

## **Agricultural Trade**

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

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

International trade in animal products, however, remains heavily dependent on demand from developed countries and from market access achieved under existing global trade agreements, although trade is also affected by disease-related concerns such as bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) and Avian influenza (AI). Strong policy support for domestically produced meat is expected to motivate growth in feed grain trade, especially to those regions where limited land availability or agroclimatic conditions preclude expanding domestic crop production, such as North Africa, the Middle East, and East and Southeast Asia.

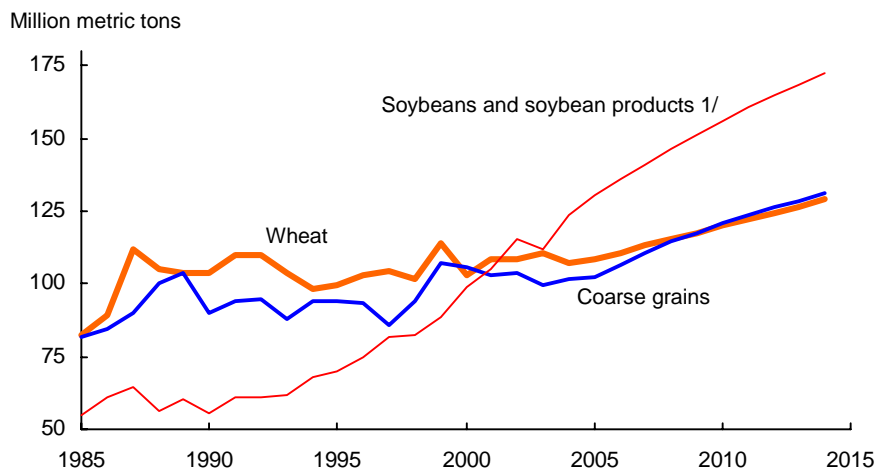
Strong agricultural trade competition is expected in international commodity markets, not only from traditional exporters such as Argentina, Australia, and Canada, but also from countries that are in the process of making significant investments in their agricultural sectors, including Brazil, Russia, Ukraine, and Kazakhstan.

Baseline trade projections to 2014 are founded on long-term assumptions concerning trends in foreign area, yields, and use and on the assumption that all countries fully comply with all existing bilateral and multilateral agreements affecting agriculture and agricultural trade.

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

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

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



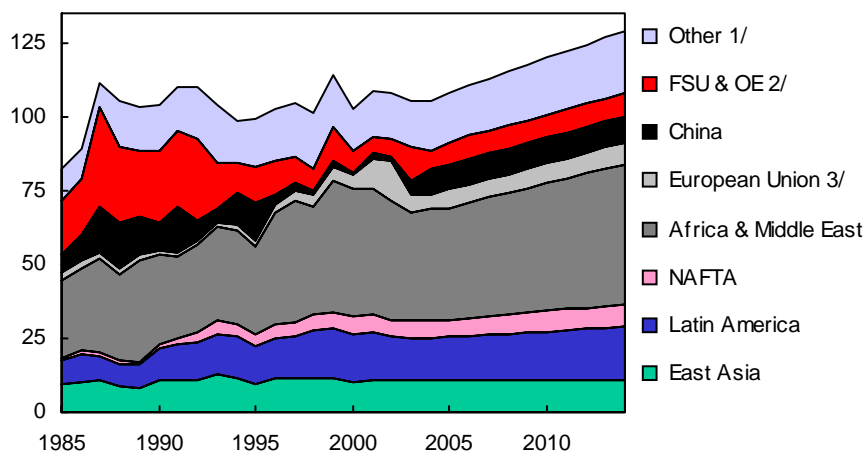
1/ Soybeans and soybean meal in soybean-equivalent units.

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

- These three major commodity grouping—wheat, coarse grains, and oilseeds (including soybeans)—compete with each other and with other crops for increasingly limited temperate cropland. However, previously uncropped land in tropical regions of Brazil and Indonesia are being converted to soybean and palm oil production.
- Virtually no growth in overall global wheat and coarse grain trade occurred in the 1990s, largely reflecting reductions in imports by the former Soviet Union (FSU) and Central and Eastern Europe (CEE). With those demand adjustments largely complete, the continuing growth in import demand from other countries leads to overall gains in global grain trade.
- In the projections, total area planted to all crops changes little in most countries. Growth in production is derived mostly from rising yields. The growth rate in crop yields has slowed somewhat during the last several decades and is projected to continue to do so.
- Slower growth in aggregate crop production is offset by slower growth in world population. Nonetheless, population is a significant factor driving overall growth in demand for agricultural products. Additionally, rising per capita income in many countries generates growth in demand for livestock and horticultural products.

## Global wheat imports

Million metric tons



1/ Predominantly South and Southeast Asia.

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

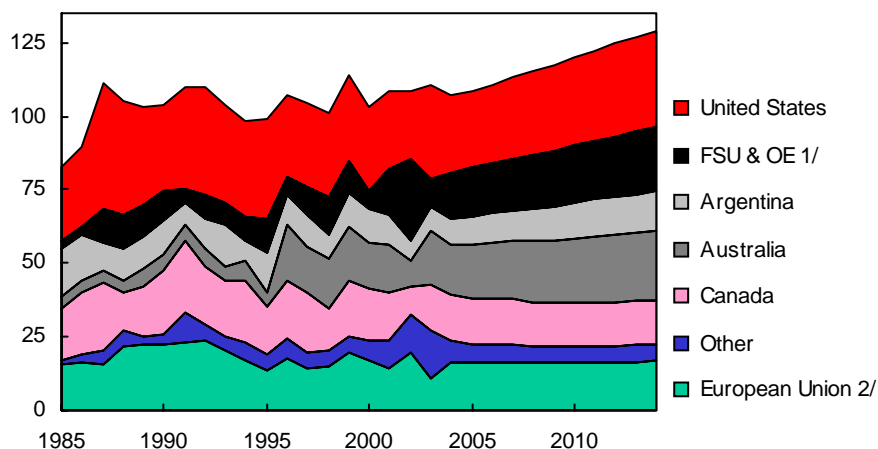
3/ European Union-15 prior to 1999, EU-25 thereafter. Excludes intra-EU trade.

Growth in wheat imports is concentrated in developing countries, primarily Africa, the Middle East, and Asia, where robust growth in income and population underpins increases in demand. Important growth markets include Brazil, Egypt, Sub-Saharan Africa, Indonesia, and Mexico. World wheat trade (including flour) expands by 20.7 million tons (19 percent) between 2005 and 2014 to 129 million tons.

- China's imports jumped sharply in 2004, rising to about 8 million tons, and the country surpassed Egypt as the world's largest importer. While China's imports are projected to remain flat during the baseline, Egypt's imports are projected to climb slowly to about 8 million tons. Imports by Brazil, another large importer, are also projected to rise to nearly 8 million tons. Brazil's climate does not favor wheat, and in some key wheat-producing states, winter corn is expected to have better returns than wheat.
- Population growth boosts imports by some countries. Egypt remains one of the world's largest wheat importers with growth driven by increases in population. Even though Pakistan's per capita consumption is projected to decline, wheat imports rise because of population growth.
- Imports by developing countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, North Africa, and the Middle East rise to over 40 percent of world wheat trade. In most developing countries, little change in per capita wheat consumption is expected but imports expand modestly because of population growth and limited potential to expand production.
- Changing consumption patterns affect the projections for some major importing countries. In Indonesia, diversification of diets and strong economic growth are projected to increase per capita wheat consumption. Mexican consumers are projected to continue substituting some wheat for corn in their diets.

## Global wheat exports

Million metric tons



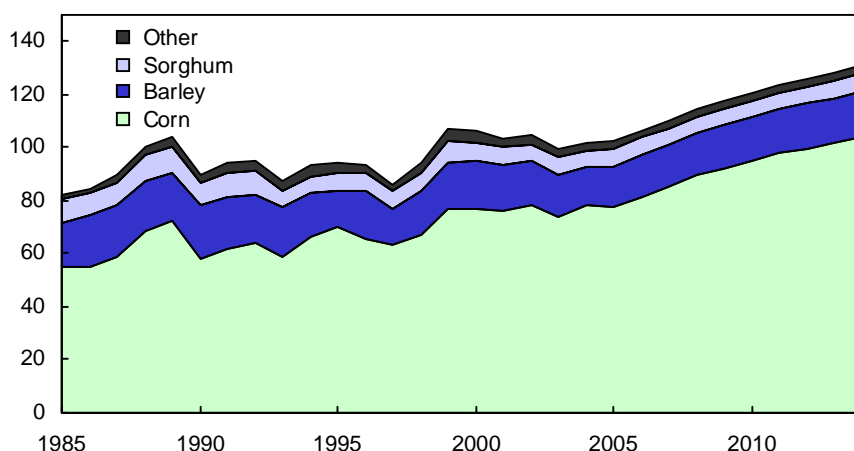
1/ Former Soviet Union and Other Europe; prior to 1999, includes Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, and Slovenia.  
2/ European Union-15 prior to 1999, EU-25 thereafter. Excludes intra-EU trade.

The top five wheat exporting nations (the United States, Australia, the EU, Canada, and Argentina) account for about 79 percent of world trade through 2014. This is down from the average of 82 percent during 1996-2003, mostly due to increased exports from the Black Sea area. U.S. wheat exports are projected to account for about 25 percent of global wheat trade.

- Australia's share of the world wheat market rises slightly, offsetting a small decline by Canada.
- In Canada, increased demand for barley and oilseeds is expected to cause wheat area to decline. Declining wheat area, combined with slow growth in yields and expanding domestic demand, causes Canadian exports to trend slowly downward.
- Exports by the EU and Other Europe will be constrained by several factors. Some marginal EU land will go out of wheat and rice production as a result of CAP reform. In 2004, the set-aside rate was lowered from 10 percent to 5 percent in response to the drought-reduced 2002 crop and low stock levels. These projections assume that the set-aside rate reverts back to 10 percent.
- Kazakhstan and Ukraine become modest wheat exporters. Low costs of production and ongoing investment in their agricultural sectors are expected to enable their export market share to rise from 4-6 percent in recent years to 11 percent by the end of the period, although high year-to-year volatility in production and trade can be expected.

### Global coarse grain trade, by type

Million metric tons

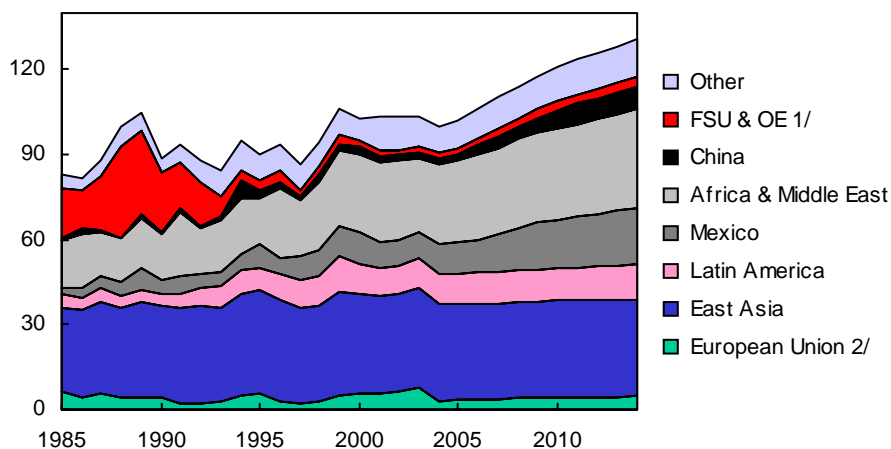


Growth in trade of coarse grains is strongly linked to expansion of livestock activities in regions unable to meet their own forage and feed needs, particularly North Africa, the Middle East, and East and South East Asia.

- Corn is the dominant feed grain traded in international markets. Corn accounts for an average of 78 percent of all coarse grain trade through the projection period, followed by barley (14 percent), and sorghum (5 percent).
- Hogs and ruminants, such as cattle and sheep, are capable of digesting a broad range of feedstuffs, making demand relatively price-sensitive across alternate feed sources. However, as pork and poultry production become increasingly commercialized, they also demand a higher minimum quality of feedstuffs, particularly related to energy and protein content. This commercialization of livestock activities has been a driving force behind the gains in global protein meal markets and the growing dominance of corn in international feed grain markets.
- Gradual elimination of Mexico's over-quota tariffs on corn imports will shift some of Mexico's grain imports from sorghum to corn.
- Trade in barley and oats is becoming increasingly driven by specific end-use demands such as barley for feed and malt markets, and oats used for horse feed rather than human consumption.

## Global coarse grain imports

Million metric tons



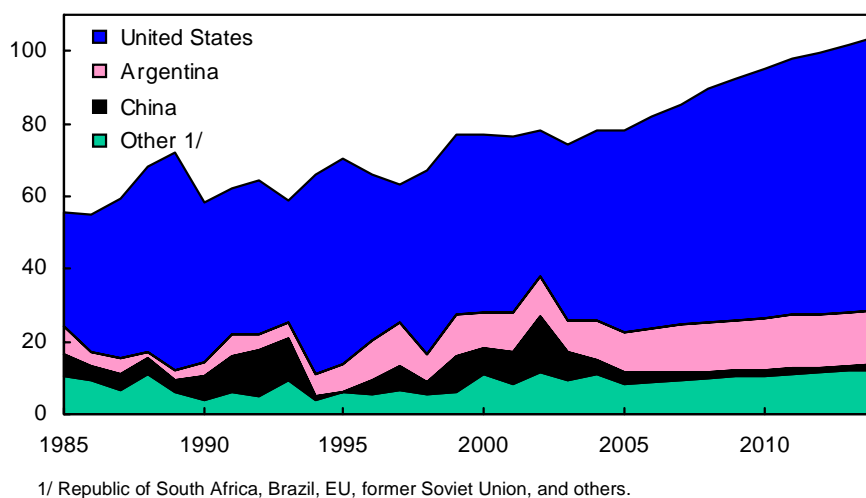
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Rising incomes and associated gains in per capita meat consumption, particularly in developing countries, are important drivers of projected gains in coarse grain use and trade. Key growth markets include Mexico, China, and North Africa and the Middle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

- World coarse grain trade expands about 29 million tons (28 percent) from 2005 to 2014. About two-thirds of global coarse grain supplies are used as animal feed. Industrial uses, such as starch, ethanol, and malt production, are relatively small but growing. Food use of coarse grains, concentrated in parts of Latin America, Africa, and Asia, has generally declined over time as consumers tend to shift consumption toward wheat, rice, and other foods as their incomes rise.
- A key factor that weakened global coarse grain demand during the 1990s was the drop in livestock numbers and feeding that occurred in the FSU and CEE as these economies underwent structural reform. These adjustments are largely completed. In the projections, steady longrun growth in the livestock sectors of developing countries in Asia, Latin America, North Africa, and the Middle East is expected to more than make up for the lost feed demand of the FSU and CEE.
- Mexico's imports of corn are projected to rise from 6.3 million tons in 2004 to more than 15 million in 2014. Imports will be stimulated by rapidly rising poultry production and a steady reduction in Mexico's over-quota tariff on corn imports from the United States to zero by January 1, 2008. Some corn imports will substitute for imports of sorghum, which already have tariff-free status.
- North Africa and the Middle East experience continued growth in import demand for grain and protein meals through 2014, as rising populations and increasing incomes sustain strong demand growth for domestically produced animal products.
- Increasing meat imports will limit coarse grain imports in Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan.

## Global corn exports

Million metric tons

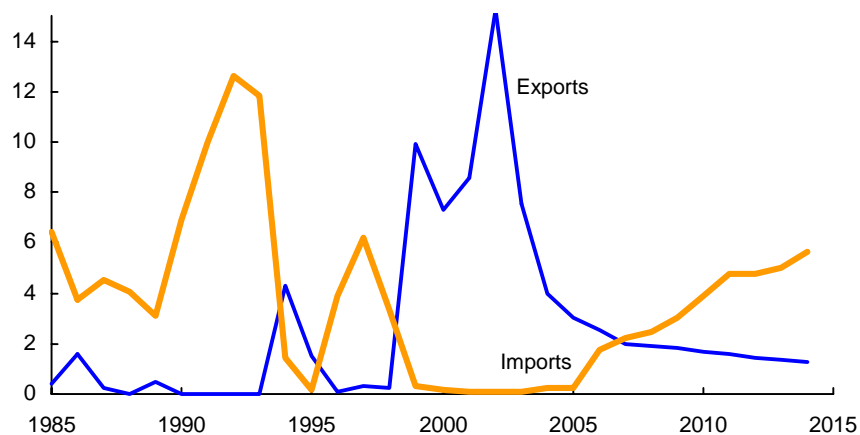


The United States dominates world trade in coarse grains, particularly corn. The U.S. share of world corn trade is expected to grow to nearly 73 percent by 2014 as few countries have similar capabilities to respond to rising international demand for corn. China's share of world exports drops, but the U.S. corn sector faces increased competition from non-EU Eastern Europe and Argentina, which also increase their shares of the global corn market.

- Argentina, with a small domestic market, remains the world's second largest corn exporter. As Argentina's economy expands, investments and planted area gradually return to corn production over the baseline, with exports projected to rise from 11 million to nearly 15 million tons.
- China's corn exports decline in the baseline, reflecting strengthening domestic demand driven by its rapidly expanding livestock sector.
- The Republic of South Africa continues exporting some corn to neighboring countries in southern Africa, but amounts remain small (less than 2 million tons).
- Corn exports from non-EU Eastern European countries rise to over 2 million tons by 2014. Favorable resource endowments, increasing economic openness, and greater investment in their agricultural sectors are behind projected gains in production and trade.
- Brazil continues to export about 2-4 million tons of corn in response to niche market demand for non-genetically modified grain, but strong growth in domestic demand from the livestock sector prevents corn exports from increasing.

### China: Corn imports and exports

Million metric tons



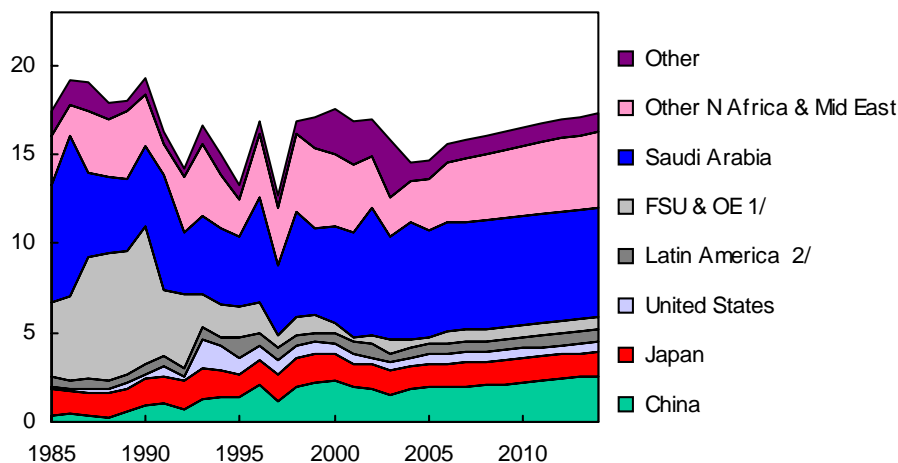
China is projected to become a net corn importer in 2007/08 as demand for feed for a growing livestock sector overtakes China's internal supplies of corn. However, China continues to export corn throughout the projection period, although in declining amounts, due to regional supply and demand differences. Northern China runs a corn surplus, while Southern China is corn deficit.

- Corn is the favored crop in Northeast China. The proximity to South Korea and other Asian markets provides a nearby source of demand, while various government measures—including waiver of certain transportation construction taxes, and a rebate of the value-added tax on exported corn—keep corn exports competitively priced in international markets. Currently, high ocean freight rates raise the delivered cost of U.S. corn to Asian markets, another factor that keeps Chinese corn competitive. Shipments of corn from Northeast China to the country's southern markets are limited by China's high internal transportation costs.
- China experienced a large buildup of corn stocks in the mid- to late-1990s due to a combination of favorable weather and local self-sufficiency policies that boosted grain production to record levels. In the last half decade, China's corn consumption exceeded production, and stocks have declined sharply. Because a continued drop in stocks is unsustainable, China is projected to increase imports and reduce exports, and to become a net corn importer, as livestock production (and thus feed demand) continues to increase in response to income growth and rising meat demand.



## Global barley imports

Million metric tons



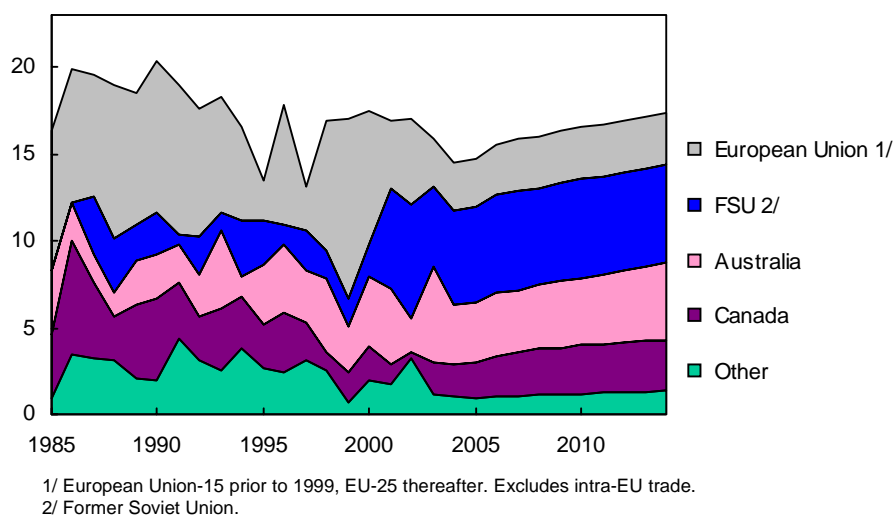
1/ Former Soviet Union and Other Europe; prior to 1999, includes Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, and Slovenia.  
2/ Includes Mexico.

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

- Feed barley imports by North African and Middle Eastern countries—where barley is preferred as a feed for large populations of camels, goats, and sheep—grow steadily through the period. In the mid-1990s, corn overtook barley as the principal coarse grain imported by these countries, due mainly to rising poultry production. This pattern is expected to continue through the projection period. However, the North Africa and Middle East region is expected to remain the world's largest barley importing area.
- Saudi Arabia—the world's foremost barley importer—accounts for over 30 percent of world barley trade through the baseline. Saudi Arabia's barley imports are used primarily as a ruminant feed.
- International demand for malting barley is boosted by strong growth in beer demand in many developing countries, notably China—the world's largest malting barley importer. China's beer demand is rising steadily due to growth in incomes and population and malting barley is a leading ingredient used by brewers to produce beer.

## Global barley exports

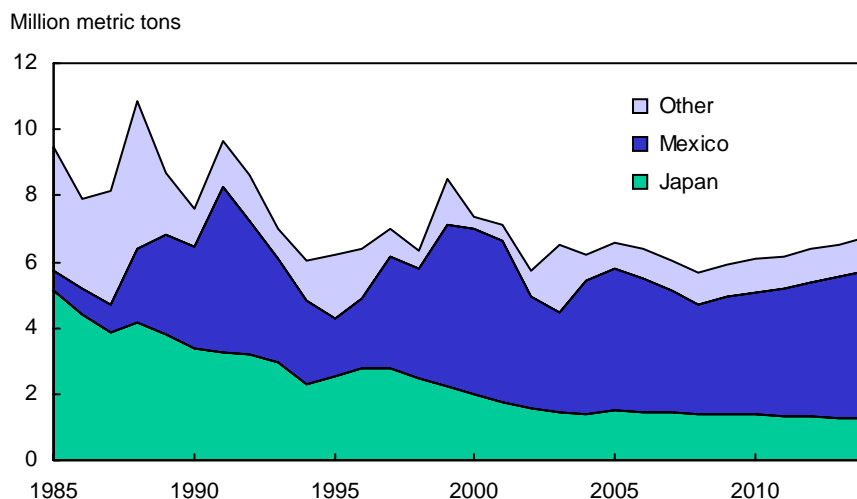
Million metric tons



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

- Barley production is expected to increase throughout the EU as a result of CAP reform and EU enlargement. The abolition of EU intervention for rye, combined with higher barley prices in the acceding countries, will stimulate more area allocated to barley production. Within the enlarged EU-25, barley trade will rise. However, EU-25 exports to non-EU countries are projected to hover around 3.0 million tons over the projection period (18 percent of world trade).
- The FSU remains a major barley exporter throughout the baseline as exports exceed 5 million tons. Together, the FSU and EU-25 account for 50 to 55 percent of world barley trade throughout the baseline.
- Malting barley is a different variety and quality than feed barley and commands a substantial price premium over feed barley. In the long run, the malting barley price premium is expected to strongly influence planting decisions in Canada and Australia, and, in both countries, malting barley's share of total barley area rises in the latter half of the projections period.

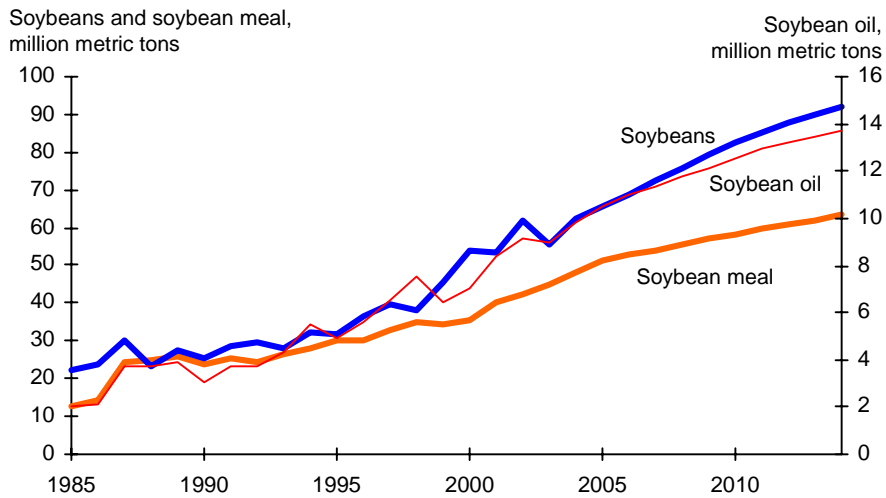
### Global sorghum imports



World sorghum trade, which averaged nearly 7 millions tons during the last decade, declines to about 6 million tons by the middle of the projection period before increasing through the remainder of the baseline. This trade pattern is driven almost entirely by Mexico.

- Mexico is the world's leading sorghum importer, although its sorghum imports were reduced in 2002 and 2003 due to reduced U.S. production. During this 2-year period of reduced U.S. exportable supplies of sorghum, U.S. exports to Mexico of kibbled corn (processed corn that has tariff-free status) rose sharply, reaching a record 1.97 million tons (whole-corn equivalent) in 2003/04. Under NAFTA, Mexico's over-quota tariff on corn imports from the United States is gradually reduced to zero by 2008. The projections assume that the tariff will be low enough to facilitate some over-quota corn imports before 2008. As corn substitutes for sorghum in the import mix, Mexico's sorghum imports decline by about 1 million tons to less than 3.5 million tons by 2008/09. Even at the reduced sorghum import level, Mexico still accounts for about 60 percent of world import demand for sorghum.
- Japan imports a fairly stable volume of sorghum (1.3 million tons) throughout the period to maintain diversity and stability in its feed grain supplies.
- The United States is the largest exporter of sorghum, accounting for about 80 percent of world trade in recent years. During the projection period, the U.S. share declines to 72 percent by 2014, as U.S. sorghum exports to Mexico decline.
- The primary sorghum markets for Argentina, the world's second largest exporter, are Japan, Chile, and Europe. Argentina's exports rise steadily during the projection period.

### Global exports: Soybeans, soybean meal, and soybean oil

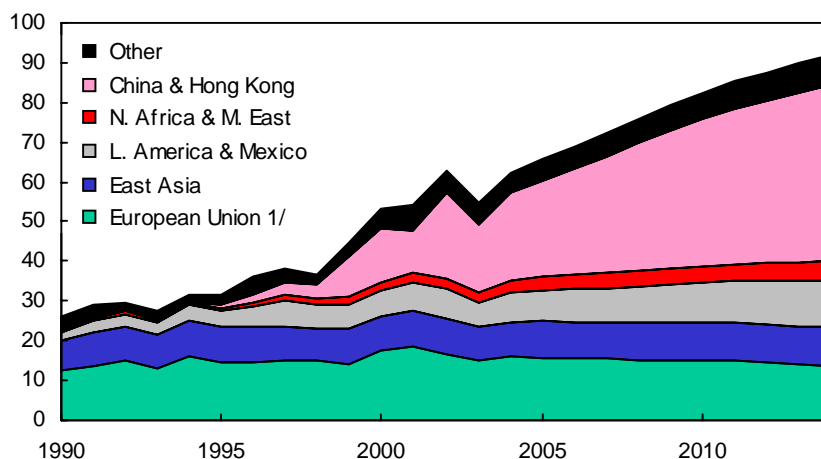


Strong income and population growth in developing countries generates increasing demand for vegetable oils for food consumption and for protein meals used in livestock production. World soybean trade grows at an average annual rate of 3.8 percent through the projection period compared with rates of 2.9 and 2.3 percent for soybean oil and soybean meal.

- Many countries with limited opportunity to expand oilseed production continue investment in oilseed crushing capacity, such as China and some countries in North Africa, the Middle East, and South Asia. As a result, oilseed import demand is maintained above protein meal import demand throughout the baseline. However, strong competition in international protein meal markets is expected to pressure crushing margins and shift some of the import demand for oilseeds to cheaper meals. The steady competitive pressure of new oilseed crushing capacity is expected to result in many inefficient crushers going out of business.
- Growth in import demand for total vegetable oils exceeds growth in import demand for either oilseeds or protein meals. Consequently, economic incentives to produce palm oil and high-oil content oilseeds, such as rapeseed and sunflower seed, strengthen through the baseline period.
- China's policy of expanding domestic crushing capacity instead of importing protein meal and vegetable oil significantly influences the composition of world trade by raising international import demand for soybeans and other oilseeds rather than for products.
- Brazil's rapidly increasing area planted to soybeans enables it to gain a larger share of world soybean and soybean meal exports, despite increasing domestic feed use. Its share of world exports of soybeans plus the soybean equivalent of soybean meal exports rises from about 35 percent in recent years to 45 percent by 2014.

## Global soybean imports

Million metric tons

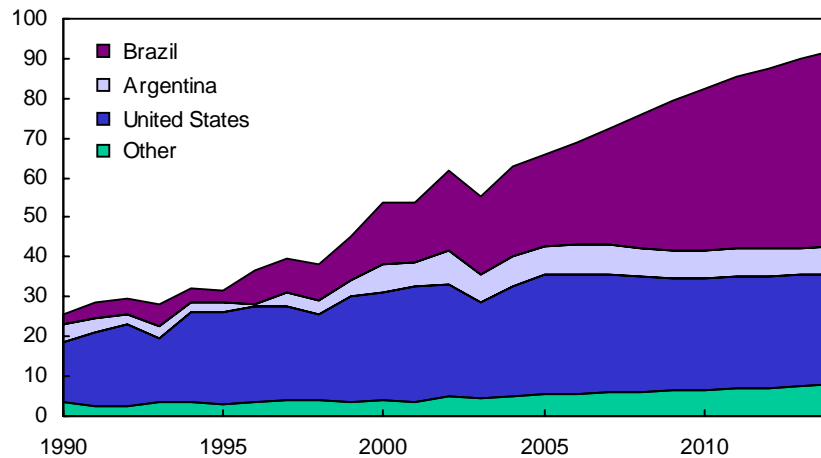


1/ European Union-15 prior to 1999, EU-25 thereafter. Excludes intra-EU trade.

- The EU has been the world's leading importer of soybean meal, and until 2002, of soybeans. However, increases in grain and rapemeal feeding are expected to continue to slow the growth in EU soybean meal and soybean imports. Abundant EU grain stocks, lower internal EU grain prices due to Agenda 2000 price cuts, increased barley production due to CAP 2003 reforms, greater supplies of coarse grains from acceding countries, and more rapemeal available as a result of the biofuels initiative, combine to slow the growth of soymeal consumption. These factors are only partially offset by an increase in the dairy quota that would increase the feeding of soymeal.
- China accounts for over 75 percent of the world's 26-million-ton growth in soybean imports over the next 10 years. Significant investments in oilseed crushing infrastructure by China drive strong gains in soybean imports as China seeks to capture the value added from processing oilseeds into protein meal and vegetable oil.
- East Asia's trade outlook is dominated by a continuing shift from importing feedstuffs to importing meat and other livestock products. As a result, this region's import demand for protein meal and oilseeds slows over the baseline. This process occurs most noticeably in Japan.

## Global soybean exports

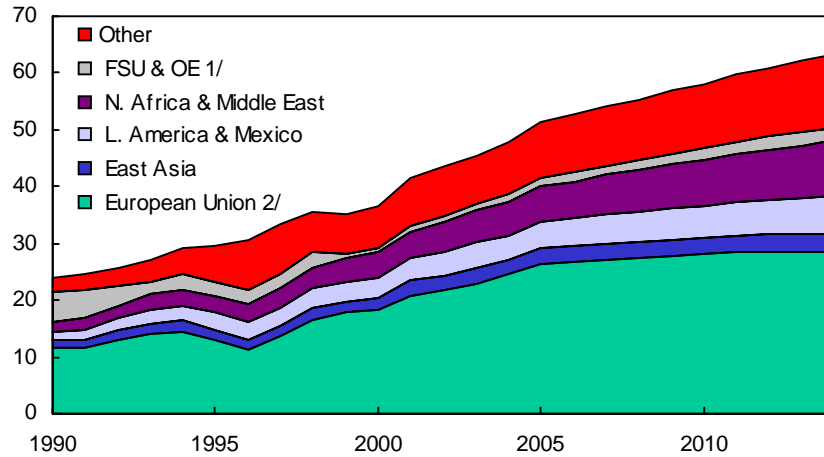
Million metric tons



- The three leading soybean exporters—the United States, Brazil, and Argentina—account for more than 90 percent of world trade throughout the baseline.
- With continuing area gains, Brazil maintains its position as the world’s leading exporter of soybeans and soybean products. Although combating soybean rust disease increases the costs of producing soybeans, soybeans remain more profitable than other crops in most areas of Brazil.
- In the United States, projected declines in acreage planted to soybeans and increased domestic crush limit exportable supplies.
- Argentina’s soybean exports hold steady at about 7 million tons, reflecting the country’s substantial crush capacity and an export tax structure that favors domestic crushing of whole seeds and exporting of the products.

## Global soybean meal imports

Million metric tons



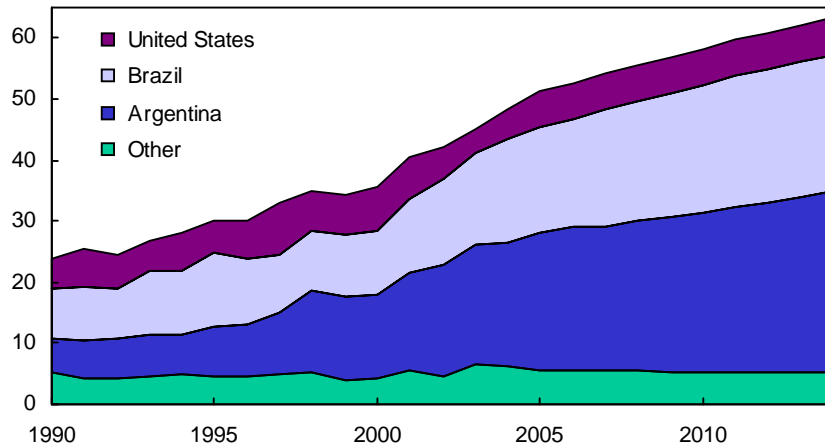
1/ Former Soviet Union and Other Europe; prior to 1999, includes Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, and Slovenia.

2/ European Union-15 prior to 1999, EU-25 thereafter. Excludes intra-EU trade.

- Despite increased domestic feeding of grains, the EU remains the world's principal destination for soybean meal through the projection period, as import prices for meal relative to soybeans pressure crush margins, curtailing soybean imports in favor of soybean products.
- Latin America, North Africa, the Middle East, Southeast Asia, and the former Soviet Union remain important growth markets for soybean meal.

## Global soybean meal exports

Million metric tons

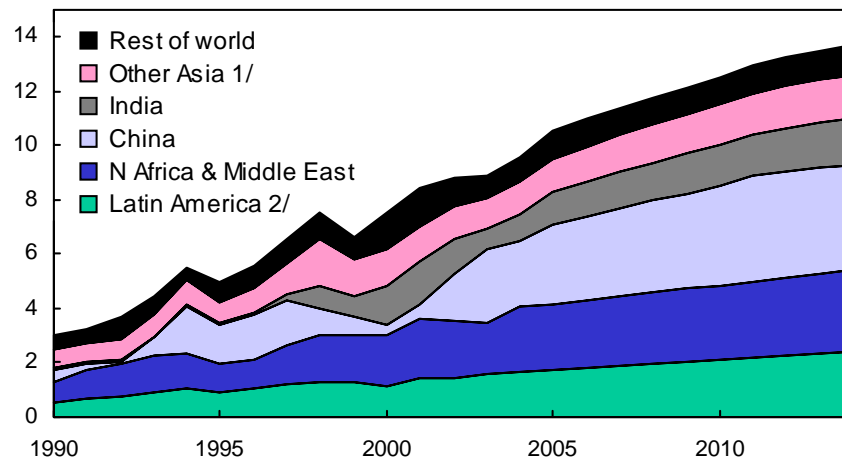


- Argentina, Brazil, and the United States are the three major exporters in international protein meal markets. These countries increase their share of global soybean meal trade from about 85 percent in recent years to more than 90 percent at the end of the projection period.
- Argentina and Brazil, the world's two largest exporters, increase their share of soybean meal exports slightly, while the export shares of the United States and other exporters fall.
- Strong growth in domestic meal consumption due to rapid expansion of the poultry and pork sectors constrains growth in Brazil's soybean meal exports.
- Significant expansion in domestic crushing in China and large imports of oilseeds in the baseline result in Chinese soybean meal exports near 1 million tons annually in the projections. These are joined by increasing exports from other South American countries (mostly Paraguay) to keep international protein meal markets very competitive.
- The EU continues to be a small but steady exporter of soybean meal exports. India remains an exporter, although export volume declines.



## Global soybean oil imports

Million metric tons

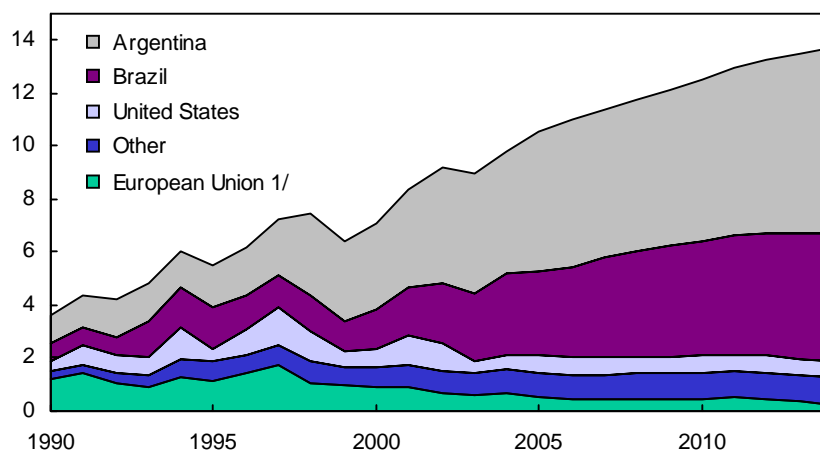


1/ Asia less India and China. 2/ Includes Mexico.

- Import demand for soybean oil rises in nearly all countries and regions except for the FSU and Other Europe. Countries with the largest projected gains are China and India. In the North Africa and Middle East region and in Latin America (particularly Central America and the Caribbean), income and population growth drive strong gains in soybean oil imports.
- In China, growing demand for high-quality vegetable oils outpaces domestic oil production and fuels expanding soybean oil imports. Land-use competition from other crops constrains area planted to vegetable oil crops in China.
- In India, relatively lower tariffs on soybean oil (held in check by World Trade Organization tariff-binding commitments) compared with those for other vegetable oils favor continued strong imports of soybean oil. India accounts for an increasing share of world soybean oil imports, due to burgeoning domestic demand for vegetable oils and limitations on domestic production of oilseeds. Low yields associated with erratic rainfed growing conditions and low input use limit oilseed production in India.

## Global soybean oil exports

Million metric tons



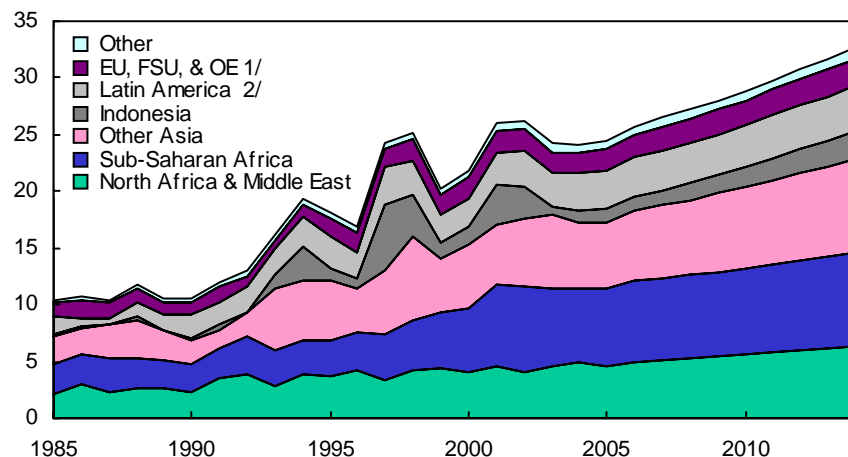
1/ European Union-15 prior to 1999, EU-25 thereafter. Excludes intra-EU trade.

A strong emphasis on exporting soybean products pushes Argentina's and Brazil's combined share of world soybean oil exports from about 80 percent in 2004 to 86 percent by the end of the baseline.

- Argentina is the leading exporter of soybean oil, reflecting the country's large crush capacity, its small domestic market for soybean oil, and an export tax structure that favors the exports of products rather than soybeans. Increases in crush and soybean oil exports are supported by gains in Argentine soybean production due to extensive double-cropping, further adjustments to crop-pasture rotations, and the addition of marginal lands in the northwest part of the country.
- Brazil's expansion of soybean production into new areas of cultivation enables it to increase both its volume of soybean oil exports and its share of world trade.
- The United States remains the world's third largest soybean oil exporter throughout the baseline, although its share of world trade continues a downward trend to less than 5 percent by 2014.
- The EU-25 remains a small exporter, although export volume and share of world trade decline.

## Global rice imports

Million metric tons



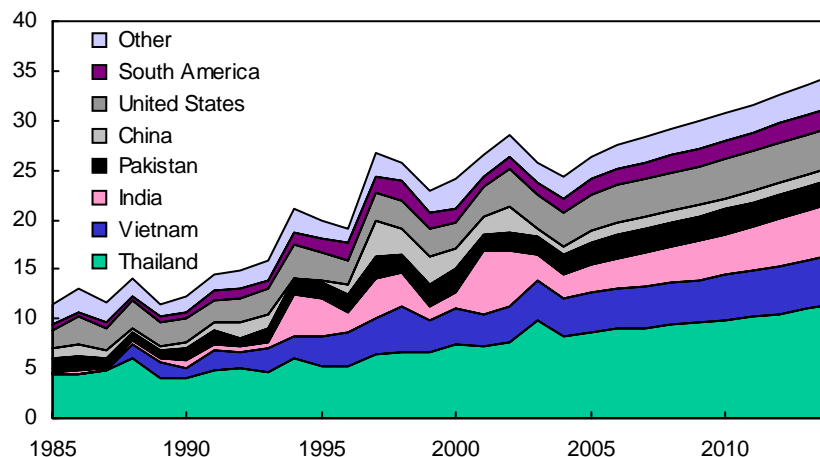
1/ European Union, former Soviet Union, and Other Europe. 2/ Includes Mexico.

Global rice trade is projected to average 2.3-percent annual growth from 2005 through 2014. By 2014, global rice trade is projected to reach more than 34.5 million tons, over 20 percent higher than the record set in 2002. Despite the growth, rice trade as a share of global rice use is less than 8 percent and remains small relative to other cereals.

- International rice trade consists predominantly of long-grain varieties, which also account for the bulk of expected trade growth over the next decade. Long-grain rice is imported by a broad spectrum of countries in South and Southeast Asia, the Middle East, Sub-Saharan Africa, and Latin America. Indonesia, Nigeria, Iran, Iraq, the Philippines, and Saudi Arabia are typically the top long-grain import markets.
- In contrast, medium- and short-grain rice is primarily imported by countries that have taste preferences for Japonica rice, such as Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, Turkey, and Jordan. Expansion in medium-grain rice trade is projected to be much slower than for long grain, despite the partial opening of domestic markets to imported rice by Japan and South Korea in 1995 and Taiwan in 2002 as part of World Trade Organization (WTO) commitments.
- Aromatic rice, primarily basmati and jasmine, makes up most of the rest of global rice trade. Aromatics typically sell at a substantial price premium to long- and medium-grain varieties in global markets. Aromatics are imported mostly for high-income consumers. Glutinous, or sweet rice, varieties only account for a small share of global rice trade.
- Rising food demand from rapidly growing populations in Indonesia and Bangladesh is responsible for much of the expected growth in global rice imports over the baseline. Already two of the world's leading rice importers, their share of global rice imports grows from less than 7 percent in 2004 to nearly 14 percent in 2014. Land constraints and already high cropping intensities indicate little opportunity for either country to significantly expand production.
- Sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East are also major destinations for internationally traded rice. In both regions, strong demand growth driven by rapidly expanding populations and rising incomes confronts limited opportunities to expand production, due to constraints such as agroclimatic conditions in the Middle East and infrastructure deficiencies in Sub-Saharan Africa.

## Global rice exports

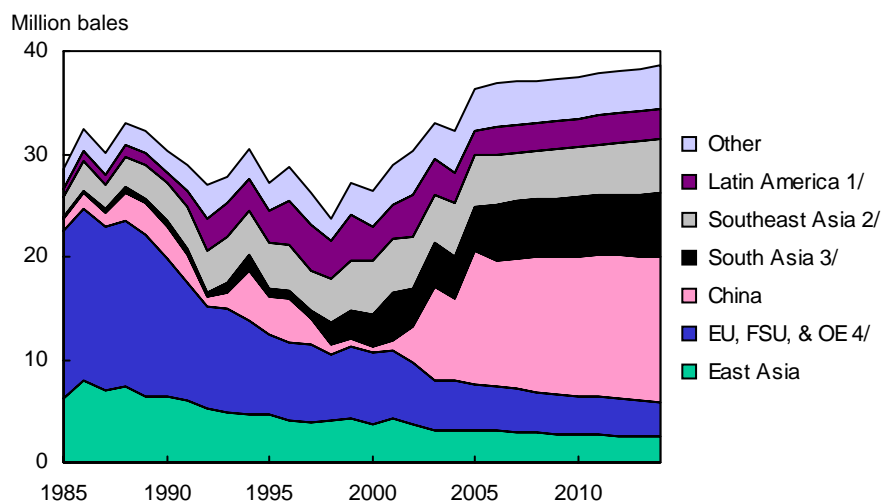
Million metric tons



Asia is the largest rice exporting region throughout the projection period.

- Thailand and Vietnam, the world's largest rice-exporting countries, account for nearly half of all rice exports in the baseline. Both countries produce and export primarily long-grain rice. Rising production, mostly due to higher yields, and declining per capita consumption, drive the expansion in exports from both countries.
- The United States is projected to be the third largest rice-exporting country during the first half of the baseline. Rising domestic demand and a slower growth rate in yields constrains the expansion in U.S. rice exports.
- Midway through the baseline, India becomes the third largest rice exporter. India was a volatile and sometimes large rice exporter during the 1990s, primarily due to fluctuating production and stocks. Exports are projected to steadily increase over the next decade as high internal prices stimulate production and exportable supplies. India exports both low-quality, long-grain rice and smaller quantities of high-quality basmati rice.
- Rice exports from China, typically the world's fifth-leading exporter, increase early in the baseline and then level off as production growth stagnates. Higher yields are offset by declining area planted to rice. Consumption growth is negligible as declining per capita rice consumption offsets rising population. China exports high-quality, short-grain rice to Northeast Asian markets and low-quality, long-grain rice to Sub-Saharan Africa and some lower income Asian markets.
- Pakistan exports both high-quality basmati and low-quality, long-grain rice. Although rice is an important source of foreign exchange, Pakistan has little ability to expand rice area, and its agricultural sector is confronting a growing water shortage. Rice exports rise early in the baseline and then are stable at almost 2.5 million tons, fractionally above the 2000 record.

### Global cotton imports

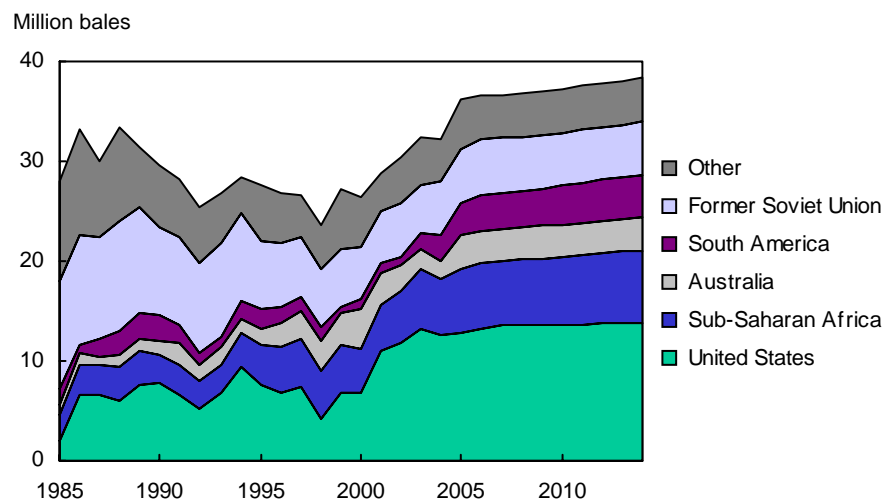


1/ Includes Mexico. 2/ Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam.  
3/ Bangladesh, India, and Pakistan. 4/ European Union, former Soviet Union, and Other Europe.

Completion of the Multi-Fiber Arrangement (MFA) phaseout at the end of calendar 2004 eliminated the quotas that governed much of the world's trade in textiles and apparel for more than 30 years. These restrictions were removed per WTO commitments by the United States, the EU, and Canada, and their removal has been a major influence on world cotton trade patterns. For apparel production, labor is the decisive input factor. As a result, textile production and raw cotton consumption will increase in developing countries where labor costs are lowest. High-cost labor markets in Europe and East Asia continue to reduce their cotton imports through the baseline.

- The textile industries in China, India, and Pakistan are the major beneficiaries of the MFA's elimination. Much of the increase in world imports is attributable to China, whose textile industry has been importing record amounts of cotton since 2003/04. After 2004, China's cotton imports are expected to stabilize, but remain by far the world's largest.
- India is expected to benefit significantly from the MFA phaseout as well, but cotton imports are expected to remain below recent record levels. The use of manmade fiber in India's textile industry has been accelerating in recent years, and cotton use is not expected to grow as rapidly as in China, despite India's growing textile exports. Furthermore, improved cotton crop yields, in part due to the adoption of GMO cotton, have raised India's output in recent years, reducing the need for imports.
- In contrast, Turkey's cotton imports decline slightly. In recent years, Turkey's textile industry has benefited from favorable trade access to the EU, its major export market for textiles and apparel. However, the end of the MFA quotas will now give lower cost competitors the same favorable access to EU markets.
- Similarly, the EU, Japan, Taiwan, and South Korea all steadily reduce their cotton imports as textile trade reforms and/or higher wages in these countries drive textile production to lower wage countries.

### Global cotton exports

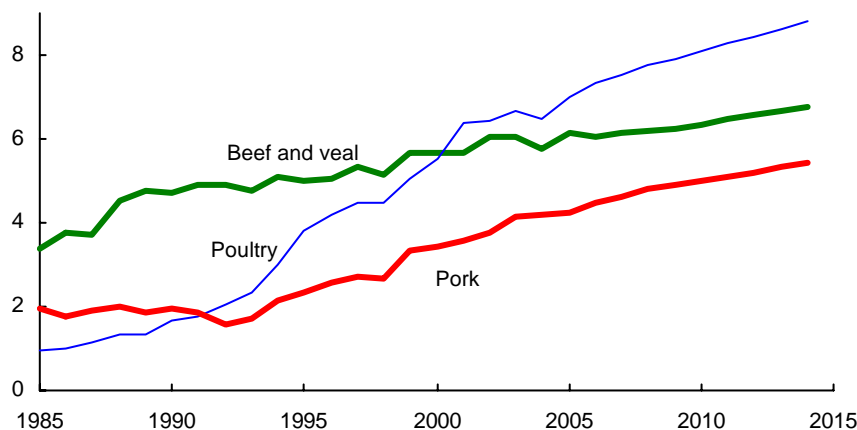


The end of the MFA phaseout is expected to move raw cotton production to countries where resource endowments and technology result in the lowest production costs. Land is a key input factor. Traditional producers with large land bases suitable for cotton production are expected to benefit from post-MFA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

- The United States remains the world's leading cotton exporter throughout the baseline period with annual exports (upland and extra-long staple) increasing from 12.8 to 13.8 million bales.
- Central Asian countries of the former Soviet Union, the principal competitors with the United States in world raw cotton markets for the last decade, have been overtaken by Sub-Saharan Africa, which is expected to expand its lead. Government policies in Central Asia promoting investment in textiles have increasingly resulted in exports of textile products rather than exports of raw cotton.
- Economic reforms have lagged throughout much of Central Asia, limiting the transmission of price signals from world markets to cotton producers.
- Sub-Saharan Africa's exports have risen in large part due to economic reforms. A large correction in the foreign exchange value of the currency of the major cotton exporting countries of West Africa in 1994 led to nearly a decade of growth in West Africa's cotton production. As West Africa's production gains began to lag at the end of the 1990s, several southern African countries began increasing their cotton production, aided by reforms such as ending marketing board monopolies. Continued increases in output are expected as producers take advantage of more export-oriented government policies.

### Meat exports 1/

Million metric tons



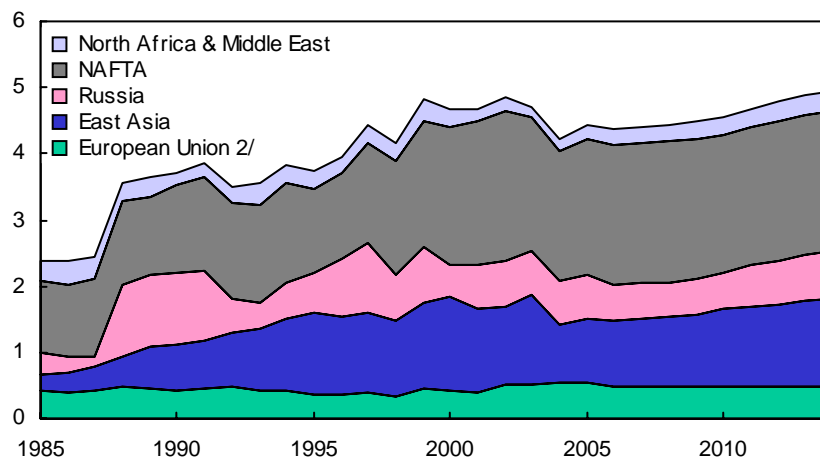
1/ Major exporters.

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

- BSE in Canada and the United States has resulted in changes in Canada's beef and live cattle exports to the United States. Although Canadian beef exports have recovered much of the decline following the 2003 BSE case, they are projected to remain flat over the baseline period. Canadian exports to the United States of live cattle under 30 months of age are assumed in the baseline to resume in 2006 (see box, page 49).
- EU enlargement results in greater shipments between the EU-15 and the acceding 10 countries and less trade of meat outside the EU-25. EU beef exports remain below the annual WTO export-subsidy limit of 817,000 tons as a stronger euro limits their competitiveness and policy changes lower beef production and the need to remove beef from the domestic market.
- Beef exports from Australia and New Zealand, mostly of grass-fed beef destined for markets in the United States and Asia, increase slightly through the baseline.
- Argentine exports of fresh/chilled beef and processed products remain strong due to competitive pricing into Hong Kong and European markets.
- The baseline assumes that Brazil does not gain nationwide FMD-free status. However, Brazil's expanding pork production is expected to be very competitive in non-FMD free markets. Its pork exports rise strongly and are focused on Russia, Argentina, and Asian markets other than Japan and South Korea.
- U.S. poultry exports face strong competition from other countries, particularly Brazil.
- A growing share of Brazil's rapidly increasing poultry production enters international markets at very competitive prices, and Brazil's poultry exports rise strongly.
- Thailand's exports of chilled and frozen poultry meat are reduced by Avian influenza.

## Beef and veal imports 1/

Million metric tons



1/ Selected importers.

2/ European Union-15 prior to 1999, EU-25 thereafter. Excludes intra-EU trade.

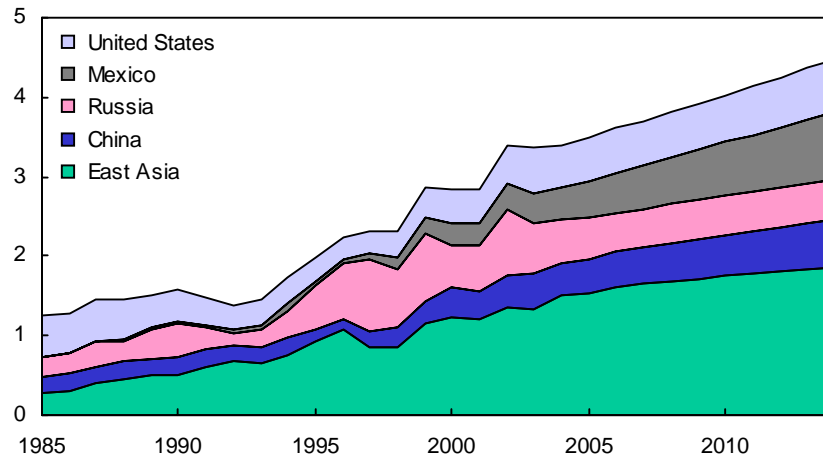
Beef trade occurs largely between developed countries and is closely linked to market access gains achieved under prior trade agreements. BSE in Canada and the United States resulted in restrictions on trade in the international beef market. However, the baseline assumes a re-opening of trade to Japan and South Korea.

- Higher income countries, such as Japan and South Korea, increase imports of beef, reflecting domestic cattle sectors that are constrained by land availability. These imports are primarily of higher quality beef. Although U.S. beef exports to these countries are projected to gradually rebuild, they do not return to levels attained prior to the U.S. BSE case in 2003.
- U.S. beef imports, primarily from Australia and New Zealand for ground beef and other processed products, decline slightly through the period.
- Robust import growth of U.S. higher quality beef is also projected for Mexico.
- The baseline assumes that the tariff rate quota (TRQ) for beef that Russia imposed in 2003 remains in effect until 2006 (the period established by current Russian legislation). In the longer run, the growth in Russia's beef imports resumes as rising consumer demand continues to outpace gains in domestic production. Russia remains a large market for EU-subsidized beef exports as well as Brazilian beef.



### Pork imports 1/

Million metric tons

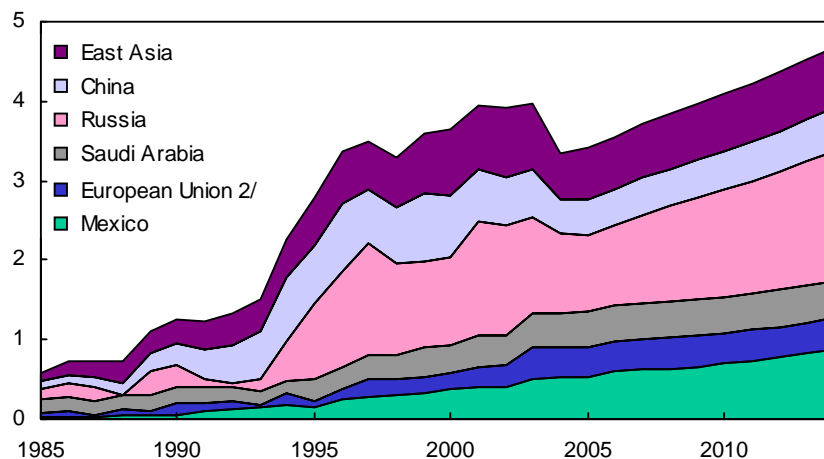


1/ Selected importers.

- Mexican pork imports increase about 400,000 tons between 2005 and 2014, making Mexico the fastest growing pork importer. Increases in income and population are the primary drivers of Mexico's increasing demand for pork products.
- Higher income countries of East Asia, such as Japan, Hong Kong, and South Korea, increase pork imports as their domestic hog sectors are constrained by environmental issues and imported feed costs. In South Korea and Japan, the presence of BSE boosts pork consumption and imports.
- As with beef, the baseline assumes that the TRQ that Russia imposed for pork in 2003 remains in effect until 2006. Although the TRQ initially lowers pork imports, Russia remains a major destination for competitively priced pork exports from the EU and Brazil as demand growth continues to exceed Russian meat producers' ability to respond.
- Although China's pork production and exports continue to rise rapidly, its net exports decline slightly to 300,000 tons in 2014 as imports rise more than exports.

## Poultry imports 1/

Million metric tons



1/ Selected importers.

2/ European Union-15 prior to 1999, EU-25 thereafter. Excludes intra-EU trade.

- Russia remains the world's foremost poultry importer as rising consumer demand continues to outpace increases in domestic production.
- The quota on poultry imports that Russia imposed in 2003 is assumed to exist until 2006. The quota raises domestic prices, thereby spurring domestic poultry production and feed demand. As a result, wheat and barley feeding, as well as corn imports, rise over the period. Imports rise after the poultry quota is discontinued, and then climb steadily during the rest of the baseline, driven by growing consumer demand.
- In Mexico, the world's second largest importer, strong economic growth raises per capita poultry consumption, and trade liberalization under NAFTA generates a large increase in poultry imports. Domestic poultry production also rises rapidly.
- Poultry consumption growth in China is met largely by expanding domestic production, but imports are also projected to grow.
- Thailand's exports of frozen and chilled poultry meat are curtailed by Avian influenza. Exports of cooked chicken products replace some but not all of Thailand's frozen poultry exports.
- Poultry imports into Saudi Arabia continue to rise through the baseline. However, consumer preference for freshly killed birds keeps domestic production strong.

Table 34. Coarse grains trade baseline projections

	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
	<i>Imports, million metric tons</i>											
<b>Importers</b>												
Former Soviet Union <sup>1</sup>	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.8	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8
Other Europe	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
European Union <sup>2</sup>	8.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.8	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6
North Africa & Middle East	23.6	24.9	25.8	26.8	27.4	28.0	28.5	29.2	29.7	30.3	30.8	31.4
Sub-Saharan Africa <sup>3</sup>	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9
Japan	20.0	20.0	20.1	20.0	20.0	19.9	19.9	19.8	19.7	19.7	19.6	19.5
South Korea	9.0	8.7	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0
Taiwan	5.1	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3
China	1.5	2.0	2.1	3.7	4.2	4.5	5.2	6.1	7.1	7.2	7.5	8.2
Other Asia & Oceania	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.8	6.1	6.3	6.6
Mexico	8.8	10.4	10.9	11.3	12.8	14.9	16.1	16.8	17.5	18.3	19.0	19.8
Central America & Caribbean	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0
Brazil	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Other South America	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.3
Other foreign <sup>4</sup>	6.1	4.7	4.8	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.3
United States	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6
<b>Total trade</b>	<b>103.5</b>	<b>99.9</b>	<b>102.1</b>	<b>106.6</b>	<b>110.3</b>	<b>114.4</b>	<b>117.6</b>	<b>120.9</b>	<b>123.8</b>	<b>126.1</b>	<b>128.2</b>	<b>131.2</b>
	<i>Exports, million metric tons</i>											
<b>Exporters</b>												
European Union <sup>2</sup>	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
China	7.7	4.1	3.1	2.6	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4
Argentina	9.4	11.6	11.9	13.2	14.0	14.7	14.6	15.5	16.0	15.8	16.2	16.5
Australia	6.2	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.9	5.0
Canada	3.5	3.4	3.6	4.0	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7
Republic of South Africa	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.8
Other Europe	0.3	1.9	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4
Former Soviet Union <sup>1</sup>	6.1	7.2	6.9	7.0	7.2	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2
Other foreign	11.4	4.9	4.9	5.2	5.5	5.7	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.9
United States	53.7	57.5	61.2	63.5	66.3	69.1	71.7	73.6	75.5	77.4	78.7	80.8
	<i>Percent</i>											
<b>U.S. trade share</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>57.6</b>	<b>59.9</b>	<b>59.6</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>60.4</b>	<b>61.0</b>	<b>60.9</b>	<b>61.0</b>	<b>61.4</b>	<b>61.4</b>	<b>61.5</b>

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

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

3/ Includes Republic of South Africa.

4/ Includes unaccounted.

The projections were completed in November 2004.

Table 35. Corn trade baseline projections

	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
<i>Imports, million metric tons</i>												
Importers												
European Union <sup>1</sup>	5.6	2.5	2.6	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0
Former Soviet Union <sup>2</sup>	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9
Egypt	3.8	4.3	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.9
Algeria	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6
Morocco	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6
Iran	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1
Saudi Arabia	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2
Turkey	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1
Other N. Africa & Middle East	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2
Japan	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.5	16.4
South Korea	8.8	8.5	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.7
Taiwan	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1
China	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.7	2.2	2.4	3.0	3.8	4.7	4.7	4.9	5.6
Indonesia	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.6
Malaysia	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4
Other Asia & Oceania	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
Canada	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9
Mexico	5.7	6.3	6.4	7.1	8.9	11.4	12.3	12.8	13.4	13.9	14.5	15.1
Central America & Caribbean	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0
Brazil	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other South America	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.0
Sub-Saharan Africa <sup>3</sup>	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5
Other foreign <sup>4</sup>	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
United States	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Total trade	78.0	76.3	78.0	81.7	85.5	89.6	92.3	95.2	97.8	99.6	101.5	103.9
<i>Exports, million metric tons</i>												
Exporters												
European Union <sup>1</sup>	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
China	7.6	4.0	3.0	2.5	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3
Argentina	9.0	11.0	11.3	12.4	13.1	13.7	13.6	14.3	14.7	14.3	14.6	14.8
Brazil	4.0	4.0	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4
Republic of South Africa	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7
Other Europe	0.3	1.9	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4
Former Soviet Union <sup>2</sup>	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2
Other foreign	6.6	0.3	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1
United States	48.2	52.1	55.2	57.8	61.0	64.1	66.7	68.6	70.5	72.4	73.7	75.6
<i>Percent</i>												
U.S. trade share	61.7	68.2	70.9	70.7	71.3	71.6	72.2	72.0	72.1	72.7	72.6	72.7

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

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

3/ Includes Republic of South Africa.

4/ Includes unaccounted.

The projections were completed in November 2004.

Table 36. Sorghum trade baseline projections

	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
<i>Imports, million metric tons</i>												
Importers												
Japan	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Mexico	3.0	4.0	4.3	4.0	3.7	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.5
North Africa & Middle East	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
South America	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Sub-Saharan Africa <sup>1</sup>	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other <sup>2</sup>	1.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
Total trade	6.5	6.2	6.6	6.4	6.1	5.7	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.7
<i>Exports, million metric tons</i>												
Exporters												
Argentina	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3
Australia	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Other foreign	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
United States	5.1	5.1	5.6	5.3	5.0	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8
<i>Percent</i>												
U.S. trade share	78.3	82.1	85.0	83.5	81.9	80.5	79.9	77.5	76.1	73.8	72.4	71.6

1/ Includes the Republic of South Africa.

2/ Includes unaccounted.

The projections were completed in November 2004.

Table 37. Barley trade baseline projections

	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
<i>Imports, million metric tons</i>												
<b>Importers</b>												
Former Soviet Union <sup>1</sup>	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Japan	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
South Korea	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Taiwan	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
China	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6
European Union <sup>2</sup>	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Latin America <sup>3</sup>	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Algeria	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
Saudi Arabia	5.7	6.5	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.2
Morocco	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Tunisia	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Republic of South Africa	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Iran	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Turkey	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other N. Africa & M. East	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Other foreign <sup>4</sup>	2.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
United States	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
<b>Total trade</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>17.3</b>
<i>Exports, million metric tons</i>												
<b>Exporters</b>												
European Union <sup>2</sup>	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Australia	5.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.4
Canada	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0
Russia	2.4	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8
Ukraine	1.5	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
Other Former Soviet Union <sup>5</sup>	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0
Turkey	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Other foreign	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
United States	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
<i>Percent</i>												
U.S. trade share	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9

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

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

3/ Includes Mexico.

4/ Includes unaccounted.

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

The projections were completed in November 2004.

Table 38. Wheat trade baseline projections

	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
	<i>Imports, million metric tons</i>											
Importers												
Algeria	3.9	4.3	4.4	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4
Egypt	7.3	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.0
Morocco	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5
Iran	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.3
Iraq	1.9	3.3	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9
Tunisia	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6
Other N. Africa & Middle East	8.5	8.9	9.0	9.2	9.5	9.7	10.0	10.2	10.5	10.8	11.1	11.3
Sub-Saharan Africa <sup>1</sup>	10.6	9.9	10.0	10.2	10.4	10.6	10.9	11.1	11.3	11.5	11.7	11.9
Mexico	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.2
Central America & Caribbean	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1
Brazil	5.3	5.0	5.2	5.5	5.8	6.1	6.4	6.7	7.0	7.3	7.6	7.9
Other South America	5.6	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.9
European Union <sup>2</sup>	5.9	5.0	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.7	6.8	7.0	7.2
Other Europe	4.2	1.7	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.6
Former Soviet Union <sup>3</sup>	7.0	4.3	4.9	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.3
Japan	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.2
South Korea	3.4	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
Philippines	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9
Indonesia	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.3
China	3.7	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Bangladesh	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2
Malaysia	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4
Thailand	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3
Vietnam	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3
Pakistan	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7
Other Asia & Oceania	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.2
Other foreign	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
United States	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Total trade	105.0	105.2	108.3	110.9	113.0	115.1	117.5	120.0	122.2	124.5	126.7	129.0
	<i>Exports, million metric tons</i>											
Exporters												
European Union <sup>2</sup>	10.9	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.2	16.3	16.6	16.9
Canada	15.8	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.2	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.1
Australia	18.0	17.0	18.0	19.2	20.0	20.6	21.2	21.8	22.4	23.0	23.4	23.8
Argentina	8.7	9.0	9.5	9.7	10.4	11.1	11.6	12.4	12.6	12.8	13.0	13.3
Russia	3.2	6.0	6.4	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.1
Ukraine	0.1	3.5	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7
Other Former Soviet Union <sup>4</sup>	5.8	4.3	5.0	5.5	6.0	6.5	7.0	7.5	8.0	8.5	9.0	9.5
Other Europe	0.2	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4
India	5.7	1.5	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
China	2.8	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Turkey	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Other foreign	1.4	2.3	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1
United States	31.5	26.5	25.9	26.5	27.2	28.6	29.3	29.9	30.6	31.3	32.0	32.7
	<i>Percent</i>											
U.S. trade share	30.0	25.2	23.9	23.9	24.1	24.8	24.9	25.0	25.1	25.1	25.2	25.3

1/ Includes Republic of South Africa.

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

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

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

The projections were completed in November 2004.

Table 39. Soybean trade baseline projections

	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
	<i>Imports, million metric tons</i>											
<b>Importers</b>												
European Union <sup>1</sup>	15.3	15.9	15.8	15.5	15.3	15.2	15.1	15.1	15.0	14.5	14.1	13.7
Japan	4.7	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2
South Korea	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9
Taiwan	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7
Mexico	3.8	4.5	4.8	5.1	5.4	5.7	6.0	6.3	6.6	6.9	7.2	7.5
Former Soviet Union <sup>2</sup>	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other Europe	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
China	16.9	22.0	24.1	26.8	29.4	32.1	34.8	36.9	39.0	40.7	42.5	44.2
Malaysia	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1
Indonesia	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0
Other	8.1	8.3	9.1	9.5	10.0	10.4	10.9	11.3	11.7	12.2	12.7	13.1
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>54.9</b>	<b>62.3</b>	<b>65.6</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>72.4</b>	<b>75.9</b>	<b>79.4</b>	<b>82.4</b>	<b>85.3</b>	<b>87.6</b>	<b>89.9</b>	<b>92.0</b>
	<i>Exports, million metric tons</i>											
<b>Exporters</b>												
Argentina	6.8	7.7	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.1	6.9	6.7
Brazil	19.8	22.3	23.1	25.9	29.2	33.7	37.7	40.5	43.2	45.3	47.4	49.4
Other South America	3.2	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.8	5.1	5.3	5.6	5.9	6.2	6.5
China	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other foreign	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
United States	24.1	27.5	29.9	30.1	29.9	28.7	28.0	28.0	28.0	27.9	27.9	28.0
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>55.3</b>	<b>62.7</b>	<b>65.6</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>72.4</b>	<b>75.9</b>	<b>79.4</b>	<b>82.4</b>	<b>85.3</b>	<b>87.6</b>	<b>89.9</b>	<b>92.0</b>
	<i>Percent</i>											
<b>U.S. trade share</b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>43.9</b>	<b>45.6</b>	<b>43.6</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>30.5</b>

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

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

The projections were completed in November 2004.

Table 40. Soybean meal trade baseline projections

	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
<i>Imports, million metric tons</i>												
Importers												
European Union <sup>1</sup>	23.0	24.5	26.5	26.7	27.2	27.4	27.8	28.0	28.4	28.5	28.5	28.6
Former Soviet Union <sup>2</sup>	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6
Other Europe	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Canada	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Japan	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Southeast Asia	5.7	5.6	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.6	6.9	7.1	7.4	7.7	7.9	8.2
Latin America	4.9	5.0	5.3	5.6	5.8	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.7	7.0	7.2	7.4
North Africa & Middle East	5.4	6.0	6.2	6.6	7.0	7.4	7.8	8.1	8.5	8.9	9.3	9.7
Other	3.2	3.2	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.8
Total imports	45.5	47.9	51.4	52.7	54.2	55.4	56.9	58.2	59.7	60.9	62.1	63.3
<i>Exports, million metric tons</i>												
Exporters												
Argentina	19.7	20.2	22.3	23.7	23.6	24.5	25.3	26.2	27.0	27.9	29.0	30.0
Brazil	14.8	17.0	17.4	17.6	19.2	19.7	20.4	20.9	21.6	21.9	22.1	22.3
Other South America	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1
China	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0
India	3.3	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2
European Union <sup>1</sup>	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other foreign	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
United States	3.9	4.9	6.1	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0
Total exports	45.0	48.4	51.4	52.7	54.2	55.4	56.9	58.2	59.7	60.9	62.1	63.3
<i>Percent</i>												
U.S. trade share	8.8	10.1	11.8	11.2	10.9	10.5	10.4	10.1	9.9	9.7	9.5	9.5

<sup>1/</sup> Covers EU-25, excludes intra-EU trade.

<sup>2/</sup> Covers FSU-12, includes intra-FSU trade.

The projections were completed in November 2004.

Table 41. Soybean oil trade baseline projections

	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
<i>Imports, million metric tons</i>												
Importers												
China	2.7	2.4	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8
India	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7
Other Asia	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6
Latin America	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4
North Africa & Middle East	1.9	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1
Former Soviet Union & Other Europe <sup>1</sup>	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Total imports	8.9	9.6	10.5	11.0	11.4	11.8	12.1	12.5	13.0	13.2	13.5	13.7
<i>Exports, million metric tons</i>												
Exporters												
Argentina	4.5	4.6	5.2	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.8	7.0
Brazil	2.6	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8
European Union <sup>2</sup>	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
Other foreign	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
United States	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6
Total exports	9.0	9.8	10.5	11.0	11.4	11.8	12.1	12.5	13.0	13.2	13.5	13.7
<i>Percent</i>												
U.S. trade share	4.7	5.1	6.7	6.4	5.8	5.5	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.8	4.5

<sup>1/</sup> Includes intra-FSU trade.

<sup>2/</sup> Covers EU-25, excludes intra-EU trade.

The projections were completed in November 2004.



Table 42. Rice trade baseline projections

	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
<i>Imports, million metric tons</i>												
<b>Importers</b>												
Canada	0.25	0.25	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.27	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.29	0.29	0.30
Mexico	0.55	0.53	0.61	0.62	0.64	0.66	0.68	0.70	0.72	0.74	0.76	0.78
Central America/Caribbean	1.44	1.70	1.60	1.75	1.82	1.90	1.98	2.06	2.14	2.22	2.30	2.38
Brazil	0.65	0.75	0.52	0.47	0.45	0.43	0.40	0.38	0.35	0.33	0.31	0.30
Other South America	0.40	0.38	0.68	0.64	0.61	0.55	0.53	0.53	0.54	0.54	0.55	0.57
European Union <sup>1</sup>	1.02	1.00	1.08	1.13	1.15	1.18	1.21	1.24	1.27	1.30	1.32	1.35
Former Soviet Union <sup>2</sup>	0.53	0.53	0.68	0.69	0.71	0.72	0.74	0.76	0.77	0.79	0.81	0.83
Other Europe	0.20	0.22	0.23	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24
Bangladesh	0.65	0.75	0.90	1.05	1.20	1.35	1.50	1.65	1.80	2.00	2.14	2.30
China	1.10	0.60	0.58	0.60	0.62	0.65	0.68	0.70	0.72	0.75	0.78	0.80
Japan	0.70	0.70	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68
South Korea	0.18	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21
Indonesia	0.80	1.00	1.10	1.20	1.35	1.50	1.65	1.80	1.95	2.10	2.25	2.40
Malaysia	0.50	0.73	0.55	0.55	0.56	0.58	0.61	0.64	0.66	0.69	0.72	0.74
Philippines	1.29	0.90	1.06	1.17	1.23	1.24	1.29	1.35	1.41	1.46	1.51	1.55
Other Asia & Oceania	2.06	2.01	1.91	1.96	1.95	1.95	1.96	1.96	1.97	1.98	1.99	2.00
Iraq	1.10	1.10	1.20	1.26	1.32	1.41	1.44	1.48	1.53	1.58	1.64	1.69
Iran	0.95	0.95	0.92	0.94	0.97	1.03	1.09	1.14	1.21	1.27	1.33	1.39
Saudi Arabia	1.15	1.35	0.97	1.14	1.16	1.18	1.20	1.21	1.23	1.24	1.25	1.27
Other N. Africa & M. East	1.40	1.49	1.53	1.57	1.61	1.65	1.69	1.73	1.78	1.84	1.90	1.96
Sub-Saharan Africa <sup>3</sup>	6.08	5.68	6.13	6.35	6.47	6.56	6.68	6.81	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.50
Republic of South Africa	0.73	0.80	0.66	0.77	0.78	0.78	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.77
Unaccounted	1.82	1.84	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.86	1.84	1.85	1.86	1.86	1.86	1.86
United States	0.50	0.46	0.48	0.49	0.51	0.52	0.54	0.55	0.57	0.59	0.60	0.62
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>26.03</b>	<b>25.90</b>	<b>26.39</b>	<b>27.60</b>	<b>28.34</b>	<b>29.08</b>	<b>29.86</b>	<b>30.72</b>	<b>31.66</b>	<b>32.62</b>	<b>33.51</b>	<b>34.49</b>
<i>Exports, million metric tons</i>												
<b>Exporters</b>												
Australia	0.30	0.31	0.28	0.40	0.47	0.52	0.56	0.58	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60
Argentina	0.23	0.42	0.44	0.46	0.48	0.50	0.53	0.56	0.59	0.62	0.66	0.70
Other South America	0.99	1.15	1.15	1.18	1.21	1.23	1.26	1.29	1.32	1.36	1.38	1.40
European Union <sup>1</sup>	0.23	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.27	0.27	0.27
China	0.80	0.80	1.16	1.15	1.20	1.20	1.19	1.19	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
India	2.75	2.50	2.82	2.97	3.36	3.58	3.87	4.14	4.41	4.86	5.04	5.22
Pakistan	1.78	2.00	2.24	2.46	2.47	2.47	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.47	2.47	2.47
Thailand	9.80	8.25	8.70	9.00	9.07	9.35	9.55	9.90	10.29	10.55	10.96	11.40
Vietnam	4.00	3.75	4.00	4.15	4.20	4.30	4.40	4.50	4.60	4.70	4.90	5.10
Egypt	0.70	0.70	0.71	0.78	0.72	0.72	0.73	0.74	0.76	0.77	0.79	0.80
Other foreign	0.75	0.80	1.07	1.09	1.12	1.15	1.18	1.23	1.27	1.31	1.35	1.39
United States	3.33	3.33	3.56	3.71	3.78	3.81	3.84	3.84	3.87	3.91	3.91	3.94
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>25.64</b>	<b>24.25</b>	<b>26.39</b>	<b>27.60</b>	<b>28.34</b>	<b>29.08</b>	<b>29.86</b>	<b>30.72</b>	<b>31.66</b>	<b>32.62</b>	<b>33.51</b>	<b>34.49</b>
<i>Percent</i>												
U.S. trade share	13.0	13.8	13.5	13.5	13.3	13.1	12.9	12.5	12.2	12.0	11.7	11.4

<sup>1/</sup> Covers EU-25, excludes intra-EU trade.

<sup>2/</sup> Covers FSU-12, includes intra-FSU trade.

<sup>3/</sup> Excludes Republic of South Africa

The projections were completed in November 2004.

Table 43. All cotton trade baseline projections

	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
<i>Imports, million bales</i>												
Importers												
European Union <sup>1</sup>	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9
Former Soviet Union <sup>2</sup>	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1
Indonesia	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1
Thailand	1.7	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3
India	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6
Brazil	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other Europe	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 Asia & Oceania	4.8	4.6	4.5	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.9
Japan	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
South Korea	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9
China	8.8	7.8	12.7	12.0	12.5	12.8	13.0	13.3	13.5	13.7	13.9	14.0
Taiwan	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Turkey	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0
Mexico	1.9	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Other	2.0	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0
Total imports	33.0	32.2	36.4	36.8	37.0	37.1	37.3	37.5	37.9	38.1	38.3	38.6
<i>Exports, million bales</i>												
Exporters												
Former Soviet Union <sup>2</sup>	5.0	5.5	5.4	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.2
Australia	2.2	1.7	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2
Argentina	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Pakistan	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
India	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
China	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Egypt	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Other Latin America	1.5	2.6	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2
Sub-Saharan Africa <sup>3</sup>	5.9	5.7	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.3
Other foreign	3.2	2.5	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
United States	13.2	12.5	12.8	13.3	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.7	13.8	13.8	13.8
Total exports	32.5	32.2	36.1	36.5	36.7	36.8	37.0	37.2	37.6	37.8	38.0	38.3
<i>Percent</i>												
U.S. trade share	40.7	38.9	35.6	36.3	37.0	36.9	36.7	36.5	36.4	36.5	36.3	36.0

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

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

3/ Includes Republic of South Africa.

The projections were completed in November 2004.

Table 44. Beef trade baseline projections

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<i>Imports, thousand metric tons, carcass weight</i>												
Importers												
Japan	810	604	609	618	630	639	669	702	715	728	746	769
South Korea	445	200	275	268	275	298	316	352	363	389	413	429
Taiwan	98	81	83	97	101	104	107	110	113	115	118	121
Philippines	120	125	129	136	147	154	163	173	182	190	197	204
European Union <sup>1</sup>	517	525	535	489	489	488	489	489	489	489	489	489
Russia	650	650	650	552	546	520	519	548	626	664	687	707
Other Europe	54	56	54	58	60	62	63	63	64	64	65	66
Egypt	93	150	155	171	179	197	207	212	217	221	225	230
Mexico	370	270	315	348	362	402	439	473	519	556	582	618
Canada	273	85	80	85	86	88	90	95	96	97	98	99
United States	1,363	1,593	1,660	1,670	1,665	1,625	1,575	1,508	1,474	1,451	1,429	1,406
Major importers	4,793	4,339	4,545	4,493	4,539	4,576	4,634	4,725	4,857	4,965	5,049	5,139
<i>Exports, thousand metric tons, carcass weight</i>												
Exporters												
Australia	1,264	1,300	1,300	1,312	1,277	1,276	1,254	1,272	1,293	1,298	1,310	1,312
New Zealand	578	600	605	575	549	550	544	539	540	543	546	549
Other Asia	482	585	675	610	636	615	634	646	666	660	628	564
European Union <sup>1</sup>	437	410	370	330	353	362	388	401	408	414	421	440
Other Europe	30	31	32	41	40	39	38	40	43	47	51	55
Ukraine	168	100	90	94	92	94	98	99	102	105	107	109
Argentina	386	540	600	482	485	489	492	495	497	500	502	505
Brazil	1,175	1,470	1,620	1,766	1,803	1,816	1,827	1,828	1,828	1,831	1,842	1,851
Canada	384	540	570	551	550	550	552	553	557	560	561	564
United States	1,143	201	281	309	340	374	412	474	545	626	720	828
Major exporters	6,047	5,777	6,143	6,071	6,125	6,166	6,238	6,346	6,478	6,584	6,688	6,776

<sup>1/</sup> Covers EU-25, excludes intra-EU trade.

The projections were completed in November 2004.

Table 45. Pork trade baseline projections

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<i>Imports, thousand metric tons, carcass weight</i>												
Importers												
Japan	1,133	1,225	1,250	1,287	1,309	1,331	1,353	1,373	1,393	1,411	1,428	1,442
China	149	88	88	95	98	110	116	120	126	131	136	141
Hong Kong	302	317	335	347	359	374	388	402	416	430	444	459
South Korea	153	200	208	246	255	266	273	281	289	296	303	312
Russia	620	500	500	450	463	475	488	500	513	525	538	550
Mexico	371	415	440	505	535	577	614	656	702	747	796	845
Canada	91	110	110	114	115	117	118	119	120	121	122	122
United States	567	513	551	560	575	585	600	605	620	635	645	655
Major importers	3,386	3,368	3,482	3,603	3,707	3,833	3,949	4,057	4,178	4,296	4,412	4,525
<i>Exports, thousand metric tons, carcass weight</i>												
Exporters												
Brazil	603	570	580	610	656	718	741	768	793	821	852	882
Canada	975	960	980	995	1,036	1,068	1,092	1,105	1,115	1,122	1,131	1,137
Mexico	48	50	50	65	70	72	74	76	78	80	82	84
European Union <sup>1</sup>	1,325	1,250	1,166	1,304	1,315	1,325	1,330	1,335	1,340	1,361	1,385	1,418
Other Europe	18	18	18	11	29	39	57	72	89	104	121	136
China	282	330	400	405	415	425	435	438	440	442	444	446
United States	779	944	960	985	1,010	1,035	1,060	1,085	1,115	1,140	1,170	1,200
Major exporters	4,030	4,122	4,154	4,375	4,532	4,681	4,788	4,879	4,969	5,070	5,185	5,303

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

The projections were completed in November 2004.

Table 46. Poultry trade baseline projections 1/

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<i>Imports, thousand metric tons, ready to cook</i>												
Importers												
Russia	1,195	1,000	950	1,006	1,106	1,213	1,277	1,340	1,413	1,485	1,562	1,630
European Union <sup>2</sup>	414	375	370	379	381	383	385	386	388	390	392	394
Japan	695	500	530	566	577	585	595	606	617	626	637	647
Hong Kong	154	200	160	194	197	200	204	207	211	214	218	221
China	453	220	300	245	259	266	274	283	293	305	317	329
South Korea	89	30	60	35	37	38	40	41	43	45	46	48
Saudi Arabia	430	435	443	448	452	455	458	460	461	459	459	455
Mexico	495	524	537	606	635	635	663	696	732	777	824	881
Canada	89	137	124	136	139	141	143	146	148	151	154	156
Major importers	4,014	3,421	3,474	3,615	3,783	3,915	4,039	4,165	4,305	4,452	4,609	4,761
<i>Exports, thousand metric tons, ready to cook</i>												
Exporters												
Brazil	2,014	2,383	2,635	2,722	2,812	2,905	3,000	3,099	3,222	3,307	3,417	3,529
European Union <sup>2</sup>	980	975	930	1,034	1,016	1,017	1,018	1,024	1,028	1,027	1,030	1,033
China	388	250	300	309	318	328	338	354	358	369	380	391
Thailand	527	255	263	311	355	410	422	435	448	461	475	490
Saudi Arabia	25	25	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
United States	2,435	2,248	2,479	2,551	2,608	2,665	2,724	2,769	2,812	2,853	2,894	2,926
Major exporters	6,369	6,136	6,632	6,954	7,136	7,352	7,531	7,711	7,898	8,049	8,228	8,402

1/ Broilers and turkeys only.

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

The projections were completed in November 2004.