# Emerging Global Trade Patterns: USDA's Long-term Agricultural Projections

Midwest Agriculture's Ties to the Global Economy
Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago
November 28, 2017 Chicago

Jim Hansen, Ph.D.
USDA, Economic Research Service

Disclaimer: The views expressed are those of the author and not USDA or Economic Research Service. Projections are from the United States Department of Agriculture, World Agricultural Outlook Board, Long-term Projections Report, OCE-2017-1, February 2017.

### **Presentation Outline**

- Baseline process and model type
- Global macroeconomics, population, and exchange rates
- International trade grains, soybeans, wheat and livestock
- Conclusion



### **USDA's Agricultural Projections**

- 10-year projection of major commodities
  - Supply, demand, trade, and prices.
  - Based on November 2016 market conditions. Released Feb 2017
- Assumptions:
  - Continuation of current U.S. law and international trade agreements
  - Population growth slows, strongest in developing countries
  - Macroeconomic growth strongest in emerging markets
- Modeling system: dynamic partial equilibrium trade
  - 40 countries/regions, 24 commodity markets
  - Equilibrates: (Supply = Demand) & (Imports = Exports)
    Solves for prices and trade, clear world and country markets
  - Excel and Fortran programs, elasticity based
  - policy instruments in Excel
- Analysts Judgment: Model + Delphi approach
  - Country modelers, Commodity analyst (ERS, WOAB, FAS, NASS, ...)
  - Country specialist, Weather and geographic specialists
- Process: Macro, modelers, analysts meetings, trade-commodity spec, calibrate



## Changes in Food Consumption:

- Greater consumption of:
  - Fruits & Vegetables
  - Vegetable Oils
  - Processed Cereal Products
  - Meats & Dairy Products (emerging markets)
     Feed Demand Increases
     Import demand for Feed grains
- Less consumption of:
  - Staple grains rice in Asia, corn in Indonesia and Mexico
  - Low-quality grain varieties and switching to high-quality (high-quality varieties may lower yields)
  - Roots & tubers



### Global Structural Changes

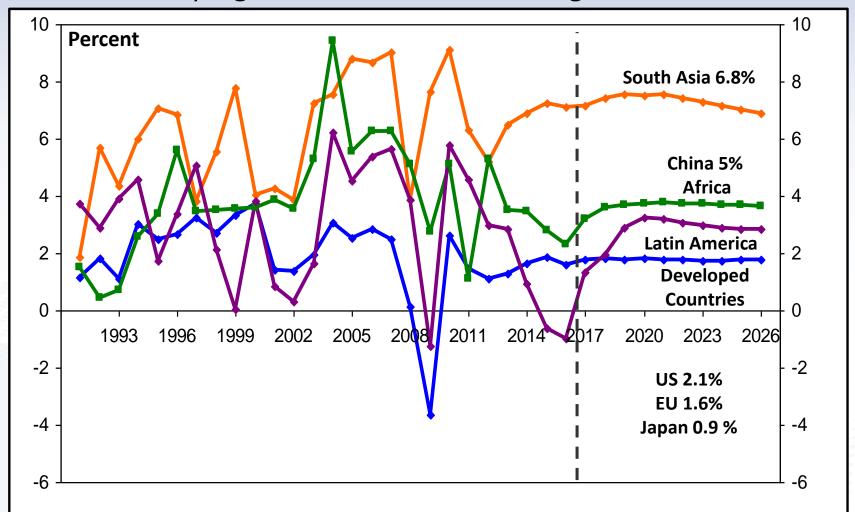
- Shifting Economic Power Emerging Markets
  - Increasing per capita incomes
- Evolving Demographics:
  - Declining population growth rates,
  - Urbanization,
  - Changing age structure, younger populations
- Infrastructure development in emerging markets
  - Transportation, roads, (also increasing congestion)
  - Market integration
- Food market development
  - Increased access to larger variety of food, retail outlets



### **Macro Assumptions**



## GDP Growth for Major Regions: Developing Economies Exhibit Strongest Growth

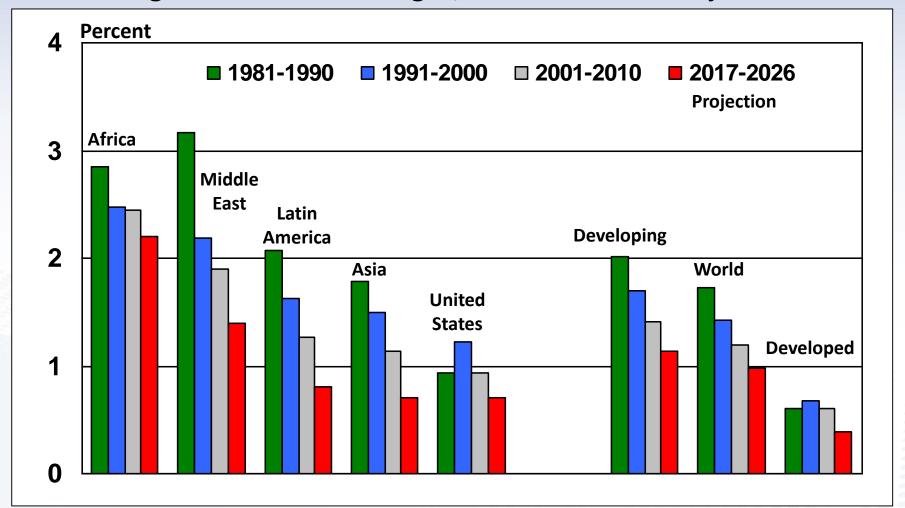




Source: USDA Agricultural Baseline Projections to 2026, February 2017.

United States Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service

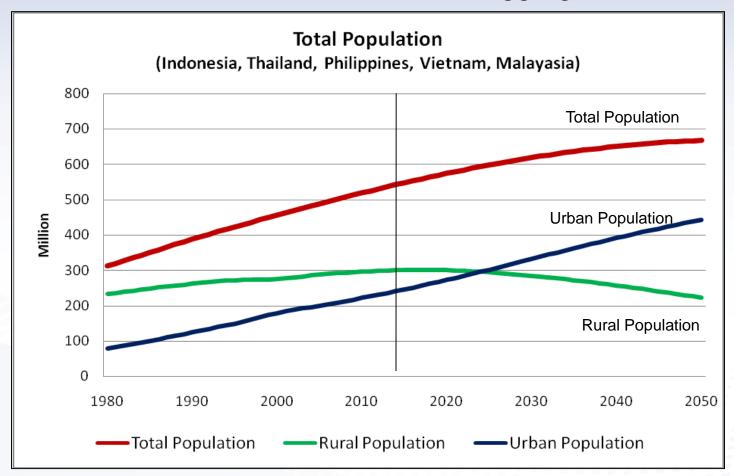
## Population Growth Rates Decline (%) Regional 10 Year Averages, 3 Decades and Projection





1/ Based on population projections from the Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Source: *USDA Agricultural Baseline Projections to 2026*, February 2017. **United States Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service** 

### Population Growth And Urbanization In 5 Southeast Asian Countries Aggregate





Source: UN-FAO, FAOSTAT, http://faostat.fao.org

# U.S. Agricultural Trade-Weighted Dollar Exchange Rate Projected to Slightly Depreciate 1/

Index values, 2010=100 **Dollar appreciates: U.S. commodities** more expensive on international market appreciation Depreciation **Dollar depreciates: U.S. commodities** less expensive on international market, therefore more competitive 

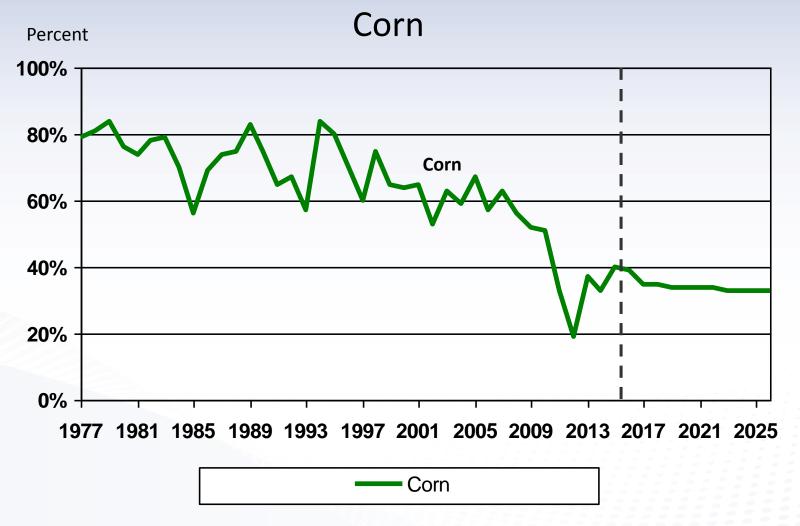




### **International Trade:**

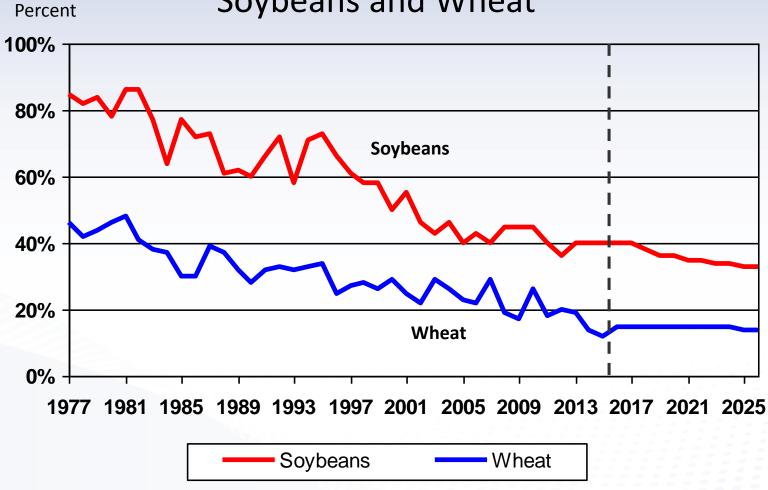


### U.S. Export Share in World Market:





# U.S. Export Share in World Market: Soybeans and Wheat



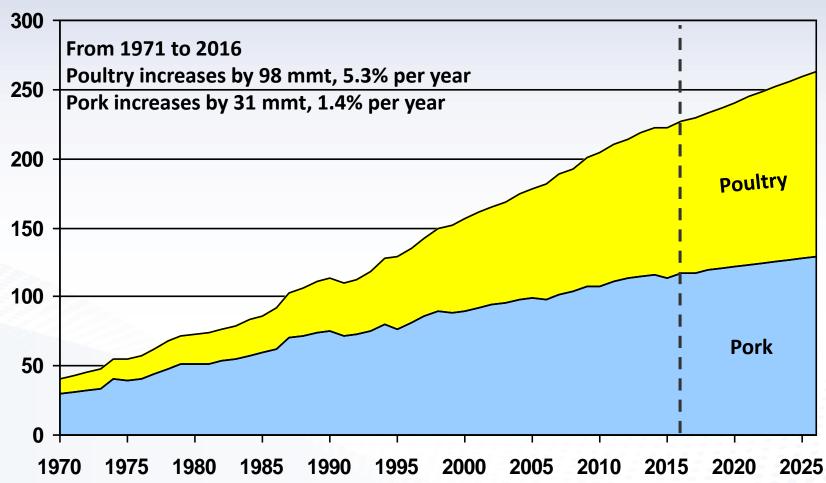


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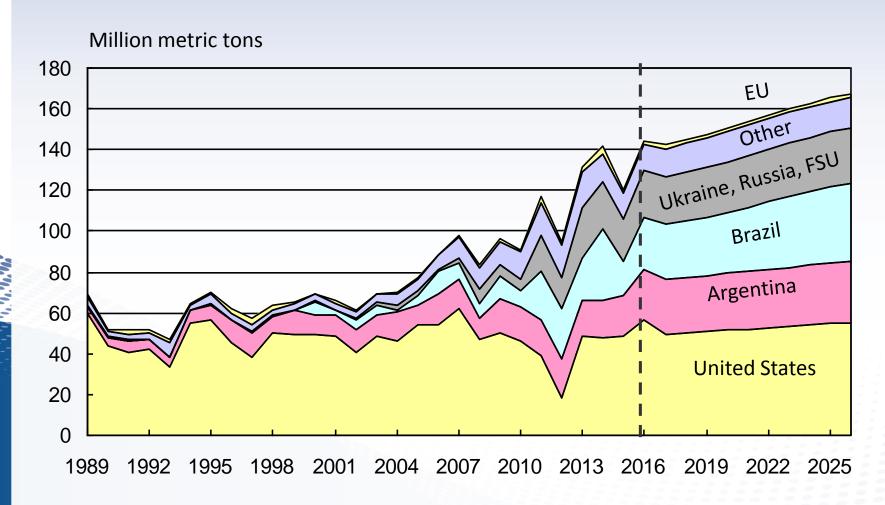
### Global Pork and Poultry Production 1970 - 2026





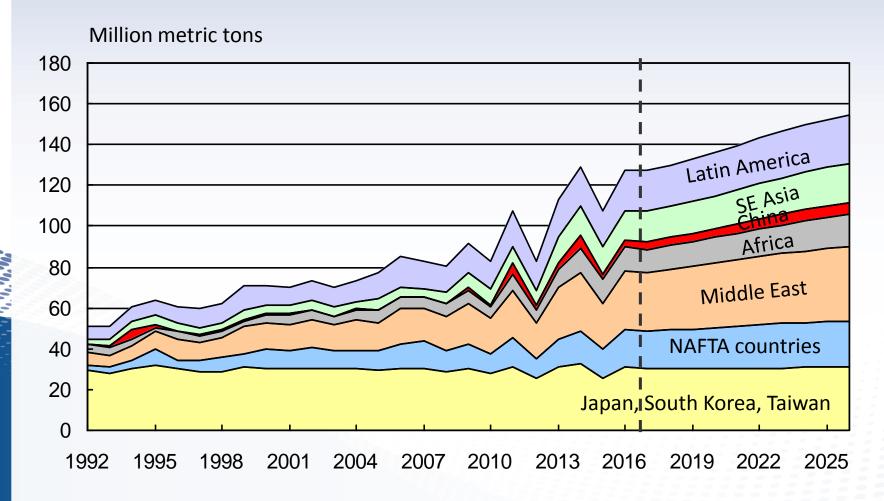


### Global Corn Exports (mmt)





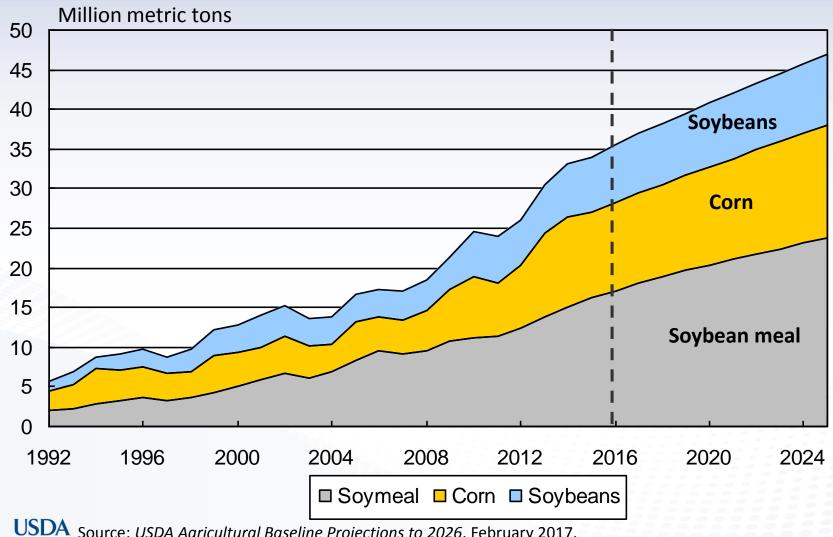
### Global Corn Imports (mmt)





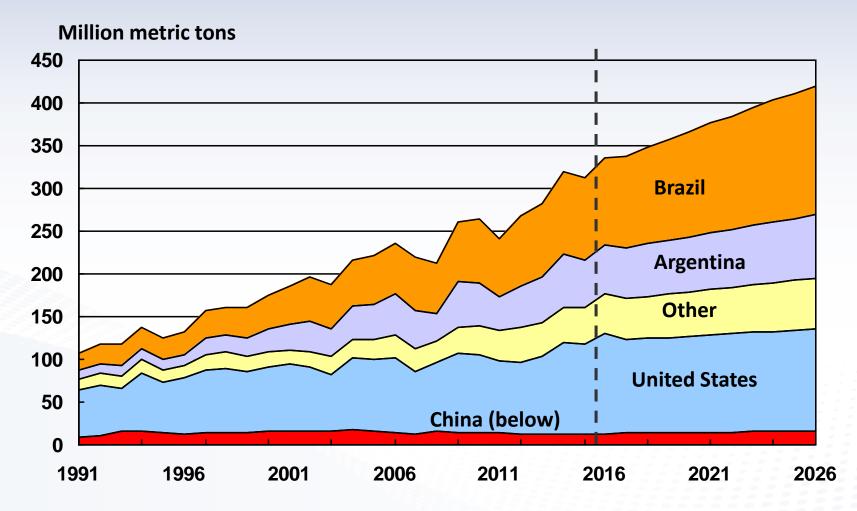
### Southeast Asia: Corn, Soybeans & Meal Imports

(Vietnam, Thailand, Philippines, Indonesia & Malaysia)





### Global Soybean Production

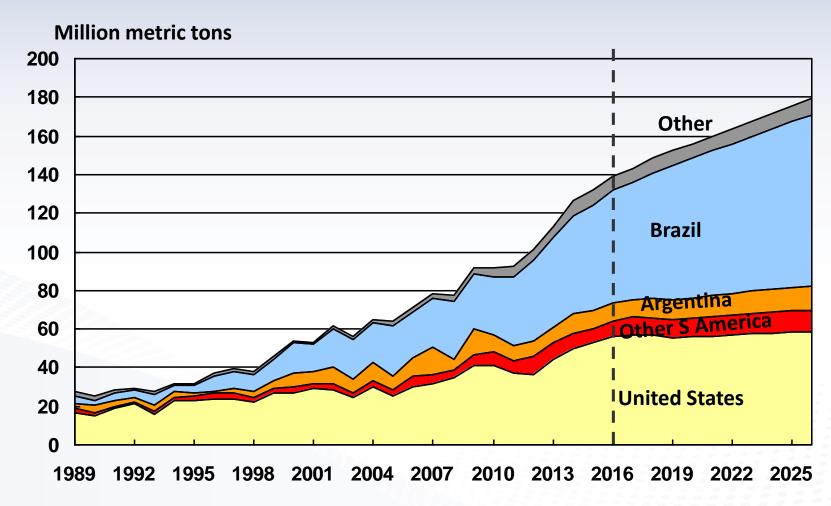




Source: USDA Agricultural Baseline Projections to 2026, February 2017

United States Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service

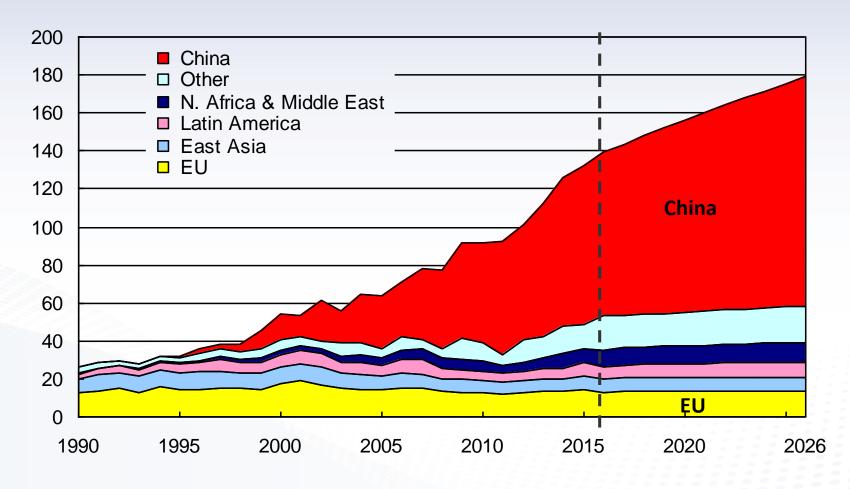
### **Global Soybean Exports**





### Global Soybean Imports

#### Million metric tons



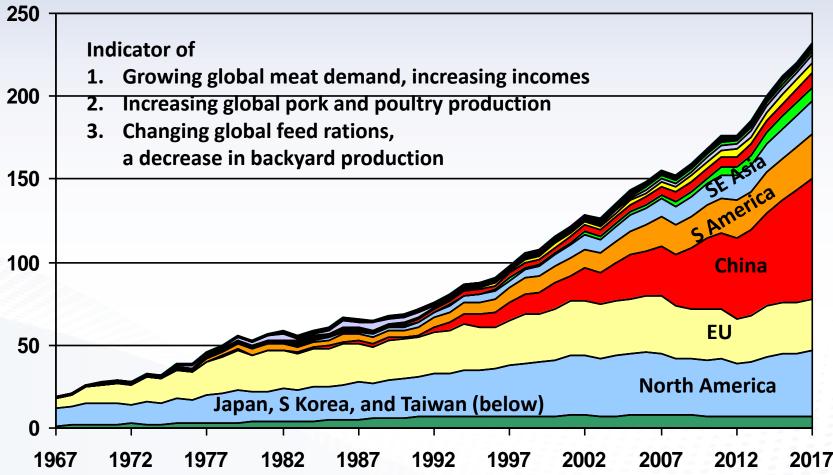


Source: USDA Agricultural Baseline Projections to 2026, February 2017.

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# Global Soybean Meal Feed Demand: By Regions, 50 Years of Growth

Million metric tons

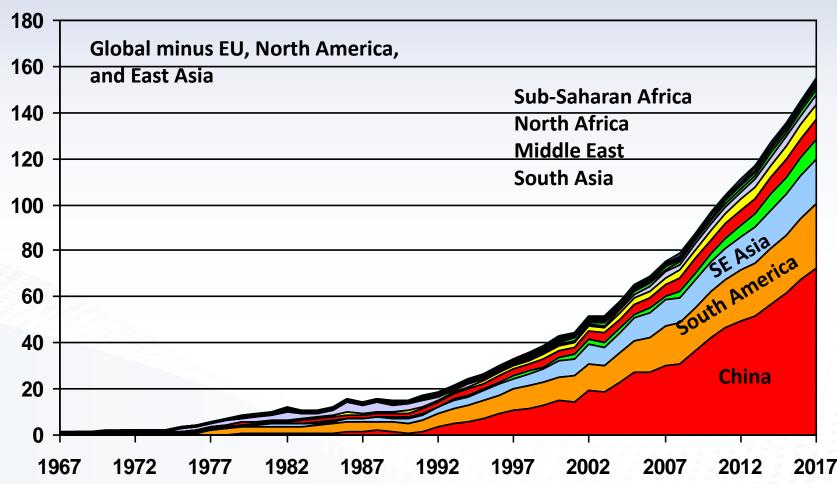




Source: USDA FAS PS&D Data, 2017.

### Greater Detail - Soybean Meal Feed Demand: By Regions, 50 Years of Growth

#### Million metric tons

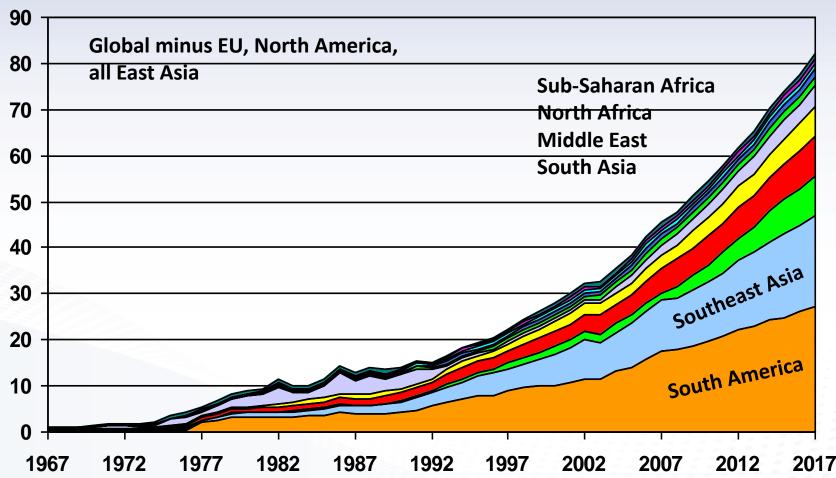




Source: USDA FAS PS&D Data, 2017.

## Greater Detail - Soybean Meal Feed Demand:

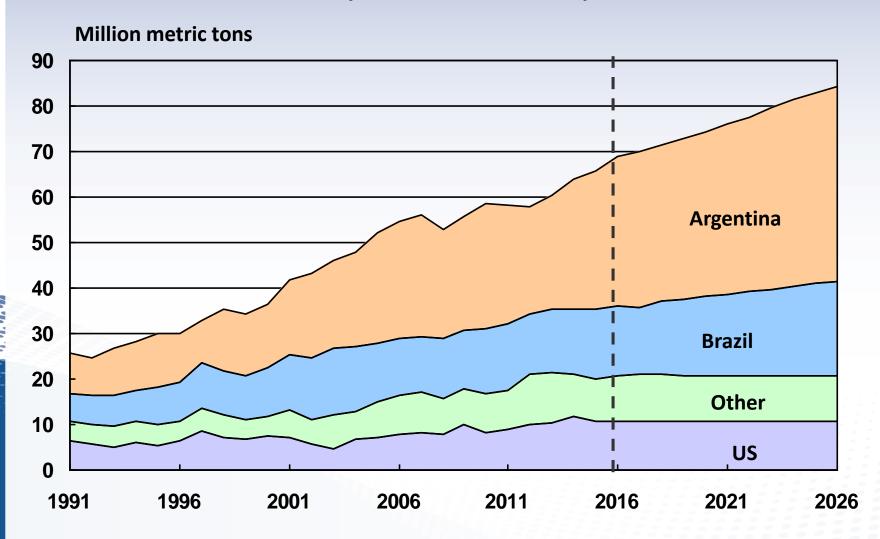
Million metric tons By Regions, 50 Years of Growth





Source: USDA FAS PS&D Data, 2017.

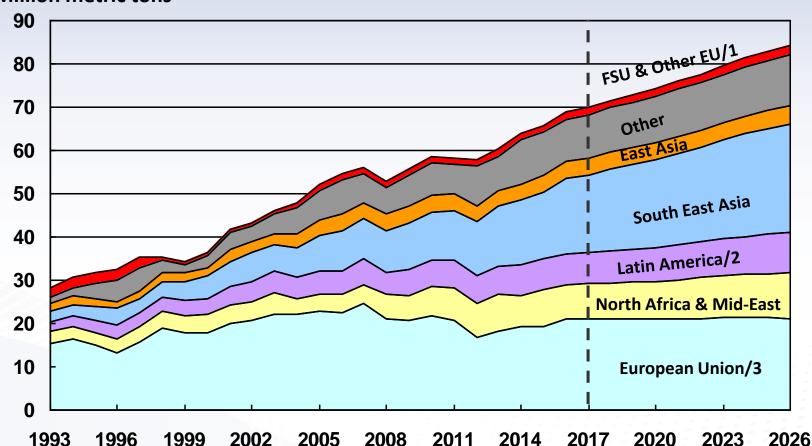
### Global Soybean Meal Exports





### Global Soybean Meal Imports



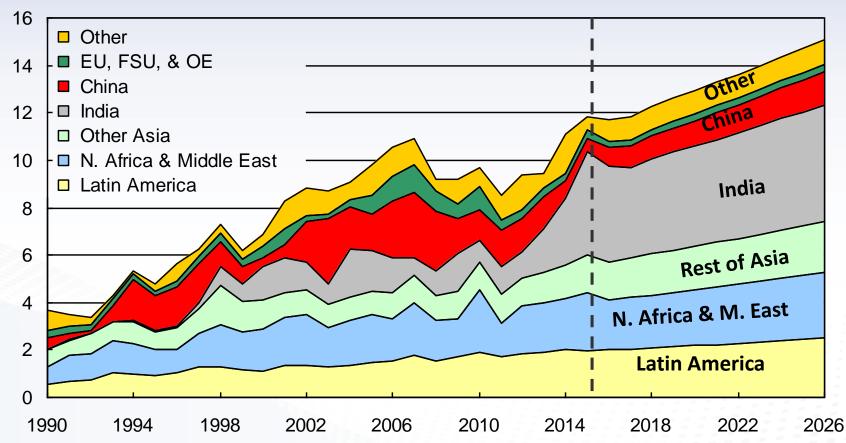


1/ Former Soviet Union and Other Europe; prior to 1999, includes Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, and Slovenia. 2/ Includes Mexico. 3/ EU-28 excludes intra-trade after 2002, EU-15 intra-trade before 2003, Slovenia before 1992.



### Global Soybean Oil Imports

#### Million metric tons

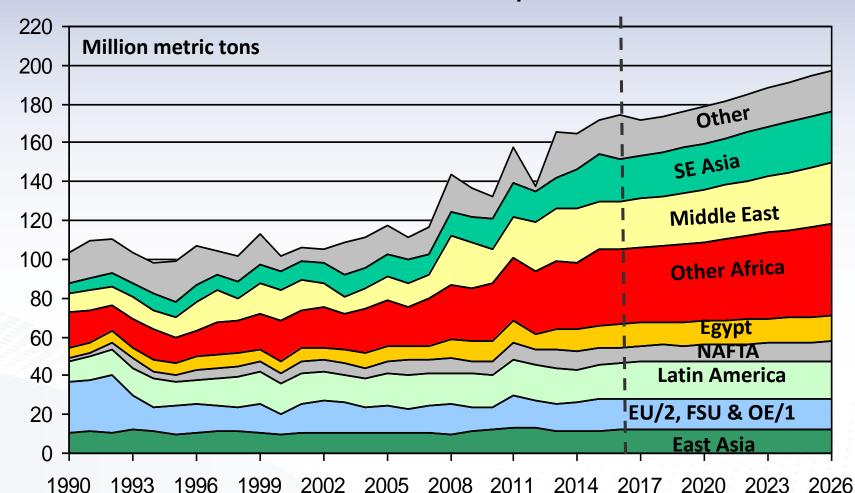


1/ European Union, former Soviet Union, and other Europe.

2/ Includes Mexico. 3/ Asia excluding India and China.



### **Global Wheat Imports**



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

2/ Excludes intra-EU trade.

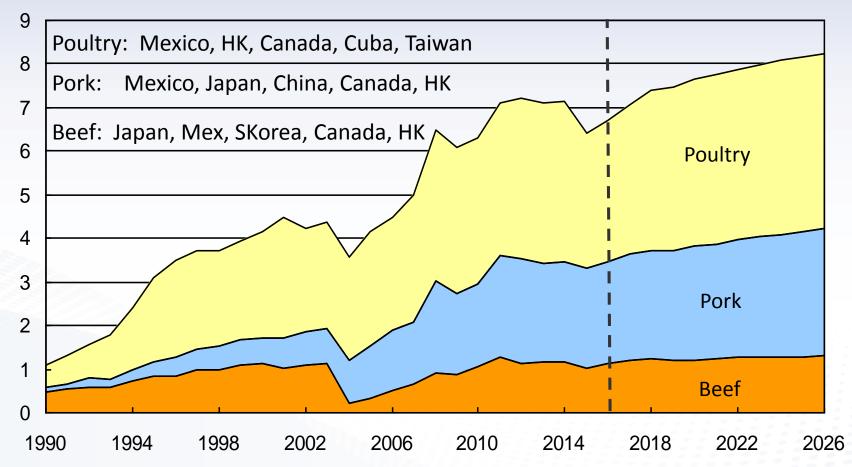
Source: USDA Agricultural Baseline Projections to 2026, February 2017.

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### U.S. Meat Exports

Million metric tons (2016 top 5 U.S. export markets)



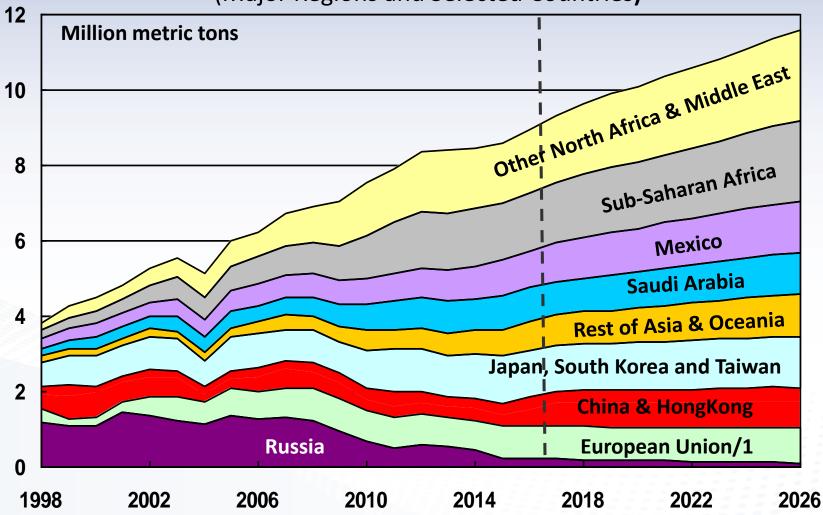


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### **Poultry Imports**

(Major Regions and Selected Countries)

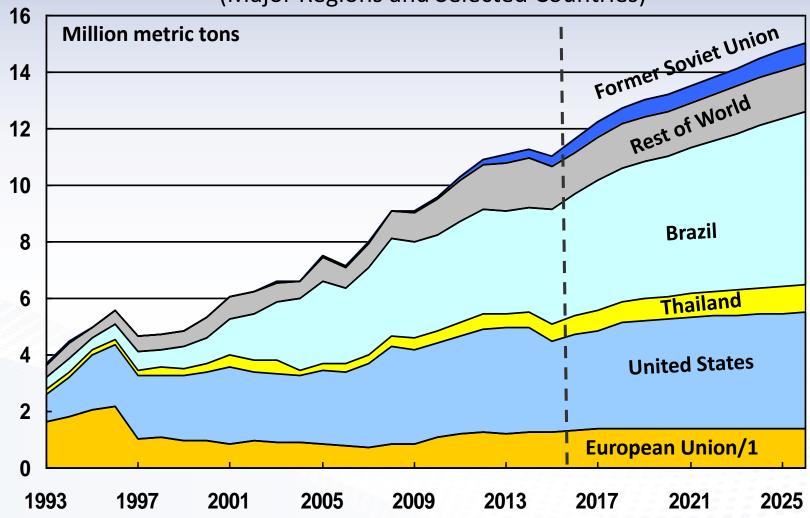


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### **Poultry Exports**

(Major Regions and Selected Countries)



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### Conclusions and Summary:

- Continued global trade growth in agriculture commodities. Assumed normal weather conditions. There are no significant increases in real world commodity prices. Prices are flat in early years.
- Strong income and population growth in many developing countries and urbanization lead to increased import demand for grains, soybeans and High Value Products. Countries have large income elasticities for food, elastic.
- Trade to remain very competitive
  - -- Expanding production potential in Brazil & Argentina, FSU, India and EU
- Mature markets / developed economies are not expanding imports, but maintain stable consumption patterns, such as East Asia (Japan, S Korea, Taiwan) and EU
- United States Midwest is major producer of corn, soybeans and wheat, will be competitive in global markets, maintain and increase exports, but market share still declines.
- Uncertainty
  - Energy prices and costs of agriculture production
  - Policy changes by importers and exporters
  - Disease impacts, especially avian influenza
  - Weather impacts, increasing volatility in weather patterns



### **USDA Agricultural Projections to 2026**

**Search: USDA ERS Agriculture Projection Baseline** 

### **Search: USDA ERS International Baseline Data**

(This is detail projection data by country, complete balance sheets)

## United States Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service USDA-ERS