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# Highlights of USDA's Long-term Projections to 2024

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### **Presentation Topics**

- Background on long-term projections
- Overview of projections
- Key assumptions
- Selected results
  - Trade
  - U.S. crops
  - U.S livestock
- Uncertainties



# Background



## Background for long-term projections

### • 10 year annual projections for agriculture

 Covers major U.S. and international agricultural markets

#### Projections, not forecasts

- Conditional, long-run scenario
- Neutral assumptions for macroeconomic conditions, agricultural policy, weather

### Prepared by USDA interagency committees

- Composite of models & judgment-based analysis
- Start with November WASDE report



## Projections Overview

# Overview: Two parts to each set of projections

- Short- to medium-term adjustments to current market conditions
  - Lower agricultural commodity prices
  - Supply response for both crop and livestock sectors
- Longer term market developments
  - Long-term supply and demand factors

# Overview: Two parts to each set of projections

- Short- to medium-term adjustments to current market conditions
  - Lower agricultural commodity prices
  - Supply response for both crop and livestock sectors
- Longer term market developments
  - Long-term supply and demand factors
- Implications
  - Prices projected to bottom out over next several years and then increase



# Overview: Key factors underlying long-term projections

#### Demand

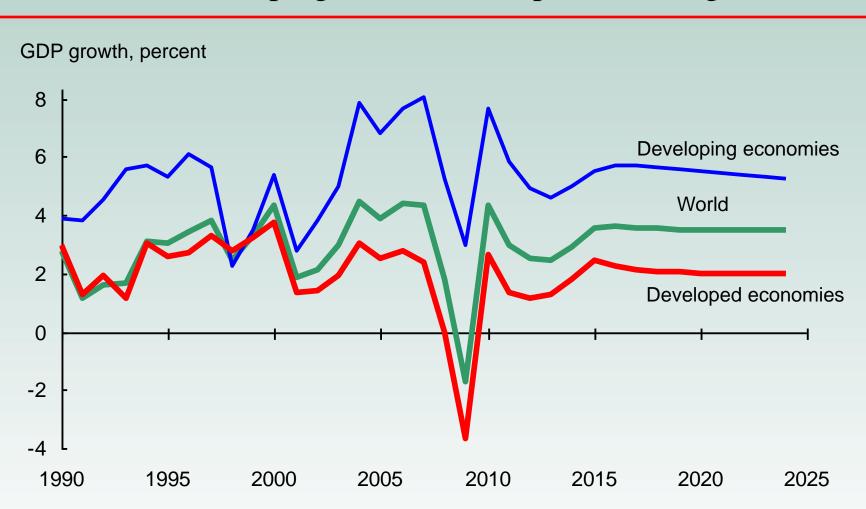
- Developing country population and economic growth lead to increased food demand
- Biofuel developments
  - Expansion slows
  - Continued demand for biofuel feedstocks

### Supply

Yield growth slowing

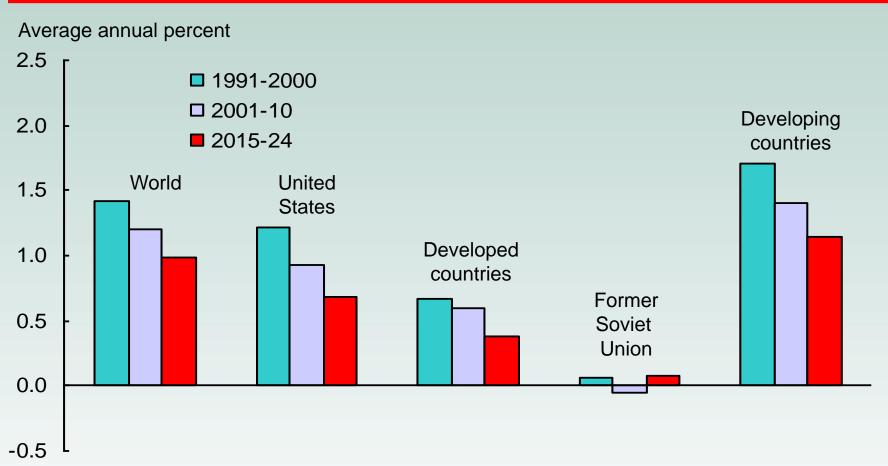
## Key Assumptions—Macroeconomy

# Macroeconomic assumptions: Growth in developing economies important for agriculture





### Population growth continues to slow: Strongest growth in developing countries



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau.



## Key Assumptions—Biofuels



#### **Biofuels**

- U.S. ethanol use constrained by
  - Declining gasoline consumption
  - 10-percent blend wall
- U.S. biodiesel mandate assumed fixed at
   1.28 billion gallons per year
- EU biofuel use slows

# Key Assumptions—Yields

# Global crop yield growth generally lower than past 40 years

	Exponential annual growth rates			
Commodity	1970-1990	1990-2010	2014-2024	
		percent		
Coarse grains	1.7	1.8	1.0	
Corn	2.0	1.7	1.0	
Wheat	2.5	1.0	0.6	
Rice	2.3	0.9	0.6	
Oilseeds	1.9	1.7	0.8	
Soybeans	1.3	1.2	1.0	
Cotton	2.2	1.9	1.3	



# Selected Results Commodity trade projections

# Developing economies drive global agricultural trade growth

Commodity

Share of global import growth from developing countries, 2015 to 2024

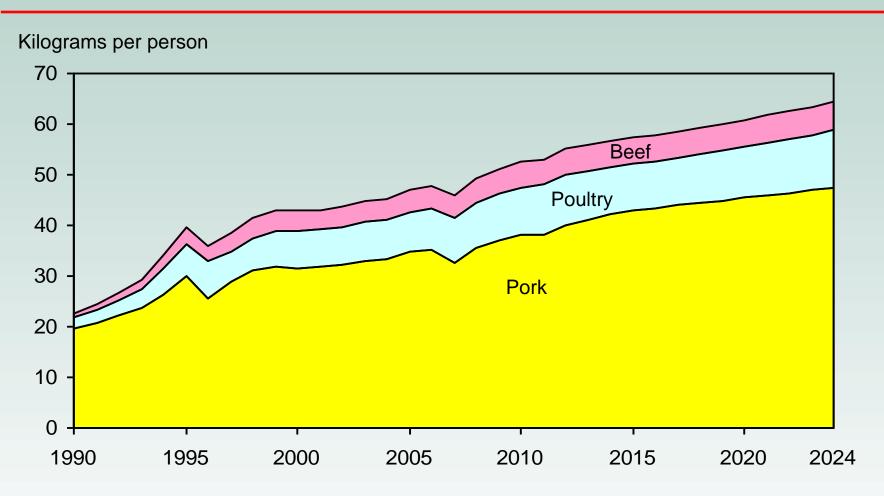
	percent		
Wheat	89		
Rice	98		
Coarse grains	102		
Soybeans Cotton	104		
Cotton	100		



### Selected trade projection highlights

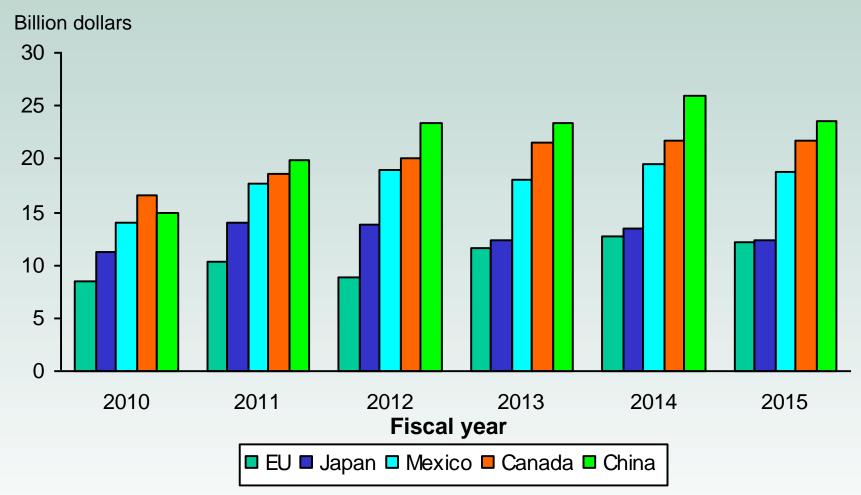
- China has a strong presence in trade for many agricultural commodities
- U.S. agricultural sector continues to face trade competition from South America

#### China's per capita meat consumption continues to grow



Source: Preliminary international results underlying USDA Agricultural Projections to 2024, February 2015.

# China has been the top destination for U.S. agricultural exports in recent years



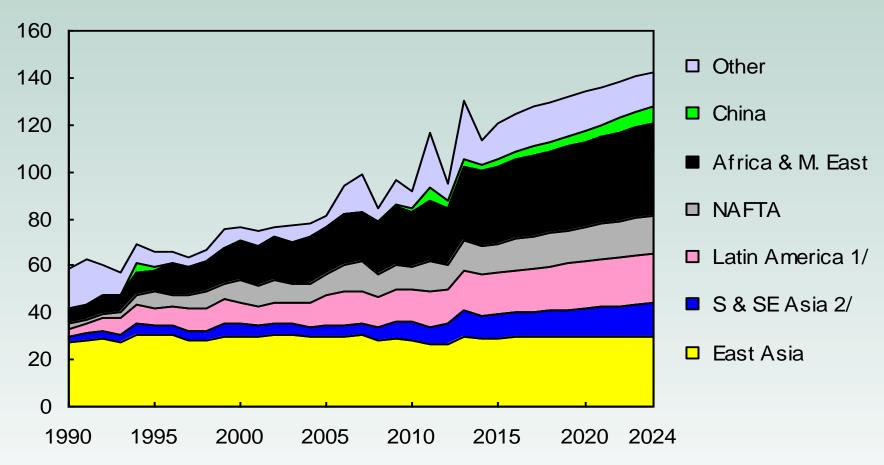
Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service and Economic Research Service.

### China agricultural policies, selected provisions

- China emphasizes the production of grains over soybeans
- Policies favor the imports of soybeans over imports of soybean meal and soybean oil to use a large oilseed crushing capacity

#### Global corn imports

#### Million metric tons

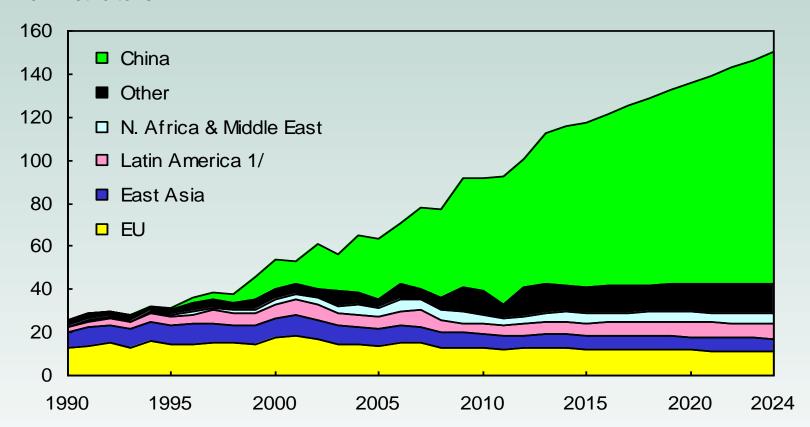


1/ Excludes Mexico which is part of NAFTA. 2/ Includes Oceania.



### Global soybean imports

#### Million metric tons

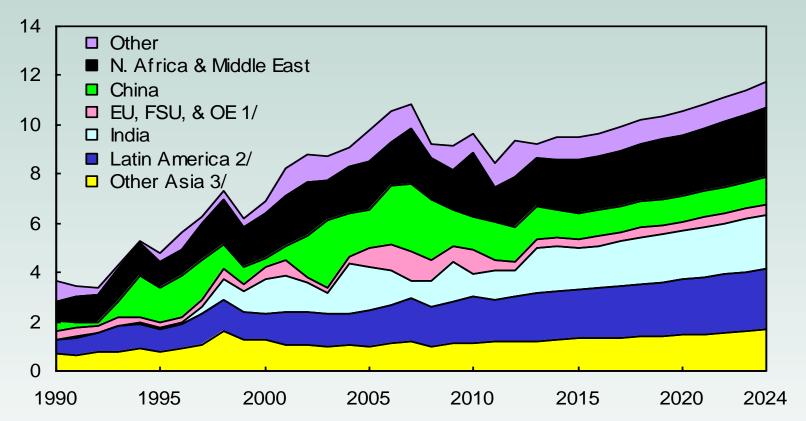


1/ Includes Mexico.



#### Global soybean oil imports

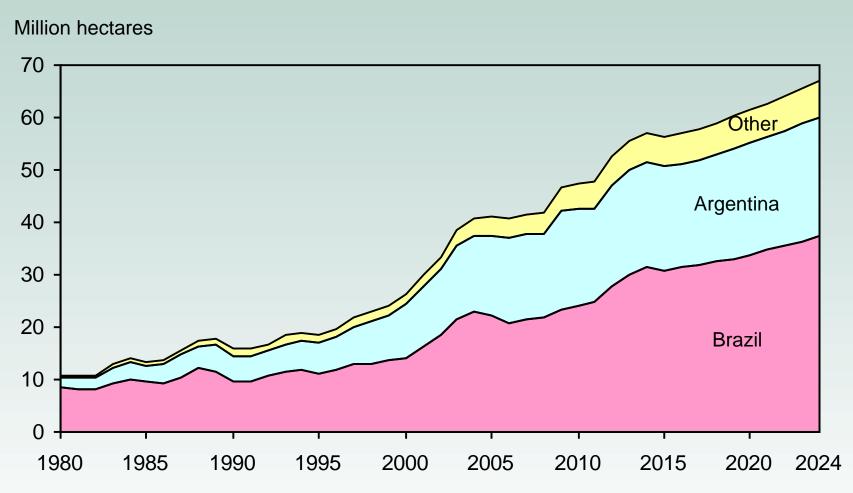
#### Million metric tons

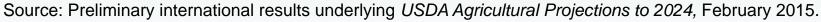


- 1/ European Union, former Soviet Union, and other Europe.
- 2/ Includes Mexico. 3/ Asia excluding India and China.



#### Area harvested, South America: Soybeans

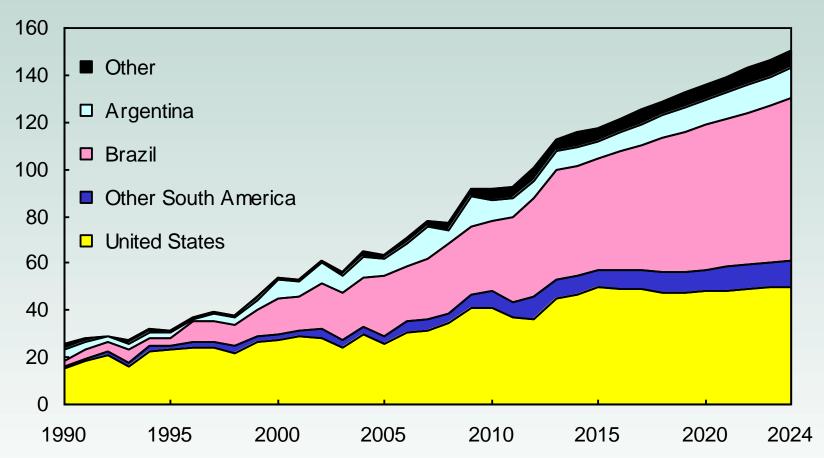






#### Global soybean exports

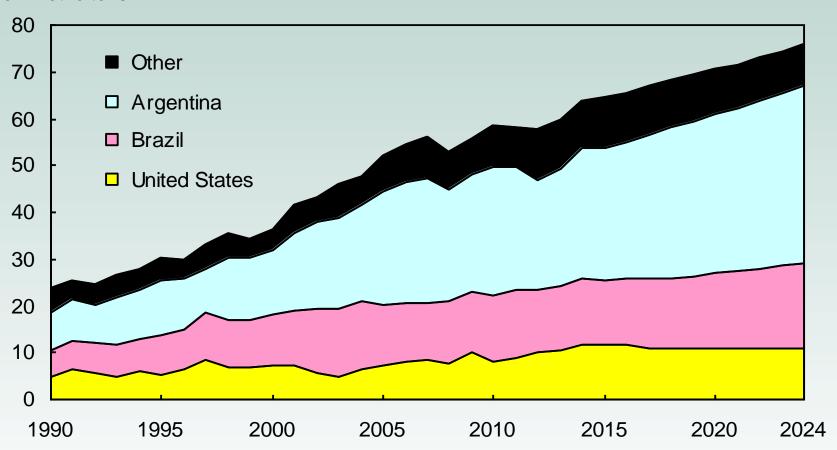
#### Million metric tons





#### Global soybean meal exports

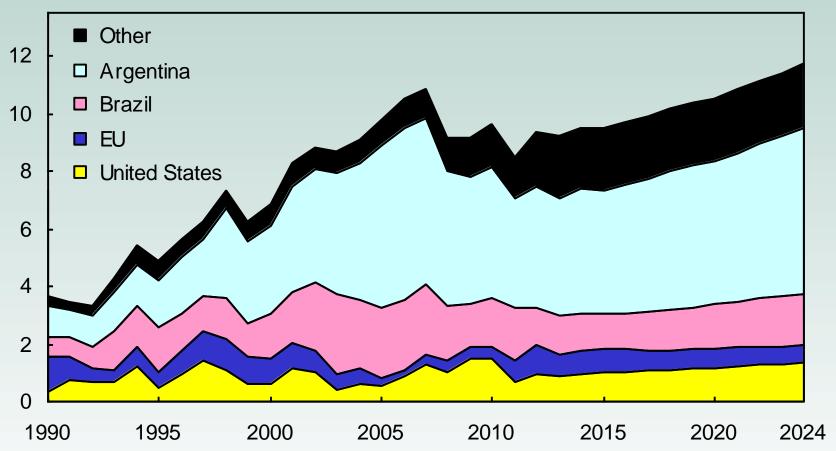
#### Million metric tons





#### Global soybean oil exports

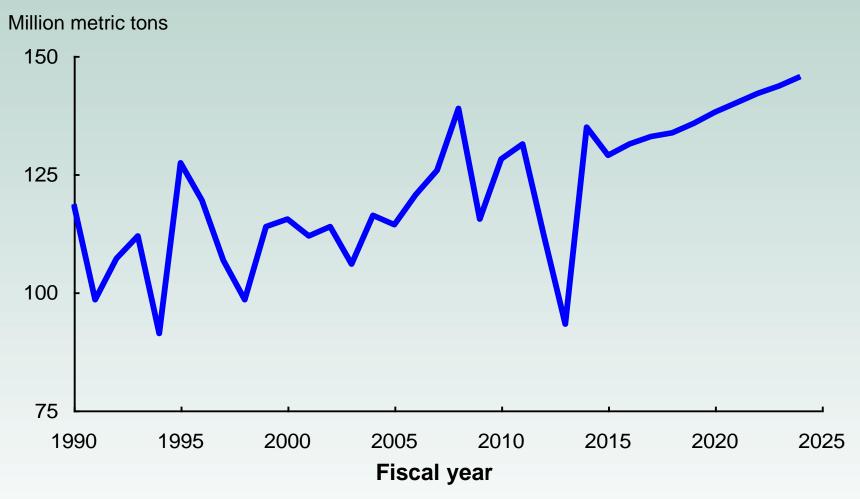
#### Million metric tons





## Selected Results U.S. crop projections

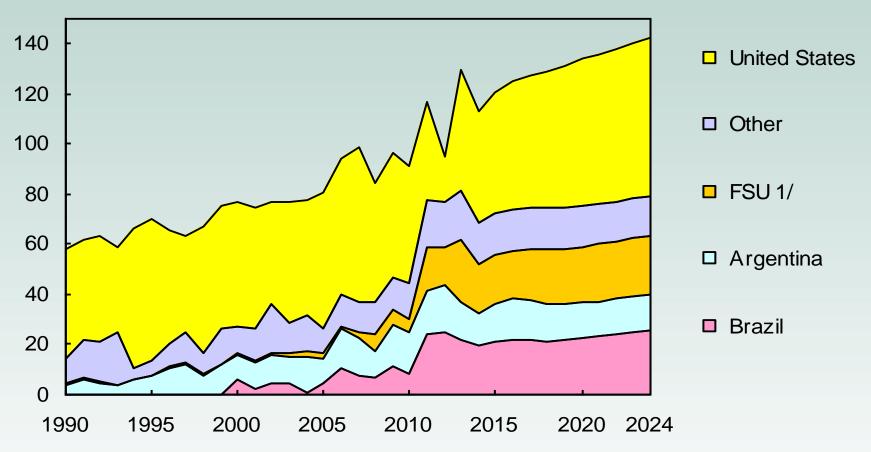
### U.S. agricultural exports, bulk volume





#### Global corn exports

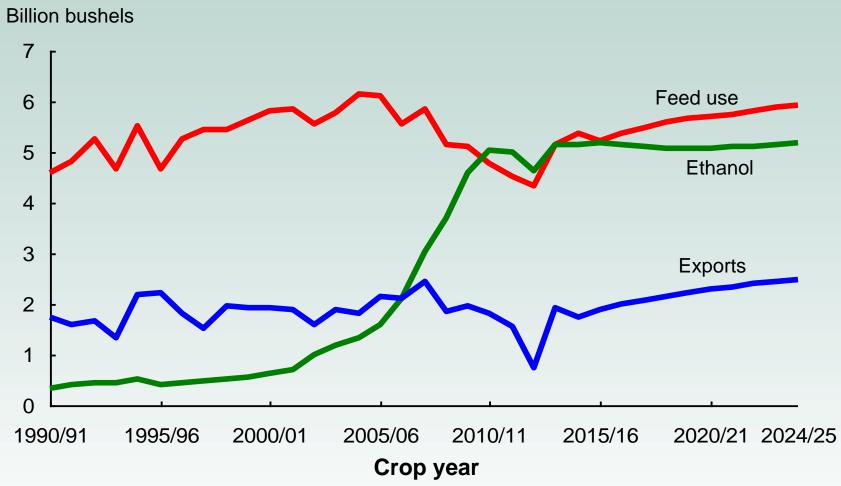
#### Million metric tons



1/ Former Soviet Union.

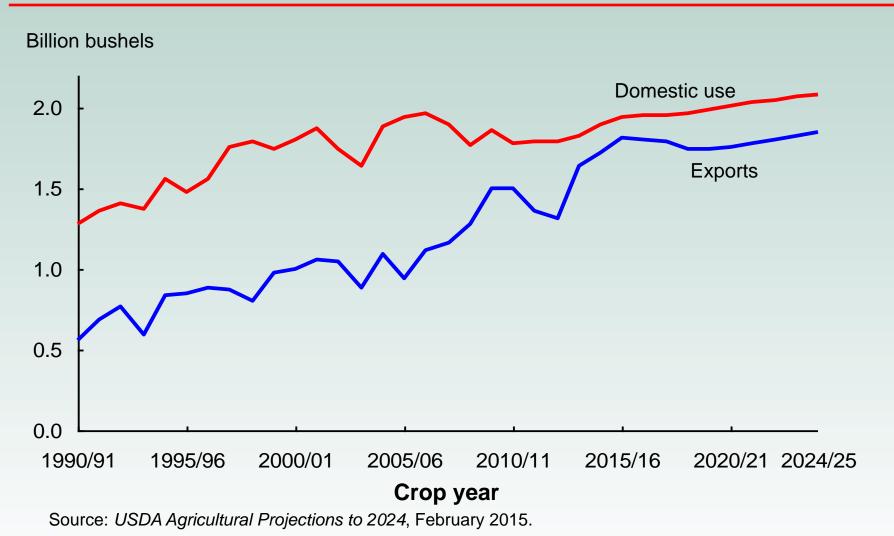


#### U.S. corn use projections: Corn-based ethanol shows little change



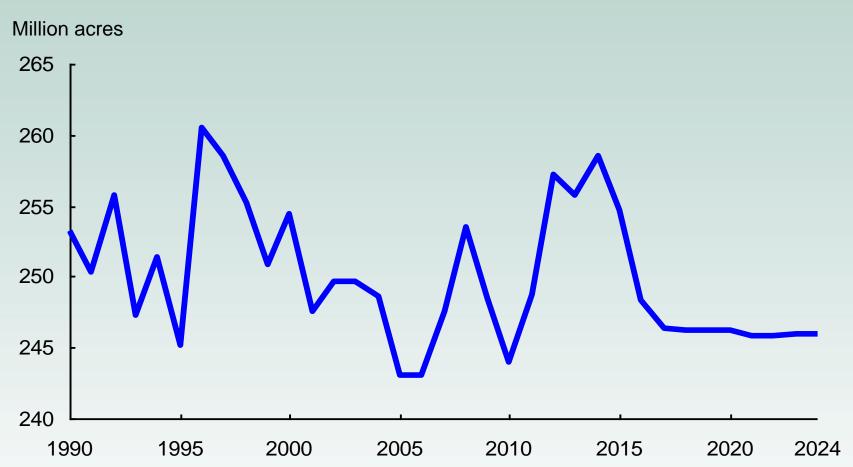


#### U.S. soybean use projections



United States Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service

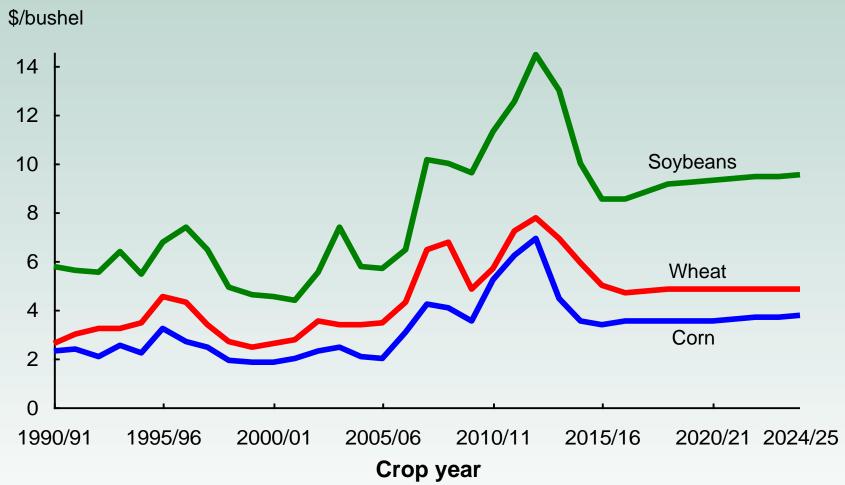
#### U.S. planted area: Eight major crops<sup>1</sup>



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The eight major crops are corn, sorghum, barley, oats, wheat, rice, upland cotton, and soybeans. Source: *USDA Agricultural Projections to 2024,* February 2015.



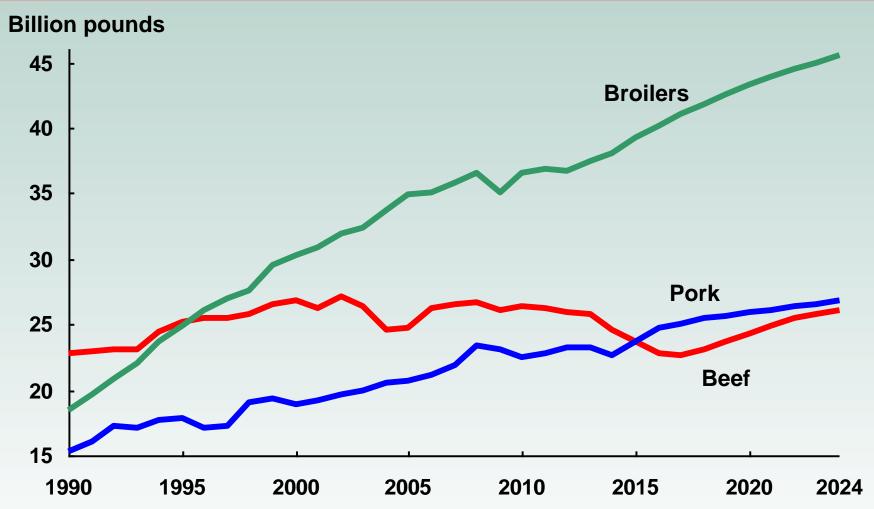
#### Prices reflect global demand & continued biofuel use: Retreat from recent highs, but remain above historical averages





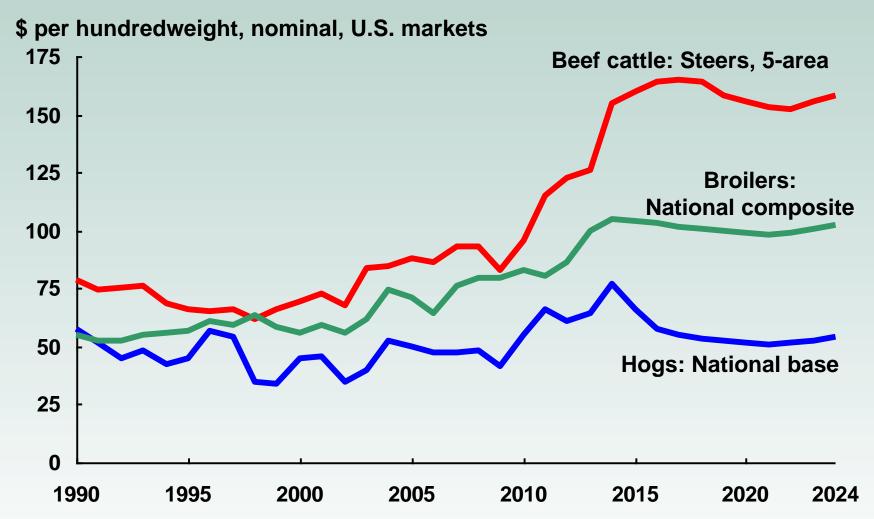
# Selected Results U.S. livestock projections

### U.S. livestock sector responds to lower feed prices: Production increases



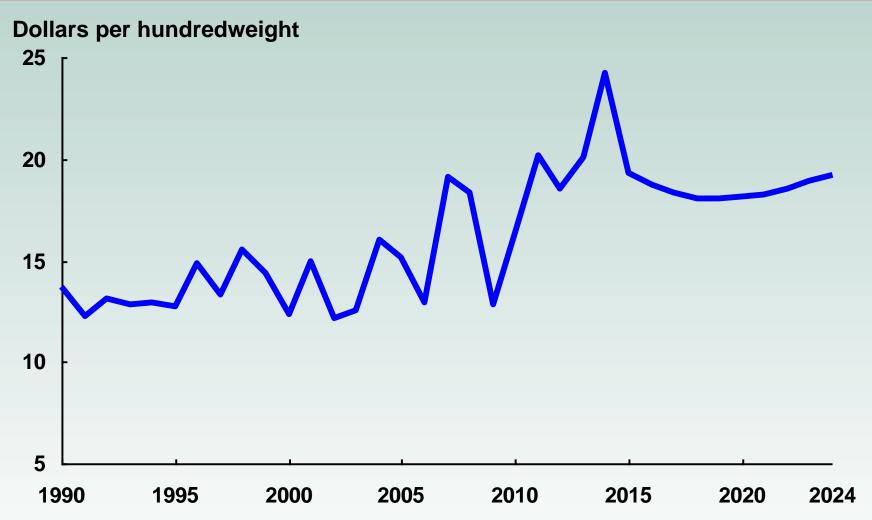


#### U.S. livestock prices





### Milk prices

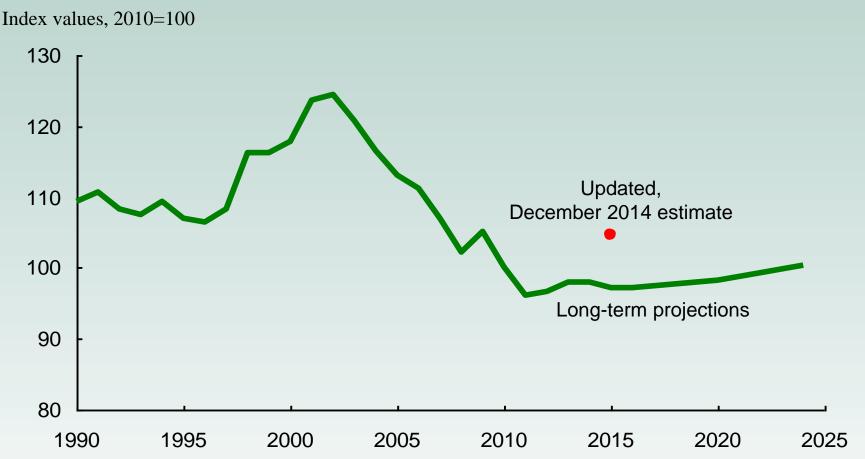




### Uncertainties



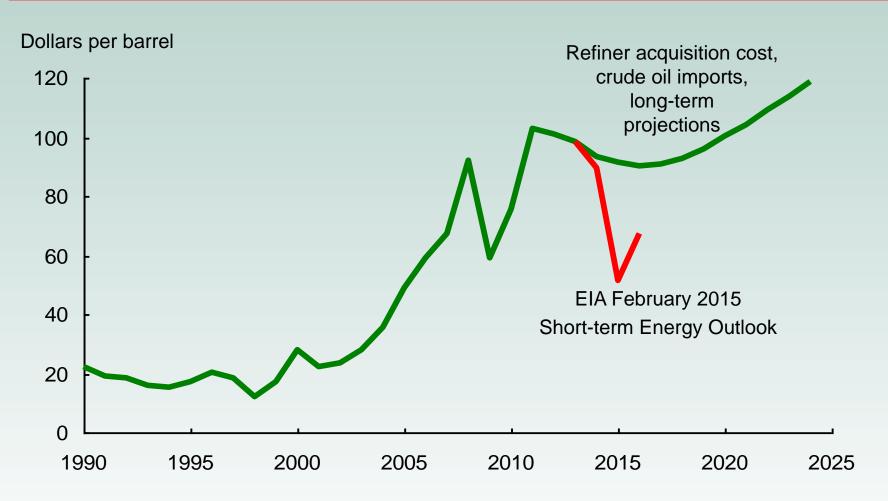
#### U.S. dollar value strengthening



Real U.S. agricultural trade-weighted dollar exchange rate, using U.S. agricultural export weights, based on 192 countries.



#### U.S. crude oil prices: Sharply lower in near term





## Summary



## Summary

#### Near term market adjustments to lower prices

#### **Longer term demand factors**

- Global economic growth and population increases, particularly in developing countries, provide the foundation for gains in demand for agricultural products
- Continued global biofuel production adds to agricultural demand

#### **Longer term supply factors**

Slower yield growth

#### **Prices**

- Crop prices retreat from recent highs before rising in the projections
- Meat and dairy prices also reflect increased production, in response to lower feed prices