries are projected to increase slightly from 6.7 million tons in 2015/16 to 7.3 million tons by 2024/25. Russia's barley exports are projected at 3.2 million tons and Ukraine's at 3.1 million tons by the end of the period. Kazakhstan is also expected to increase its exports, especially to Iran.
- Malting barley commands a substantial price premium over feed barley. This price premium is expected to influence planting decisions in Canada and Australia, where malting barley's share of total barley area is expected to rise during the next 10 years. However, Canada's total area planted to all barley continues to decline as demand for canola increases and canola remains more profitable.

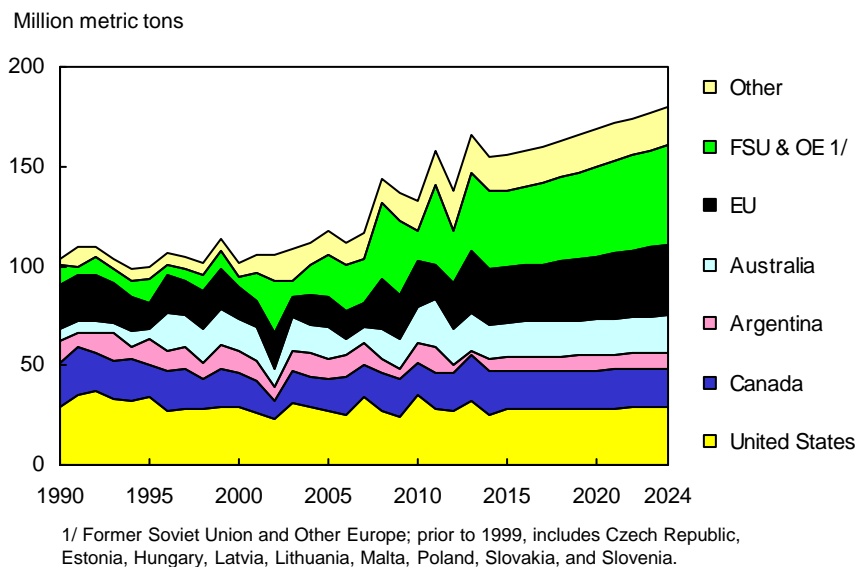
Global wheat imports



Annual world wheat trade (including flour) is projected to expand by nearly 24.5 million tons (16 percent) between 2015/16 and 2024/25, reaching 180 million tons. Growth in wheat imports is concentrated in those developing countries where income and population gains drive increases in demand. The largest growth markets include the 15 countries of the Economic Community of West African States, other Sub-Saharan Africa countries, Egypt, other countries in the North Africa and the Middle East region, Indonesia, and Pakistan.

- In many developing countries, almost no change in per capita wheat consumption is expected, but imports are projected to expand modestly because of population growth and limited potential to expand domestic wheat production. As incomes rise in Indonesia, Vietnam, and some other Asian countries, demand for instant noodles and bakery products increases.
- Egypt and Indonesia remain the world's largest wheat-importing countries, with annual imports climbing to about 10.5 million tons in each country by 2024/25. Imports by Indonesia grow rapidly as increased consumption of instant noodles continues. Brazil is the third largest wheat importing country at 7.7 million tons by 2024/25.
- Imports by China, Vietnam, Thailand, Bangladesh, and the Philippines are all projected to rise rapidly, with the annual total for these countries increasing by 4.8 million tons. Imports are driven by rising incomes and populations, with consumption becoming diversified with urbanization. China, for instance has increasing demand for higher quality wheat used in bakery and specialty products, catering to higher incomes households.
- Wheat imports by countries in Africa and the Middle East increase by 10.4 million tons over the projection period and account for 43 percent of the total increase in world wheat trade. In this region, only Iran has projected decreases in imports. Saudi Arabia has adopted a policy to phase out wheat production by 2016 because of water scarcity. Saudi Arabia's annual imports are projected to increase to 4 million tons by 2024/25.
- Historically, India has been a large wheat importer in some years and a large exporter in others. In the 2012/13 and 2013/14, India exported significant amounts of wheat, partially as a result of price-support policies and accumulation of government stocks. Although India's wheat stocks have fallen from their peak, India is expected to be a net wheat exporter over the projection period, shipping 2.5 to 2.7 million tons annually.

Global wheat exports

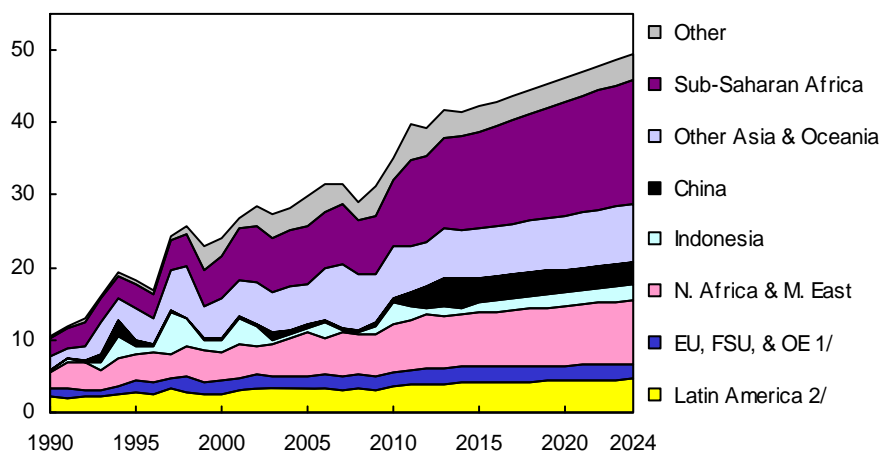


The five largest traditional wheat exporters (United States, Australia, EU, Argentina, and Canada) are projected to account for 62 percent of world trade in 2024/25, compared with about 70 percent during the last decade. This decrease in share is mostly due to increased exports from the FSU, which account for a projected 27 percent of world trade in 2024/25.

- U.S. wheat exports are projected to rise slowly but steadily from 27.7 million tons to 29 million tons during the coming decade. However, the U.S. share of world exports declines over the projection period, from 17.8 percent in 2015/16 to 16.1 percent in 2024/25.
- Wheat exports from Russia, Ukraine, and Kazakhstan have recovered from droughts in 2010 and 2012. Exports from these countries have increased nearly threefold from the recent lows in 2010/11 and are expected to climb to 49 million tons by 2024/25, accounting for nearly half of the projected increase in world wheat trade. Rising domestic feed use prevents even more rapid export growth. Although not explicitly reflected in the projections, year-to-year volatility in FSU wheat production and trade is likely because of the region's highly variable weather and yields.
- Canada's wheat area declines slowly in response to more favorable returns for canola. As a result, little change is projected for Canadian wheat exports. Eliminating the Canadian Wheat Board's state trading monopoly is assumed to redirect some of Canada's wheat exports to the United States due to transportation and market considerations.
- In Argentina, total area devoted to wheat remains roughly unchanged although some area traditionally planted with wheat shifts to barley in response to government policies and increased double-cropping of barley. Exports rebound from low levels in 2012/13 and 2013/14, with little growth after 2016/17.
- The EU is the only traditional wheat exporter whose market share is projected to increase, rising from 18 to 20 percent. EU wheat exports are projected to trend upward and surpass 35 million tons by 2024/25, as less wheat is fed to livestock due to relatively low feed grain prices.

Global rice imports

Million metric tons



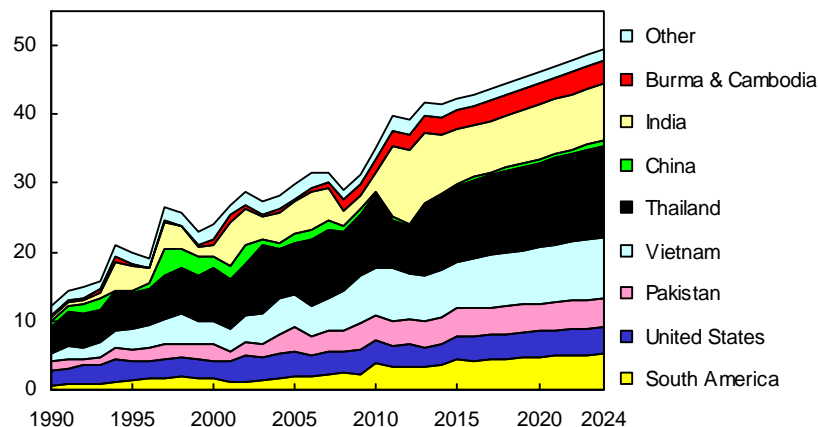
1/ European Union, former Soviet Union, and Other Europe. 2/ Includes Mexico.

Global rice trade is projected to grow 1.8 percent per year from 2015/16 to 2024/25, reaching 49.5 million tons at the end of the projection period, which is an increase of 41 percent from the previous decade average. The main factors driving this expansion in trade are a steady growth in demand—largely due to population and income growth in developing countries—and the inability of several key importing countries to boost production significantly, especially in Africa. Since the early 1990s, world trade as a share of world consumption has risen from 4 percent to 8.6 percent currently. This upward trend is expected to continue, with the trade share of global consumption projected to reach 9.5 percent by 2024/25.

- In Africa and the Middle East, strong demand growth is driven by rapidly expanding population and income, while production growth is limited. In North Africa and the Middle East, production is primarily limited by climate. In Sub-Saharan Africa, production growth is constrained by infrastructure deficiencies and resource limitations. Altogether, the Africa and Middle East region accounts for three-fourths of the increase in world rice trade during the projections. In the West African Community region, Nigeria is the world's second largest rice importing country.
- China remains the largest rice importing country throughout the projection period. Over the coming decade, China's imports are projected to trend slowly downward, but remain historically large as China imports lower-priced rice, primarily from Southeast Asia. After China and Nigeria, the next largest importers are Indonesia, Iran, and the Philippines, each purchasing about 1.9-2.2 million tons a year by the end of the projection period. For all three countries, production growth cannot keep pace with rising use. Bangladesh's annual imports rise rapidly from 0.6 million tons in 2015/16 to almost 1.5 million tons in 2024/25, an annual growth rate exceeding 10 percent, due to strong population growth and limited land for expanding area planted to rice.
- Iraq and Saudi Arabia each import more than 1.5 million tons per year, while South Africa and Malaysia each import more than 1 million tons. Saudi Arabia and South Africa—which do not grow rice—are expected to show strong consumption growth over the next decade. Little expansion is expected in Iraq's production. Malaysia's production, consumption, and trade vary little over the next decade.
- Japan and South Korea maintain minimum market access.
- In Canada and the United States, immigration continues to support slightly higher per capita consumption and modest import growth, with aromatics accounting for the bulk of U.S. imports.

Global rice exports

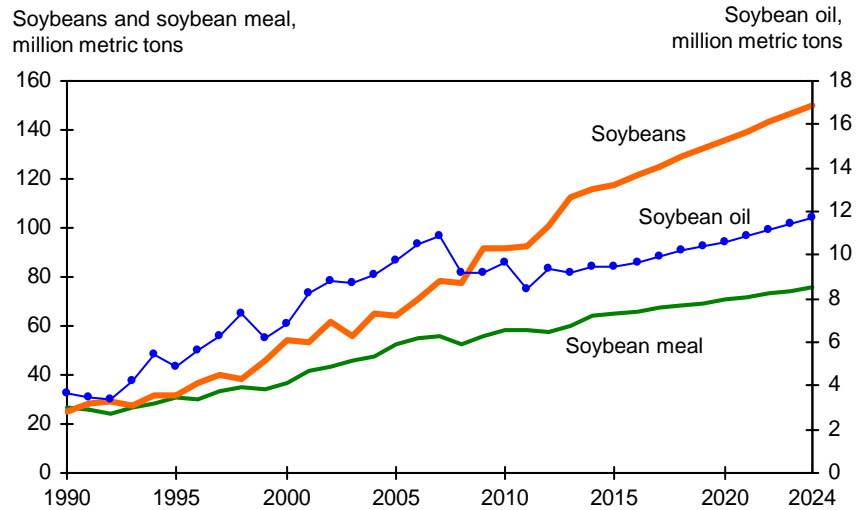
Million metric tons



Asia continues to supply most of the world's rice exports throughout the projection period.

- Thailand and Vietnam, typically the world's largest rice-exporting countries, account for about 45 percent of world rice exports and about 60 percent of the growth in world exports in the coming decade. In Thailand, increasing production and a drawdown of large stocks enable exports to rise 2.4 million tons, to 13.3 million by 2024/25. Vietnam's exports expand 2.1 million tons, rising from 6.8 million tons to almost 9.0 million tons over the projection period. In both countries, per capita consumption declines as rising incomes support shifts from rice toward a more diversified diet with increased meat consumption.
- India's rice exports have been volatile, primarily due to government policies and fluctuating stock levels. In September 2011, the Indian Government eased an export ban on non-basmati rice, and exports jumped, making India the leading rice exporter for several years. India is projected to be the second largest exporter through 2016/17 and then is projected to drop to third place behind Vietnam. India's exports increase after 2017/18, reaching 8.3 million tons.
- Pakistan has been exporting between 3 and 4 million tons in recent years. Pakistan's modest yield growth and near-steady per capita consumption enable it to achieve a minor increase in rice exports during the first half of the projection period prior to leveling off. Pakistan maintains market share and is the world's fourth largest rice exporter.
- The United States is the fifth-largest rice exporter. Modest expansion in U.S. rice exports through the projection period, about 1.0 percent per year, is attributable to a slight increase in area, increasing yields, and slow growth in domestic use. The U.S. export market share is projected at about 8 percent during the coming decade. The United States exports both long-grain and medium- and short-grain rice.
- Burma and Cambodia are projected to increase production over the next decade. Annual rice exports of each country are projected at 1.6-1.8 million tons by 2024/25.
- Exports from South America—primarily Argentina, Brazil, Guyana, Paraguay, and Uruguay—expand over the next decade and account for almost 11 percent of global trade.
- Australia's rice area is expected to recover from current drought-reduced levels, facilitating a slight export expansion after 2015/16. However, Australia's exports remain well below levels of the past 5 years. Egypt's exports slowly decline after 2017/18 as production cannot keep pace with rising domestic demand. Australia and Egypt export medium- and short-grain rice.

Global exports: Soybeans, soybean meal, and soybean oil

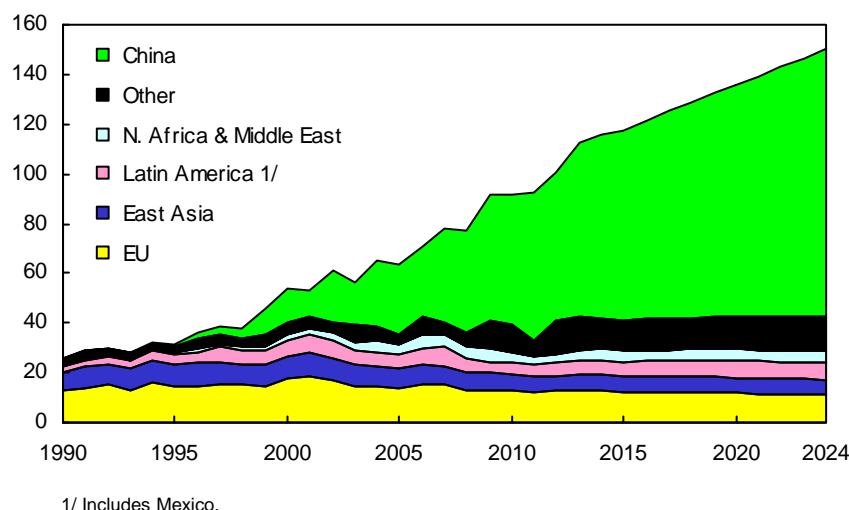


Increasing incomes, urbanization, development of modern food markets and outlets, and continued population growth in developing countries are projected to boost demand for vegetable oils for food consumption and for protein meals used in livestock production. Global vegetable oil use for biodiesel production also is projected to increase, although at a slower pace than in recent years.

- Many countries with increasing feed demand and limited opportunities to expand oilseed production, such as some countries in North Africa, the Middle East, and South East Asia, have invested in crushing capacity. As a result, their import demand for oilseeds has grown rapidly, and this growth is projected to continue. During the next decade, global soybean trade is projected to increase by 28 percent, soybean meal trade by 17 percent and soybean oil trade by 23 percent.
- China will maintain its pattern of importing soybeans to be crushed domestically due to robust domestic demand for both vegetable oil and oilseed meals. China also imports large volumes of oils. China is the world's second largest importer of palm oil after India; most of these imports originate in Indonesia and Malaysia. Palm oil is used in China for food and in numerous consumer products.
- Argentina, Brazil, and the United States currently account for almost 85 percent of the world's aggregate exports of soybeans, soybean meal, and soybean oil. This share is projected to climb to 87 percent by 2024/25. Brazil's share of world exports of soybeans and soybean products (mostly soybeans) climbs from 33 percent to 37 percent, as area expansion and yield growth result in faster production growth than in any other soybean-exporting country. In Argentina, escalating production costs for grains and uncertainties about grain policies are expected to cause farmers to keep more land in soybean production. Argentina's share of world exports of soybeans and soybean products (mostly products) climbs to 24 percent.
- The U.S. share of global exports of soybeans and soybean products is projected to decline from 31 percent to 26 percent by 2024/25.
- The EU is expected to continue to expand biodiesel production, but at a slower pace than in recent years. Production of rapeseed oil, the EU's primary biodiesel feedstock, increases with rapeseed production and imports also rising. Small increases in the EU's imports of soybean meal and soybean oil also are projected.

Global soybean imports

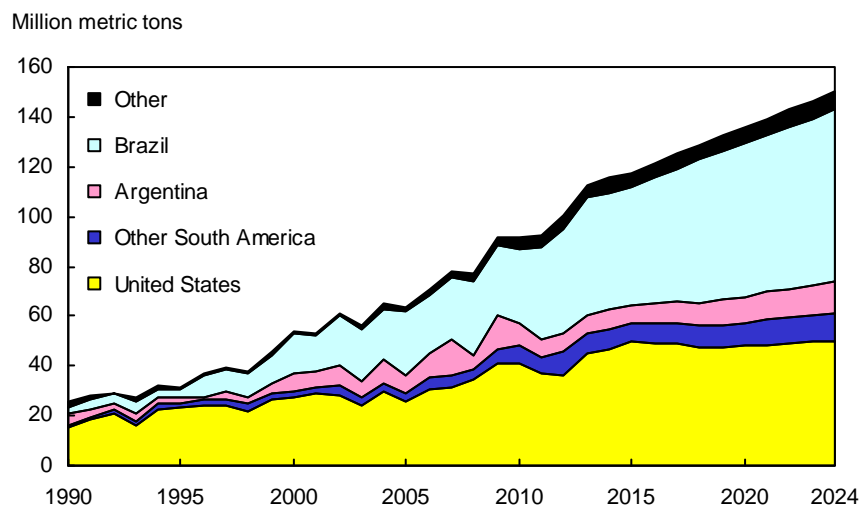
Million metric tons



World soybean trade is projected to rise rapidly during the next 10 years, climbing nearly 33 million tons (28 percent) to 150 million tons. China accounts for this growth in soybean trade.

- China's soybean imports have risen sharply since the late 1990s and now account for about 64 percent of world soybean trade. These imports are projected to increase from 76.7 million to 107.7 million tons in 2024/25. The projections assume that China's domestic agricultural policies continue to emphasize the production of grains over soybeans, allowing increases in soybean imports to fill the shortfall in domestic soybean production. China continues to add oilseed crushing capacity that will further contribute to strong gains in soybean imports. Some surplus soybean meal will be exported to other Asian countries.
- The EU's soybean imports declined over the past decade due to decreases in internal EU grain prices and increases in grain and rapeseed meal feeding. These trends are projected to continue, although at a slower pace, over the next decade.
- Imports of soybeans and soybean meal by East Asia (Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan) are influenced by a continuing shift from importing feedstuffs for domestic meat production to importing meat and other livestock products. As a result, the region's projected small expansion in soybean and soybean meal imports reflects slowly rising livestock production.
- Egypt is projected to increase soybean imports slowly in an effort to improve feed efficiency and to meet increased per capita demand for vegetable oils. Many other countries in the North Africa and Middle East region also have a limited ability to expand soybean production, so they increase imports to fill their growing feed and food needs.
- Mexico's soybean imports are projected to increase 11 percent to 4.5 million tons by 2024/25. These imports will support the production of soybean meal for the Mexican poultry and hog industries and of soybean oil for domestic food consumption.
- Indonesian soybean imports increase by 21 percent to 2.8 million tons by 2024/25. In Indonesia, soybeans are used for food consumption in the form of tempeh and tofu. Thus, population growth is a major factor driving Indonesia demand for soybeans. Indonesia has no crushing industry for soybeans and imports all of the soybean meal that the country consumes.

Global soybean exports

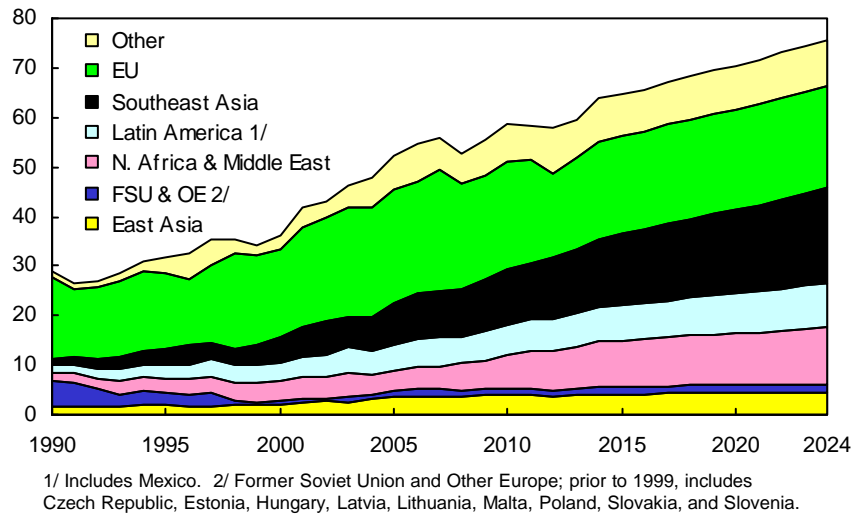


The three leading soybean exporters—the United States, Brazil, and Argentina—are projected to account for about 88 percent of world trade over the next decade.

- Brazil’s annual soybean exports are projected to rise 21.8 million tons (46 percent) to 69 million tons during the projection period (2015/16 to 2024/25), enabling the country to strengthen its position as the world’s leading soybean exporter. Soybeans remain more profitable to produce than other crops in most areas of Brazil. With increasing plantings in the Cerrado region and production extending into the “Amazon Legal” region, the increase in area planted to soybeans is projected to average about 1.8 percent per year during the coming decade.
- Argentina’s export tax rates are higher for soybeans than for soybean products, a policy that favors domestic crushing of soybeans and exporting of the resulting products. However, in response to increasing world demand for soybeans for crushing, Argentina’s annual soybean exports have risen sharply and are projected to continue doing so, rising about 60 percent to more than 12.4 million tons by 2024/25. Most of Argentina’s soybean exports go to China. Nonetheless, Argentina remains a distant third to Brazil and the United States as a soybean exporter.
- Other South American countries, principally Uruguay, Paraguay, and Bolivia, also are projected to expand their area planted to soybeans. Exports by these countries increase 52 percent to 11.2 million tons by 2024/25.
- Although Ukraine’s soybean exports are small, the country is expected to respond to international oilseed prices. Thus, soybean production initially falls but output then rises over the rest of the projection period. Ukraine’s soybean exports are projected to rise nearly 73 percent to 2.3 million tons.

Global soybean meal imports

Million metric tons

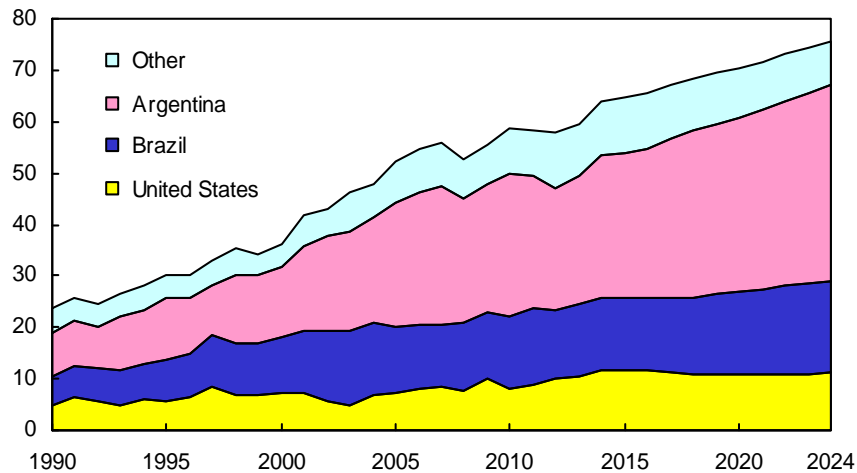


World soybean meal trade is projected to climb by 11 million tons (17 percent) to 75.8 million tons by 2024/25. In a number of countries, soybean meal imports are boosted by continued growth in livestock production and movement toward modern feed rations. Additionally, many countries have limited capability to increase domestic oilseed production.

- The EU remains the world's largest soybean meal importer throughout the projections, despite increased domestic feeding of grains and rapeseed meal. Although abundant supplies of low-cost rapeseed meal are expected to be available as a result of EU biodiesel production, nutritional considerations limit the inclusion of rapeseed meal in livestock rations. As a result, the EU is expected to continue large imports of soybean meal, but with little increase over the projection period, increasing by less than 1 million tons by 2024/25.
- The regions of Southeast Asia, Latin America, North Africa, and the Middle East become larger importers of soybean meal due to increasing demand for livestock feed. Imports by Vietnam, Indonesia, Thailand, the Philippines, and Malaysia climb rapidly, a 4.7 million-ton increase by 2024/25, and account for 43 percent of the projected increase in world soybean meal trade. Annual imports by countries in North Africa and the Middle East are projected to rise 2.2 million tons, and account for 20 percent of the increase in world trade. Annual soybean meal imports by Latin American countries other than Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico increase by 1.9 million tons, with much of that trade occurring within the region.
- Strong growth in soybean meal imports is also projected for many other countries. Mexico's growing demand for protein feed is expected to boost annual imports from 1.4 to 1.7 million tons by 2024/25. Russia's rising soybean meal imports are linked to policies designed to expand livestock production with larger, more modern facilities.

Global soybean meal exports

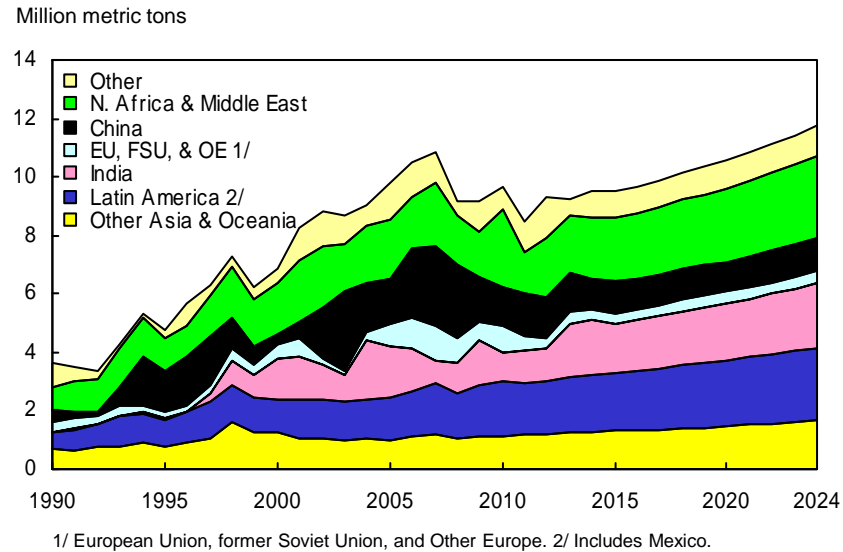
Million metric tons



Argentina, Brazil, and the United States remain the three largest exporters of soybean meal. Together, their share of world exports rises to 89 percent over the next 10 years. Argentina, the world's largest soybean meal exporter, increases its share of the world market from about 43 percent in 2015/16 to 50 percent in 2024/25.

- Argentina imposes higher export taxes on soybeans than on soybean products. That policy has provided an incentive for the country to develop a large oilseed-crushing capacity. With Argentina's low costs of production for soybeans and its export incentives for soybean products, the country's soybean meal exports are projected to continue their robust growth at 3.4 percent per year. Argentina's annual soybean meal exports are projected to rise by almost 10 million tons over the next decade, reaching 38 million tons by 2024/25.
- In Brazil, strong growth in soybean meal consumption due to the rapid expansion of poultry and pork production limits increases in soybean meal exports. Annual exports of soybean meal increase by 4.1 million tons (29 percent) over the projected decade. Brazil's soybean-crushing capacity is expected to expand at a slower rate due to strong trade competition from Argentina. As a result, Brazil's share of world soybean meal exports remains in the 22-24 percent range.
- U.S. soybean meal exports are projected to decrease slightly to 11.1 million tons by 2024/25. The U.S. share of world soybean meal exports declines from 18 percent in 2015/16 to slightly less than 15 percent by 2024/25.
- India's soybean meal exports are projected to decline as domestic use strengthens and export competition from South America intensifies. Exports fall from around 3.8 million tons in 2015/16 to 1.7 million in 2024/25, as use for poultry, egg, and milk production grow more rapidly than India's domestic soybean meal production.
- The EU continues to be a small but steady exporter of soybean meal to Russia and other countries in Eastern Europe, where livestock production is expected to increase significantly. The EU's annual soybean meal exports hold steady at 0.6 million tons through 2024/25.

Global soybean oil imports

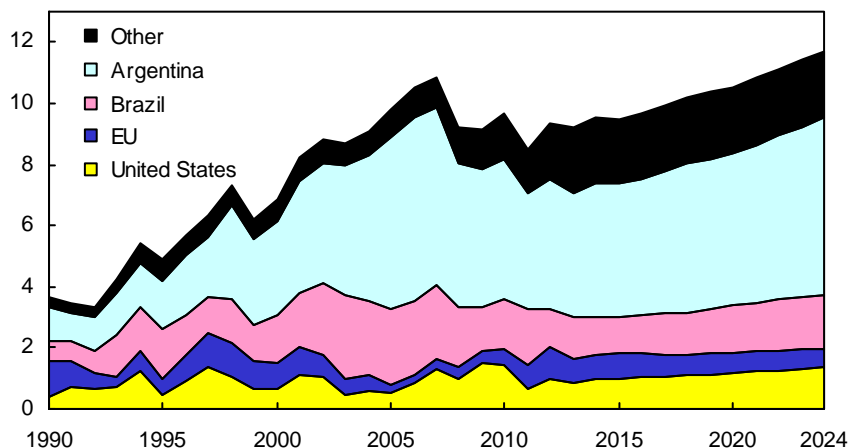


Annual world soybean oil imports are projected to climb 2.2 million tons (23 percent) to 11.7 million tons over the 2015/16 to 2024/25 projection period, bolstered by rising food and industrial use. Growth in world soybean oil trade is expected to continue to be constrained by competition with palm oil, which is the leading vegetable oil traded internationally.

- Although palm oil continues to account for the largest share of India's vegetable oil imports, India surpassed China in 2013/14 to become the world's largest soybean oil importing country. In the projections, India's annual soybean oil imports climb 32 percent to 2.2 million tons in 2024/25. Factors contributing to the continued growth of India's soybean oil imports include burgeoning demand for vegetable oils and limited area for expanding oilseed production. Low yields, associated with episodic excessive monsoon rainfall and low input use, also inhibit growth of oilseed production.
- In 2008, in response to high domestic food price inflation and high world prices, India reduced to zero the crude edible oil import tariffs. Previously, these tariffs equaled 40 percent for soybean oil and as high as 85 percent for other oils. For the projections, it is assumed that India's tariffs on crude soybean oil and other vegetable oils will rise moderately but remain well below pre-2008 levels.
- With a rapid increase in China's soybean imports for crushing in recent years, the country's soybean oil imports declined to about 1.1 million tons in 2014/15. China's annual soybean oil imports are projected to remain around 1.1 million tons in the coming decade.
- Income and population growth in North Africa, the Middle East, and Latin America contribute to gains in soybean oil demand and imports. Combined, North Africa and Middle East is projected to remain the largest importing region, followed by Latin America.

Global soybean oil exports

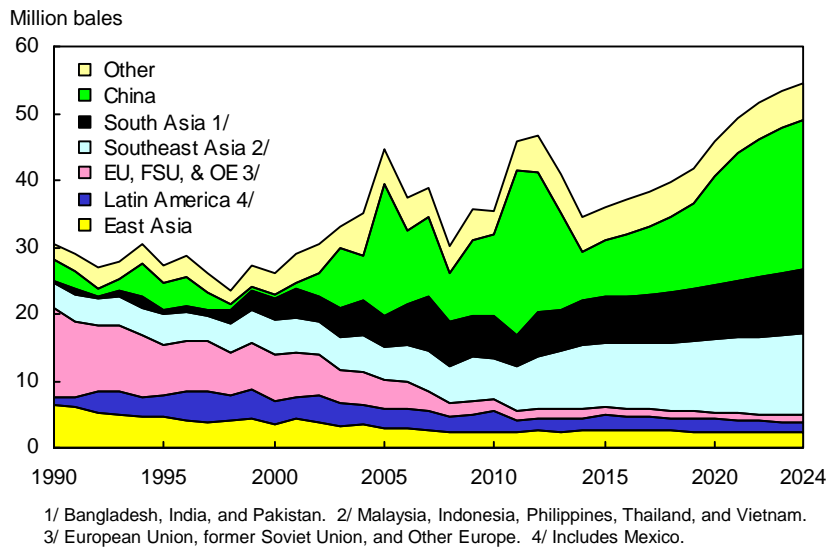
Million metric tons



Argentina and Brazil are the world's first and second largest soybean oil exporters, respectively. Their combined shipments are projected to account for almost two-thirds of world soybean oil exports during the coming decade.

- Soybean oil exports from Argentina are projected to climb to 5.8 million tons by 2024/25, a 34-percent increase from 2015/16. Argentina's strength as a soybean oil exporter reflects the country's large crushing capacity, its small domestic market for soybean oil, and an export tax structure that favors exports of soybean products rather than soybeans. Gains in Argentine soybean production due to extensive double cropping, further adjustments in crop-pasture rotations, and expansion onto marginal lands in the northwest part of the country also contribute to increasing soybean crushing. Although Argentina's soybean oil exports rise, growth is slowed as more soybean oil will be used to produce biodiesel.
- Brazil's projected increase in annual soybean oil exports, 0.6 million tons, accounts for much of the rest of the global increase in soybean oil trade. Brazil is projected to use more soybean oil for biodiesel production, but the expansion of soybean production into new areas of cultivation is expected to enable the country to increase soybean oil exports as well.
- U.S. soybean oil exports rise steadily in the projections and reach 1.4 million tons in 2024/25. The United States is expected to remain the world's third-largest soybean oil exporter. U.S. imports of canola oil from Canada and palm oil from Southeast Asia are projected to continue to grow strongly, augmenting U.S. edible oil supplies.

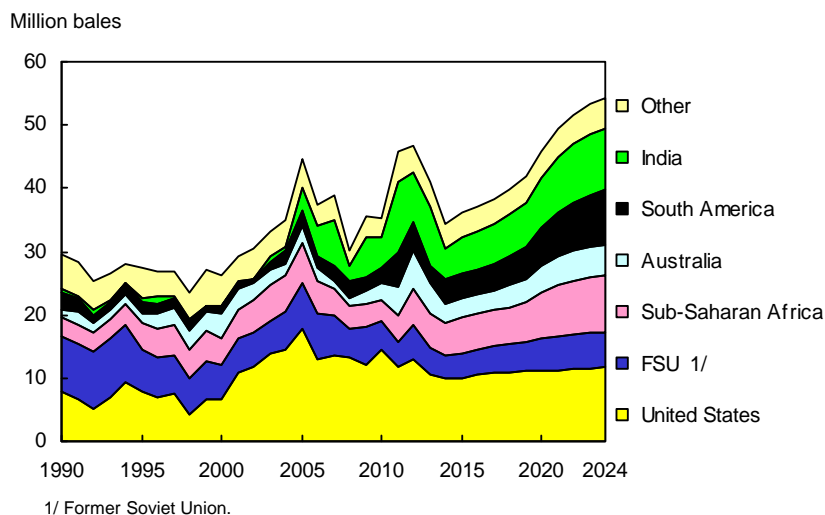
Global cotton imports



World cotton trade is projected to trend upward at a rapid 4.6-percent annual growth rate between 2015/16 and 2024/25 as it recovers from a sharp decline in 2013/14 and 2014/15 that reflected reduced imports by China. World cotton trade rises throughout the decade as China's trade policy evolves in response to changing levels of reserve stocks. By 2021/22 world cotton trade reaches a record high and continues to rise through the remainder of the projection period.

- China's cotton imports are expected to increase throughout the projection period, with several years of accelerated growth in the second half of the decade. After a sharp decline in recent years, China's cotton imports are expected to resume growth in 2015/16, with an average annual increase of 11.2 percent to 2024/25. China increases imports by about 14 million bales with imports at 22 million bales by 2024/25.
- In 2014, China signaled its intention to reform its cotton price supports, likely reversing its accumulation of cotton stocks. China's reforms are expected to allow it to recover part of the share of world cotton consumption lost between 2009 and 2013, when some of China's textile production shifted to other countries. India, Pakistan, and Vietnam have been major beneficiaries of this shift. Bangladesh became the world's second-largest cotton importer in 2014/15 and is projected to maintain this position as its textile industry continues growing rapidly.
- Vietnam and Turkey are expected to be the third largest and fourth largest cotton importers throughout the projection period. Vietnam quadrupled its share of world consumption between 2003/04 and 2014/15. Vietnam's textile sector and cotton imports are expected to grow 4.5 percent annually in the coming decade. Turkey's share of world consumption has strengthened recently, but is expected to maintain slow growth at 1.7 percent per year through the projection period.
- Indonesia is the fifth largest importer in the world. Indonesia's imports are projected to grow at an annual average rate of 2 percent. Pakistan's cotton imports are projected to remain high, keeping it as the sixth largest importer, even though new *Bacillus thuringiensis* (*Bt*) cotton varieties specific to Pakistan's cotton-growing conditions stimulate additional production.

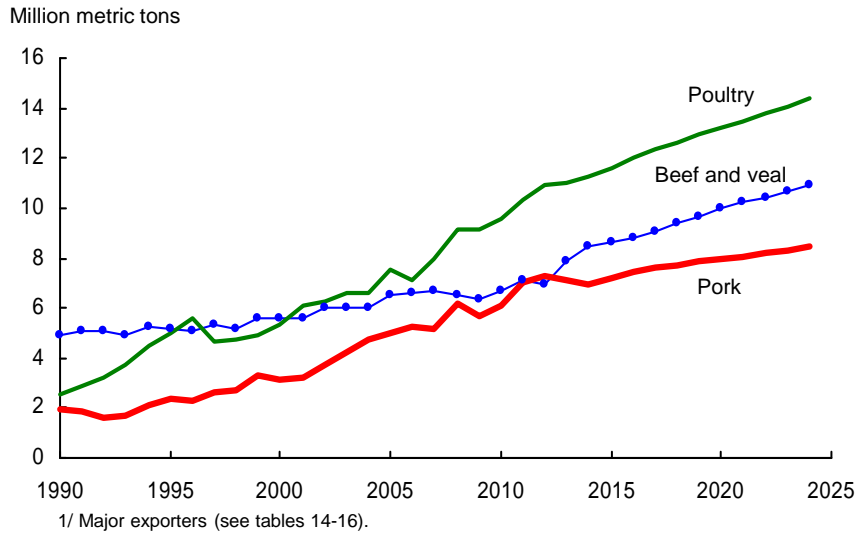
Global cotton exports



Globalization is expected to continue to move raw cotton production to countries with favorable resource endowments and technology. Expansion is projected for traditional producers with large amounts of land suitable for cotton production, including the United States, Brazil, Sub-Saharan Africa, and western China, as well as for the traditional low-cost producing countries of India and Pakistan.

- The U.S. share of world cotton production has fallen sharply with the spread of new technology around the world in recent years, and its share is expected to continue falling. Even with production lower than historical levels, the United States remains the world's leading cotton exporter as exports rise marginally throughout the projections. U.S. exports grow by 1.1 percent annually to 11.6 million bales by 2024/25. However, the U.S. share of world cotton trade continues its recent decline. By 2024/25, the U.S. share of 21.3 percent is about half of its 2010/11 share of 40.6 percent.
- India's cotton exports grow by 6 percent annually, reaching 9.6 million bales by 2024/25. Improved yields in India, in part due to the adoption of *Bt* cotton, have raised India's production and exports. Projected yield growth reflects gains from *Bt* cotton that are further enhanced by continued improvement in cultivation practices. The increase in output is expected to enable India to continue its role as the world's second-largest cotton exporter, adding 3.9 million bales by 2024/25.
- Brazil's cotton exports are projected to increase the greatest amount, adding 4.3 million bales by 2024/25. Area planted to cotton in Brazil continues a long-term, upward trend. By 2019/20, Brazil overtakes Central Asia as the world's third-largest source of cotton exports.
- Exports from the 15 countries of the Economic Community of West African States are projected to experience sustained growth during the coming decade, at an average annual rate of about 5 percent. Improvements in technical and financial infrastructure and the adoption of *Bt* cotton will help boost production and exports. Exports from the other countries in Sub-Saharan Africa also are projected to increase. In total, Sub-Saharan Africa is expected to account for about 15 to 16 percent of world trade, compared with 10 percent during 2009-13.
- Government policies in the major cotton producing Central Asian countries of the FSU are promoting investment in textile industries and contributing to more exports of textile products rather than exports of raw cotton. Expected lower grain prices than in recent years will provide incentives to shift some land back to cotton, leading to increased cotton exports. Exports grow by 4 percent annually to 5.7 million bales by 2024/25, adding 1.7 million bales but still below the peak exports in 2005/06 of 7.3 million bales.

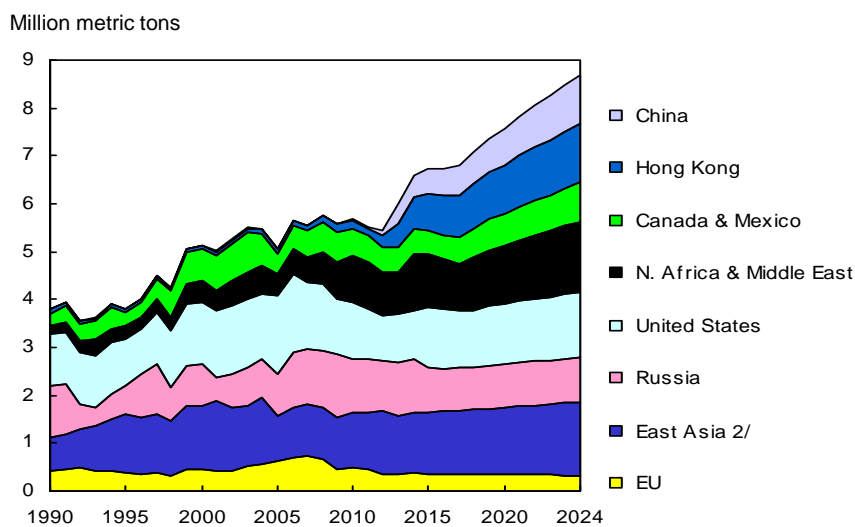
Meat exports 1/



Global meat consumption is projected to continue to increase with poultry consumption rising faster than pork and beef consumption. World meat consumption is projected to increase about 1.6 percent per year during 2015-2024, driven primarily by rising incomes and population in developing countries, along with increased urbanization and diet diversification. Meat shipments from major exporters rise 2.2 percent per year. The projected growth rates of exports from major exporters of beef, pork, and poultry meat are 2.7, 1.6, and 2.2 percent per year, respectively. During this period, exports rise by 2.2 million tons for beef, 1.1 million for pork, and 2.2 million for poultry.

- Beef exports from Asian countries, mostly India, increased sharply after 2009. Developing countries' demand for India's lower priced beef is projected to continue rising rapidly. India becomes the world's largest beef exporter in 2017. India's rising exports (5 percent annually) add 1.3 million tons by 2024, an increase of 62 percent from 2015.
- Australia has historically been among the world's largest beef exporters. Australia's beef herd is in a rebuilding phase and the country's beef exports were surpassed by those from India in 2012. Australia is projected to be the third-largest exporter after India and Brazil. The United States remains the fourth-largest exporter of beef throughout the projection.
- Canada's cow herd contracted significantly in recent years but producers are projected to rebuild herds in response to improved expected returns. As a result, Canada's beef exports are projected to rise steadily after 2017, although not surpassing levels of the previous decade.
- Argentina's beef herd is recovering after a sharp contraction following 2005 export restrictions. Exports are expected to rise 3 percent annually in the projection period.
- The projections assume no changes in Brazil's foot-and-mouth-disease (FMD) status. However, Brazil's pork exports are expected to be competitive in price-sensitive markets such as Russia, China, and Hong Kong. Brazil is projected to remain the largest exporter of poultry products due to competitive production costs, adding almost 1.1 million tons in poultry exports over the projection period, a 28 percent increase.
- Russia's aggregate meat imports decline, reflecting policies that stimulate domestic meat production and curb imports.

Beef imports 1/

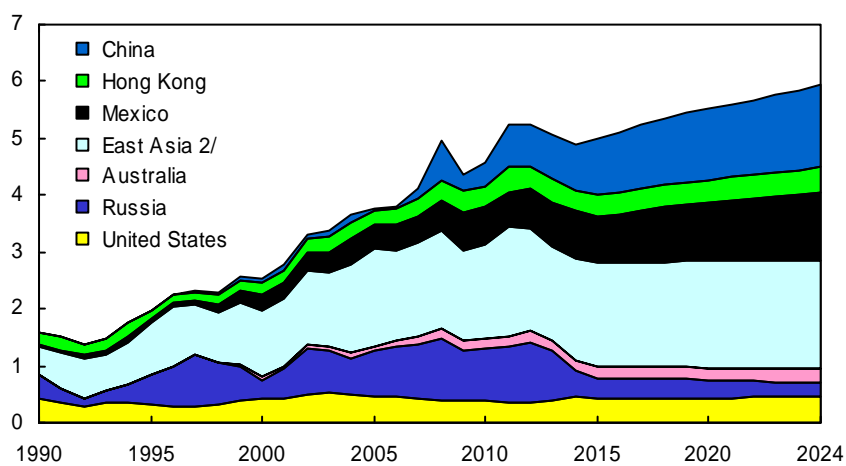


Between 2015 and 2024, beef imports by the major beef importing countries are projected to increase by 2.6 million tons, reaching 10.1 million tons in 2024. Exports of lower-priced beef from India and Brazil, mostly to a number of low- and middle-income countries, account for almost three-quarters of the projected increase in exports by the major beef traders.

- Russian beef imports are projected to bounce back in 2016 from the low levels of 2015 resulting from Russia's 1-year ban on imports from some countries. Over the remainder of the projection period, Russia's beef import continue to increase as rising consumer demand exceeds expanding Russian beef production. Russia imports will reach almost 1.1 million tons by 2024. Following the ban, Russia will again be a market for EU and U.S. beef exports.
- Beef imports by China and Hong Kong are projected to increase 71 percent in the coming decade, as rising demand for beef outpace growth in production. This increase accounts for the largest growth in imports among major beef importing countries.
- Imports of grain-fed beef, mainly by higher-income countries, are projected to rise steadily. U.S. beef exports increase by 38 percent from 2015 to 2024.
- U.S. beef imports, primarily of grass-fed, lean beef for use in ground beef and processed products, rise slowly during the projection period. The United States is projected to remain the world's largest beef importer, with beef imports up by 12 percent over the next decade.
- The Middle East and North Africa region, with fast population and income growth, is projected to increase beef imports from 1.2 million tons in 2015 to over 1.6 million by 2024.
- Strong growth in Mexican beef imports is projected to resume over the next several years. Much of Mexico's imports consist of higher valued, grain-fed beef from the United States. Mexico's beef imports will more than double over the projection period.
- The Philippines and the Other Asia region exhibit rapid income growth, with beef imports increasing by 62 percent, from almost 0.7 million tons in 2015 to 1.1 million tons by 2024.

Pork imports 1/

Million metric tons



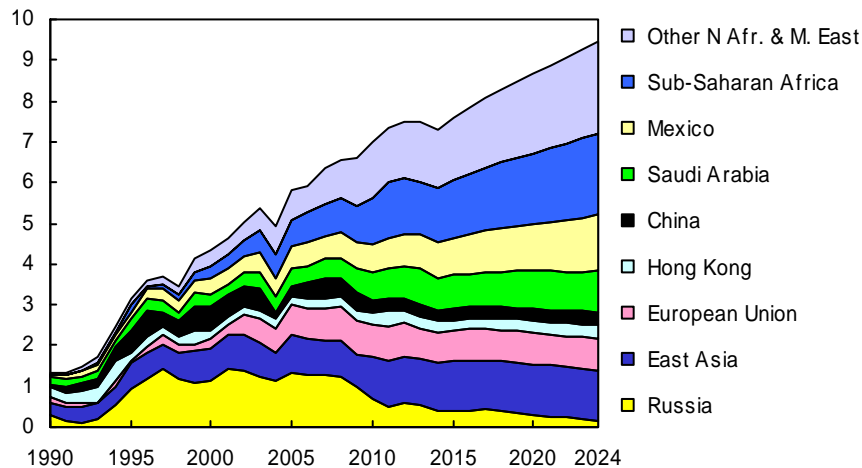
1/ Selected importers. 2/ Japan, Korea, & Taiwan.

Imports by major pork importing countries are projected to continue to rise, increasing by almost 1 million tons (19 percent) from 2015 to 2024. China and Mexico exhibit the strongest growth in import demand for pork over the projection period.

- China's pork imports have risen sharply since 2009 and are projected to increase steadily by about 41 percent from 2015 to 2024, to 1.4 million tons. As a result, China is projected to become the world's largest pork importer by 2022, surpassing Japan. Hong Kong's imports increase by 19 percent over the projection period.
- Mexico is projected to become the third largest importer during the projection period, after China and Japan. Mexico's pork imports continue to rise rapidly, increasing by more than 0.3 million tons (37 percent) between 2015 and 2024. Increases in income and population are the primary drivers of Mexico's increasing pork demand. Mexico's pork imports surpassed Russian imports in 2014.
- After a partial recovery in 2016 following the 1-year ban on imports from some countries, Russia's pork imports are projected to decline steadily during the rest of the projection, reflecting the country's policies to stimulate domestic meat production and reduce reliance on imports. Russia's pork imports are projected to decline by 18 percent from 2016 to 2024.
- South Korea increases pork imports to satisfy demand for selected cuts of pork, with imports rising by 13 percent over the projection period.
- Japan's import growth is the lowest among the major importers at 2 percent over the projection period, due to an aging and declining population.

Poultry imports 1/

Million metric tons



1/ Selected importers.

Poultry meat imports by major importing countries are projected to increase by 1.9 million tons (23 percent) during the projection period, reaching nearly 9.9 million tons by 2024. Strong import growth is projected for much of the world except, most notably, Russia (where policies constrain imports) and Japan.

- Poultry meat imports by Africa and the Middle East regions are projected to grow 54 percent and 29 percent, respectively, over the projection period. Projected gains in income and population boost demand, while ongoing animal-disease concerns in a number of countries in these regions are expected to slow growth in production, thereby increasing demand for imports.
- Rising incomes increase poultry meat demand and imports in Mexico and in the Central America and Caribbean region. Poultry products remain less expensive than beef or pork, further stimulating demand. Mexico's domestic poultry production continues to increase during the projection period, but rises less than consumption, with the result that imports rise by about 0.5 million tons (52 percent).
- Following post-ban increases in Russia's poultry imports in 2016-17, imports fall steadily over the rest of the projection period. The projections assume that Russian policies will limit poultry imports to stimulate domestic production. Relatively high poultry prices and slower income growth further inhibit growth in per capita poultry consumption.
- China's rising consumption of poultry meat is met by expanding domestic production. China is a net exporter through 2024 and only imports about 2 percent of consumption. China's poultry exports and imports increase by 31 percent and 12 percent, respectively.
- Fully cooked products are projected to account for most poultry exports from China and Thailand. With higher unit costs, these products tend to be marketed to higher income countries in Asia, Europe, and the Middle East. In addition, Thailand's poultry meat exports to the EU and Japan are expected to rise because trade to those countries in uncooked chicken has been reopened. Thailand poultry exports increase by from almost 0.6 million tons in 2015 to nearly 0.9 million tons by 2024.

Table 4. Coarse grains trade long-term projections

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
<i>Imports, million metric tons</i>												
Importers												
Former Soviet Union ¹	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5
Other Europe	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
European Union	16.3	6.2	8.8	9.6	10.0	9.8	9.6	9.5	9.1	8.7	8.3	7.8
Middle East	26.5	27.6	26.8	26.9	27.2	27.4	27.6	27.8	27.9	28.1	28.2	28.4
North Africa	17.9	16.9	17.9	18.2	18.4	18.7	19.0	19.3	19.6	19.9	20.2	20.5
Sub-Saharan Africa ²	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.8
Japan	17.6	18.3	18.1	18.1	18.0	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8
South Korea	10.5	9.7	9.9	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.6	10.6	10.7
Taiwan	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4
China	12.4	11.7	12.3	12.8	13.3	13.8	14.4	15.0	15.7	16.4	17.2	18.0
Other Asia & Oceania	10.8	9.7	10.2	10.6	11.0	11.4	11.9	12.4	12.8	13.4	13.9	14.4
Mexico	11.3	11.2	11.6	12.5	12.7	12.9	13.2	13.7	14.1	14.5	14.9	15.3
Central America & Caribbean	5.4	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.3
Brazil	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Other South America	12.2	12.2	12.7	13.0	13.3	13.6	14.0	14.4	14.7	15.0	15.4	15.7
Other foreign ³	8.8	5.4	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6
United States	3.4	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
Total trade	163.6	147.8	154.7	158.9	161.6	163.7	166.3	168.8	171.1	173.7	176.1	178.5
<i>Exports, million metric tons</i>												
Exporters												
European Union	8.6	9.4	9.3	8.7	9.1	9.3	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.2	9.1	9.0
Argentina	19.5	16.2	18.8	20.2	19.6	18.3	18.0	18.0	18.2	18.4	18.8	19.1
Australia	7.1	5.4	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2
Brazil	21.5	19.5	21.0	21.5	21.7	21.4	21.8	22.6	23.0	24.2	24.7	25.3
Canada	5.2	3.5	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0
South Africa	3.0	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4
Other Europe	1.8	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8
Russia	6.9	7.4	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.0
Ukraine	22.8	20.7	19.6	19.4	20.4	21.4	21.7	21.7	22.0	22.0	22.3	22.6
Other Former Soviet Union ⁴	7.9	8.2	6.8	6.7	6.9	7.3	7.6	7.8	8.0	8.2	1.4	1.5
Other foreign	4.9	2.3	4.1	4.7	4.4	4.0	3.7	3.3	2.9	2.4	9.1	8.8
United States	54.4	50.5	54.4	56.9	58.8	60.7	62.6	64.5	65.8	67.1	68.3	69.6
<i>Percent</i>												
U.S. trade share	33.3	34.2	35.1	35.8	36.4	37.1	37.7	38.2	38.5	38.6	38.8	39.0

¹Covers FSU-12. Includes intra-FSU trade.

²Includes South Africa.

³Includes unaccounted, which can be negative.

⁴Covers FSU-12 except for Russia and Ukraine. Includes intra-FSU trade.

The projections were completed in November 2014.

Table 5. Corn trade long-term projections

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
<i>Imports, million metric tons</i>												
Importers												
European Union	16.0	6.0	8.6	9.4	9.8	9.6	9.4	9.2	8.9	8.5	8.1	7.5
Former Soviet Union ¹	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Egypt	8.5	7.5	8.5	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.6	9.7
Morocco	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7
Other North Africa	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.9
Iran	5.5	5.5	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.4
Saudi Arabia	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5
Turkey	1.3	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Other Middle East	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2
Japan	15.1	15.4	15.2	15.2	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
South Korea	10.4	9.6	9.8	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.6
Taiwan	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2
China	3.3	2.5	2.9	3.3	3.6	4.0	4.4	4.9	5.3	5.8	6.5	7.2
Indonesia	3.5	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7
Malaysia	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3
Other Asia & Oceania	3.9	3.5	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.6	4.9	5.2	5.6	5.9	6.2
Canada	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6
Mexico	11.0	10.9	11.4	12.2	12.4	12.6	12.9	13.3	13.8	14.2	14.6	15.0
Central America & Caribbean	5.4	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.3
Brazil	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Other South America	11.1	11.0	11.4	11.8	12.1	12.3	12.7	13.0	13.3	13.7	14.0	14.3
Sub-Saharan Africa ²	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.9	4.1
Other foreign ³	8.4	3.5	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.4
United States	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Total trade	129.9	113.1	120.4	125.0	127.5	129.2	131.5	133.9	135.8	138.2	140.3	142.5
<i>Exports, million metric tons</i>												
Exporters												
European Union	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6
Argentina	15.5	13.0	15.5	16.6	15.9	14.6	14.2	14.1	14.2	14.3	14.7	15.0
Brazil	21.5	19.5	20.9	21.5	21.6	21.4	21.8	22.6	23.0	24.2	24.7	25.3
South Africa	3.0	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4
Other Europe	1.8	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8
Former Soviet Union ¹	24.6	19.8	19.3	19.2	20.6	21.9	22.4	22.3	22.7	22.8	23.1	23.4
Other foreign	12.5	9.1	9.8	10.5	10.4	10.3	10.1	9.9	9.6	9.2	8.9	8.6
United States	48.7	44.5	48.3	50.8	52.7	54.6	56.5	58.4	59.7	61.0	62.2	63.5
<i>Percent</i>												
U.S. trade share	37.5	39.3	40.1	40.6	41.3	42.3	43.0	43.6	43.9	44.1	44.3	44.6

¹Covers FSU-12. Includes intra-FSU trade.²Includes South Africa.³Includes unaccounted, which can be negative.

The projections were completed in November 2014.

Table 6. Sorghum trade long-term projections

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
<i>Imports, million metric tons</i>												
Importers												
Japan	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Mexico	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
North Africa & Middle East	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
South America	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Sub-Saharan Africa ¹	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
China	4.2	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.6
Other ²	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Total trade	7.6	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1
<i>Exports, million metric tons</i>												
Exporters												
Argentina	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7
Australia	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0
Other foreign	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
United States	5.4	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8
<i>Percent</i>												
U.S. trade share	71.2	70.1	69.6	69.2	68.7	68.3	67.8	67.4	66.5	65.7	65.0	64.1

¹Includes South Africa.²Includes unaccounted.

The projections were completed in November 2014.

Table 7. Barley trade long-term projections

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
<i>Imports, million metric tons</i>												
Importers												
Former Soviet Union ¹	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
Japan	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
China	4.9	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1
Latin America ²	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3
Saudi Arabia	9.5	7.5	8.0	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.1
Iran	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Other Middle East	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Morocco	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Other North Africa	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7
Other foreign ³	0.0	3.1	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6
United States	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Total trade	23.1	23.5	22.8	22.3	22.5	22.8	22.9	23.0	23.2	23.3	23.4	23.6
<i>Exports, million metric tons</i>												
Exporters												
European Union	5.7	6.5	6.5	6.0	6.3	6.4	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.8
Argentina	2.8	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Australia	6.5	4.3	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.1
Canada	1.6	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4
Russia	2.7	4.3	3.4	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2
Ukraine	2.5	4.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1
Other Former Soviet Union ⁴	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0
Turkey	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other foreign	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
United States	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
<i>Percent</i>												
U.S. trade share	1.3	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9

¹Covers FSU-12. Includes intra-FSU trade.²Includes Mexico.³Includes unaccounted.⁴Covers FSU-12 except Russia and Ukraine. Includes intra-FSU trade.

The projections were completed in November 2014.

Table 8. Wheat trade long-term projections

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
<i>Imports, million metric tons</i>												
Importers												
Morocco	3.9	3.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8
Egypt	10.2	9.5	9.3	9.3	9.2	9.2	9.5	9.7	9.9	10.1	10.3	10.5
Other North Africa	11.2	10.8	10.6	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.8	10.9	11.1	11.2	11.4	11.5
Saudi Arabia	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0
Iran	4.8	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.6
Iraq	3.2	3.0	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9
Other Middle East	10.9	11.5	10.7	10.9	11.1	11.3	11.5	11.6	11.8	12.0	12.2	12.4
West African Community ¹	7.1	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.8	7.9	8.2	8.4	8.6	8.8	9.0
Other Sub-Saharan Africa ²	12.0	12.8	13.2	13.6	14.1	14.7	15.2	15.7	16.2	16.8	17.3	17.8
Mexico	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1
Central America & Caribbean	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
Brazil	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7
Other South America	7.8	6.8	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.7	7.8	8.0	8.1	8.3	8.4	8.6
European Union	4.0	5.0	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.9
Other Europe	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Former Soviet Union ³	7.4	6.9	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2
Japan	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6
South Korea	4.3	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
Philippines	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5
Indonesia	7.4	7.7	7.9	8.2	8.4	8.7	9.0	9.3	9.6	9.9	10.2	10.5
China	6.8	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.5
Bangladesh	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2
Malaysia	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9
Thailand	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7
Vietnam	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9
Other Asia & Oceania	7.4	7.9	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.7	7.9	8.1	8.2	8.4	8.6	8.8
Other foreign ⁴	13.7	7.8	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.4
United States	4.6	4.6	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.3
Total trade	165.8	154.9	155.5	157.8	160.0	162.7	165.6	168.4	171.4	174.3	177.2	180.0
<i>Exports, million metric tons</i>												
Exporters												
European Union	31.9	28.0	28.0	28.1	28.7	29.6	30.4	31.5	32.7	33.5	34.6	35.7
Canada	23.2	22.0	19.0	19.0	18.8	18.8	18.9	18.9	19.2	19.4	19.5	19.7
Australia	18.6	17.5	17.4	17.5	17.6	17.7	17.9	18.0	18.2	18.3	18.5	18.6
Argentina	2.2	6.0	7.1	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.8
Russia	18.5	22.5	19.2	19.8	20.6	21.6	22.6	23.6	24.6	25.6	26.5	27.5
Ukraine	9.8	10.0	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.7	10.9	11.1	11.3	11.5	11.7	11.8
Other Former Soviet Union ⁵	8.8	5.8	8.2	8.5	8.8	9.0	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.6	9.7	9.9
Other Europe	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
India	5.9	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5
China	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Turkey	4.4	3.5	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9
Other foreign	8.2	9.5	9.7	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	10.7
United States	32.0	25.2	27.7	27.9	28.0	28.2	28.3	28.4	28.6	28.7	28.9	29.0
<i>Percent</i>												
U.S. trade share	19.3	16.2	17.8	17.7	17.5	17.3	17.1	16.9	16.7	16.5	16.3	16.1

¹Economic Community of West African States.²Includes South Africa.³Covers FSU-12. Includes intra-FSU trade.⁴Includes unaccounted, which can be negative.⁵Covers FSU-12 except for Russia and Ukraine. Includes intra-FSU trade.

The projections were completed in November 2014.

Table 9. Rice trade long-term projections

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
	<i>Imports, million metric tons</i>											
Importers												
Canada	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.36	0.36	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.38	0.38	0.38
Mexico	0.70	0.78	0.76	0.76	0.77	0.78	0.79	0.80	0.81	0.82	0.83	0.85
Central America/Caribbean	1.56	1.55	1.55	1.53	1.51	1.54	1.55	1.56	1.58	1.59	1.61	1.64
Brazil	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70
Other South America	1.02	1.21	1.22	1.20	1.22	1.23	1.25	1.28	1.31	1.34	1.37	1.41
European Union	1.53	1.50	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.51
Former Soviet Union ¹	0.53	0.44	0.43	0.44	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.45
Other Europe	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14
Bangladesh	0.68	0.50	0.59	0.67	0.76	0.86	0.96	1.06	1.16	1.26	1.35	1.45
China	3.90	3.90	3.45	3.26	3.22	3.16	3.11	3.08	3.02	2.99	2.95	2.91
Japan	0.64	0.70	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68
South Korea	0.31	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41
Indonesia	1.40	1.00	1.36	1.64	1.72	1.81	1.90	1.92	2.01	2.08	2.14	2.18
Malaysia	1.10	1.10	1.09	1.08	1.07	1.07	1.04	1.04	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.06
Philippines	1.45	1.60	1.61	1.63	1.63	1.65	1.69	1.73	1.80	1.85	1.90	1.95
Other Asia & Oceania	2.57	2.53	2.51	2.50	2.52	2.52	2.53	2.54	2.55	2.56	2.57	2.58
Iraq	1.35	1.45	1.41	1.47	1.51	1.56	1.59	1.63	1.66	1.69	1.73	1.76
Iran	1.65	1.70	1.78	1.78	1.82	1.87	1.92	1.96	2.00	2.04	2.07	2.11
Saudi Arabia	1.33	1.33	1.38	1.41	1.43	1.46	1.48	1.51	1.53	1.56	1.58	1.61
Other N. Africa & M. East	2.78	2.72	2.89	2.93	2.99	3.04	3.09	3.14	3.19	3.24	3.29	3.34
West African Community ²	8.13	8.79	9.07	9.41	9.71	10.01	10.28	10.59	10.86	11.12	11.39	11.65
Other Sub-Saharan Africa ³	3.45	2.94	3.07	3.17	3.31	3.44	3.57	3.72	3.86	4.02	4.17	4.34
South Africa	0.98	1.10	1.13	1.15	1.18	1.19	1.20	1.22	1.23	1.24	1.26	1.27
Other foreign ⁴	2.83	2.46	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.45
United States	0.73	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.68	0.68	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.70	0.70	0.70
Total imports	41.78	41.53	42.24	42.95	43.76	44.57	45.38	46.22	47.06	47.89	48.71	49.52
	<i>Exports, million metric tons</i>											
Exporters												
Australia	0.46	0.40	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.29	0.29	0.30	0.30	0.31	0.32	0.32
Argentina	0.60	0.60	0.67	0.68	0.69	0.70	0.72	0.74	0.76	0.78	0.80	0.82
Other South America	2.60	2.87	3.64	3.57	3.66	3.80	3.93	4.03	4.13	4.22	4.30	4.38
European Union	0.25	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23
China	0.26	0.35	0.39	0.44	0.47	0.51	0.53	0.57	0.60	0.63	0.67	0.71
India	10.30	8.70	7.99	7.55	7.44	7.56	7.67	7.79	7.91	8.03	8.15	8.27
Pakistan	3.90	3.90	3.94	3.99	4.03	4.05	4.06	4.08	4.10	4.10	4.10	4.10
Thailand	10.30	10.80	10.94	11.42	11.63	11.85	12.09	12.34	12.58	12.84	13.08	13.32
Vietnam	6.50	6.70	6.85	7.15	7.49	7.70	7.87	8.10	8.32	8.54	8.76	8.98
Burma	1.30	1.30	1.37	1.50	1.56	1.56	1.60	1.63	1.67	1.71	1.74	1.77
Cambodia	1.00	1.20	1.29	1.38	1.43	1.47	1.51	1.54	1.56	1.59	1.62	1.64
Egypt	0.60	0.50	0.43	0.49	0.51	0.48	0.44	0.41	0.39	0.37	0.35	0.34
Other foreign	0.74	0.73	0.71	0.72	0.72	0.73	0.74	0.75	0.75	0.76	0.77	0.78
United States	2.95	3.24	3.52	3.59	3.62	3.65	3.68	3.71	3.76	3.79	3.83	3.86
Total exports	41.75	41.50	42.24	42.95	43.76	44.57	45.38	46.22	47.06	47.89	48.71	49.52
	<i>Percent</i>											
U.S. trade share	7.1	7.8	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.8

¹Covers FSU-12. Includes intra-FSU trade.²Economic Community of West African States.³Excludes South Africa.⁴Includes unaccounted.

The projections were completed in November 2014.

Table 10. Soybean trade long-term projections

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
<i>Imports, million metric tons</i>												
Importers												
European Union	13.0	12.8	11.9	12.0	12.0	11.9	12.0	11.7	11.5	11.4	11.2	11.0
Japan	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5
South Korea	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Taiwan	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Mexico	3.7	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5
Former Soviet Union ¹	1.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
N. Africa & Middle East	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.0
China	70.4	74.0	76.7	80.1	83.4	86.8	90.2	93.5	96.9	100.3	103.9	107.7
Malaysia	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Indonesia	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8
Other	11.0	10.5	10.5	10.7	10.8	11.0	11.1	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.7	11.8
Total imports	112.7	115.5	117.7	121.6	125.3	128.9	132.6	135.9	139.4	142.9	146.6	150.4
<i>Exports, million metric tons</i>												
Exporters												
Argentina	7.8	8.2	7.8	8.3	8.9	9.4	10.1	10.6	11.2	11.7	12.1	12.4
Brazil	46.8	46.7	47.3	50.5	53.5	57.2	59.7	61.4	62.9	64.8	66.9	69.0
Other South America	7.9	7.8	7.4	7.8	8.2	8.6	9.0	9.4	9.8	10.3	10.7	11.2
Ukraine	1.3	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.3
Other foreign	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2
United States	44.8	46.8	49.5	49.3	48.7	47.5	47.5	47.9	48.6	49.1	49.7	50.2
Total exports	112.7	115.5	117.7	121.6	125.3	128.9	132.6	135.9	139.4	142.9	146.6	150.4
<i>Percent</i>												
U.S. trade share	39.8	40.5	42.1	40.5	38.9	36.8	35.8	35.2	34.9	34.4	33.9	33.4

¹Covers FSU-12. Includes intra-FSU trade.

The projections were completed in November 2014.

Table 11. Soybean meal trade long-term projections

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
<i>Imports, million metric tons</i>												
Importers												
European Union	18.4	19.8	19.9	19.7	20.1	20.2	20.2	20.4	20.4	20.5	20.7	20.8
Former Soviet Union ¹	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
Other Europe	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Canada	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Japan	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5
Southeast Asia	13.0	13.8	14.4	14.8	15.4	15.9	16.4	16.9	17.4	18.0	18.5	19.1
Mexico	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7
Other Latin America	6.5	6.8	7.0	7.2	7.4	7.6	7.8	8.1	8.3	8.5	8.7	8.9
North Africa & Middle East	8.6	9.2	9.4	9.6	9.8	10.0	10.3	10.5	10.8	11.0	11.3	11.6
Other	7.4	8.4	8.0	7.9	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.5
Total imports	59.6	64.0	64.8	65.4	67.1	68.4	69.4	70.5	71.7	73.0	74.4	75.8
<i>Exports, million metric tons</i>												
Exporters												
Argentina	25.0	27.8	28.1	29.0	31.0	32.4	33.1	33.9	34.7	35.8	36.9	38.1
Brazil	13.9	14.1	13.9	14.2	14.7	15.1	15.6	16.1	16.5	17.0	17.5	17.9
Other South America	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4
China	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0
India	2.7	3.0	3.8	3.5	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.2	1.9	1.7
European Union	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Other foreign	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
United States	10.5	11.6	11.7	11.6	11.1	10.8	10.8	10.9	10.9	11.0	11.0	11.1
Total exports	59.6	64.0	64.8	65.4	67.1	68.4	69.4	70.5	71.7	73.0	74.4	75.8
<i>Percent</i>												
U.S. trade share	17.6	18.1	18.1	17.7	16.5	15.7	15.6	15.4	15.3	15.0	14.8	14.6

¹Covers FSU-12. Includes intra-FSU trade.

The projections were completed in November 2014.

Table 12. Soybean oil trade long-term projections

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
<i>Imports, million metric tons</i>												
Importers												
China	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
India	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2
Other Asia & Oceania	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7
Latin America	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5
North Africa & Middle East	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8
European Union	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
Total imports	9.2	9.5	9.5	9.7	9.9	10.2	10.4	10.5	10.8	11.1	11.4	11.7
<i>Exports, million metric tons</i>												
Exporters												
Argentina	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.8
Brazil	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8
European Union	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Other foreign	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
United States	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4
Total exports	9.2	9.5	9.5	9.7	9.9	10.2	10.4	10.5	10.8	11.1	11.4	11.7
<i>Percent</i>												
U.S. trade share	9.2	10.0	10.5	10.8	10.8	10.7	10.9	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.6

The projections were completed in November 2014.

Table 13. All cotton trade long-term projections

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
<i>Imports, million bales</i>												
Importers												
European Union	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6
Former Soviet Union ¹	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Brazil	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Mexico	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3
Japan	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
South Korea	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
China	14.1	7.0	8.0	9.0	10.0	11.0	12.5	16.0	18.8	20.5	21.5	22.0
Indonesia	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9
Vietnam	3.2	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.7	5.0	5.2	5.5	5.7
Thailand	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8
Pakistan	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4
India	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Bangladesh	4.1	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.8	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.8	6.0	6.3	6.5
Taiwan	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Other Asia & Oceania	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Turkey	4.2	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3
Other	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9
Total imports	40.9	34.3	36.1	37.0	38.2	39.7	41.9	45.9	49.3	51.7	53.2	54.4
<i>Exports, million bales</i>												
Exporters												
Former Soviet Union ¹	4.3	3.6	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.6	5.1	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.7
Australia	4.9	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.7	4.2	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.0
Argentina	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7
Brazil	2.2	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.8	4.2	4.7	5.6	6.4	7.0	7.5	7.9
Other Latin America	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Pakistan	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.3
India	9.4	5.0	5.7	6.0	6.3	6.5	7.0	7.9	8.7	9.2	9.4	9.6
Egypt	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
West African Community ²	3.6	3.5	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.3	4.9	5.4	5.7	5.9	6.0
Other Sub-Saharan Africa ³	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8
Other foreign	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2
United States	10.5	10.0	10.0	10.6	10.8	10.9	11.0	11.1	11.2	11.4	11.5	11.6
Total exports	40.9	34.3	36.1	37.0	38.2	39.7	41.9	45.9	49.3	51.7	53.2	54.4
<i>Percent</i>												
U.S. trade share	25.7	29.1	27.7	28.7	28.3	27.4	26.3	24.2	22.7	22.1	21.6	21.3

¹Covers FSU-12. Includes intra-FSU trade.²Economic Community of West African States.³Includes South Africa.

The projections were completed in November 2014.

Table 14. Beef trade long-term projections

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<i>Imports, thousand metric tons, carcass weight</i>												
Importers												
Japan	760	745	750	751	754	755	757	759	761	762	763	764
South Korea	375	410	416	432	444	468	493	508	529	549	572	589
Taiwan	130	140	145	149	152	155	158	161	163	166	168	170
Philippines	145	155	160	165	170	178	184	190	196	202	207	212
China	412	460	515	567	628	664	721	774	821	870	924	974
Hong Kong	473	650	750	822	881	936	982	1,021	1,062	1,105	1,146	1,184
Other Asia	482	496	508	656	685	711	740	760	786	817	849	873
European Union	376	360	355	352	349	346	342	339	336	333	330	327
Russia	1,018	825	825	950	970	988	1,006	1,024	1,040	1,057	1,072	1,088
Other Europe	91	98	101	103	105	105	106	107	108	109	109	109
Egypt	195	240	250	250	260	280	293	306	319	333	343	352
Other N. Africa & M. East	805	887	925	966	1,020	1,055	1,092	1,130	1,165	1,205	1,240	1,273
Mexico	232	235	230	267	302	344	364	398	429	453	476	517
Canada	296	280	280	283	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294
United States	1,021	1,280	1,225	1,179	1,179	1,236	1,259	1,281	1,304	1,327	1,349	1,372
Major importers	6,810	7,262	7,435	7,891	8,184	8,509	8,784	9,049	9,313	9,578	9,840	10,099
<i>Exports, thousand metric tons, carcass weight</i>												
Exporters												
Australia	1,593	1,832	1,640	1,568	1,577	1,593	1,600	1,607	1,618	1,627	1,638	1,651
New Zealand	529	570	577	585	587	593	598	602	606	609	613	617
India	1,765	1,850	2,024	2,189	2,379	2,539	2,689	2,814	2,934	3,047	3,169	3,287
Other Asia	138	149	156	214	215	222	226	229	238	246	252	259
European Union	244	255	245	240	240	240	238	235	233	232	231	231
Argentina	186	190	200	187	178	186	201	211	225	233	247	264
Brazil	1,849	2,030	2,235	2,341	2,378	2,426	2,469	2,522	2,552	2,602	2,647	2,673
Canada	333	365	355	321	307	306	308	310	312	314	315	315
United States	1,175	1,179	1,145	1,153	1,207	1,270	1,331	1,393	1,451	1,497	1,538	1,576
Major exporters	7,812	8,420	8,577	8,797	9,069	9,374	9,660	9,923	10,168	10,406	10,648	10,872

The projections were completed in November 2014.

Table 15. Pork trade long-term projections

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	<i>Imports, thousand metric tons, carcass weight</i>											
Importers												
Japan	1,223	1,320	1,275	1,268	1,280	1,284	1,287	1,294	1,296	1,298	1,298	1,300
China	770	810	1,000	1,051	1,110	1,161	1,207	1,248	1,286	1,325	1,366	1,406
Hong Kong	399	350	360	371	379	386	394	401	407	413	420	427
South Korea	388	440	485	489	498	501	508	515	524	530	538	547
Russia	868	460	375	425	421	414	407	399	390	380	370	360
Mexico	783	815	840	874	920	959	997	1,028	1,059	1,087	1,120	1,152
Central America/Caribbean	132	137	141	140	145	147	145	145	148	148	149	150
Canada	220	210	210	216	222	228	233	239	244	249	254	259
United States	399	441	408	408	414	420	426	432	438	444	450	455
Major importers	5,182	4,983	5,095	5,242	5,390	5,500	5,605	5,700	5,791	5,874	5,965	6,054
	<i>Exports, thousand metric tons, carcass weight</i>											
Exporters												
Brazil	585	585	700	770	795	799	810	820	825	830	835	840
Canada	1,245	1,180	1,180	1,195	1,217	1,235	1,245	1,253	1,262	1,271	1,280	1,290
Mexico	111	120	125	128	132	136	140	145	150	155	160	165
European Union	2,236	2,150	2,200	2,213	2,257	2,293	2,354	2,400	2,450	2,498	2,547	2,595
China	244	275	300	308	309	313	316	319	322	327	330	333
United States	2,264	2,298	2,381	2,438	2,495	2,540	2,574	2,608	2,642	2,676	2,710	2,744
Major exporters	6,685	6,608	6,886	7,052	7,205	7,316	7,438	7,546	7,651	7,757	7,863	7,967

The projections were completed in November 2014.

Table 16. Poultry trade long-term projections¹

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<i>Imports, thousand metric tons, ready to cook</i>												
Importers												
Russia	552	395	399	418	425	401	362	315	268	223	180	140
European Union	757	738	759	764	754	759	765	768	771	773	775	776
Canada	149	156	163	164	166	167	169	170	172	173	174	176
Mexico	839	855	914	963	1,027	1,069	1,121	1,160	1,218	1,276	1,328	1,386
Central America/Caribbean	497	482	491	447	454	465	477	488	498	509	522	535
Japan	855	881	871	865	862	861	860	858	856	854	854	854
Hong Kong	287	270	260	260	263	272	284	296	308	321	335	349
China	288	262	270	274	277	281	282	286	290	294	299	303
South Korea	135	148	153	156	159	161	162	164	165	166	168	170
Saudi Arabia	873	807	829	831	853	874	898	922	946	961	981	1,007
Other Middle East	1,428	1,403	1,506	1,546	1,588	1,649	1,711	1,771	1,833	1,894	1,947	2,011
North Africa	31	32	32	97	123	147	170	187	206	224	237	250
West African Community ²	301	305	335	351	375	386	409	429	448	464	483	502
Other Sub-Saharan Africa	1,005	1,028	1,089	1,127	1,180	1,218	1,263	1,311	1,356	1,401	1,445	1,489
Major importers	7,997	7,762	8,071	8,263	8,504	8,710	8,930	9,126	9,334	9,533	9,727	9,946
<i>Exports, thousand metric tons, ready to cook</i>												
Exporters												
European Union	1,225	1,235	1,192	1,187	1,187	1,188	1,187	1,193	1,196	1,199	1,201	1,212
Brazil	3,643	3,720	3,907	4,111	4,244	4,332	4,449	4,532	4,630	4,743	4,845	4,982
China	420	440	460	475	491	531	546	551	568	578	584	601
Thailand	513	540	570	602	636	676	709	741	778	813	848	893
United States	3,676	3,682	3,729	3,835	3,917	3,986	4,054	4,118	4,173	4,224	4,272	4,321
Major exporters	9,477	9,617	9,857	10,210	10,476	10,712	10,946	11,134	11,345	11,555	11,751	12,010

¹Broilers and turkeys only.²Economic Community of West African States.

The projections were completed in November 2014.