Grain & Oilseed Market Access Indexes: Corn

GOMAI 8

A Report for:

North American Export Grain Association

May 2013

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Grain & Oilseed Market Access Indexes (GOMAI) report is a collaborative effort among the North American Export Grain Association, the U.S. Soybean Export Council, and the U.S. Grains Council to document and quantify barriers to US grain and oilseed products in international markets.

This report updates similar analyses performed from 2004 to 2012 and highlights some of the changes that have taken place. It reflects market access conditions for US grains and oilseeds in 37 countries as of the end of 2012. The earlier reports reflected conditions in varying numbers of countries as of the end of 2003, 2004, 2005, 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2011. The resulting database and market access indexes from these studies are used to:

- focus attention on the most egregious market access barriers,
- allow one to measure progress over time in improving market access,
- facilitate comparisons among countries and among commodities, and
- provide the information in a form conducive to its most effective use.

Market access is a necessary condition but not a sufficient one for generating US grain and oilseed exports to a particular country. There may also be a general lack of import demand, or economic disruption due to wars, uprisings or recessions, or an importing country may have a very open market but its buyers choose to purchase supplies from a competing exporter due to lower transportation costs or other factors.

Therefore US cooperators focus their efforts on a range of objectives that include expanding or maintaining demand in target markets (a bigger pie), expanding US market share (a bigger slice of that pie), and achieving greater market access (a seat at the table).

This year we added Cuba to the coverage but deleted Romania, Syria and Trinidad, for a total of 37 countries. Ten commodities are covered: wheat, barley, corn, sorghum, soybeans, soybean oil, ethanol, CGF&M (corn gluten feed and meal), distillers dried grains, and soybean meal. Last year we only covered six commodities, so year-to year comparisons only cover those six for the 36 countries covered in both years. Durum and common wheat are again treated as a single category for scoring purposes this year, as are crude and refined soybean oil. However, in the accompanying Excel file we maintain separate sets of information for those commodities.

The Excel database that accompanies this report organizes market access barriers into three broad categories: tariffs and other price measures, quotas and other quantity measures, and technical or procedural measures. Each barrier is scored on a scale of zero to six, where zero means imports are prevented, and six indicates that imports are unrestricted. We surveyed USSEC and USGC staff and NAEGA members and consultants in order to get scores that might serve as a reality check on scores derived from our market access database. We updated that database from secondary sources and insights gained from survey results. From analysis of the revised database, we updated the set of market access indexes

1.1 The big picture

On balance, access to foreign markets for US grains and oilseeds improved somewhat over the last couple of years. Formal tariff barriers were mostly unchanged or less onerous, and in many cases were suspended due to the high world market prices. Quantitative and technical barriers tended to be reduced during the period. Nevertheless, US exports of wheat, coarse grains, and soybeans fell in 2012 due to the decline in production as a result of the drought.

The world economy slowed in 2012 with growth of only 2.1 percent, compared to 2.4 percent in 2011 and 3.8 percent in 2010. There was a parallel slowdown in world trade to a 2.0 percent growth rate, compared to 5.2 percent in 2011 and 13.8% in 2010. Most of the growth in 2012 was in services trade rather than merchandise trade. Thus far, the overall pattern for 2013 is looking similar to that in 2012.

1.2 Summary of database results

The average ratings from the database using the 0-6 scale are shown in the table below. In our scores for the end of 2005 and 2007, price measures were the most serious barrier; quantity measures the least serious, and technical and procedural somewhere in between. For 2008, the average score for quantity measures was unchanged and the average for price measures rose for the second year in a row as a number of countries reduced tariff protection, partly due to high world market prices. The average score for technical measures fell again slightly as some countries resorted more to this type of barrier.

Looking at the situation at the end of 2009, the same pattern continued: the average score on price measures rose slightly to 4.3 from 4.2 a year earlier, while the average for quantity measures fell a tenth of a percent to 5.4 and the average for technical measures fell two tenths to 3.5. (The increase in price measures was mostly due to the more lenient scoring of value added taxes that we adopted in response to a critique of the methodology.) With the passage of two more years, the changes in scoring for 2011 were again small, varying only by a tenth of a point. As of the end of 2012, the average database score for price measures fell from 4.4 to 4.3, but the averages for quantity and technical measures rose by 0.3 points to 5.6 and 3.9 respectively. However, the list of commodities and countries varied between the two years so one cannot read a lot into that comparison of average raw scores other than that they are broadly consistent.

	Database
Price measures	4.3
Quantity measures	5.6
Technical measures	3.9

Agralytica analysts' scoring of the database was converted to the 100-point scale we use for the market access indexes. Index scores were generally higher than two years ago. Brazil and Russia received the lowest scores, at 6.5 and 26.2, respectively. Of the 3 countries first covered in the 2011 report, Australia and Dominican Republic remained stable, while Tunisia improved from a score of 33.5 to 43.4. The one new country added this year, Cuba, scored a relatively high 69.3.

Seventeen countries had scores of 70 or higher, thirteen were in the 50-69 range, six in the 30-49 range, and only Russia and Brazil had scores below 30. Russia entered the WTO at the end of 2012 and access should open up considerably to US exports going forward. In fact, Russia has already eliminated most tariffs and barriers to entry at the beginning of 2013.

On a commodity basis, the weighted averages across countries all ended up in a fairly narrow range, between 41.2 and 60.6 compared to a wider range in 2011 of 31.7 and 65.1. The indexes are mostly up from those calculated in 2011. Some of the change is due to temporary tariff duty suspensions related to poor crop conditions in 2011 and 2012. However, several countries allowed these to expire toward the end of 2012, which lowered their scores dramatically. In addition, a smattering of WTO accessions has permanently lowered tariff and quantity restrictions for some countries.

Product	Index Dec 2011	Index Dec 2012	Change
Wheat	31.7	51.9	20.2
Corn	38.2	60.6	22.4
Soybeans	50.9	51.2	0.4
Soybean oil	35.3	41.2	5.9
DDG	65.1	52.6	-12.4
Soybean meal	55.8	53.1	-2.7

The table above compares the current market access indexes for the end of 2012 to the scoring done for the end of 2011. It includes only those countries and commodities common to both years' studies. Most of the changes in the simple average of a country's ten commodity indexes are in the range of plus or minus 10 points. Two countries, Iraq and Morocco, had scores fall by more than 10 points. Five countries had scores increase by more than 10 points. Colombia increased by 35.8 points due to the elimination of the Andean price band system and India increased by 21.2. The EU again had significant improvements in the market access index. Lebanon and Sudan also had significant increases.

Looking at the individual commodities, there were 5 or 6 countries with more than a 10 point index increase for wheat, corn and soybeans. There were 4 with more than a 10 point increase for soybean oil, 7 with a 10 point increase for distillers grains, and 10 with a 10 point increase for soybean meal. For each commodity there were between 2 and 7 countries with more than a 10 point index decline.

Although direct comparisons to 2011 are not possible for the additional commodities covered this year, there has been a noticeable improvement in market access for some. Compared to

2009, scores for barley, sorghum, and soybean meal improved. However they declined for ethanol, distillers grains and corn gluten feed and meal.

1.3 Summary of survey results

We had more survey participants this time due to the broader client base. Each of the 37 countries was scored by representatives from USSEC, NAEGA, and/or USGC. Not all countries or all commodities were scored. For all the surveys we received, the average unweighted ratings across all the responses for the three classes of market access barrier were as follows:

	Survey
Price measures	4.1
Quantity measures	4.3
Technical measures	4.0

These are very close to the scores for 2011, but we note again that the 2011 study covered fewer commodities, so the averages presented are not strictly comparable.

The averages are unweighted by the importance of consumption in or trade with different countries or by the relative importance of the different commodities in US or world trade. However, the small decline in the average scores for quantity and technical measures provides a general indication that, in the collective judgment of survey respondents, these measures have become a bit more of a market access barrier for these US exports. This is the opposite of the conclusion from scoring of the database.

The survey results on the 100-point index scale illustrate the diversity in market access among countries. Fourteen countries have scores of 70 or above and these include major trading partners like Mexico, Canada, Japan, Taiwan, and South Korea. There are seven countries in the 50-69 range, and nine countries have index scores in the 30-49 range. Seven countries have scores below 30; only 2 are major markets - the EU and Russia.

In terms of the individual commodities, the weighted average index scores across the 37 countries are in the 30s for wheat, corn, and SBM. Soybeans had the best overall weighted score at 45.9. Because the survey response a year ago was very spotty, we do not provide a comparison to the year earlier weighted averages.

Product	Index Dec 2012
Wheat	33.0
Corn	37.3
Soybeans	45.9
Soybean oil	33.9
DDG	34.1
Soybean meal	39.7

1.4 Comparison of survey and database results

The broad similarities between the average results of the two approaches clearly disguise some larger differences in assessing market access barriers at the level of country-commodity combinations. This was probably inevitable given the different resources that each group brought to the task. Agralytica analysts applied some specific rules, working from a broad set of information including what had been highlighted by the survey respondents. The latter group was asked for subjective assessments of the relative importance of the three types of access barriers. Their responses were necessarily and appropriately colored by their own experiences in working in the trenches of market development.

Charts are provided that show how each commodity was scored in the database across the 37 countries, ranked from most protectionist at the bottom of the chart to most open at the top. When one gets down to this level of commodity-country pairs, there can be significant changes in the ranking of the countries in these charts. This is mostly due to changes in the countries' individual scores, but is also influenced by the addition of Cuba and deletion of Romania, Syria and Trinidad.

For each country, we provide a two-page discussion including a figure showing both the survey and database indexes on a commodity-by-commodity basis. The commodities are ranked using the database indexes, with the most protected commodity at the bottom of the chart, and those for which there is better market access for US origin material at the top. The corresponding index from the survey is shown as the upper, lighter bar of each pair (or the light blue bar if viewed in color). An "NR" indicates that there was no survey response for that commodity-country pairing. If there is no bar at all and no "NR", the index is zero, implying virtually no access to that market for the US product. Each chart is accompanied by brief commentary on the market access picture and the grain-oilseed situation in the country, with the relevant supply-demand balance, if available, from USDA's PSD online database.

2. METHODOLOGY

This section reviews the methodology for the different parts of the project: the survey of experts, analysis of the survey results, desk research for constructing the database, scoring of the database, and preparation of the final market access indexes. We used the same methodology for database scoring as in the reports prepared in 2004 – 2011. The survey and database now cover the 37 countries listed below. This year we added Cuba and deleted Romania (now part of the EU), Syria (in a civil war), and Trinidad.

Algeria	India	Russia
Australia	Indonesia	Saudi Arabia
Brazil	Iraq	South Korea
Canada	Japan	Sudan
China	Lebanon	Taiwan
Colombia	Libya	Thailand
Costa Rica	Malaysia	Tunisia
Cuba	Mexico	Turkey
Dominican Rep.	Morocco	Venezuela
Ecuador	Nigeria	Vietnam
Egypt	Pakistan	Yemen
European Union	Peru	
Guatemala	Philippines	

Ten commodities in the wheat, coarse grain and soybean sectors are included:

Wheat	Soybean oil
Barley	Ethanol
Corn	Corn gluten feed & meal (CGF&M)
Sorghum	Brewers and distillers grains (DDGS)
Soybeans	Soybean Meal

2.1 Survey methodology

We e-mailed the survey to the country directors of the U.S. Soybean Export Council and U.S. Grains Council in early April 2013. In addition, one NAEGA trade consultant and one grain company completed surveys on wheat, corn and soybeans for the targeted countries. We also sent an Excel file that provided the prior survey scores for purposes of comparison.

The survey asked respondents to rate three categories of market access barrier on a scale of "0 to 6" where "0" was virtually no access and "6" was unfettered access. We converted the 0-6 scores to match our historic 1-7 scale before entering them into the database.

The three categories were the following:

- **Price measures** like tariffs, import fees, taxes, etc.

- **Quantity measures** like quotas, import licensing, monopoly purchasers, etc., and
- **Technical or procedural measures** that make trade more difficult, expensive, or risky like customs procedures, sanitary and phytosanitary regulations, corruption, etc.

2.2 Database scoring and aggregation

We group trade barriers in five categories in the database:

- **Tariffs**
- **Other price measures** like import fees, customs charges, taxes, etc.
- **Quotas**
- **Other quantity measures** like import licensing, monopoly purchasers, etc., and
- **Technical or procedural measures** that make trade more difficult, expensive, or risky like customs procedures, sanitary and phytosanitary regulations, corruption, etc.

While we now score the database using a zero to six scale, rather than the one to seven scale used in earlier years, we still convert those results to a zero to 100 scale by the same method, described below in Section 2.4.4. For purposes of summarizing and analyzing the results, one has to weight the responses for each country-commodity pair, for each commodity across all countries, and for each country across all the commodities. The procedures used are reviewed below.

Weights for commodity-country pairs. We again simply weighted the three measures – price, quantity, and technical – equally in calculating the average index for a commodity in a particular country, in the absence of a rationale for any alternative set of unequal weights.

Weights for a commodity across all countries. Quantities of production, consumption, or trade are the obvious alternative weighting factors for coming up with a single market access index for US exports of a commodity to this set of 37 countries. Using trade data would underweight countries that successfully block or limit imports from the United States. Therefore, where possible, we again used total domestic disappearance in 2011/12 from USDA's PS&D database. In the case of DDG we used total consumption of corn, barley and sorghum. Since soybean meal and oil compete with a wide range of oilseed meals and fats and oils, we used Oil World's 2011/12 domestic disappearance of those broader categories as weights. For ethanol we used a simple average because domestic disappearance estimates are not readily available.

Weights for a country across all commodities. Since some of these commodities have markedly different unit values, using quantities as weights is less appropriate. Yet the value of domestic use is generally not available. We therefore use a simple average of the indexes for each commodity.

2.3 Database research methodology

In constructing the database we drew on the same wide range of materials we have used in the past. For the bulk of the information, we relied on six main sources: the Foreign Agriculture Service (FAS), the US Trade Representative (USTR), the Department of Commerce (DOC), the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), and the Global Tariff database and a multitude of other tariff sources. Where available, we also relied on specific country government or regional trade association websites and material from the Economist Intelligence Unit.

2.3.1 FAS

For nearly every country, we used the 2012 and 2013 Grain and Oilseed attaché reports, the most recent FAIRS reports, and any other relevant reports. In general, the attaches provided useful information regarding tariffs and other trade policy issues. However, some reports provided little or no information. The FAIRS reports provided some useful technical information and occasionally provided tariff measures. All reports can be found at the following web link: http://gain.fas.usda.gov/Lists/Advanced%20Search/AllItems.aspx.

2.3.2 USTR

The USTR's 2013 National Trade Estimate Report on Foreign Trade Barriers provided general trade barrier information by country. USTR supplemented this with separate 2013 reports on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures and Technical Barriers to Trade. The three reports provided coverage for many countries, but there was no information for some countries. We also used the most recent USGC submission to USTR on trade barriers of concern.

The reports included the most restrictive measures in place that affect US market access. Such measures included tariff and non-tariff price measures, quantitative measures (quotas, licenses, and import bans), and technical measures (SPS, biotechnology regulation, customs procedures, and corruption).

In addition to other sectors, the reports addressed general agriculture issues. However, there was a commodity focus if significant commodity-specific barriers existed. They can be accessed at:

http://www.ustr.gov/sites/default/files/2013%20NTE.pdf

http://www.ustr.gov/sites/default/files/2013%20SPS.pdf

http://www.ustr.gov/sites/default/files/2013%20TBT.pdf

A country-by-country set of reports from the USTR was also used. They are available at: http://www.ustr.gov/about-us/press-office/reports-and-publications/2013/NTE-FTB

2.3.3 DOC

The Commerce Department's export.gov site provides some overview information related to trade. The information from export.gov is useful to see overall trade patterns and where exports are going by HS chapter. While the information provided is excellent, it is not detailed enough to analyze more than one chapter at a time, or compare HS chapters.
http://tse.export.gov/

The more useful tool is the Customs Info Database, which is free if accessed through the export.gov site at the following link:
http://export.gov/logistics/eg_main_018130.asp

2.3.4 APHIS

APHIS and Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) operate the Phytosanitary Certificate Issuance and Tracking System (PCIT), which maintains the Phytosanitary Export database (PExD). This database (PExD) covers the most recent sanitary and phytosanitary requirements for imported plants by country.
https://pcit.aphis.usda.gov/pcit/

2.3.5 Tariff Information

Tariff information was the most difficult to compile. Since our last report the centralized tariff databases we had been using have either gone out of business, or converted to subscription services. Unfortunately, these subscriptions cost many thousands of dollars, and several would have to be used for a complete dataset. The costs are prohibitive. Because of the difficulty of obtaining accurate and up to date tariff information, we tried to use at least two sources to verify the current applied tariff rates. In many cases, this was impossible because of conflicting information so, it was decided in those cases to use the most recent data. If the USDA reports contained tariff information, it was considered the most up to date.

We used the International Customs Tariff Bureau extensively in the past; however, the information is hard to access and not always up to date. The BITD has PDF's of the official published tariff schedule of many countries.
http://www.bitd.org/HomePage.aspx

This year we used a new source for the majority of our tariff research. The database we used is operated by CUSTOMS info and grants free access to users of export.gov, the US export website. The Global Tariffs database is easy to use, and also contains information on taxes and other import fees. The Global Tariffs database can be accessed at:
http://export.customsinfo.com/Default.aspx

In several cases, we had to resort to the tariff schedule of a country that is published online. These were accessed directly for each country through the customs website.

2.3.6. Changes in methodology for the Corruption Index

Transparency International (TI) has changed its scoring methodology for its 2012 data set and beyond. A detailed explanation (from its website) is given below, but a briefer summary of the change and how it impacts GOMAI follows.

> *… in 2012, Transparency International has updated the methodology used to construct the CPI. Essentially, Transparency International is using a simpler approach that is easy to follow and understand and that can better capture changes in perceptions of corruption over time. This is possible now due to the increased number and quality of data sources which capture perceptions of corruption across multiple countries.*
>
> *In previous editions of the CPI, the methodology drew on a country/territory's rank position in the data sources, to capture perceptions of corruption as compared with other countries/territories. The 2012 CPI uses the raw scores given to any country/territory and then converts these raw scores to fit the CPI scale. To reflect the changes that have been made to the method used to rescale the data sources, the scale on which the CPI is presented has also been updated, to 0-100. With this updated method, it is much clearer to trace this back to the raw scores given in the data sources. This also means that any changes from year to year in the raw scores will therefore be directly translated into a change in the rescaled score from that data source, and will not be affected by changes in scores of other countries/territories also featured in the data source.*
>
> *Starting in 2013, as a consequence of this update, it will be possible to reflect changes over time at the country level. The updated methodology also uses just one year of data from each source for each country, which allows changes over time to be better captured. Previously the CPI had included the past two years of business survey data.*

In other words, the Corruption Index rankings and scores used to be built on *relative* positions in the data sets that fed the scoring algorithm; now they are built on the *actual values* in the data sets that feed the algorithm. Fortunately, the GOMAI transitions easily and cleanly to this new methodology.

Under the old (0.0-10.0) Corruption Index scoring system, countries scoring below a 2.0 received a -1 penalty on their GOMAI score, with countries scoring 2.0-3.9 receiving a -0.5 penalty (those at 4.0 and above were not penalized).

In 2011, GOMAI scoring applied to the Corruption Index yielded buckets of 12 (most corrupt), 103 (moderately corrupt), and 67 (least corrupt) countries, respectively 6.6%, 56.6%, and 36.8% of all 182 countries scored.

In 2012, under the new (0-100) scoring system, 175 countries were scored by TI. Applying the 2011 bucket percentages to 2012 data leads to bucket sizes of 12, 99, and 64 countries, which provide precise new cutoffs under the new scoring system:

Old TI score	New TI score	Impact on GOMAI score
0.0-1.9	0-19	-1 penalty
2.0-3.9	20-44	-0.5 penalty
4.0-10.0	45-100	no penalty

In effect, the top half (least corrupt) of the world's countries, those scoring 45 and up, receive no penalty; those in the bottom half receive either a -0.5 penalty (if they score 20-44) or a high -1 penalty (the most corrupt, scoring under 20). As it turns out, under this new system, all countries under review receive the same GOMAI penalty (or not) that they did last year.

2.4 Protocols for scoring the database

First, it is important to remember that we were trying to assess conditions as of the end of 2012. We note any changes scheduled to take place in early 2013, but the scores are based on rules and practices in effect in December 2012.

In each of the three classes of barrier, every country started as a six and then we applied a series of deductions, as outlined below, based on the particular market access barriers identified in the database.

While traders might view a particular measure as simply a cost of doing business rather than an effective market access barrier, e.g. a 10% tariff that applies to imports from all countries, we treated all measures that discourage imports of US products as market access barriers to one degree or another.

2.4.1 Price measures

Tariffs are the main barrier and in most cases are specified in percentage terms. However there are also tariffs of fixed amounts per unit, and variable tariffs such as those under the Andean Price Band system. Other price-related measures to be taken into account in some way include taxes (VAT, excise, sales, etc.), advance payment requirements, foreign exchange controls, and tariff preferences for competitors. We used the following rules of thumb in scoring the price measures in the database:

For tariffs, the deductions were as follows:

Tariff (%)	Penalty
0	0
1-10	-1
11-20	-2
21-30	-3
31-40	-4
41-50	-5
> 50	-6

For absolute rather than percentage tariffs, we converted to a percentage basis using representative recent market prices (average US export values for 2012 plus estimated transportation costs).

For variable tariffs like the Andean Price Band system, we deducted an additional one point beyond those called for by the base tariff level because this type of system tends to keep prices stable in the country using it while forcing all the market adjustment onto other importers and exporters. In addition, if there were tariff preferences for significant competing suppliers, we deducted one.

For VAT and other taxes that are applied to both domestic and imported products, we deduct nothing if the tax is 15% or less and 0.5 if more than 15%. If they applied only to imports, we treated them as an additional tariff.

For advance payment requirements or foreign exchange controls, we deducted 0.5.

2.4.2 Quantity measures

The basic quantity barriers are tariff rate quotas, which may or may not be restrictive. In addition, various countries have import licensing, local purchase requirements, monopoly purchasers or other measures that potentially limit trade.

If there is an import ban, we deducted 6. If there is a TRQ, we deducted at least one, and as much as 5 depending on the degree of restrictiveness.

For import licensing, import permits, preshipment authorization, a monopoly purchaser, or a domestic purchase requirement, we deducted one in each instance.

2.4.3 Technical and procedural measures

For the countries under study, the measures most frequently mentioned were SPS barriers (inspections, quarantine, testing), GMO labeling or sensitivity, and corruption.

To score corruption, we deducted one if the country's score on the Transparency International list was below 20. We deducted 0.5 if the score was between 20 and 44.

For GMO labeling requirements, we deducted one if there is a 5% or more threshold, 3 if there is a 1% or less threshold, and 2 if between 1% and 5%. For bans on varieties approved in the United States that tend to preclude trade, we deducted up to 6 depending on impact. If customs procedures were mentioned, we deducted one. For SPS barriers (inspections, quarantine, testing) we deducted 1-3 depending on severity.

We viewed these as rules of thumb. In some cases, the deductions added up to more than six but our rating scale constrained us to a rating no less than zero. In other cases where we ended up with a rating of zero but there was still a significant level of US exports to the country, we

adjusted the rating upwards to a one or two.

2.4.4 Conversion to a 100-point scale

In converting the **ratings** to an **index**, we decided in 2004 to insure that in cases where imports were effectively blocked by some access measure and the rating was a "1" on the one-to-seven scale used then that the index would be zero. This year we accomplished this by adding "1" to each score of 0 to 6, taking the **natural logarithm** of the result, and multiplying the three natural logs together to get a **converted average survey score**. Since the natural log of one is zero, this ensured that a closed market received a zero score.

A perfect rating of three sevens would translate into 7.368 when the three natural logs of 1.946 are multiplied together. To convert this and all other combinations to a **100-point scale**, we divided 100 by 7.368, getting 13.572 and then multiplied this factor times all the converted average survey scores.

The resulting scale is slightly non-linear, giving a downward bias to the scores. For example, three threes, which one can think of as the midpoint of a 0 to 6 scale, translate into a rounded score of 36. Three fours yield a score of 57. Another result is that the more dispersed the three ratings are, the lower the index. A 5, 4 and 3 will yield an index of 54 while a 6, 4 and 2 result in a 47. Yet the average of the three ratings in both cases is 5. This has the effect of giving a heavier weight to a low rating.

2.5 Preparation of the final indexes

The ratings that we gave each country for the three types of market access barrier are preserved in an Excel file provided separately to study sponsors. After conversion to a 100-point scale as described above, the resulting market access indexes based on our analysis of the database are presented in tables and charts in the following discussion of the results.

3. REVIEW OF RESULTS

3.1. Database results

The average ratings from the database using the 0-6 scale are shown in the table below. During the first few years of the GOMAI report, through 2007, price measures were the most serious barrier and quantity measures the least serious with technical and procedural barriers somewhere in between. For 2008, the average score for quantity measures was unchanged and the average for price measures rose for the second year in a row as a number of countries reduced tariff protection, partly due to high world market prices. The average score for technical measures fell again slightly as some countries resorted more to this type of barrier.

Looking at the situation at the end of 2009, the same pattern continued: the average score on price measures rose slightly to 4.3 from 4.2 a year earlier, while the average for quantity measures fell a tenth of a percent to 5.4 and the average for technical measures fell two tenths to 3.5. (The increase in price measures was mostly due to the more lenient scoring of value added taxes that we adopted in response to a critique of the methodology.) With the passage of two more years, the changes in scoring for 2011 were again small, varying only by a tenth of a point.

Changing world commodity market conditions and ongoing trade liberalization efforts contributed to these changes. Price barriers have fallen only to be replaced with technical and procedural barriers. In response to the increasing technical barriers, some countries have attempted to harmonize technical requirements. This has led to some softening of these restrictions but they are readily employed when a country perceives the need to do so.

As of the end of 2012, the average database score for price measures fell from 4.4 to 4.3, but the averages for quantity and technical measures rose by 0.3 points to 5.6 and 3.9 respectively. However, the list of commodities and countries varied between the two years so one cannot read a lot into that comparison of average raw scores other than that they are broadly consistent and if anything, US access to foreign markets has probably improved.

Quantity measures have steadily risen since GOMAI first began. As free trade agreements have proliferated, formal quantitative barriers have been slowly phased out by many countries. In addition, several countries suspended quotas in 2012 after the poor crop years in Brazil and the US in 2011 and 2012. As a result, quantitative barriers score as the least restrictive barrier in 2012. The average for technical barriers also increased. Some of this is due to harmonized technical requirements (a few countries), but more so due to soy and corn shortages in 2012.

	Database
Price measures	4.3
Quantity measures	5.6
Technical measures	3.9

Although direct comparisons to 2011 are not possible because of the additional commodities covered this year, there has been a noticeable improvement in market access for several commodities.

Agralytica analysts' scoring of the database was converted to the 100-point scale we use for the market access indexes. The index scores shown in Table 1 were generally higher than two years ago. Brazil and Russia received the lowest scores, at 6.5 and 26.2, respectively. Of the 3 countries first covered in the 2011 report, Australia and Dominican Republic remained stable, while Tunisia improved from a score of 33.5 to 43.4. The one new country added this year, Cuba, scored a relatively high 69.3.

Seventeen countries had scores of 70 or higher, thirteen were in the 50-69 range, six in the 30-49 range, and only Russia and Brazil had scores below 30. Russia entered the WTO at the end of 2012 and access should open up considerably to US exports going forward. In fact, Russia has already eliminated most tariffs and barriers to entry at the beginning of 2013.

On a commodity basis, the weighted averages across countries all ended up in a fairly narrow range, between 41.2 and 60.6 compared to a wider range in 2011 of 31.7 and 65.1. The indexes are mostly up from those calculated in 2011. Some of the change is due to temporary tariff duty suspensions related to poor crop conditions in 2011 and 2012. However, several countries allowed these to expire toward the end of 2012, which lowered their scores dramatically. In addition, free trade agreements and WTO accessions have permanently lowered tariff and quantity restrictions for some countries.

Product	Index Dec 2011	Index Dec 2012	Change
Wheat	31.7	51.9	20.2
Corn	38.2	60.6	22.4
Soybeans	50.9	51.2	0.4
Soybean oil	35.3	41.2	5.9
DDG	65.1	52.6	-12.4
Soybean meal	55.8	53.1	-2.7

Table 2 compares the current market access indexes to the scoring done in 2012 on the situation at the end of 2011. It includes only those countries and commodities common to both years' studies. Most of the changes in the simple average of a country's ten commodity indexes are in the range of plus or minus 10 points. Two countries, Iraq and Morocco, had scores fall by more than 10 points. Five countries had scores increase by more than 10 points. Colombia increased by 35.8 points due to the elimination of the Andean price band system and India increased by 21.2. The EU again had significant improvements in the market access index. Lebanon and Sudan also had significant increases.

Looking at the individual commodities, there were 5 or 6 countries with more than a 10 point index increase for wheat, corn and soybeans. There were 4 with more than a 10 point increase for soybean oil, 7 with a 10 point increase for distillers grains, and 10 with a 10 point

increase for soybean meal. For each commodity there were between 2 and 7 countries with more than a 10 point index decline.

3.2. Survey results

We had more survey participants this time. Each of the 37 countries was scored by representatives from USSEC, NAEGA, and/or USGC. Not all countries or all commodities were scored. For all the surveys we received, the average 2012 unweighted ratings across all the responses for the three classes of market access barrier were as follows:

	Survey
Price measures	4.1
Quantity measures	4.3
Technical measures	4.0

These are very close to the scores for 2011, but we note again that the 2011 study covered fewer commodities, so the averages presented are not strictly comparable.

The averages are unweighted by the importance of consumption in or trade with different countries or by the relative importance of the different commodities in US or world trade. However, the small decline in the average scores for quantity and technical measures provides a general indication that, in the collective judgment of survey respondents, these measures have become a bit more of a market access barrier for these US exports. This is the opposite of the conclusion from scoring of the database.

The survey results on the 100-point index scale in Table 3 illustrate the diversity in market access among countries. Fourteen countries have scores of 70 or above and these include major trading partners like Mexico, Canada, Japan, Taiwan, and South Korea. There are seven countries in the 50-69 range, and nine countries have index scores in the 30-49 range. Seven countries have scores below 30; only 2 are major markets – the EU and Russia.

Compared to a year earlier, four countries had large improvements in their average score on the six commodities covered in both years: Colombia (+35.8 due to the FTA with the United States), the European Union (+19.9), India (+21.2), and Lebanon (+19.0). There were only two countries with significant declines: Morocco (-29.9) and Sudan (-13.4).

In terms of the individual commodities, the weighted average index scores across the 37 countries shown in the table below are in the 30s for wheat, corn, and SBM. Soybeans had the best overall weighted score at 45.9. We do not provide a comparison to a year ago because the survey results for that year were very spotty.

Product	Index Dec 2012
Wheat	33.0
Corn	37.3
Soybeans	45.9
Soybean oil	33.9
DDG*	34.1
Soybean meal	39.7

3.3. Comparison of survey and database results

The broad similarities between the average results of the two approaches clearly disguise some larger differences in assessing market access barriers at the level of country-commodity combinations. This was probably inevitable given the different resources that each group brought to the task. Agralytica analysts applied some specific rules, working from a broad set of information including what had been highlighted by the survey respondents. The latter group was asked for subjective assessments of the relative importance of the three types of access barriers. Their responses were necessarily and appropriately colored by their own experiences in working in the trenches of market development.

Charts are provided that show how each commodity was scored across the 37 countries, ranked from most protective at the bottom of the chart to most open at the top. When one gets down to this level of commodity-country pairs, there can be significant changes in the ranking of the countries in these charts. This is mostly due to changes in the countries' individual scores, but is also influenced by the addition of Cuba.

For each country, we provide a two-page discussion including a figure showing both the survey and database indexes on a commodity-by-commodity basis. This is where the comparison of database and survey scoring is most interesting. The commodities are ranked using the database indexes, with the most protected commodity at the bottom of the chart, and those for which there is better market access for US origin material at the top. The corresponding index from the survey is shown as the upper, lighter bar of each pair (or the light blue bar if viewed in color). An "NR" indicates that there was no survey response for that commodity-country pairing. If there is no bar at all and no "NR", the index is zero, implying virtually no access to that market for the US product. Each chart is accompanied by brief commentary on the market access picture and the grain-oilseed situation in the country, with the relevant supply-demand balance, if available, from USDA's PSD online database.

Table 1: Average market access rating - database for end of 2012

Average rating	Wheat	Barley	Corn	Sorghum	Soybeans	SBO	Ethanol	CGF&M	DDG	SBM	Average
Algeria	56.4	55.1	72.5	62.4	72.5	67.7	41.3	41.3	41.3	72.5	**58.3**
Australia	76.2	76.2	76.2	65.6	65.6	87.6	87.6	92.1	76.2	76.2	**77.9**
Brazil	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.2	17.2	17.2	7.4	**6.5**
Canada	68.5	81.6	88.6	96.2	96.2	96.2	96.2	96.2	96.2	96.2	**91.2**
China	62.4	74.4	77.6	67.7	74.4	58.9	54.3	45.3	36.4	45.3	**59.7**
Colombia	87.6	87.6	66.7	87.6	80.7	88.6	92.5	96.2	88.6	96.2	**87.2**
Costa Rica	92.1	92.1	78.1	80.7	92.1	96.2	87.6	96.2	96.2	81.6	**89.3**
Cuba	68.5	76.2	65.6	79.6	65.6	79.6	46.7	76.2	76.2	58.9	**69.3**
Dominican Republic	84.3	84.3	84.3	84.3	84.3	92.5	68.5	92.5	84.3	84.3	**84.4**
Ecuador	63.9	63.9	33.5	49.8	33.5	49.5	41.3	72.5	56.4	56.4	**52.1**
Egypt	63.9	63.9	63.9	59.7	72.5	72.5	62.4	67.7	67.7	67.7	**66.2**
EU	76.2	76.2	65.6	32.8	56.5	0.0	76.2	33.5	65.6	56.5	**53.9**
Guatemala	80.7	80.7	74.3	80.7	80.7	80.7	79.6	74.4	88.6	88.6	**80.9**
India	13.4	61.9	0.0	16.1	36.3	59.3	0.0	43.6	43.6	36.3	**31.1**
Indonesia	56.4	56.4	56.4	67.7	53.2	53.2	36.3	67.7	59.3	67.7	**57.4**
Iraq	66.7	76.2	62.4	76.2	68.5	68.5	82.7	71.2	65.6	68.5	**70.7**
Japan	58.9	84.8	54.3	88.6	71.2	58.9	100.0	92.1	92.1	92.1	**79.3**
Lebanon	87.6	87.6	87.6	87.6	87.6	87.6	76.8	84.3	84.3	84.3	**85.5**
Libya	76.2	76.2	76.2	76.2	76.2	76.2	84.8	76.2	76.2	76.2	**77.0**
Malaysia	92.1	92.1	92.1	92.1	92.1	84.8	65.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	**91.1**
Mexico	77.3	71.2	77.3	77.3	82.7	82.7	87.6	82.7	82.7	82.7	**80.4**
Morocco	0.0	84.3	34.3	84.3	34.3	18.3	18.3	76.8	84.3	84.3	**51.9**
Nigeria	65.8	68.4	63.9	63.9	63.9	0.0	55.1	68.4	58.9	58.9	**56.7**
Pakistan	46.7	65.6	27.1	71.2	29.5	65.6	0.0	76.2	0.0	76.2	**45.8**
Peru	84.3	84.3	77.6	84.3	84.3	92.5	80.7	84.3	84.3	84.3	**84.1**
Philippines	76.2	70.1	33.3	70.1	70.1	70.1	54.3	70.1	70.1	73.3	**65.8**
Russia	29.5	29.5	29.5	29.5	32.8	20.1	0.0	29.5	29.5	32.8	**26.2**
Saudi Arabia	92.1	92.1	92.1	84.8	92.1	92.1	80.7	84.8	84.8	92.1	**88.8**
South Korea	60.4	70.1	60.4	100.0	60.4	63.1	76.2	84.8	76.2	76.2	**72.8**
Sudan	46.7	46.7	46.7	46.7	59.7	59.7	0.0	59.7	59.7	59.7	**48.6**
Taiwan	68.4	68.4	65.6	76.2	65.6	68.4	68.4	65.6	65.6	65.6	**67.8**
Thailand	71.2	71.2	42.0	71.2	54.3	0.0	62.4	65.6	65.6	57.5	**56.1**
Tunisia	14.3	40.2	56.7	0.0	58.9	76.2	0.0	68.4	56.6	63.0	**43.4**
Turkey	23.9	27.7	23.9	30.9	63.1	0.0	42.2	60.4	60.4	60.4	**39.3**
Venezuela	33.3	46.7	33.3	37.0	33.3	43.0	47.9	37.0	37.0	37.0	**38.6**
Vietnam	79.6	82.7	82.7	79.6	79.6	72.5	46.7	68.4	79.6	79.6	**75.1**
Yemen	70.1	70.1	63.0	63.0	63.0	63.0	0.0	63.0	63.0	63.0	**58.1**
Weighted average	**51.9**	**67.6**	**60.6**	**56.5**	**51.2**	**41.2**	**54.6**	**50.9**	**52.6**	**53.1**	

Table 2: Change in database scores from end of 2011 to 2012

Database	Wheat	Corn	Soybeans	SBO	DDG	SBM	Average
Algeria	8.8	-3.7	-3.7	-4.8	-11.9	4.1	**-1.9**
Australia	-3.4	-3.4	-23.0	-4.5	-3.4	-3.4	**-6.9**
Brazil	-11.1	0.0	-12.4	-14.8	0.4	-1.6	**-6.6**
Canada	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.7**
China	34.5	49.7	-2.4	2.3	-44.3	-39.0	**0.1**
Colombia	27.7	31.5	34.1	46.9	20.1	54.5	**35.8**
Costa Rica	0.0	-6.7	0.0	4.1	4.1	-10.5	**-1.5**
Dominican Republic	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.4	-7.8	-7.8	**-1.8**
Ecuador	13.1	-6.7	-12.4	3.6	-26.3	26.6	**-0.3**
Egypt	-4.6	-4.6	1.3	6.9	2.1	2.1	**0.5**
EU	47.5	17.7	16.3	0.0	13.6	24.6	**19.9**
Guatemala	3.4	6.6	3.4	-2.0	1.0	5.9	**3.0**
India	13.4	0.0	36.3	45.4	14.2	17.8	**21.2**
Indonesia	-12.1	-9.2	-6.1	6.1	-23.4	-15.0	**-9.9**
Iraq	-4.0	-15.2	-12.2	-12.2	-6.9	-12.2	**-10.4**
Japan	-17.3	-8.7	-11.5	-6.7	0.0	0.0	**-7.4**
Lebanon	11.4	22.0	22.0	15.1	21.9	21.9	**19.0**
Libya	5.0	5.0	5.0	-1.1	5.0	5.0	**3.9**
Malaysia	7.3	7.3	7.3	6.7	0.0	0.0	**4.8**
Mexico	0.0	6.1	11.5	-4.9	0.0	11.5	**4.0**
Morocco	-28.7	-46.4	-53.3	-66.0	3.6	11.8	**-29.9**
Nigeria	-2.6	5.0	5.0	-29.5	-9.5	0.0	**-5.2**
Pakistan	2.2	1.3	-50.1	-6.9	0.0	3.7	**-8.3**
Peru	0.0	0.0	-3.3	0.0	-8.2	-8.2	**-3.3**
Philippines	13.2	12.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	-2.9	**3.8**
Russia	2.4	-0.7	2.6	-3.3	2.4	5.7	**1.5**
Saudi Arabia	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.3	0.0	0.0	**1.2**
South Korea	0.0	0.0	-5.2	8.8	21.9	21.9	**7.9**
Sudan	0.0	0.0	16.1	32.2	16.1	16.1	**13.4**
Taiwan	-4.1	3.2	-2.9	-4.1	-2.9	-2.9	**-2.3**
Thailand	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	**1.0**
Turkey	0.0	-4.8	2.7	0.0	2.9	18.2	**3.2**
Venezuela	-3.7	-3.7	-3.7	6.0	0.0	0.0	**-0.9**
Vietnam	-3.1	0.0	-3.1	-3.7	14.0	-3.1	**0.1**
Yemen	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**

Table 3: Average market access rating - survey for end of 2012

Average rating	Wheat	Barley	Corn	Sorghum	Soybeans	SBO	Ethanol	CGF&M	DDG	SBM	Average
Algeria	22.7	36.2	46.6	21.0	45.5	NR	28.7	63.0	63.0	NR	**40.8**
Australia	NR	NR	38.6	NR	92.5	100.0	NR	NR	NR	100.0	**82.8**
Brazil	32.7	56.6	48.7	56.6	18.5	NR	56.6	56.6	56.6	NR	**47.9**
Canada	87.6	78.1	82.9	78.1	94.2	96.2	NR	78.1	78.1	96.2	**85.5**
China	20.5	NR	26.7	NR	52.9	63.0	NR	NR	NR	63.9	**45.4**
Colombia	45.5	60.4	51.8	60.4	61.9	89.0	NR	78.1	78.1	81.6	**67.4**
Costa Rica	NR	100.0	68.4	100.0	74.3	92.1	NR	100.0	100.0	78.1	**89.1**
Cuba	9.0	NR	34.3	NR	9.0	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	**17.5**
Dominican Republic	49.4	92.1	59.9	84.8	59.9	92.1	NR	92.1	92.1	92.1	**79.4**
Ecuador	23.4	36.2	20.5	14.3	58.9	50.8	NR	36.2	36.2	84.8	**40.1**
Egypt	18.9	85.2	46.5	73.3	43.6	NR	96.2	85.2	100.0	NR	**68.6**
EU	32.7	18.0	16.3	36.2	38.2	NR	7.2	18.1	23.4	NR	**23.8**
Guatemala	41.2	50.8	66.0	84.8	77.3	82.7	NR	92.1	92.1	82.7	**74.4**
India	38.6	52.2	20.7	12.5	31.9	NR	35.6	25.6	25.6	NR	**30.3**
Indonesia	59.9	89.0	49.7	81.1	70.6	92.1	89.0	96.2	96.2	100.0	**82.4**
Iraq	18.0	22.7	29.5	18.0	84.8	NR	0.0	36.2	56.6	NR	**33.2**
Japan	70.7	63.0	61.9	92.1	87.5	71.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	**84.6**
Lebanon	36.2	63.0	78.1	56.6	NR	NR	36.2	56.6	56.6	NR	**54.7**
Libya	18.0	22.7	28.7	36.2	NR	NR	0.0	28.7	28.7	NR	**23.3**
Malaysia	59.9	100.0	72.9	100.0	87.7	82.7	92.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	**89.5**
Mexico	78.1	96.2	79.2	96.2	84.7	87.6	79.6	96.2	96.2	82.7	**87.7**
Morocco	59.9	28.7	56.6	78.1	74.3	NR	36.2	60.4	60.4	NR	**56.8**
Nigeria	52.3	36.2	32.7	22.7	NR	NR	0.0	14.3	14.3	NR	**24.6**
Pakistan	18.0	NR	0.0	NR	76.2	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	**31.4**
Peru	66.7	76.2	70.2	92.1	89.9	88.6	NR	92.1	92.1	92.5	**84.5**
Philippines	74.3	70.1	28.1	56.6	85.2	92.1	56.6	63.1	63.1	100.0	**68.9**
Russia	28.7	18.0	25.9	36.2	60.4	NR	36.2	18.1	18.1	NR	**30.2**
Saudi Arabia	46.2	38.6	63.7	47.9	NR	NR	0.0	78.1	78.1	NR	**50.4**
South Korea	85.2	92.1	85.2	100.0	87.5	100.0	65.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	**91.6**
Sudan	18.0	28.7	36.2	56.6	NR	NR	0.0	28.7	28.7	NR	**28.1**
Taiwan	74.3	56.5	80.2	56.5	85.2	100.0	92.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	**84.5**
Thailand	78.1	81.6	59.4	77.6	82.9	92.1	20.1	77.3	64.4	100.0	**73.3**
Tunisia	42.0	NR	56.0	70.1	70.1	NR	36.2	47.9	84.8	NR	**58.2**
Turkey	26.7	9.0	17.6	36.2	76.2	NR	36.2	16.6	16.6	NR	**29.4**
Venezuela	42.0	18.0	27.3	0.0	36.9	46.7	NR	18.0	18.0	46.7	**28.2**
Vietnam	56.6	78.1	77.2	79.6	96.2	100.0	100.0	89.0	50.0	100.0	**82.7**
Yemen	59.9	48.7	31.1	54.3	NR	NR	0.0	54.3	54.3	NR	**43.2**
Weighted average	**33.0**	**24.4**	**37.3**	**51.0**	**45.9**	**33.9**	**44.0**	**33.2**	**34.1**	**39.7**	

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Figure A-1: Barley

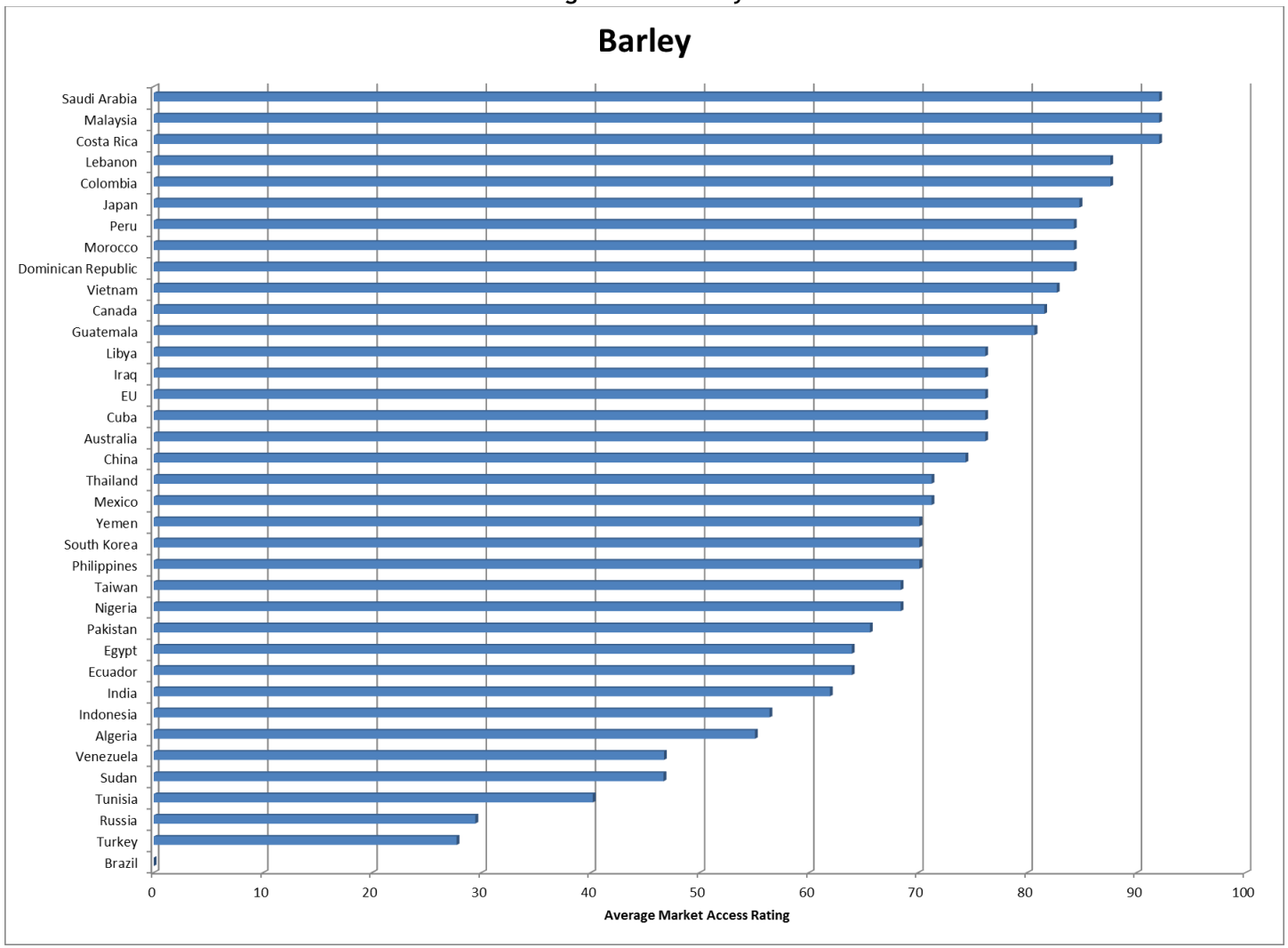

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Figure A-2: Corn

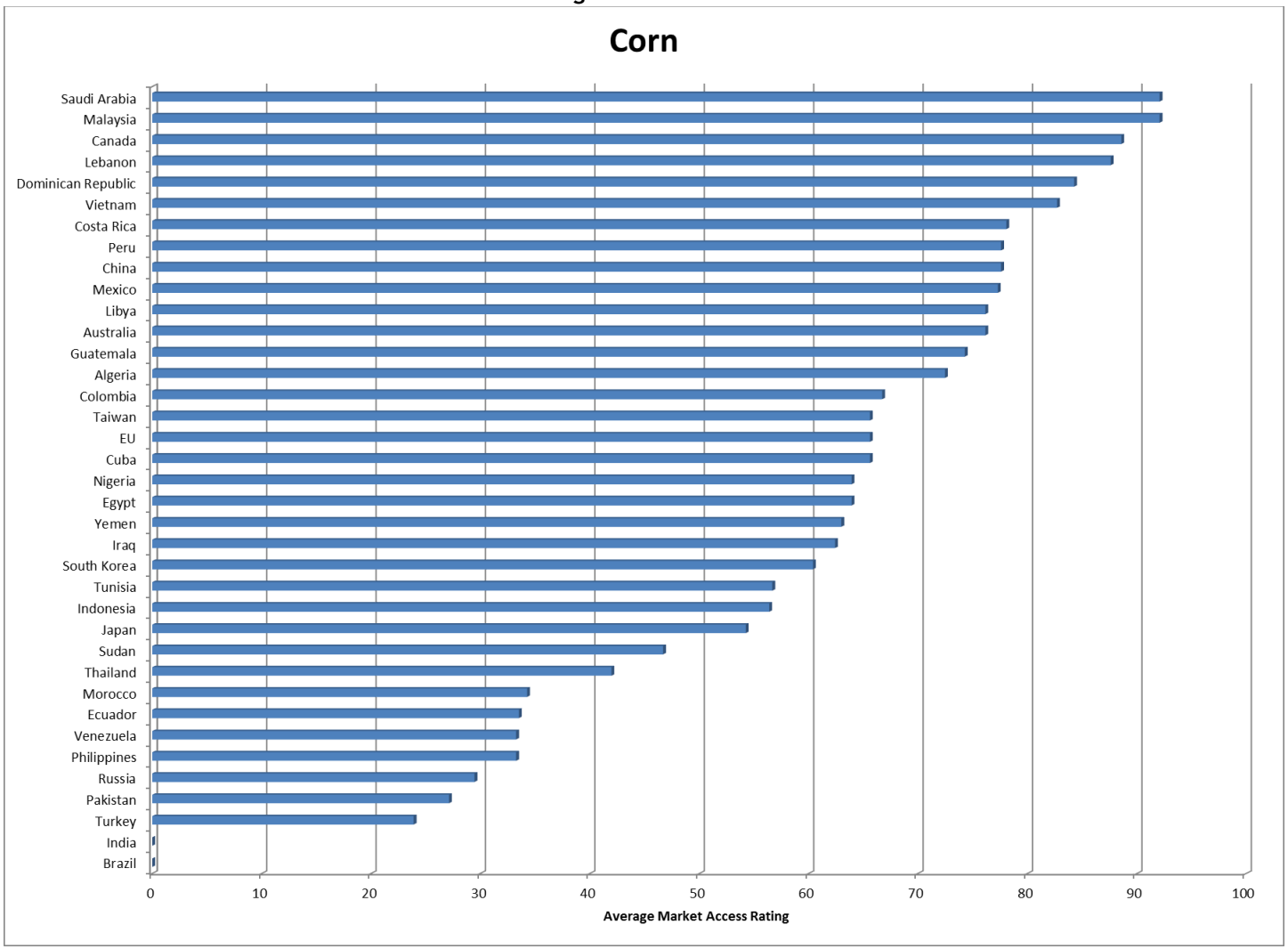

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Figure A-3: Sorghum

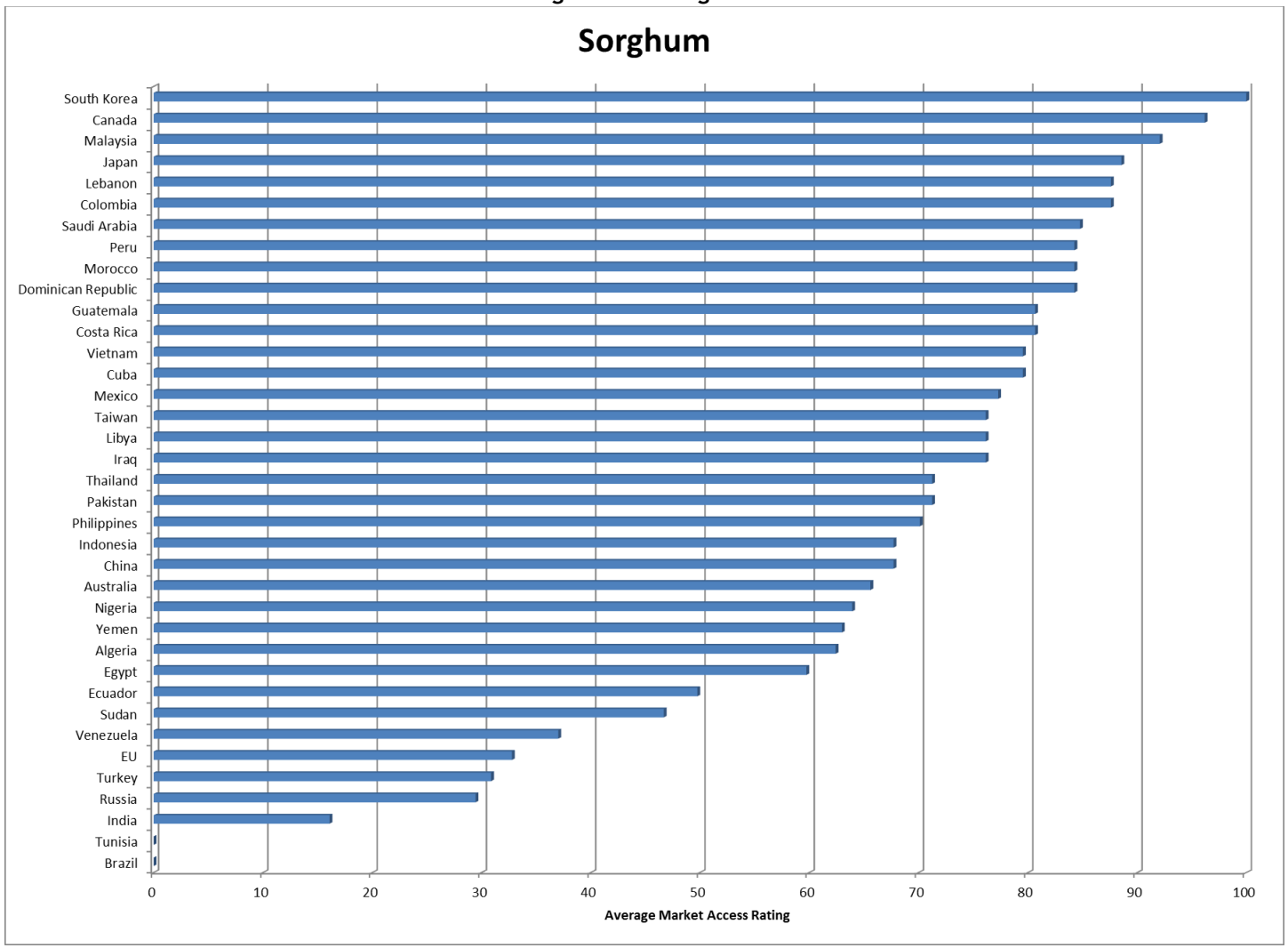

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Figure A-4: Ethanol

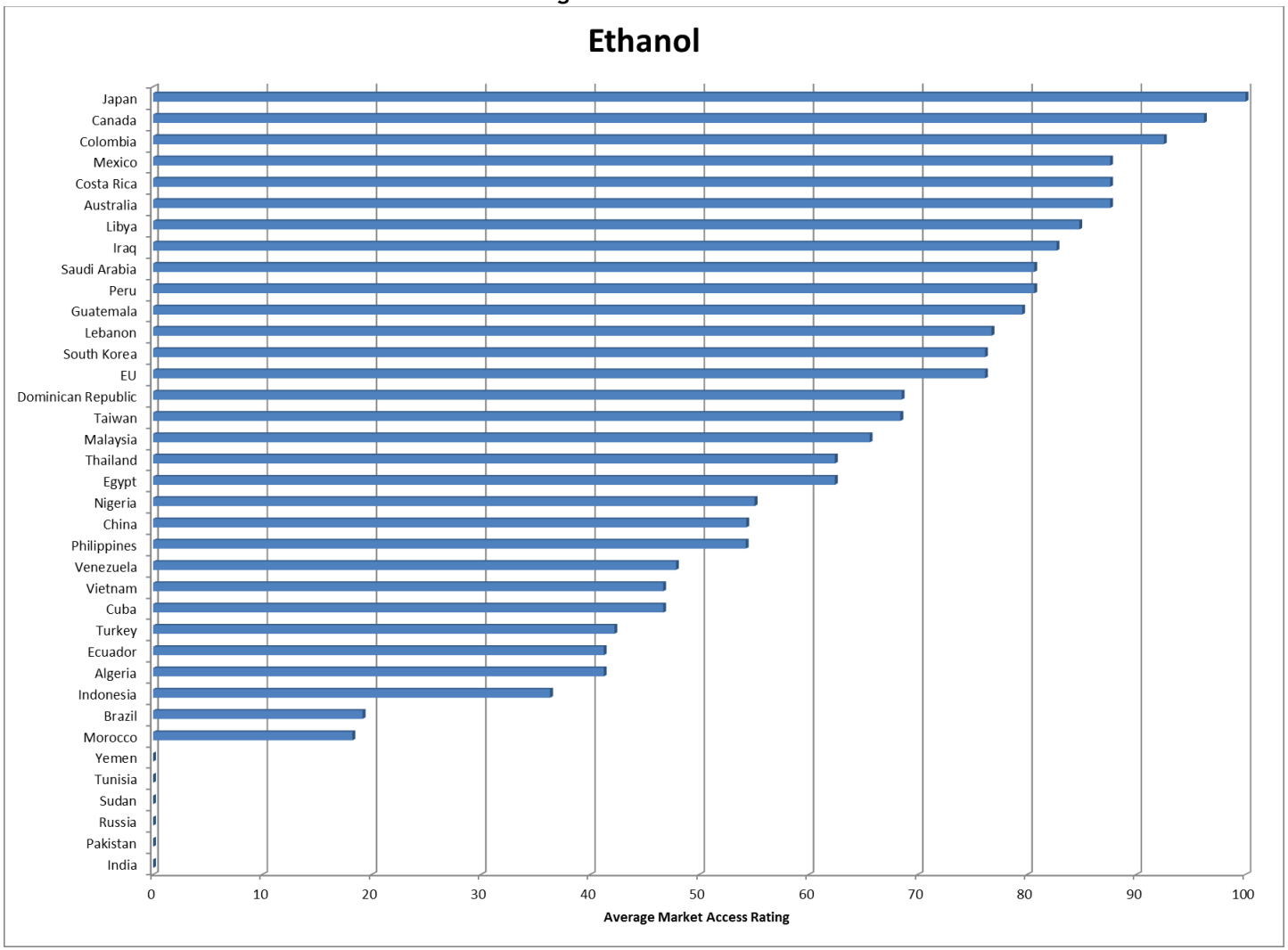

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Figure A-5: CGF&M

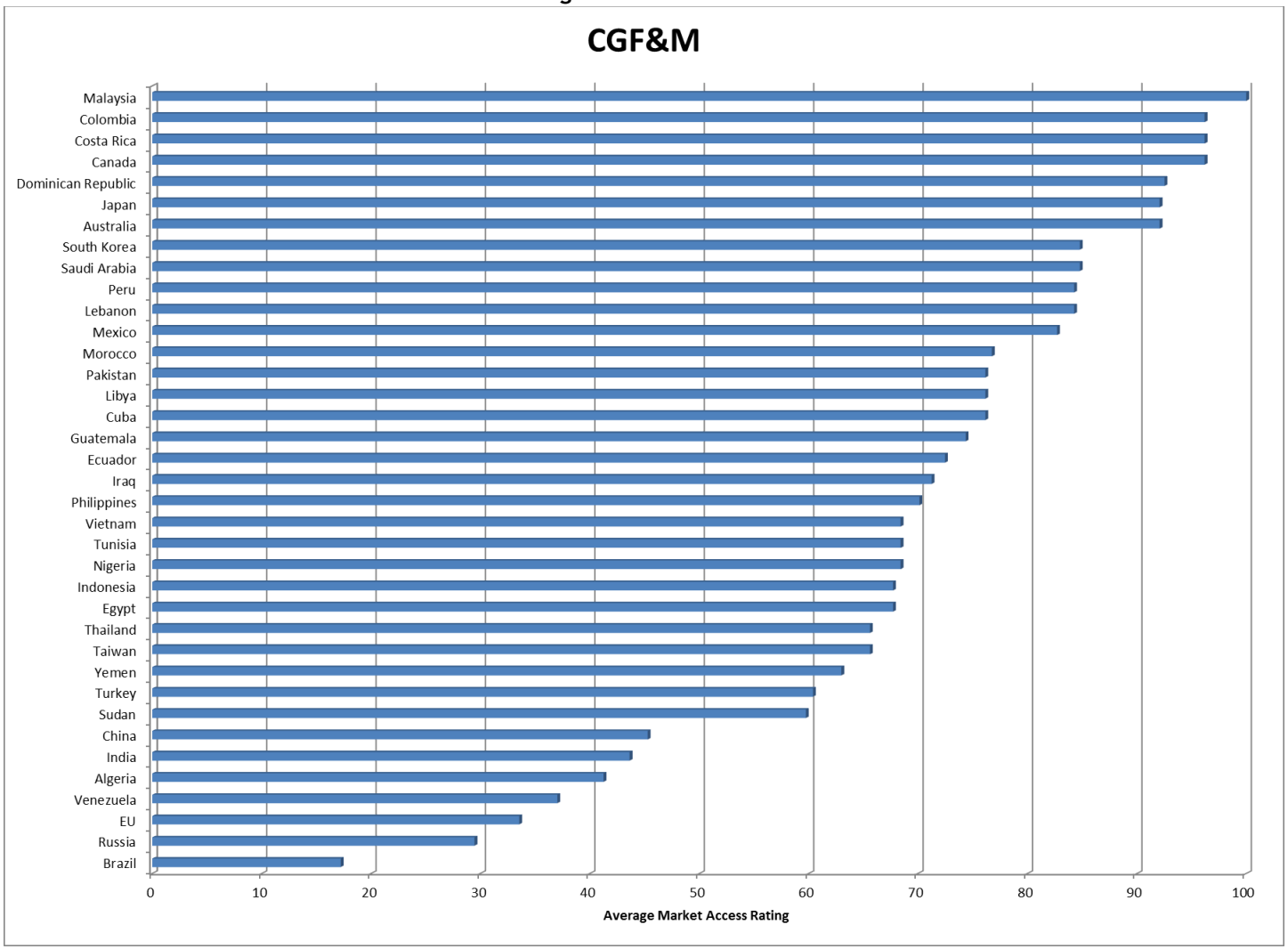

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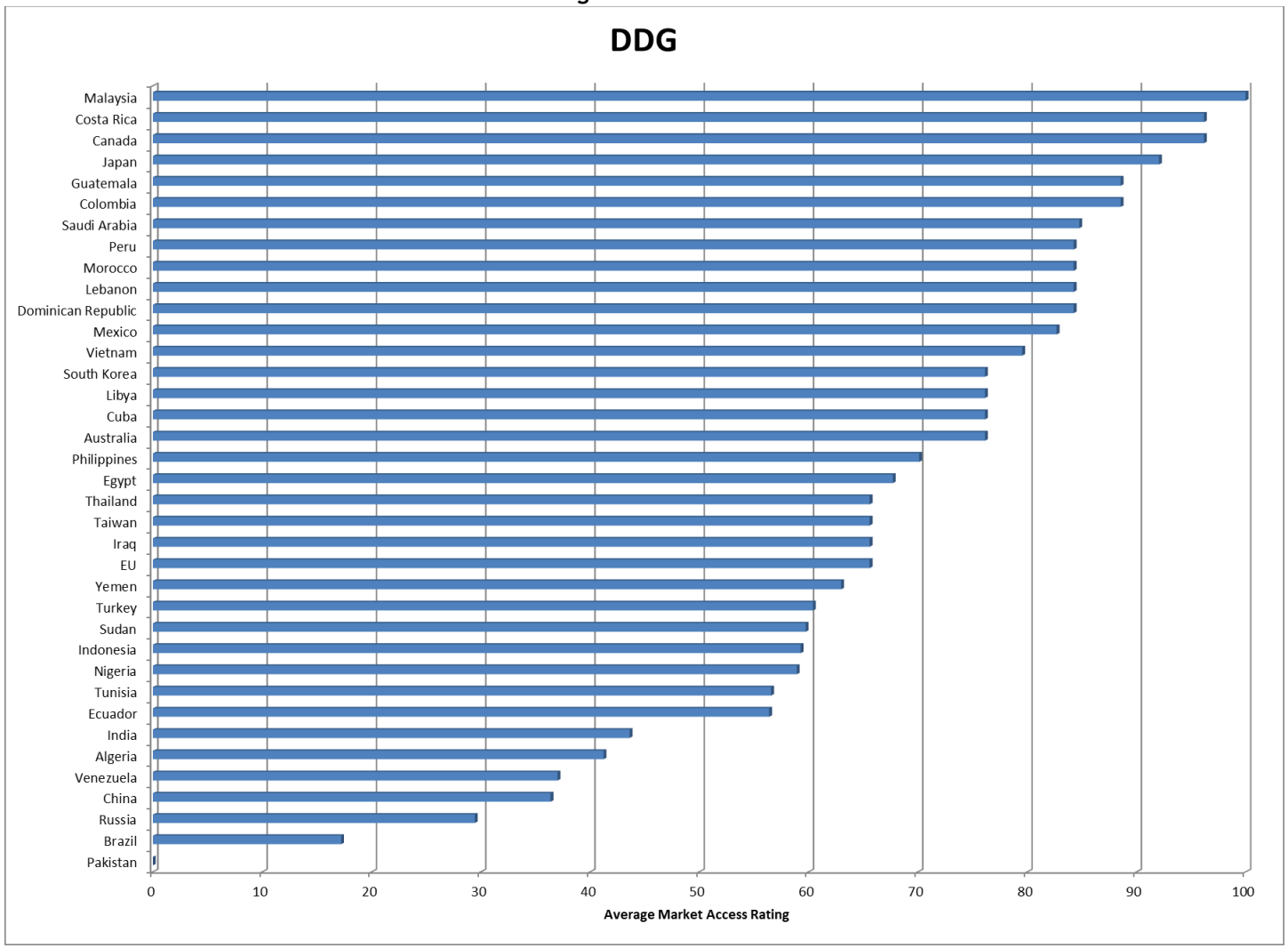
Figure A-6: DDG



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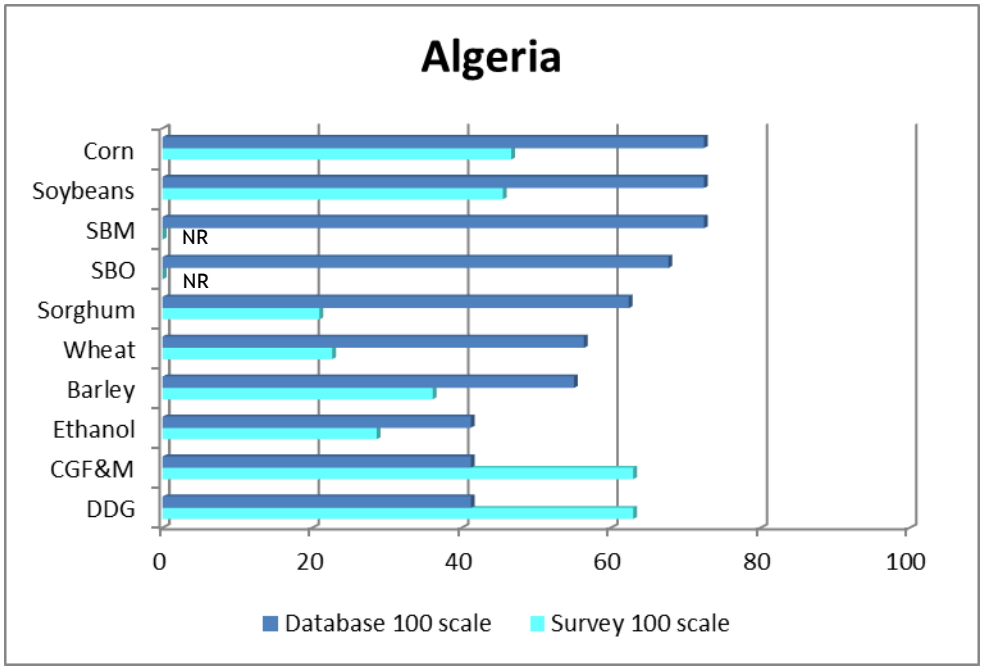
ALGERIA



Market access

Algerian tariffs and taxes on US agricultural commodities are generally low, and there are normally no quantitative restrictions. Both the Algerian Office of Grains and private sector companies import grains. The normal grain and oilseed tariffs are 5%. Exceptions include soybean oil and brewing and distilling dregs, which have a 30% tariff. Occasionally, when domestic production is high, additional taxes are levied to prevent imports. However, currently domestic production cannot meet demand, and the government has suspended import taxes and VAT on animal feed and co-products from September 2012 to August 2013.

There are preferential duties between Algeria and the European Union (EU), as well as with the four other countries of the Arab Maghreb Union. There is a VAT of 17% for most goods; wheat is VAT exempt, and the VAT on corn is 7%.

Algeria has relatively few technical and procedural barriers to importing, though plant health inspections and phytosanitary certificates are routinely required. Corruption remains a problem, however - Algeria scored a 34 on Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index, placing it in the bottom third of the countries reviewed.

Grain-oilseed situation

Algeria must import two-thirds of its wheat needs. It is the world's seventh-largest grain importer. The government provides price incentives to encourage local wheat producers to produce more wheat. For example, it imposed a tax on durum imports in August 2010 to urge purchase of a record cereals crop in 2009. The tax was repealed in November 2011. In

2013/14, domestic production is projected to be 2.8 MMT. Imports from the US were 115,000 MT in 2011/12.

Argentina has been the main supplier of corn to Algeria since 2008.

Soybean demand is driven by the poultry feed manufacturing sector. There is no crush capacity in Algeria so it is expected to import just under 1 MMT of soybean meal in 2013. As with corn, Argentina has become the country's main supplier. Algeria has not imported any significant amount of soybean meal from the US since 2009.

Demand for barley by the animal feed sector has increased from 1.1 MMT to 1.8 MMT in the last five years. Production has fluctuated some; however, output in 2013 is expected to reach 1.75 MMT, 0.25 MMT higher than the previous year. Imports are highly variable and only average about 200,000 MT per year. Little if any barley comes from the US.

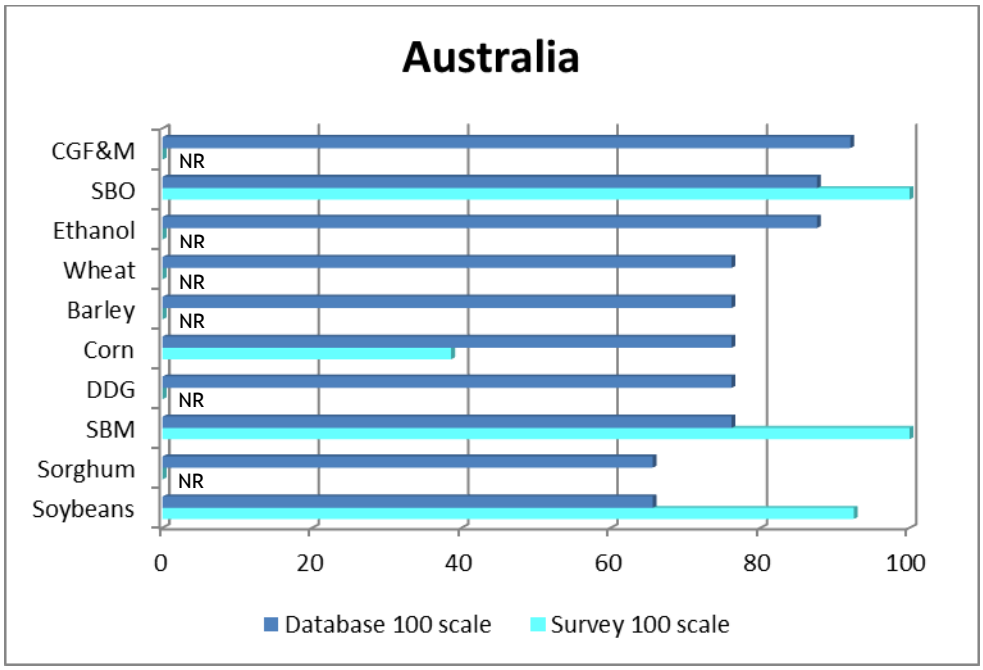
The market for DDGS is still new in Algeria. Demand is expected to increase, but the 30% duty discourages use.

Algeria: Corn (1,000 mt)

Attribute	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Area Harvested (1,000ha)	1	1	1	1	1
Beginning Stocks	386	409	382	407	308
Production	1	1	1	1	1
TY Imports from US	64	0	0	0	0
TY Imports	2,569	2,683	3,203	2,800	3,000
Total Supply	2,809	3,082	3,307	3,208	3,309
Feed Dom. Consumption	2,400	2,700	2,900	2,900	3,000
Domestic Consumption	2,400	2,700	2,900	2,900	3,000
Ending Stocks	409	382	407	308	309

Source: USDA PS&D, May 2013

AUSTRALIA



Market access

There are relatively few quantitative restrictions on US agricultural exports to Australia. All products in the GOMAI review are duty-free, except for soybean oil, which faces a 5% tariff. The two countries negotiated a free trade agreement in 2004 that removed significant obstacles to trade in grain and oilseed products.

For some products, however, Australia's technical barriers are restrictive. All animal feed requires import permits, and in some cases phytosanitary certifications are required. There are specific requirements for various grains that have only been milled. Whole grain wheat and pelted grain is unrestricted, while triticum tauschii flour is prohibited. Green undried soybeans for processing must be frozen or must meet other SPS requirements.

Grain-oilseed situation

Australia is a major wheat exporter and thus imports only token quantities (120,000 MT per year, primarily from Argentina). Australia is also a major producer and exporter of canola, barley, and sorghum. Australia produces some corn and soybeans to meet its own modest market needs. Australia's imports of SBM have been growing in recent years, with imports expected to surpass 750,000 MT for the first time in 2013/14. The amount of SBM from the US has varied from 40,000 MT to 200,000 MT over the last five years, with the peak being in 2010.

Production of barley was 8.4 MMT in 2011, 7.0 MMT in 2012, and is projected to be 7.4 MMT in 2013. Total supply of barley has steadily declined over the past five years. Industrial consumption has remained steady at 1.2 MMT, while exports and feed use have declined.

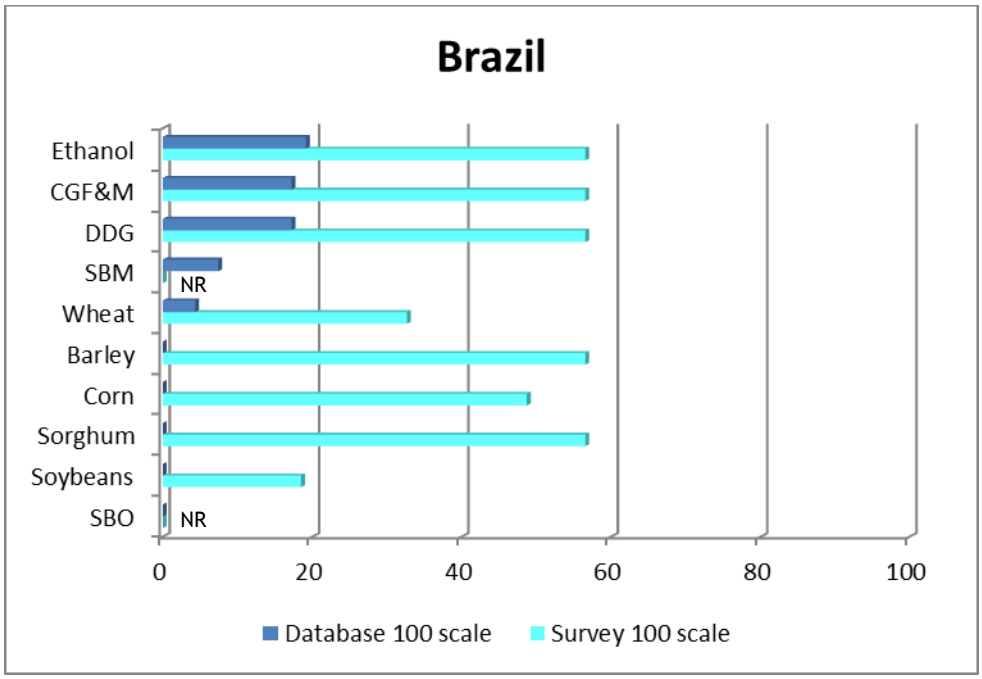
Australia's sorghum production is projected to exceed 2 MMT in 2013/14; approximately 50% of its sorghum is exported and the rest is used in domestic feed.

Australia: Corn (1,000 mt)

Attribute	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Area Harvested (1,000ha)	59	62	77	80	65
Yield (mt/ha)	5.56	5.76	5.48	5.56	5.85
Beginning Stocks	50	44	31	23	18
Production	328	357	422	445	380
TY Imports	0	1	1	0	0
Total Supply	378	402	454	468	398
Exports	9	46	106	100	50
Feed Dom. Consumption	200	200	200	225	200
FSI Consumption	125	125	125	125	125
Domestic Consumption	378	402	454	468	398
Ending Stocks	49	105	44	90	40

Source: USDA PS&D, May 2013

BRAZIL



Market access

Brazil continues to participate in the Mercosur common market and maintains common external tariffs on feed grains, oilseeds, and byproducts of grains and oilseeds. Tariffs are mostly in the 6-10% range. In 2007, Brazil reinstated stiff Merchant Marine Taxes on bulk grain imports in addition to preferential treatment for domestic producers on taxes and phytosanitary regulations.

Of all the products covered in this year's GOMAI indexes, wheat and ethanol are the only products the US sold to Brazil in 2012. Brazil has announced a duty free wheat quota of 1 million metric tons from April to June 2013. Phytosanitary restrictions limit US wheat exports to red varieties shipped through Gulf of Mexico or Atlantic ports. Non-GMO soybeans and soybean products for human and animal food must contain less than 1% GMO soy. Any products with more than 1% GMO soy must be labeled as such. This requirement is difficult to enforce on domestic production, but it is easily imposed on imports.

Grain-oilseed situation

Brazil's grain and oilseed production has expanded rapidly over the past decade – record volumes of corn and soybeans were produced in 2012 – and the country has become a major competitor of the US in world markets. Brazil has surpassed the US as the largest corn exporter, a title the US had held since the 1960s. Brazilian production has doubled since 2005. Corn production in 2013/14 is anticipated to be slightly lower than its record 2012/13 season. Production of soybeans is expected to be higher in 2013/14 than in 2012/13. The government provides price support to farmers for several grain and oilseed commodities.

Brazil remains a major wheat importer with net imports of 5.8 MMT in 2012/13, principally from Argentina.

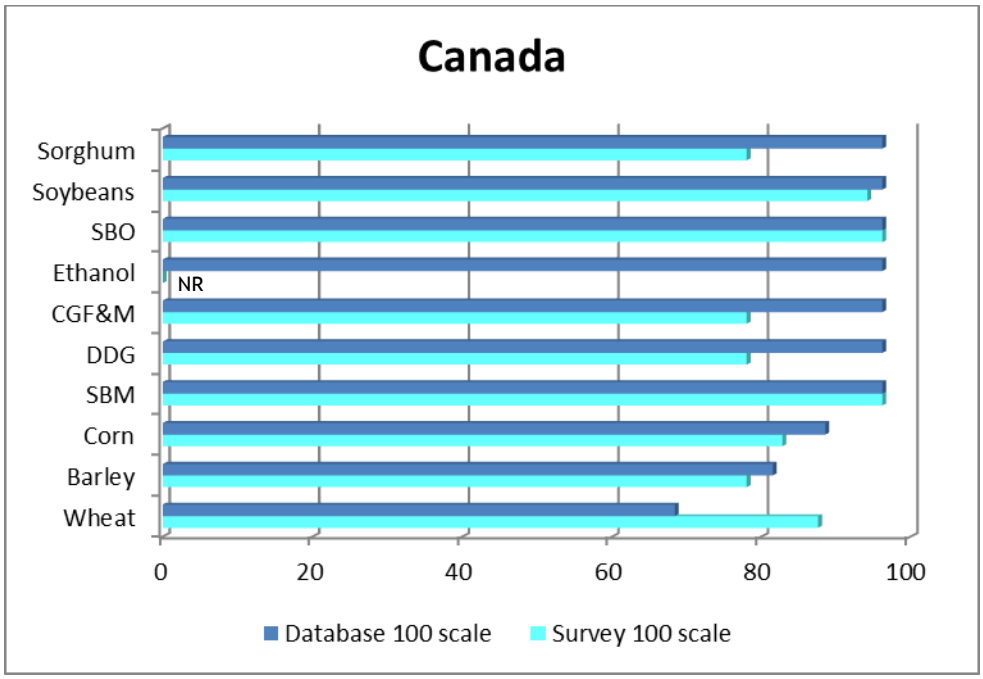
Acreage for barley is relatively small in Brazil; however, it has grown from 77,000 HA in 2009 to 103,000 HA in 2012, resulting in an increase in production of about 90,000 MT. The increase in production has resulted in imports dropping by 30,000 MT. Almost all of the barley is used by industry. Sorghum acreage and production have also increased over the past five years, from 700,000 HA producing 1.6 MMT to an expected 800,000 HA producing 2.1 MMT. Almost all of the sorghum is expected to be included in animal feed.

Brazil: Corn (1,000 mt)

Attribute	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Area Harvested (1,000ha)	12,925	13,800	15,200	15,600	15,500
Yield (mt/ha)	4.34	4.16	4.80	4.87	4.65
Beginning Stocks	12,084	9,989	10,276	9,210	11,510
Production	56,100	57,400	73,000	76,000	72,000
TY Imports	699	287	937	800	800
Total Supply	68,588	68,180	84,047	86,010	84,310
Exports	11,599	8,404	24,337	21,500	18,000
Feed Dom. Consumption	40,000	42,500	43,000	45,000	46,000
FSI Consumption	7,000	7,000	7,500	8,000	8,000
Domestic Consumption	47,000	49,500	50,500	53,000	54,000
Ending Stocks	9,989	10,276	9,210	11,510	12,310

Source: USDA PS&D, May 2013

CANADA



Market access

Canada is the most accessible large regional market for GOMAI commodities, second in size only to Mexico.

The Canadian Wheat Board (CWB) was deemed a monopoly last year and is being dismantled over a five year transition period, after which it will be replaced. The CWB controlled the wheat market and phytosanitary requirements for visual distinguishability of wheat classes (a barrier to US wheat marketing efforts in Canada). Visual distinguishability is no longer required, but exporters believe it will take a while until US wheat can be sold for anything other than feed.

Grain-oilseed situation

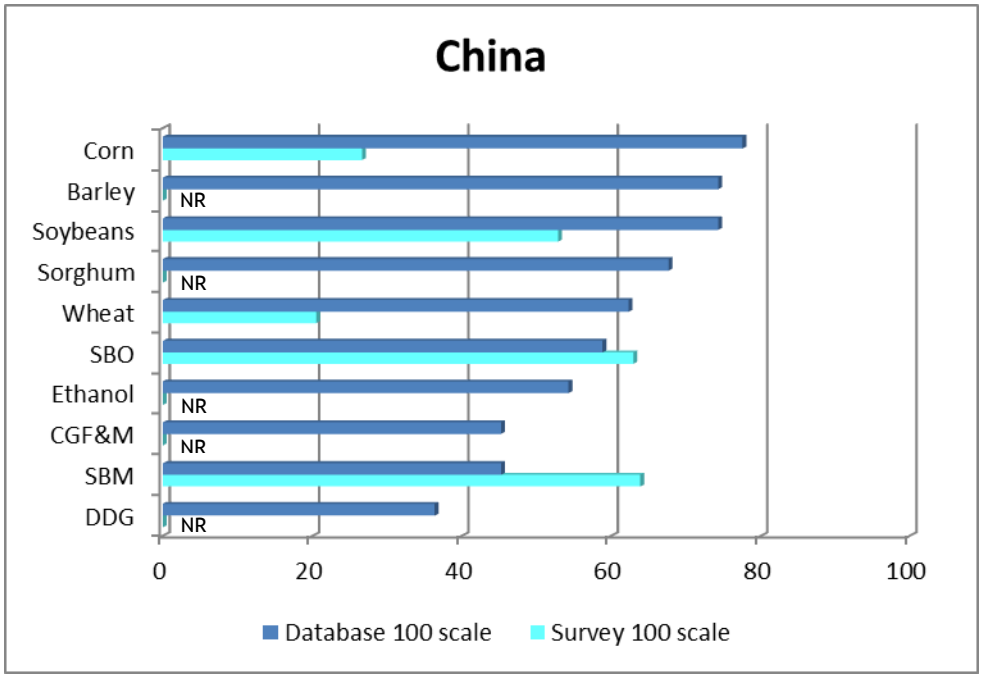
Canada is a major wheat, barley, and canola exporter but imports both corn and soybean meal, mainly from the US. Annual production of corn and soybeans has grown from about 10 and 3.6 million tons to 13 and 4.9 million tons, respectively over the last four years. Because of the increased production, corn and soybean imports from the US have declined. In the year ending in September 2012, imports of corn, barley, wheat, and soybeans were 500,000 MT, 25,000 MT, 429,000 MT, and 225,000 MT, respectively.

Canola production is normally about 10 MMT with more than half of that exported, including to the US. Production of and demand for barley have decreased since 2008; the total supply of barley has decreased from 12.5 MMT to 9.2 MMT in 2012.

Canada: Corn (1,000 mt)					
Attribute	**2009/10**	**2010/11**	**2011/12**	**2012/13**	**2013/14**
Area Harvested (1,000ha)	1,167	1,235	1,272	1,420	1,500
Yield (mt/ha)	8.39	9.75	8.93	9.20	9.20
Beginning Stocks	1,833	1,731	1,263	1,365	1,425
Production	9,796	12,043	11,359	13,060	13,800
TY Imports	1,961	984	747	500	500
Total Supply	13,728	14,733	13,494	14,925	15,725
Exports	129	1,709	493	1,000	1,000
Feed Dom. Consumption	7,258	6,796	6,401	7,000	7,100
FSI Consumption	4,610	4,965	5,235	5,500	5,700
Domestic Consumption	11,868	11,761	11,636	12,500	12,800
Ending Stocks	1,731	1,263	1,365	1,425	1,925

Source: USDA PS&D, May 2013

CHINA



Market access

China currently produces about 121 MMT of wheat and imports less than 3% of its needs. In MY 2012/13, wheat imports are estimated at 3 million tons. Private industry uses their TRQ for high quality wheat, and because of relative international wheat prices, the government utilized the state TRQ for additional feed wheat. About 20% of China's imports typically come from the US. The corn TRQ for 2012 was 7.2 MMT. Out of quota, wheat and corn tariffs were 180%, up from 65% in 2012. In previous years, tariffs on soybeans, SBO, DDGS, and SBM were under 10%. In 2012, the soybean, SBO, and ethanol tariffs were over 180%. CGF&M, DDGS, and SBM tariffs were all 30%. Preferential treatment is given to border countries including Russia, a major grain and oilseed producer.

In addition to tariffs, China's VAT (either 13% or 17% depending on the product) does not apply to many domestic or border nation crops, so the VAT has the same effect as an additional tariff.

Additional barriers to the Chinese market include transparency issues, opaque regulatory regimes, import licenses, and SPS measures with questionable scientific bases. The AQSIQ (General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of the People's Republic of China) regularly restricts trade. The AQSIQ requires importers to obtain a Quarantine Inspection Permit (QIP), a cumbersome process, particularly since AQSIQ slows down or even suspends the issuance of QIPs at its discretion. Tariff classification, reference price lists, and minimum price lists also cause problems.

Finally, corruption is a significant problem in China. China scored a 39 out of a possible 100 points (with 100 being the least corrupt) on Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index.

Grain-oilseed situation

As a matter of basic food security policy, China has reiterated its dedication to pursuing wheat and corn self-sufficiency. As affluence spreads and diets improve, grain self-sufficiency is becoming harder and harder to achieve. Trade is still discouraged, even though imported wheat is putting downward pressure on domestic prices and squeezing profit margins for farmers. Because of the downward pressure on prices, it makes economic sense to import wheat instead of transporting the grain internally from surplus to deficit areas.

Increased demand for animal proteins has resulted in corn supplies being tight, as demand for feed corn has risen. This in turn has resulted in more feed quality wheat, soybean meal, and DDGS being used in feed formulas. Feed quality barley is not a common ingredient in animal feed formulas.

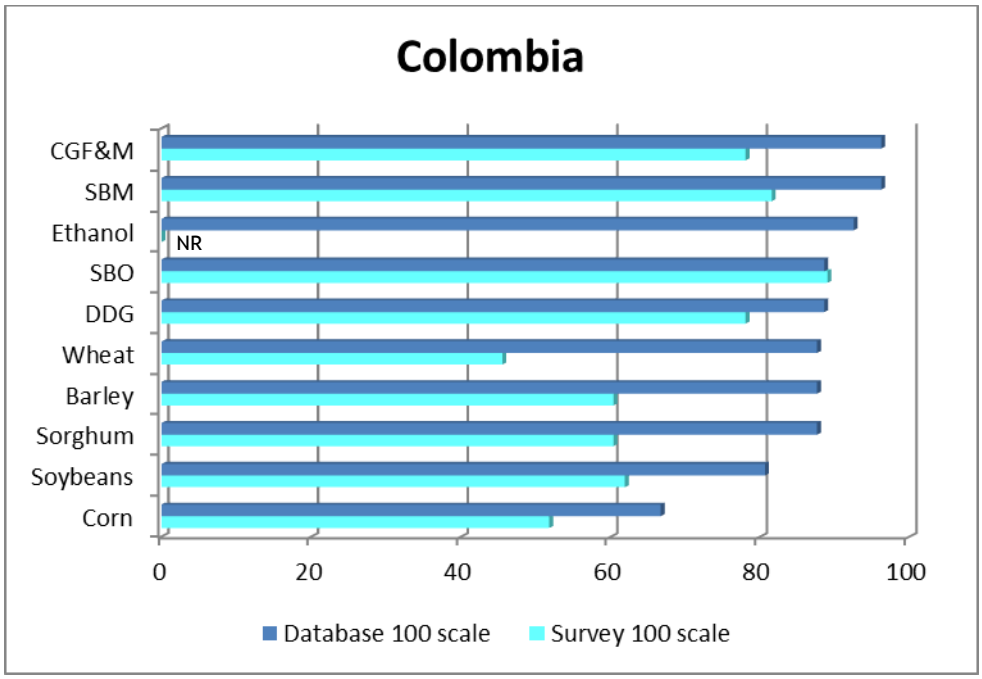
Wheat and corn production have continued to increase over the last five years. However, something had to give and it was oilseed self-sufficiency. China's imports of soybeans are projected to rise to 69 MMT in 2013/14 as production is forecast lower, at only 12 MMT.

China: Corn (1,000 mt)

Attribute	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Area Harvested (1,000ha)	31,180	32,500	33,540	34,950	36,000
Yield (mt/ha)	5.26	5.45	5.75	5.95	5.89
Beginning Stocks	51,183	51,302	49,415	59,335	63,285
Production	163,974	177,245	192,780	208,000	212,000
TY Imports from US	1,513	1,028	5,337	0	0
TY Imports	1,296	979	5,231	3,000	7,000
Total Supply	216,453	229,526	247,426	270,335	282,285
Exports	151	111	91	50	50
Feed Dom. Consumption	118,000	128,000	131,000	144,000	156,000
FSI Consumption	47,000	52,000	57,000	63,000	68,000
Domestic Consumption	165,000	180,000	188,000	207,000	224,000
Ending Stocks	51,302	49,415	59,335	63,285	58,235

Source: USDA PS&D, May 2013

COLOMBIA



Market access

Colombia is a significant market for grain and oilseed products, and with the signing of the US-Colombia Trade Promotion Agreement (CTPA), the market became more open for US products. Tariffs on many products were reduced to 0%. Some out-of quota tariffs were increased: corn (21%), soybean oil (14.4%), ethanol (9%), and DDGS (10%). However, corn, sorghum, animal feeds, and soybean oil all have duty-free TRQs that grow each year. The out-of quota tariff for corn will be phased out over the next 12 years.

Until the agreement was signed, imports from other Andean countries were not subject to Andes Price Band System (APBS) levies, and other regional suppliers had a discount off APBS tariffs, giving their products an additional advantage over US exports. The new FTA prevents regional suppliers from getting a better rate than the US through APBS. The FTA states that if the APBS duty is lower than the FTA duty, the US can export at the ABPS duty.

Wheat, barley, corn, sorghum, and soybeans require Import Permits and Phyotosanitary Certificates, while CGF&M, DDGS, and soybean meal imports are unrestricted. Corruption is still a problem in Colombia: it scored a 36 out of a possible 100 points (with 100 being the least corrupt) on Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index.

Grain-oilseed situation

Colombia has become an even more important US trading partner following the approval of the US- Colombia Trade Promotion Agreement. It is a net importer of corn and buys virtually all of

its wheat and most of its soybeans from abroad; imports have risen slightly over the last five years. Over that period, however, the US share declined sharply but should now be recovering.

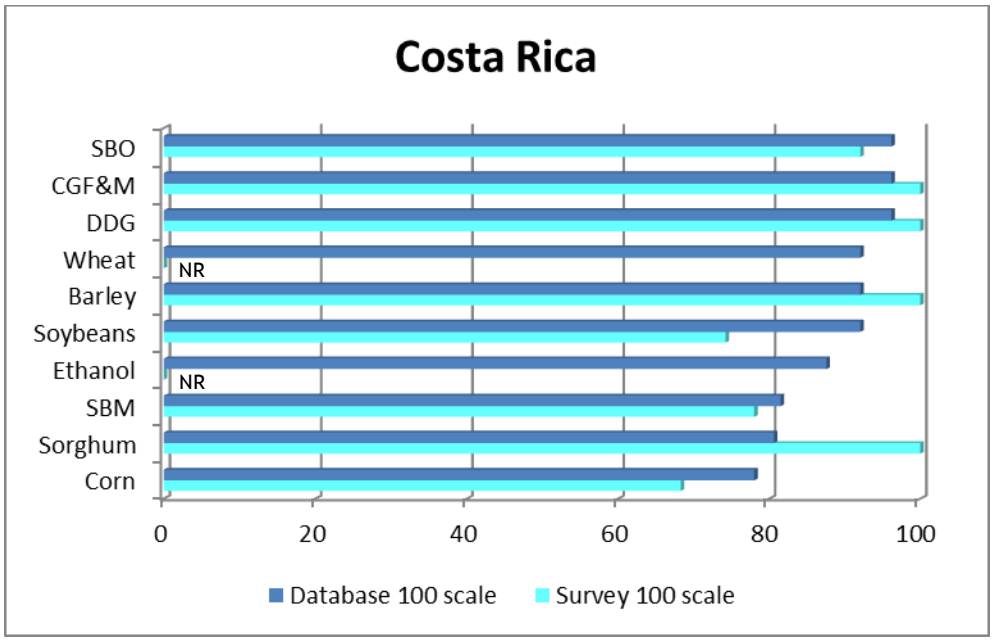
Imports of sorghum have increased threefold since 2008. Total supply is expected to exceed 1 MMT in 2013/14, with almost all of it going to the livestock industry for animal feed.

Colombia: Corn (1,000 mt)

Attribute	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Area Harvested (1,000ha)	550	515	535	535	540
Yield (mt/ha)	2.93	2.82	3.18	3.22	3.24
Beginning Stocks	981	1,141	702	709	529
Production	1,610	1,450	1,700	1,720	1,750
TY Imports from US	876	536	222	0	0
TY Imports	3,651	3,511	3,209	3,200	3,600
Total Supply	6,242	6,102	5,611	5,629	5,879
Exports	1	0	2	0	0
Feed Dom. Consumption	3,900	4,200	3,700	3,900	4,100
FSI Consumption	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Domestic Consumption	5,100	5,400	4,900	5,100	5,300
Ending Stocks	1,141	702	709	529	579

Source: USDA PS&D, May 2013

COSTA RICA



Market access

Costa Rica has very few barriers to US imports; however, there have been minor changes to the tariffs imposed on US goods. The US-Central America Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA) was signed into law in August 2005 (and went into force in Costa Rica in 2009). The tariffs faced by US wheat, yellow corn, soybeans, and DDGS remain zero. The rate for crude SBO is 6% this year and SBM is 5% (in-quota). Refined SBO remains 15%. Additionally, sorghum has a tariff rate of 15%, which is one-third the WTO bound rate for Costa Rica.

The primary remaining barriers are technical/procedural (e.g., a reportedly cumbersome and lengthy procedure for obtaining standard phytosanitary documentation).

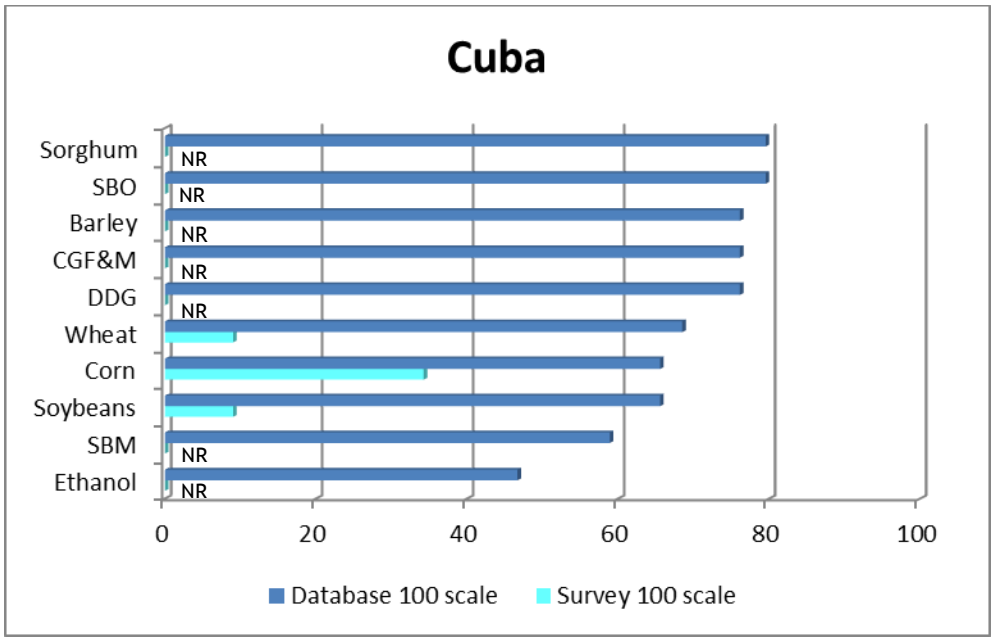
Grain-oilseed situation

Costa Rica is not a significant commodity producer so it is heavily dependent on imports of basic grains and oilseeds, of which it sources almost all from the United States. For the year ending September 2012, imports from the US represented 75% of the wheat supply, 50% of the corn supply, and almost 90% of the soybean supply.

Costa Rica: Corn (1,000 mt)					
Attribute	**2009/10**	**2010/11**	**2011/12**	**2012/13**	**2013/14**
Area Harvested (1,000ha)	10	8	10	10	10
Yield (mt/ha)	1.90	2.38	2.00	1.90	1.80
Beginning Stocks	39	34	41	27	46
Production	19	19	20	19	18
TY Imports from US	623	658	562	0	0
TY Imports	626	663	691	750	750
Total Supply	684	716	752	796	814
Feed Dom. Consumption	600	625	675	700	725
FSI Consumption	50	50	50	50	50
Domestic Consumption	650	675	725	750	775
Ending Stocks	34	41	27	46	39

Source: USDA PS&D, May 2013

CUBA



Market access

Legislation has liberalized US commodity exports to Cuba. The biggest barriers that US products face are the laws that restrict financing transactions, traveling to Cuba, and the use of US dollars there, as well as those limiting U.S. Government assistance, and preventing credit guarantees.

The WTO average rate for most of the products was under 10%. The exceptions are ethanol, which faces a 40% tariff, and soybean meal, which faces a 20% tariff.

Phytosanitary Certificates and Import Permits are required for all products except DDGS. Fumigation of wheat, corn, and soybeans is not required; however, if live pests are found during an inspection, the shipment will be destroyed or returned to sender. There are no fumigation facilities in Cuba, therefore some exporters apply a precautionary treatment, which must be reported on the PC.

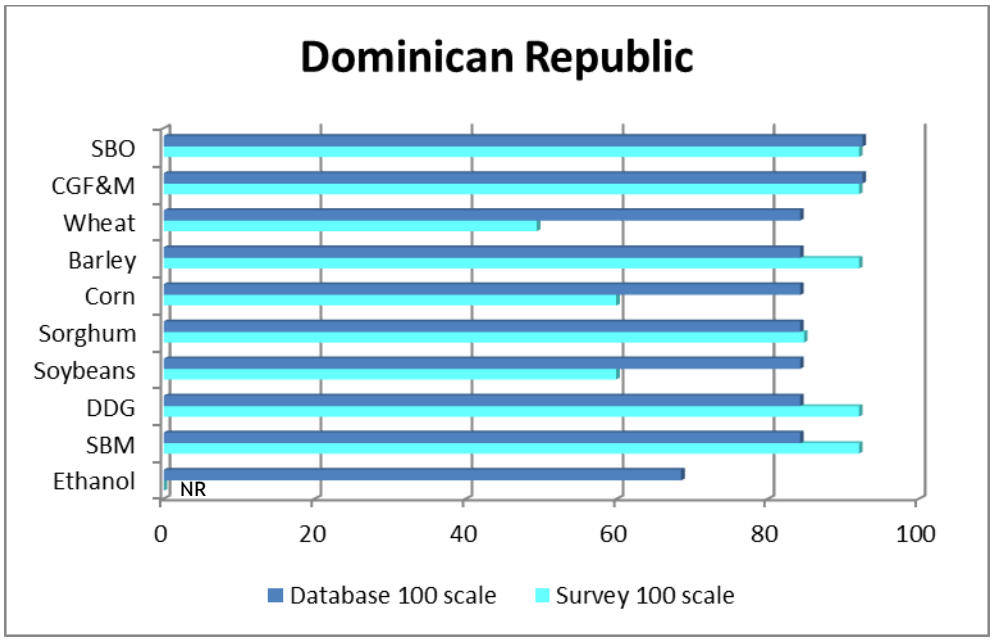
Grain-oilseed situation

Grain and oilseed production in Cuba is extremely limited. No wheat or soybeans are produced on the island, and only a quarter of the corn needed is produced locally. Imports of corn and soybeans have increased slightly over the past five years, while wheat imports have oscillated around 800,000 MT. Wheat is used by the flour industry; most of the corn is utilized by the feed industry; the soybeans are crushed for their meal and oil co-products.

Cuba: Corn (1,000 mt)					
Attribute	**2009/10**	**2010/11**	**2011/12**	**2012/13**	**2013/14**
Area Harvested (1,000ha)	140	140	140	140	140
Yield (mt/ha)	2.57	2.57	2.57	2.57	2.57
Beginning Stocks	61	57	80	86	46
Production	360	360	360	360	360
TY Imports from US	558	454	478	0	0
TY Imports	736	838	746	850	900
Total Supply	1,157	1,255	1,186	1,296	1,306
Feed Dom. Consumption	800	875	800	950	950
FSI Consumption	300	300	300	300	300
Domestic Consumption	1,100	1,175	1,100	1,250	1,250
Ending Stocks	57	80	86	46	56

Source: USDA PS&D, May 2013

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC



Market access

The Dominican Republic is a nearby and significant market for US agricultural commodities. For most of the products under review, tariffs are zero (wheat, corn, soybeans, DDGS, and SBM). The DR-CAFTA agreement, which includes the US, was implemented in March 2007 and locked in a zero duty for soybean meal and crude degummed soybean oil and is phasing out duties on refined soybean oil over a 15-year period. However, last year a new customs fee of 0.4% was applied to all commodities reviewed in this study. In addition, a 10% excise duty was applied to refined SBO and ethanol.

Corruption remains a problem. The Dominican Republic scored 32 out of 100 on Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index. Customs policies and procedures remain lengthy and businesses still complain to the USTR. However, the transparency of the process is improving. For the first time since CAFTA-DR was signed, the Dominican Republic announced its TRQ allocations in early January (compared with a March announcement the year before).

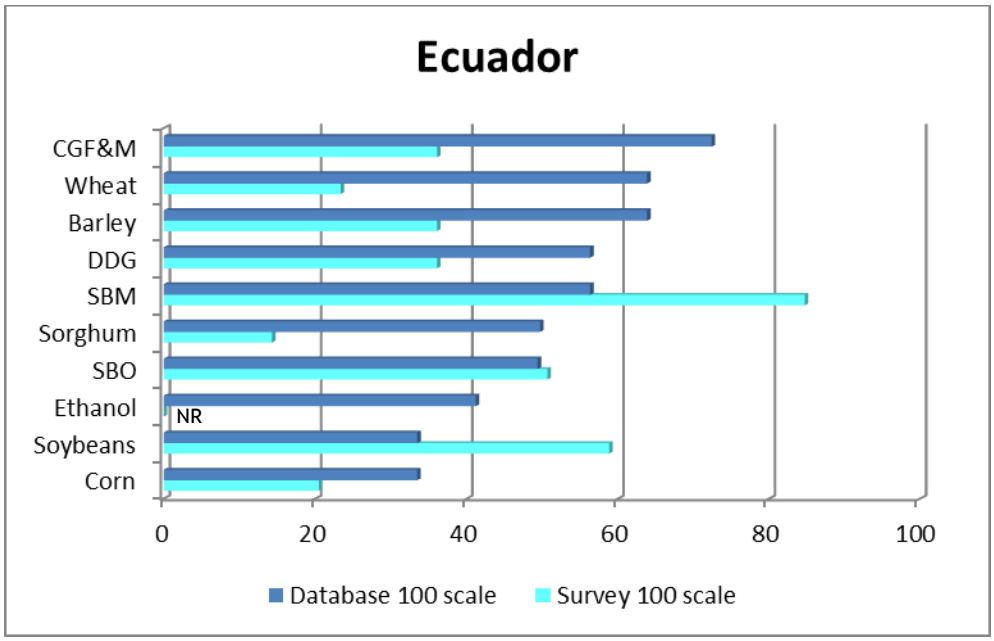
Grain-oilseed situation

The DR imports all of its wheat and almost all of its corn. Nearly all imports have historically come from the US. However, Dominican purchases of US corn plummeted in 2011/12 to only 328,000 MT and may be even lower this year due to competition from South American exporters.

Dominican Republic: Corn (1,000 mt)					
Attribute	**2009/10**	**2010/11**	**2011/12**	**2012/13**	**2013/14**
Area Harvested (1,000ha)	30	30	30	30	30
Beginning Stocks	95	155	90	79	64
Production	40	40	40	40	40
TY Imports from US	952	718	329	0	0
TY Imports	1,071	1,001	1,054	1,100	1,200
Total Supply	1,206	1,196	1,184	1,219	1,304
Exports	1	6	5	5	5
Feed Dom. Consumption	950	1,000	1,000	1,050	1,050
FSI Consumption	100	100	100	100	100
Domestic Consumption	1,050	1,100	1,100	1,150	1,150
Ending Stocks	155	90	79	64	149

Source: USDA PS&D, May 2013

ECUADOR



Market access

There are no changes from last year's report. Ecuador is a member of the Andean Community (CAN) and applies the common tariff rates (0% to 20% for most of the commodities under review in the GOMAI). These rates are adjusted, based on world prices, according to the Andean Price Band System (APBS), which increases tariffs when world prices drop below a threshold value, and lowers tariffs when world prices are high.

As a CAN member, Ecuador maintains preferential treatment for Uruguay, Paraguay, Argentina, and Brazil, in the form of percentage discounts off the combined base rate plus APBS adjustment. Preferential treatment is applied to all of the products under review. By contrast, wheat imports from the United States are subject to a 10 percent duty.

Corruption can be a problem in Ecuador, with the country scoring only 32 out of 100 on Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index. Prior authorization is required to import grains and oilseeds. In addition, anti-GMO legislation is on the books but remains unenforced.

Grain-oilseed situation

Ecuador is neither a major producer nor importer of most grains and oilseeds. It typically imports close to half a million tons of both wheat and corn. The US supplies almost one-third of the wheat imports; its corn import share has dropped significantly in recent years.

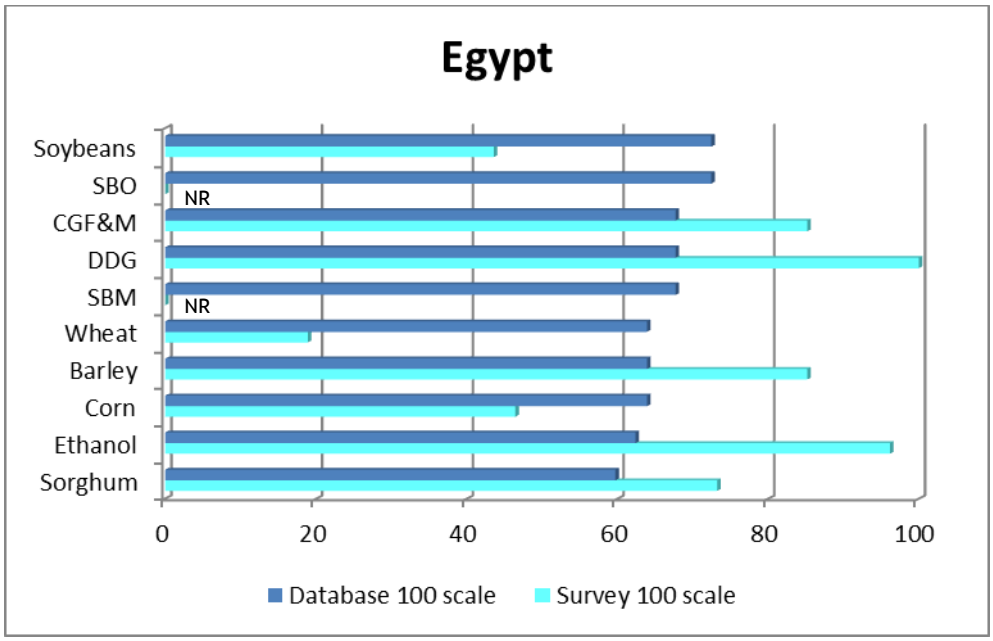
Ecuador produces and imports only small volumes of soybeans, though it does import SBM in larger volumes: imports grew to 630,000 MT in the year ending September 2012. Ecuador

produces 50% of its modest barley needs and imports the rest, for a total of 70,000 MT of barley per year. Ecuador produces 10,000 MT of sorghum and imports 25,000 MT.

Ecuador: Corn (1,000 mt)					
Attribute	**2009/10**	**2010/11**	**2011/12**	**2012/13**	**2013/14**
Area Harvested (1,000ha)	287	260	310	315	320
Yield (mt/ha)	2.98	2.62	2.74	3.10	3.00
Beginning Stocks	155	122	70	112	97
Production	856	680	850	975	960
TY Imports from US	168	214	30	0	0
TY Imports	389	671	379	450	500
Total Supply	1,398	1,276	1,496	1,537	1,557
Exports	26	6	4	5	5
Feed Dom. Consumption	1,200	1,150	1,300	1,350	1,350
FSI Consumption	50	50	80	85	85
Domestic Consumption	1,250	1,200	1,380	1,435	1,435
Ending Stocks	122	70	112	97	117

Source: USDA PS&D, May 2013

EGYPT



Market access

Egypt is one of the world's largest grain importers, second only to Japan. It imports more than half its wheat, almost half its corn and almost all its soybeans. Typically, commodities could be imported duty free. However, last year, an excise tax of 10% was imposed on wheat, barley, corn, sorghum, and soybeans to encourage domestic production. Duties on other commodities are low, with 2% tariffs on SBO and DDGs, and a 5% tariff on soybean meal. Egypt generally purchases grains based on price and quality assessments.

Testing procedures remain opaque and unevenly applied. The Government of Egypt requires six inspectors to inspect wheat in the exporting country, even though the wheat will be re-inspected at the port of entry. SPS measures continue to be non-transparent and burdensome. Import permits and phytosanitary certificates are required for all commodities covered in this study. In the past, Egypt has adopted policies that are impossible for exporters to meet, e.g., in April 2010 a zero tolerance policy was imposed on Ambrosia seeds in wheat. USDA/APHIS cannot certify that shipments are free of Ambrosia. Egypt's Central Administration for Plant Quarantine removed the requirement for the US, but not for wheat from other origins.

Corruption also remains a problem in Egypt. In 2012, it received a score of 32 on Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index.

Grain-oilseed situation

In 2011, Russia instituted a wheat export ban, which enabled the US to become a major supplier of wheat to Egypt. In 2013, Egypt limited its wheat tenders with a goal of reducing imports by 27% in 2012/13. This reduction in wheat imports will be detrimental to the US as

the largest supplier of wheat. Moreover, there is widespread concern that increased domestic production will not offset reduced imports. Insufficient wheat poses a serious threat to Egypt because wheat is used to make subsidized baladi bread, and lack of baladi bread was a major factor in the 2011 uprisings.

Corn, soybean, and SBM imports have stabilized since 2011. Egypt imports 8-11 MMT of wheat per year; the US share in 2010/11 was 36%, almost 3.9 MMT, though the amount purchased from the US is highly variable. In the case of corn, the US was the dominant supplier, with import market share at 55% of Egypt's 5.4 MMT total imports in 2010/11, but that share dropped sharply in 2011/12.

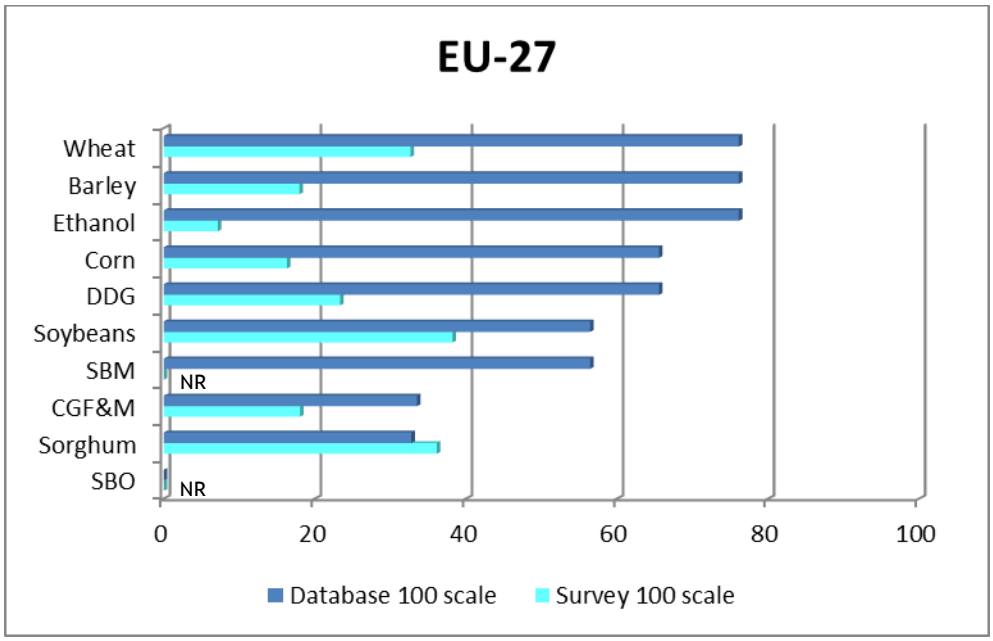
In the oilseed complex, domestic production of soybeans is negligible. Egypt's consumption of soybean meal has expanded in recent years, but soybean meal imports have plateaued as the country has built up its crushing capacity. The US supplied 44% of Egypt's 1.7 MMT of soybean imports in 2012. Similarly, the US accounts for about 50% of the 200,000 MT of soybean meal imports.

Egypt: Corn (1,000 mt)

Attribute	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Area Harvested (1,000ha)	840	850	700	750	725
Yield (mt/ha)	7.48	7.65	7.86	7.73	7.72
Beginning Stocks	1,383	1,482	1,272	2,220	1,310
Production	6,280	6,500	5,500	5,800	5,600
TY Imports from US	2,962	2,939	298	0	0
TY Imports	5,832	5,803	7,154	4,000	4,900
Total Supply	13,495	13,785	13,926	12,020	11,810
Exports	13	13	6	10	10
Feed Dom. Consumption	9,900	10,100	9,700	8,700	8,900
FSI Consumption	2,100	2,400	2,000	2,000	2,000
Domestic Consumption	12,000	12,500	11,700	10,700	10,900
Ending Stocks	1,482	1,272	2,220	1,310	900

Source: USDA PS&D, May 2013

EU-27



Market access

Though durum, high quality soft wheat, and corn are all duty free, the EU has strict price and quantity barriers in place for other grains and oilseeds. Most price barriers are in the form of duties based on volume. For some products, there are TRQs within which duties are lower. The in-quota tariffs for low and medium quality wheat as well as barley have been suspended.

The EU has strict SPS criteria managed by the industry. The strongest barrier is the EU limitation on GM commodities, both for import and cultivation. As of 12/31/2012, there was a backlog of 72 applications for GMO trait approvals. This backlog is blocking US exports. The EU approved 6 products in 2012 with an average of 50 months to reach a decision.

The EU is dependent on corn and soybean imports for its feed ingredients, so the EU policy on imports of GM products is less restrictive than that on GM crops. Imports of SBM and DDGS have been growing.

Corruption is not generally a concern in the EU, except for some of the newer member countries and even then it is less of a concern than in many other export markets around the world.

Grain-oilseed situation

Overall grain production declined in 2012/13 to its lowest levels in recent years. Even with the smaller than expected crop, exports increased by 4 MMT and industrial consumption increased slightly as well. There was less wheat used for animal feed. In 2012/13, corn planted area reached a new record, however lower yields left production down 10 MMT from the previous

year. To offset lower production levels, imports rose to a record 10 MMT, but little of that came from the United States.

The largest category of GM products consumed in the EU is soybean meal; roughly 30 MMT is consumed each year. The second largest category of GM products is DDGS, which experienced explosive growth in 2011 but is still small; the US was the leading supplier.

Demand for soybeans and SBM has stabilized – an average of 13 MMT of soybeans was imported by the EU over the last five years and 22 MMT of SBM. With an increase in soybean meal imports and a decrease in soybean oil demand, crushing demand is down, but soybeans will still account for about 30% of EU oilseed crushings.

Barley production has contracted over the past five years by more than 10 MMT. The EU imports very limited quantities of barley. The majority of barley produced in the EU is used for animal feed (36 MMT) followed by industrial consumption (15 MMT). Industrial utilization has remained largely unchanged, though use in animal feed has dropped.

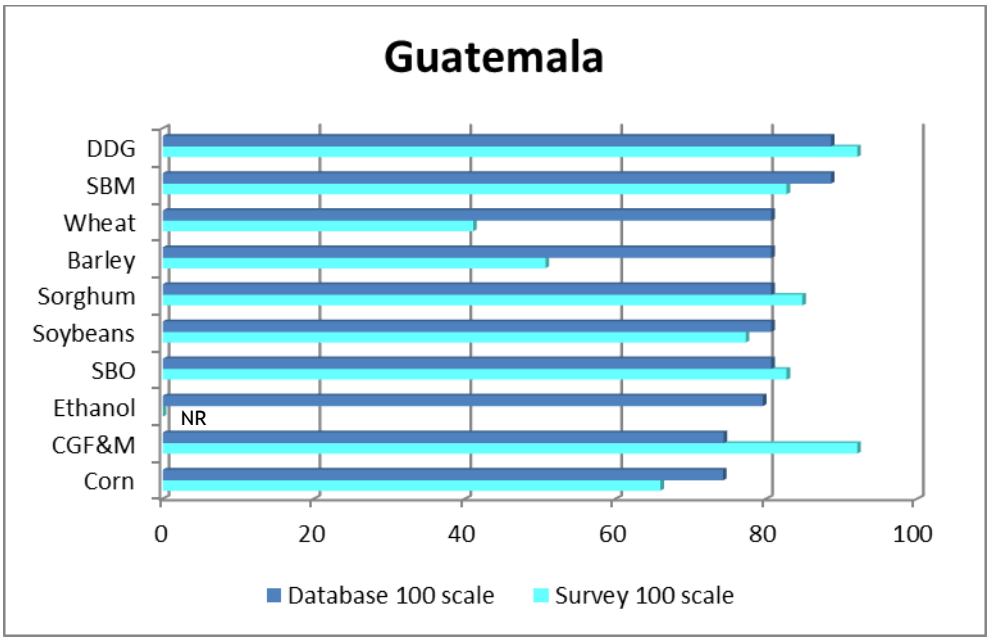
The EU produces about 600,000 MT of sorghum annually. There was a spike in sorghum imports in 2010/11, when the EU imported nearly 1 MMT, compared to nothing the year before. Of these imports, over 60% came from the US. Since then imports from the US have returned to 0.

EU-27: Corn (1,000 mt)

Attribute	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Area Harvested (1,000ha)	8,291	8,021	8,791	9,379	9,083
Yield (mt/ha)	6.87	7.00	7.52	6.04	7.02
Beginning Stocks	6,149	5,208	4,832	6,713	4,459
Production	56,947	56,165	66,089	56,646	63,802
TY Imports from US	132	945	9	0	0
TY Imports	2,931	7,437	6,206	10,500	7,000
Total Supply	66,027	68,810	77,127	73,859	75,261
Exports	1,519	1,078	3,214	1,000	2,500
Feed Dom. Consumption	44,600	48,000	52,000	52,500	51,000
FSI Consumption	14,700	14,900	15,200	15,900	16,800
Domestic Consumption	59,300	62,900	67,200	68,400	67,800
Ending Stocks	5,208	4,832	6,713	4,459	4,961

Source: USDA PS&D, May 2013

GUATEMALA



Market access

Guatemala is one of the five Central American nations that have ratified the Dominican Republic-Central America Free Trade Agreement with the United States. It was ratified and implemented by the United States on June 30, 2005, and went into full force with Guatemala on July 1, 2006. Under the agreement, tariffs and non-tariff barriers on a variety of products have been either eliminated, or in some cases will be gradually eliminated over a 15 to 20 year period. For most products, the tariff faced by US exports is 0%, other than out-of-quota yellow/white corn (10.5%/8%), and refined soybean oil (8%).

While the tariff rates are low for US exporters, many complained in 2011 and 2012 that they did not receive the preferential rates guaranteed under DR-CAFTA.

The time and expense for imports have been dramatically reduced following the implementation of DR-CAFTA. Tariffs and quantity restrictions have been removed or remain low; in some cases, due to ongoing phase outs, tariffs have dropped slightly since the last GOMAI.

Price and quantity restrictions for sensitive products such as white corn remain high, but are scheduled to be phased out over time. Phytosanitary certificates and import permits remain an issue. In addition, corruption can be a problem: Guatemala's score on Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index was 33 in 2012.

Grain-oilseed situation

Guatemala does not produce a significant amount of wheat, corn, or soybeans. The country relies primarily on the US for its import needs. It does not have significant soybean crushing capacity and therefore imports soybean meal and oil.

The US shipped 464,000 MT of wheat, 446,000 MT of corn, and 295,000 MT of soybean meal to Guatemala in the year ending September 2012.

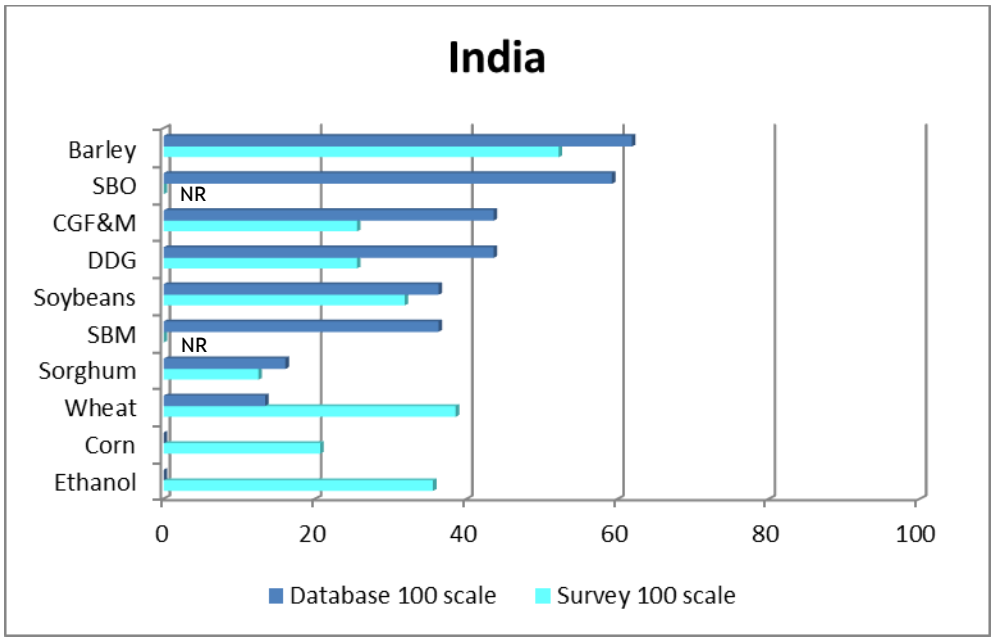
Guatemala is projected to produce 45,000 MT of sorghum in 2013/14, using 40,000 MT for animal feed and 5,000 MT for industrial purposes.

Guatemala: Corn (1,000 mt)

Attribute	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Area Harvested (1,000ha)	821	821	841	850	850
Yield (mt/ha)	1.98	1.99	1.99	2.00	2.00
Beginning Stocks	268	171	125	151	191
Production	1,626	1,634	1,673	1,700	1,700
TY Imports from US	649	673	562	0	0
TY Imports	651	676	691	750	750
Total Supply	2,532	2,479	2,514	2,601	2,641
Exports	11	4	13	10	10
Feed Dom. Consumption	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
FSI Consumption	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,300	1,300
Domestic Consumption	2,350	2,350	2,350	2,400	2,400
Ending Stocks	171	125	151	191	231

Source: USDA PS&D, May 2013

INDIA



Market access

India maintains its reputation for being one of the most difficult markets for US grain exporters to penetrate. With minor exceptions, the country effectively blocks imports of wheat, corn, soybeans, and sorghum. Barley imports are relatively unimpeded.

The majority of products face tariffs from 30%-50%, which is higher than in our last report when they averaged 15%-40%. Compounding the effect of these tariffs are taxes levied by the city, state, and central authorities. The total impact is a much higher effective applied rate that sharply increases retail prices of imported goods. India has previously raised tariff rates to WTO bound levels (as high as 100%) in order to manage prices and supply.

India has a 500,000 MT TRQ for corn, for which the duty is 15%, though the TRQ procedures are onerous and restrictive. Outside of the quota, the duty is 50%. In 2012, soybean oil tariffs were raised sharply to 45% (from 2.5% for crude SBO and 7.5% for refined SBO, respectively).

Many non-tariff barriers also exist. SPS requirements are particularly restrictive. India wheat tenders frequently include SPS requirements that the US cannot certify. In addition, tender specifications remain all but impossible to meet because of prohibitive wheat disease requirements and unnecessary fumigation requirements. India's SPS requirements have kept US wheat imports out of the country. In April of 2011, India issued a notification introducing maximum residue levels for 14 insecticides, including several used in oilseed production.

To these SPS restrictions can be added opaque customs procedures and import licensing – i.e., the requirement to obtain prior approval from India's Genetic Engineering Approval Committee

and mandatory labeling to import genetically modified goods. The government specifies technical requirements on all grains but applies them to exclude specific commodities. In addition, documentation procedures frequently are met with delays.

Corruption remains an issue, as India scored a 36 out of a possible 100 points (with 100 being the least corrupt) on Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index.

Grain-oilseed situation

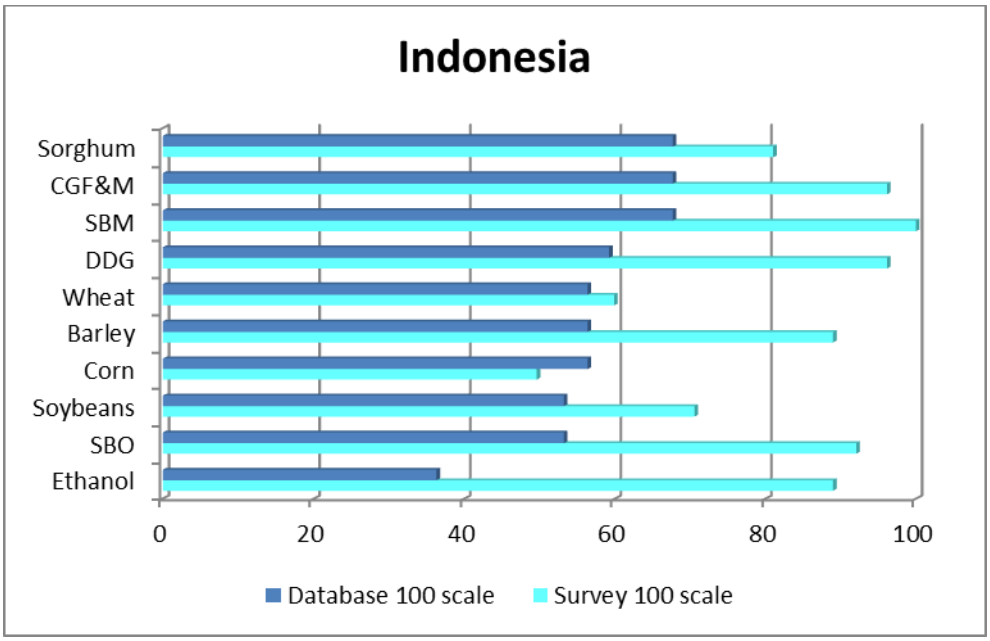
India is a sizeable producer of wheat, corn, and soybeans, in any given year producing approximately 90 MMT, 21 MMT, and 12 MMT of each crop, respectively. The country effectively blocks imports of these three commodities, with very small exceptions.

Demand for imported oils exceeds domestic production, however. Most imports are of palm oil, though India does import approximately 1 MMT of soybean oil (duty free) per year. The country also exports excess soybean meal, an estimated 4 MMT in 2013. SBM exports are decreasing, however, due to growing internal demand for feed.

India: Corn (1,000 mt)					
Attribute	**2009/10**	**2010/11**	**2011/12**	**2012/13**	**2013/14**
Area Harvested (1,000ha)	8,330	8,600	8,800	8,930	8,900
Yield (mt/ha)	2.01	2.53	2.47	2.41	2.42
Beginning Stocks	748	453	576	570	580
Production	16,720	21,730	21,760	21,500	21,500
TY Imports from US	0	0	0	0	0
TY Imports	22	24	3	10	10
Total Supply	17,492	22,202	22,339	22,080	22,090
Exports	1,939	3,526	4,569	4,000	3,000
Feed Dom. Consumption	7,300	9,000	8,800	9,100	9,800
FSI Consumption	7,800	9,100	8,400	8,400	8,600
Domestic Consumption	15,100	18,100	17,200	17,500	18,400
Ending Stocks	453	576	570	580	690

Source: USDA PS&D, May 2013

INDONESIA



Market access

Indonesian tariffs are relatively low for GOMAI products: wheat, corn, soybeans, SBO, and DDGS are all 5%. Indonesia has preferential tariffs for ASEAN trading partners. Most products also face a 10% VAT.

The government requires import licenses for grains and oilseeds, as well as phytosanitary certificates. In addition, there are product label requirements, pre-shipment inspection requirements, local content and domestic manufacturing requirements, and quantitative restrictions that impede imports of US products. Restrictions on GM products are not enforced.

A lack of transparency and widespread corruption are significant problems for companies doing business in Indonesia. The country scored a 32 of a possible 100 points (with 100 being the least corrupt) on Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index.

Grain-oilseed situation

Indonesia imports all its wheat, 6.6 MMT in MY 2012/13. Wheat imports are expected to grow to 7 MMT in 2013/14. Historically, approximately 10%-20% of imports come from the US.

For the last two seasons corn production has also been growing steadily, from 6.9 MMT in 2009/10 to a projected 9 MMT in 2013/14. Corn imports are also growing and are projected at 1.9 MMT as demand from feed mills continues to grow. Mills prefer US corn due to consistency in specifications and supply. Indonesia has the potential to become a major and consistent importer of US corn, dramatically increasing the US import share from 5%-10% to 20%. However, this increase has not been realized yet.

Demand for DDGS by Indonesian feed mills has increased as well; 90% of DDGS is sourced from the US. Promotional activities and technical assistance have aided in the success of DDGS as a feed ingredient.

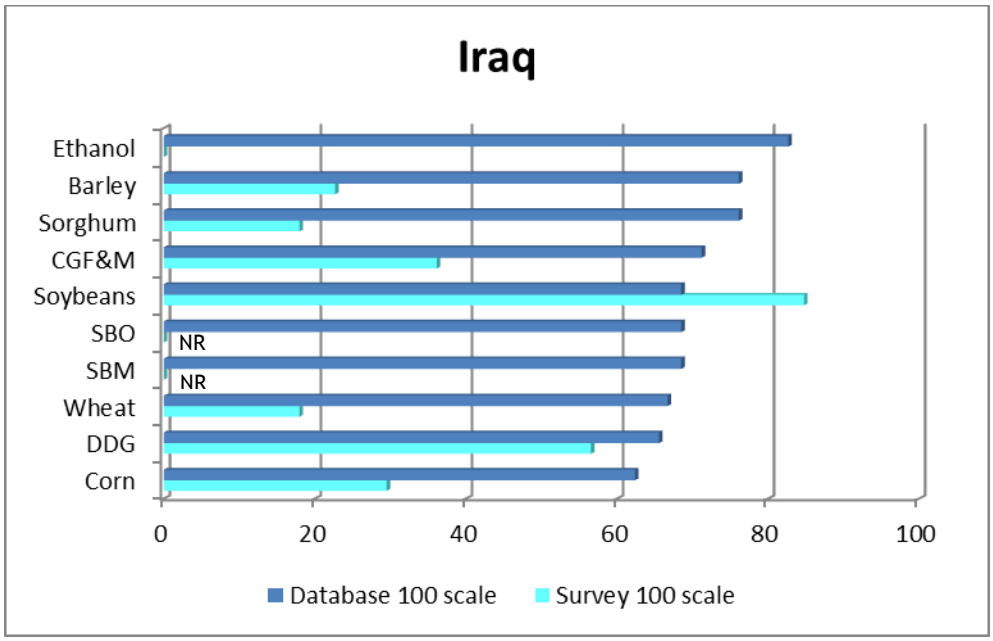
Indonesia produces only 620,000 MT of soybeans and must import most of its needs. The country is projected to import more than 2.1 MMT in 2013/14, up from 1.2 MMT in 2009/10. The majority of these imports will come from the US.

Indonesia: Corn (1,000 mt)

Attribute	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Area Harvested (1,000ha)	3,060	2,850	3,120	3,120	3,150
Yield (mt/ha)	2.25	2.39	2.84	2.88	2.92
Beginning Stocks	1,284	668	697	732	707
Production	6,900	6,800	8,850	9,000	9,200
TY Imports from US	74	485	42	0	0
TY Imports	1,321	3,041	1,724	1,700	1,900
Total Supply	9,505	10,509	11,271	11,432	11,807
Exports	37	12	39	25	25
Feed Dom. Consumption	4,500	5,400	6,000	6,200	6,600
FSI Consumption	4,300	4,400	4,500	4,500	4,600
Domestic Consumption	8,800	9,800	10,500	10,700	11,200
Ending Stocks	668	697	732	707	582

Source: USDA PS&D, May 2013

IRAQ



Market access

Import demand is expected to continue increasing as the nation rebuilds. Iraq continues to operate the state-run Iraqi Grain Board to ration grain to industrial users and households. FAS has reported that the state tender process is "unprofessional". Wheat, barley, and corn price supports are currently above the world price; as a result, grains are smuggled in from surrounding nations.

Generally, tariff rates are low, in the 5%-10% range. However, market access for grains and oilseeds to Iraq remains limited due to inconsistent application of laws and regulations, corruption, poor infrastructure, limited working capital, and competition from informal markets. Complex feed test processes stop vessel-sized shipments of grain. Seasonal bans on many imports and requirements for sampling prior to arrival further hinder trade. GMOs are banned in Iraq; this currently affects US corn exports only.

Corruption is systemic in Iraq. Transparency International scores the country 18 out of 100 on its Corruption Perceptions Index.

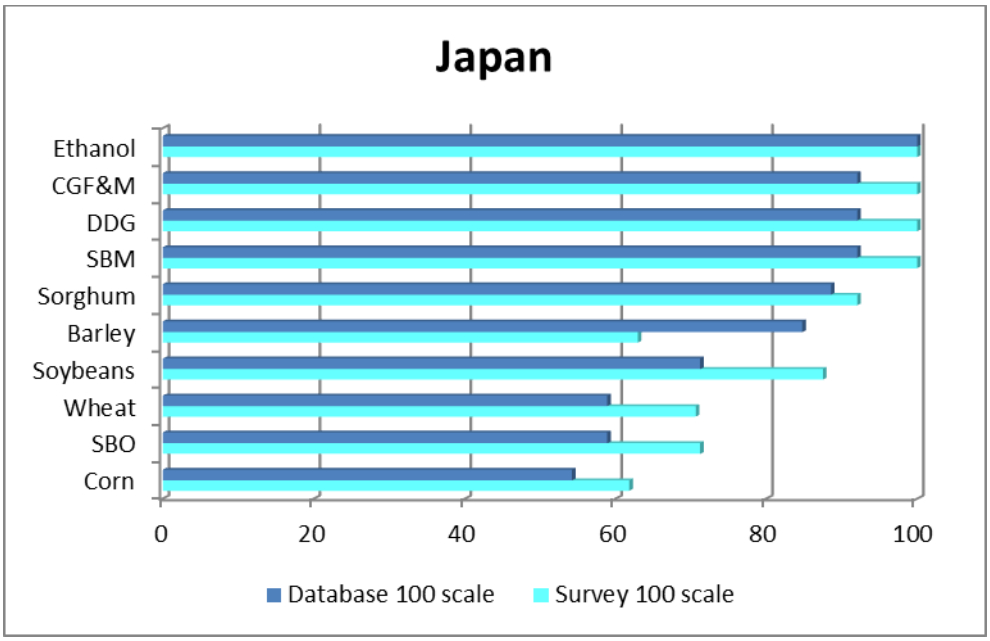
Grain-oilseed situation

Wheat production for 2013/14 is estimated at 3.3 MMT, an increase of 1.2 MMT from the previous year. Wheat is one of five basic commodities distributed through the Iraqi Public Distribution System (PDS), which keeps wheat imports in the 3.6-3.9 MMT range. In 2010/11 as much as a third of imports came from the US, but that share dropped to 17% in 2011/12. Corn production and imports are modest, and total supply remains near 400,000 MT per year. The US has not been a recent corn supplier.

Iraq: Corn (1,000 mt)					
Attribute	**2009/10**	**2010/11**	**2011/12**	**2012/13**	**2013/14**
Area Harvested (1,000ha)	114	113	110	110	65
Yield (mt/ha)	2.09	2.36	2.27	2.27	2.31
Beginning Stocks	28	16	8	8	8
Production	238	267	250	250	150
TY Imports from US	0	0	0	0	0
TY Imports	75	100	150	150	200
Total Supply	341	383	408	408	358
Feed Dom. Consumption	275	325	350	350	300
FSI Consumption	50	50	50	50	50
Domestic Consumption	325	375	400	400	350
Ending Stocks	16	8	8	8	8

Source: USDA PS&D, May 2013

JAPAN



Market access

Japan is a critical destination for US agricultural exports. State trading is the rule for wheat and the Ministry of Agriculture, Food, and Fisheries controls all imports and maintains significant market access barriers in an effort to support farm prices and incomes. The Japanese government revises the domestic price of wheat twice annually.

Tariff rate quotas for grains remain the government's major tool for regulating the market. In-quota tariffs for TRQ items are zero, except for soft wheat, which faces a temporary levy of 20%. The US is the key grain and oilseed supplier for Japan.

Japan's plant quarantine system frequently bans all imported products when the home country imposes a quarantine of any kind (narrow though it may be).

Japan is currently in talks with the US and the rest of the Trans-Pacific Partnership countries to develop a free trade agreement that will open the markets to all members.

Grain-oilseed situation

Japan is heavily import-dependent when it comes to grains (other than rice), oilseeds, and oilseed products. Japan is a large and reliable importer of US agricultural commodities and the US usually has a very high market share – typically 80% for corn, 55% for wheat, and 70% for soybeans.

Animal agriculture consumes most of the corn, soybean meal, barley, and sorghum. Japan's feed price subsidy programs have absorbed the increasing feed prices, especially for corn.

Soybean meal imports are projected to exceed 2.3 MMT in 2013/14. Crushing capacity is still diminished from the earthquake and tsunami in March 2011. Most of the barley is imported (1.3 MMT in 2012/13) and all of the sorghum is imported (1.6 MMT in 2012/13).

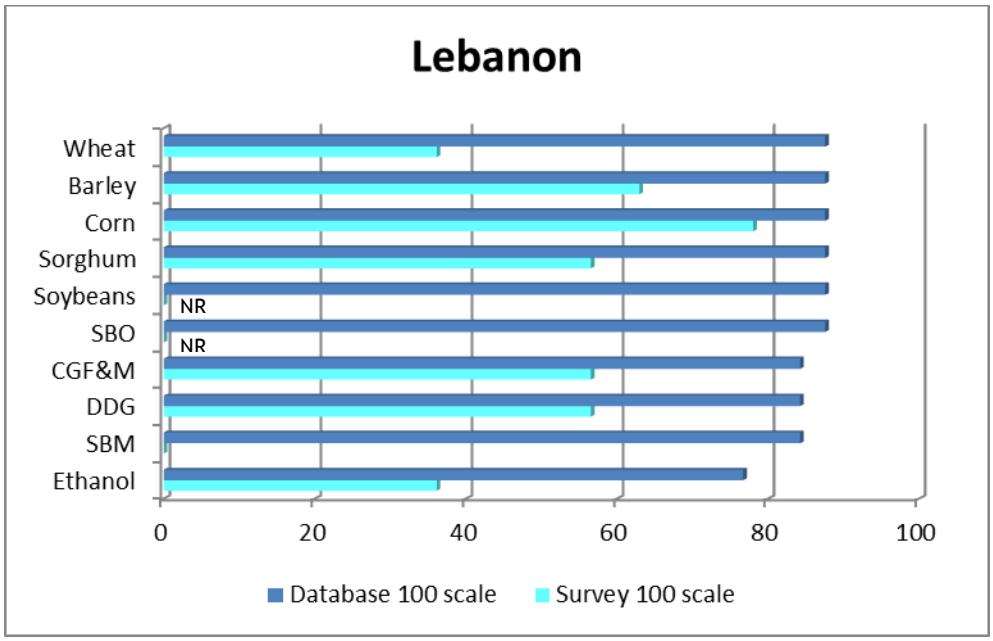
From 2006/07 to 2010/11, US DDGS exports to Japan increased from 88,000 MT to 284,000 MT. DDGS are mainly used in dairy cattle feed.

Japan: Corn (1,000 mt)

Attribute	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Area Harvested (1,000ha)	1	1	1	1	1
Yield (mt/ha)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Beginning Stocks	996	668	617	610	611
Production	1	1	1	1	1
TY Imports from US	14,616	13,862	11,688	0	0
TY Imports	15,971	15,648	14,892	15,000	15,500
Total Supply	16,968	16,317	15,510	15,611	16,112
Feed Dom. Consumption	11,700	11,200	10,400	10,500	11,000
FSI Consumption	4,600	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500
Domestic Consumption	16,300	15,700	14,900	15,000	15,500
Ending Stocks	668	617	610	611	612

Source: USDA PS&D, May 2013

LEBANON



Market access

Lebanon has comparatively open markets for agricultural commodities. There are no import quotas on any of the products under review, and there are no import duties on wheat, corn, soybeans, or soybean oil. There are 5% tariffs on soybean meal, DDGS, and corn gluten meal. The 10% VAT on domestic and imported products has been revoked. Lebanon applied for WTO membership in 1999 and has gone through some of the required steps, but progress slowed after 2009 for reasons unrelated to agricultural trade. The US Agency for International Development is currently providing assistance to the Lebanese government in advancing the process.

Technical and procedural barriers to trade appear to be modest. However, corruption is a significant issue in Lebanon. Bribes for import purposes are illegal but are a real problem. Lebanon scores a 30 of a possible 100 points on Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index.

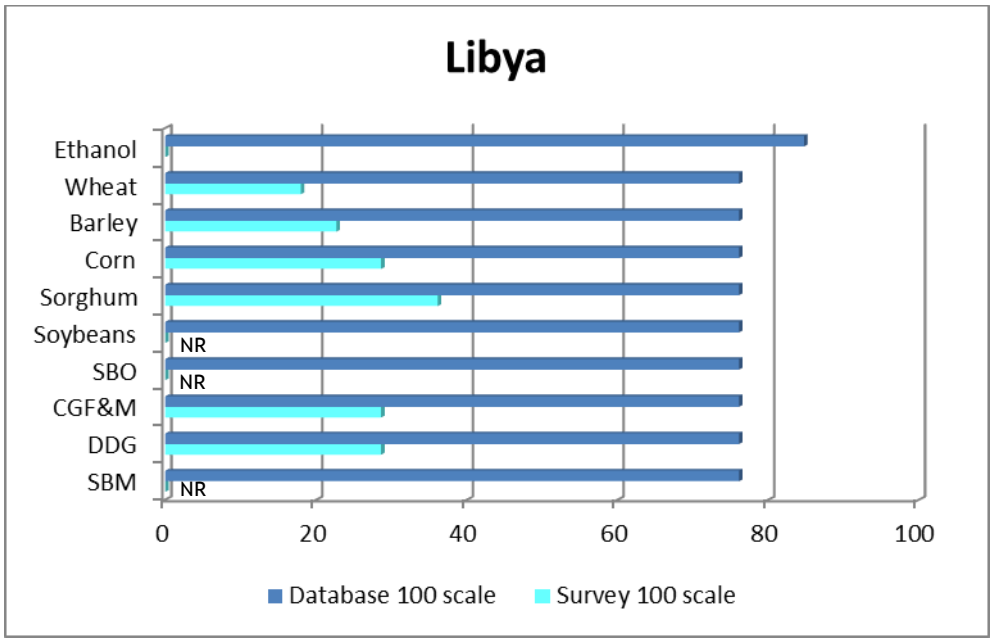
Grain-oilseed situation

Lebanon has significant demand for wheat, corn, and soybean meal imports. Corn, soybean meal, and small quantities of soybean oil are imported from the US. Lebanon does not produce any significant quantity of corn, so it is virtually all imported (400,000-500,000 MT per year), with 50% typically coming from the US. In 2012/13, no corn has come from the US. Imports of wheat average about 400,000-500,000 MT, and are mostly Black Sea or EU origin due to the geographic proximity of those suppliers. A small amount was purchased from the US in 2010/11. Soybean meal imports rose to 220,000 MT in 2012/13.

Lebanon: Corn (1,000 mt)					
Attribute	**2009/10**	**2010/11**	**2011/12**	**2012/13**	**2013/14**
Area Harvested (1,000ha)	1	1	1	1	1
Yield (mt/ha)	4.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Beginning Stocks	13	28	27	46	24
Production	4	3	3	3	3
TY Imports from US	163	178	0	0	0
TY Imports	411	371	516	300	400
Total Supply	428	402	546	349	427
Exports	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Dom. Consumption	400	375	500	325	400
Domestic Consumption	400	375	500	325	400
Ending Stocks	28	27	46	24	27

Source: USDA PS&D, May 2013

LIBYA



Market access

The aftermath from the 2011 uprising in Libya plus the ousting of the old regime have created new obstacles for exporters looking to do business in Libya. These issues are different from traditional market access issues. Infrastructure damage and the disruption of commercial relationships will take time to set right. While most of the UN sanctions that froze Libya's foreign assets were lifted in December 2011, the banking system is still not functioning and foreign exchange shortages persist.

Last year, Libya imposed a 4-10% service charge on all imported goods. For food imports requiring health clearance there is an estimated waiting time of ten days before final clearance is granted. The required documents for clearing customs are the original bills of lading, copies of all invoices, health certificates, packing list, and certificate of origin. Since Libya is not yet a member of the WTO it is not party to the key agreements, including the Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS) and Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Agreements, which would otherwise limit these types of import restrictions.

Corruption has historically been a major problem in Libya. Libya's score is among the lowest in the world at 21 of a possible 100 points on Transparency International's corruption index. The regime change has had little impact on the level of corruption.

Grain-oilseed situation

Climatic conditions and poor soils severely limit Libya's agricultural output. Libya's arable land is just 1% of the total area due to water limitations. Libya's primary agricultural water source

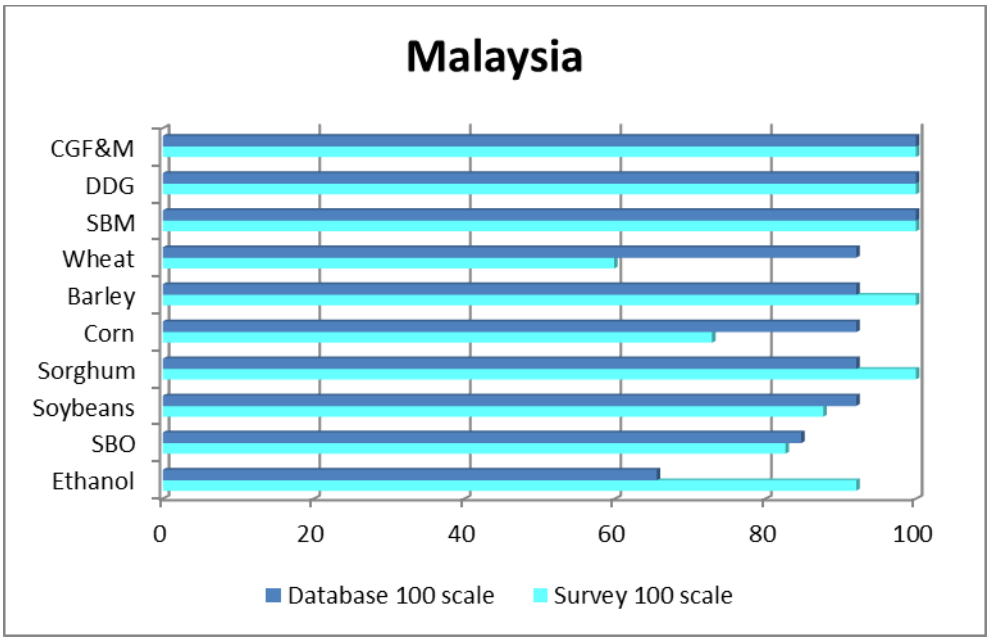
remains the Great Manmade River Project. The country imports about three-quarters of its food

Libya has significant demand for wheat, corn, and soybean meal. Libya is projected to import 1.75 MMT of wheat and about 650,000 MT of corn in 2013/14. The US is not a regular exporter of wheat to Libya. Meanwhile, US corn imports have fallen from 40% of the corn imported in 2008/09 to 0%. Libya also imports 275,000 MT of SBM annually, but the US has not exported SBM to Libya in the last five years.

Libya: Corn (1,000 mt)					
Attribute	**2009/10**	**2010/11**	**2011/12**	**2012/13**	**2013/14**
Beginning Stocks	49	105	44	90	40
TY Imports from US	76	0	0	0	0
TY Imports	656	364	646	550	650
Total Supply	705	469	690	640	690
Feed Dom. Consumption	600	425	600	600	650
Domestic Consumption	600	425	600	600	650
Ending Stocks	105	44	90	40	40

Source: USDA PS&D, May 2013

MALAYSIA



Market access

Malaysia produces no wheat or soybeans and very little corn. Consequently, it meets its needs through imports and has few price barriers: GOMAI products are duty free, except for a 5% tariff on soybean oil.

In November 2010, Malaysia began enforcing mandatory labeling of food and food ingredients obtained through modern biotechnology, a consequence of the Biosafety Act of 2007. The biotech-labeling requirement will be enforced beginning July 2014. The labeling guidelines have not been made public yet, however the requirements will not apply to meat from animals whose feed contains GMOs.

Grain-oilseed situation

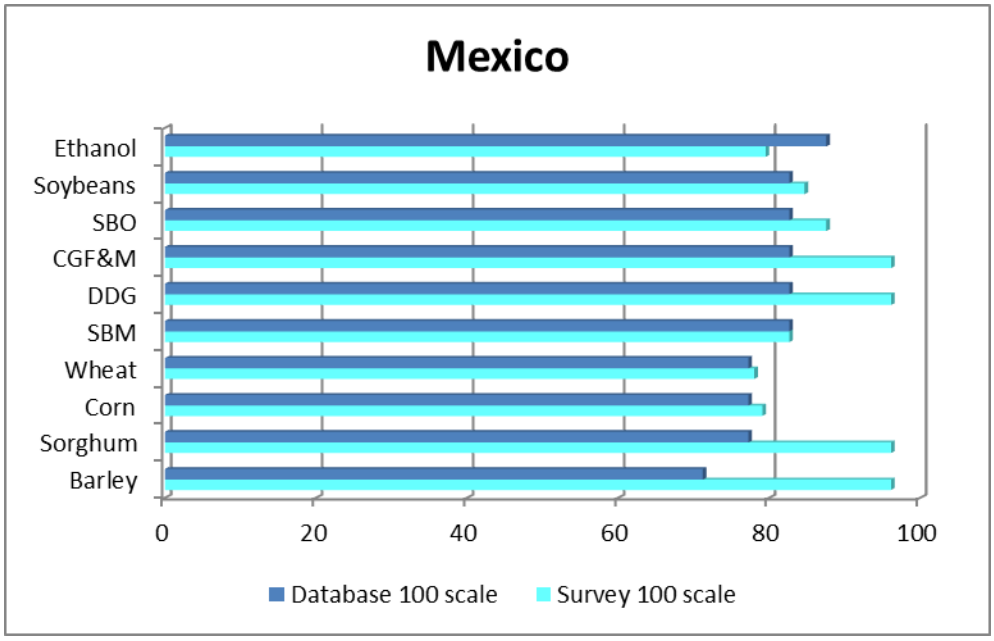
Malaysia is the world's second largest palm oil producer, but relies on imports for its wheat, soybeans, and most of its corn. Annual imports of the three commodities are projected to be 1.5, 0.6, and 3.4 MMT, respectively, in 2013/14. Imports of wheat from the US were 83,000 MT in 2012/13. Corn imports are also expected to grow as the livestock sector expands to meet consumer demand for pork and poultry. The US is not a significant supplier of corn to the market. However, the US has had a 50% share of the 600,000 MT soybean import market for the past three years.

Some expect a trend toward decreased soybean imports, as feed producers increase their direct imports of soymeal. Argentina is the dominant supplier of soymeal to the Malaysian market. In addition, soybean oil refiners have been buying crude SBO for processing and resale in the region.

Malaysia: Corn (1,000 mt)					
Attribute	**2009/10**	**2010/11**	**2011/12**	**2012/13**	**2013/14**
Area Harvested (1,000ha)	26	27	27	28	28
Yield (mt/ha)	3.58	3.52	3.59	3.57	3.57
Beginning Stocks	540	638	439	534	329
Production	93	95	97	100	100
TY Imports from US	8	77	32	0	0
TY Imports	3,107	2,809	3,309	3,100	3,400
Total Supply	3,740	3,542	3,845	3,734	3,829
Exports	2	3	11	5	10
Feed Dom. Consumption	2,900	2,900	3,100	3,200	3,300
FSI Consumption	200	200	200	200	200
Domestic Consumption	3,100	3,100	3,300	3,400	3,500
Ending Stocks	638	439	534	329	319

Source: USDA PS&D, May 2013

MEXICO



Market access

Mexico is the largest market for US grain and oilseed products in the Americas. Mexico is a major importer of grain and oilseed products with a growing part coming from the US. The increase results from the 2008 adoption of the final NAFTA provisions, which eliminated tariffs and quotas on all varieties of US grains and oilseeds. This preferential market access has led to record exports of wheat, soybeans, and soybean meal in 2012.

In 2012, the US, Canada, and Mexico became participants in the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP), which aims to establish a broader regional trade agreement across the North American and Asia-Pacific region. Participants include Australia, Brunei, Canada, Chile, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore, the United States and Vietnam.

Trade administration procedures and regulations continue to be complex. Lack of administration and regulation transparency hampers importers and creates unnecessarily complicated procedures. US commodities are subjected to multiple SPS measures and other requirements, which have created ongoing problems with delayed and blocked shipments of US commodities. Mexico is one of the more corrupt countries reviewed by Transparency International. Mexico scored a 34 on the Corruption Index in 2012.

Mexico's stance on biotech varies among crops and is still evolving. Mexico has grown biotech crops, on field trial basis, since 1988. In June 2012, the GOM authorized 253,000 ha of land for commercial cultivation of GM soybeans. However, GM corn production is banned on native soil, although GM corn from the US is regularly imported.

Grain-oilseed situation

Mexican farmers expanded wheat, corn, and sorghum plantings in recent years in response to the high global prices and to comply with new policies to ensure domestic food security. In 2012, Mexico instituted new production based rules for the domestic farm support program (PROCAMPO) which state that farmers will only receive subsidies based on actual production. In addition, in an effort to combat hunger in Mexico, a Decree was issued to boost food production through increased plantings. However, Mexico has reached the practical limits for usable farmland. Therefore, production increases must come from increased yields not plantings.

US exports to Mexico in the year ending in September 2012 included over 18 MMT of grain and oilseed products: 3.6 MMT of wheat, 8.4 MMT of corn, 3.3 MMT of soybeans, 168,000 MT of soybean oil, and 1.3 MMT of soybean meal. Every category saw increases except soybean oil. Mexico became the largest importer of DDGS in 2012.

Mexico: Barley (1,000 mt)

Attribute	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Area Harvested (1,000ha	239	268	218	211	215
Yield (mt/ha)	2.17	2.51	2.23	2.67	2.56
Beginning Stocks	332	197	200	120	133
Production	519	672	487	563	550
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Imports	46	31	133	100	150
Total Supply	897	900	820	783	833
Feed Dom. Consumption	100	100	100	100	100
FSI Consumption	600	600	600	550	600
Domestic Consumption	700	700	700	650	700
Ending Stocks	197	200	120	133	133

Source: USDA PSD May, 2013

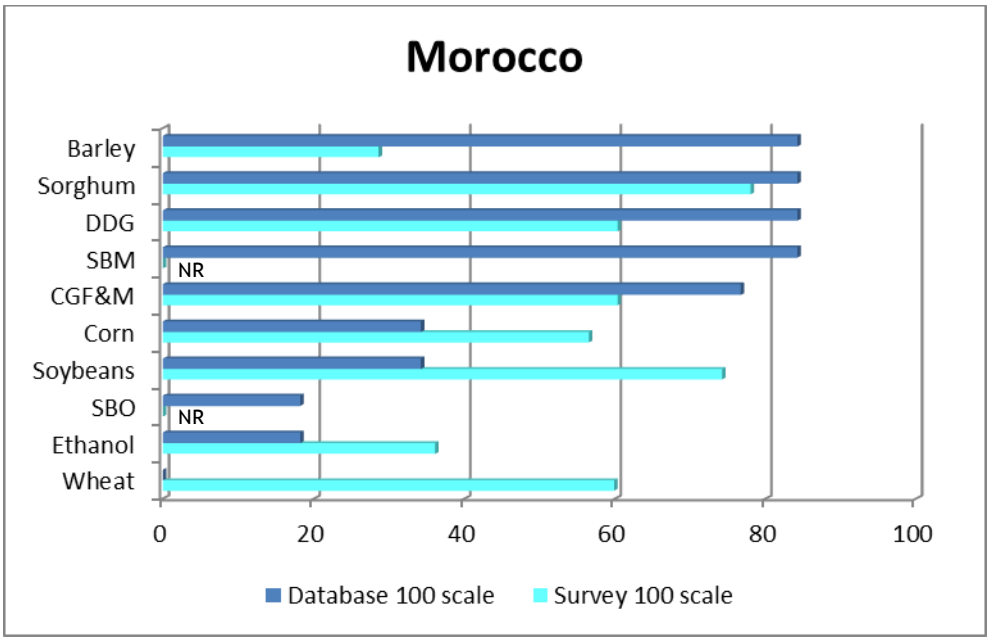
Mexico: Corn (1,000 mt)					
Attribute	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Area Harvested (1,000ha	6,280	7,020	6,070	6,830	6,900
Beginning Stocks	3,559	1,389	1,112	1,266	1,466
Yield (mt/ha)	3.24	3	3.09	3.15	3.33
Production	20,374	21,058	18,726	21,500	23,000
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Imports	8,298	8,252	11,122	7,500	6,500
Total Supply	32,231	30,699	30,960	30,266	30,966
Exports	642	87	694	100	150
Feed Dom. Consumption	14,200	13,700	13,200	12,500	12,500
FSI Consumption	16,000	15,800	15,800	16,200	16,500
Domestic Consumption	30,200	29,500	29,000	28,700	29,000
Ending Stocks	1,389	1,112	1,266	1,466	1,816

Source: USDA PSD May, 2013

Mexico: Sorghum (1,000 mt)					
Attribute	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Area Harvested (1,000ha	1,616	1,924	1,682	1,730	1,700
Yield (mt/ha)	3.87	3.84	3.82	3.99	4
Beginning Stocks	1,336	413	779	473	473
Production	6,250	7,385	6,425	6,900	6,800
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Imports	2,527	2,381	1,369	2,200	3,500
Total Supply	10,113	10,179	8,573	9,573	10,773
Feed Dom. Consumption	9,600	9,300	8,000	9,000	10,200
FSI Consumption	100	100	100	100	100
Domestic Consumption	9,700	9,400	8,100	9,100	10,300
Ending Stocks	413	779	473	473	473

Source: USDA PSD May, 2013

MOROCCO



Market access

The United States-Morocco Free Trade Agreement (FTA) entered into force on January 1, 2006, gradually eliminating duties on more than 95 percent of all goods and services, including soybeans and DDGS. The remaining goods and services have a phase out period terminating by January 1, 2016. A trade agreement between the US and Morocco was concluded in December 2012 to further facilitate trade

Wheat and durum have preferential access through two TRQs, but the administration of the TRQ has been fraught with difficulties. One challenge is fluctuating prices: when domestic wheat is readily available, US exports face higher tariffs and when Moroccan wheat supplies are low or world prices are high, tariffs are suspended as in 2011. The US government continues to press for improved wheat access under the TRQ.

Corn, soybeans, barley, and sorghum have benefited from the FTA with most of the tariffs dropping to zero. However refined soybean oil and ethyl alcohol face tariffs of 50% and 101% respectively, while corn gluten feed and meal from the US face a 6.5% tariff versus the general rate of 2.5%.

Conditions for exports have improved with low tariffs, better infrastructure, and regular shipping services. Furthermore, customs service reforms allow for more timely and efficient processing and administration. However, Morocco is still plagued by burdensome procedures and corruption remains a serious issue. Morocco scored a 37 in the 2012 report out of a possible 100 points (with 100 being the least corrupt) on Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index.

Grain-oilseed situation

Morocco's wheat production is erratic due to climatic conditions. Consequently, it has become one of the world's largest wheat importers. Imports vary significantly from year-to-year, typically in the 2-4 MMT range. The US share of Morocco's wheat imports averages about 10%, but the US volume and share are highly variable. US wheat exports to Morocco were only 54 mt in 2012.

Morocco imports 90% of its corn needs, but the US import share has dropped significantly, from close to 50% in 2007/08 to under 5% in 2011/12.

Morocco does not produce soybeans. In 2012, the US provided almost all of the market's supply. Soybean imports have dropped though, from 440,000 mt in 2007/08 to only 78,000 mt in 2011/12.

Morocco: Barley (1,000 mt)

Attribute	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Area Harvested (1,000ha	2,183	1,922	2,025	1,893	1,690
Yield (mt/ha)	1.74	1.34	1.16	0.63	1.54
Beginning Stocks	114	1,270	984	775	325
Production	3,800	2,570	2,340	1,200	2,600
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Imports	256	194	558	250	250
Total Supply	4,170	4,034	3,882	2,225	3,175
Exports	0	0	7	0	0
Feed Dom. Consumption	1,900	2,000	2,100	1,200	2,000
FSI Consumption	1,000	1,050	1,000	700	800
Domestic Consumption	2,900	3,050	3,100	1,900	2,800
Ending Stocks	1,270	984	775	325	375

Source: USDA PSD May, 2013

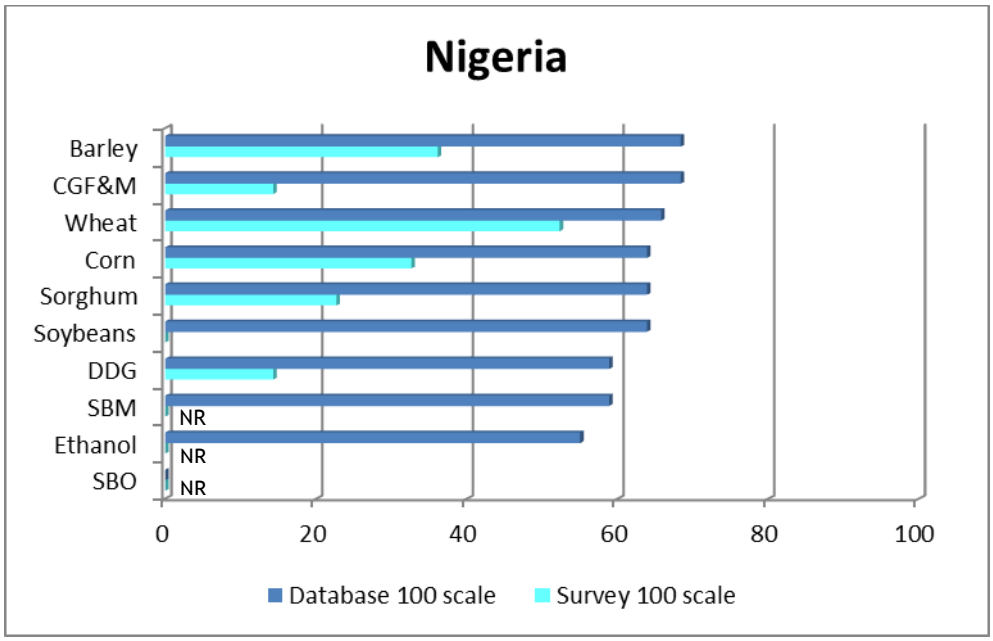
Morocco: Corn (1,000 mt)					
Attribute	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Area Harvested (1,000ha	224	230	170	170	170
Yield (mt/ha)	0.92	1.21	1.18	1.18	1.18
Beginning Stocks	160	166	286	170	170
Production	205	279	200	200	200
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Imports	1,751	1,891	1,684	1,900	2,000
Total Supply	2,116	2,336	2,170	2,270	2,370
Feed Dom. Consumption	1,750	1,850	1,800	1,900	2,000
FSI Consumption	200	200	200	200	200
Domestic Consumption	1,950	2,050	2,000	2,100	2,200
Ending Stocks	166	286	170	170	170

Source: USDA PSD May, 2013

Morocco: Sorghum (1,000 mt)					
Attribute	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Area Harvested (1,000ha	12	9	20	20	20
Yield (mt/ha)	0.92	0.67	0.75	0.75	0.75
Production	11	6	15	15	15
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Imports	97	151	0	0	0
Total Supply	108	157	15	15	15
Feed Dom. Consumption	97	151	0	0	0
Domestic Consumption	108	157	15	15	15

Source: USDA PSD May, 2013

NIGERIA



Market access

Although a committee was established in September 2011 to review trade practices, resistance from the government and the private sector has prevented the implementation of these reforms. Since these reforms have been blocked most recent trade reforms occurred in September 2008 with the adoption of the ECOWAS common external tariff.

Nigeria's wheat and corn tariffs are 5%, soybeans, DDGS, and SBM are 10%, and SBO is 35%. Application of these duties is not transparent or consistent. Nigeria frequently uses nontariff measures to block imports. Nigeria's import policies and restrictions are designed to protect local production and limit imports. Indeed SBO is completely banned from importation.

The US has an 85% share of Nigeria's wheat market. Nigeria is the second largest export destination for US wheat (after Japan) and the largest market for hard red winter wheat. In November 2011 new regulations were enacted requiring wheat millers to include 10% cassava in their flour production, to limit wheat imports. A similar requirement was imposed in 2005 but was rescinded because there was insufficient cassava processing capacity at that time to meet the regulation.

Technical barriers present challenges for exports. Nigeria requires phytosanitary certificates, import permits, and destination inspection for all imports. Moreover, a long list of prohibited items and declaration requirements results in almost all containers being physically examined, which adds additional delays and costs to imports.

Although Nigeria has no laws governing agricultural biotechnology or biosafety, the government is generally supportive of biotechnology.

International monitoring groups routinely rank Nigeria among the most corrupt countries in the world, with the latest Transparency International rating being 27. Nigeria's corruption levels remain high and its main anticorruption institution, the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission has faltered recently in its reputation and commitments on the issue.

Grain-oilseed situation

Nigeria produces limited quantities of wheat and imports almost all the wheat consumed. Nigeria is one of the largest global destinations for US wheat exports. In 2011/12 Nigeria imported 2.8 MMT of wheat from the US, 68% of total imports. The country also produces corn (about 9 MMT) and soybeans (less than 500,000 MT), but imports minimal volumes of these commodities. The US exported less than 26,000 MT of corn to Nigeria in 2011/12 and only 1,363 MT of SBM.

Nigeria: Corn (1,000 mt)

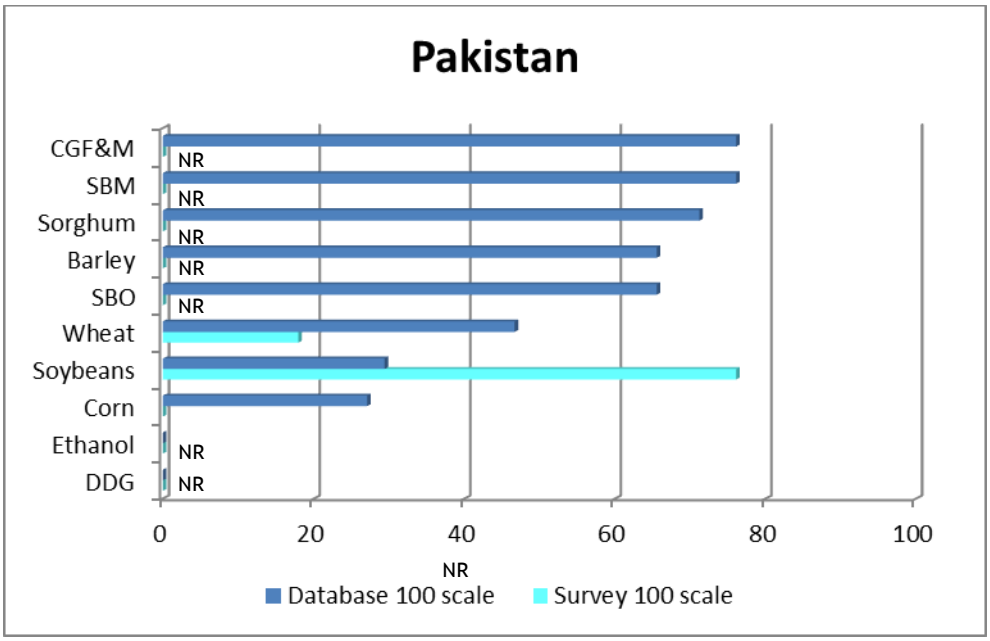
Attribute	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Area Harvested (1,000ha	4,900	5,000	5,150	4,160	4,250
Beginning Stocks	116	266	266	266	146
Yield (mt/ha)	1.83	1.76	1.8	1.83	1.81
Production	8,950	8,800	9,250	7,630	7,700
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Imports	100	100	100	100	100
Total Supply	9,166	9,166	9,616	7,996	7,946
Exports	100	100	100	50	100
Feed Dom. Consumption	1,400	1,400	1,700	1,700	1,800
FSI Consumption	7,400	7,400	7,550	6,100	5,900
Domestic Consumption	8,800	8,800	9,250	7,800	7,700
Ending Stocks	266	266	266	146	146

Source: USDA PSD May, 2013

Nigeria: Sorghum (1,000 mt)					
Attribute	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Area Harvested (1,000ha	5,200	5,400	7,090	4,773	5,000
Beginning Stocks	200	200	190	215	233
Production	6,600	6,750	6,900	5,943	6,500
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	6,800	6,950	7,090	6,158	6,733
Exports	50	60	75	75	50
Feed Dom. Consumption	150	150	150	150	150
FSI Consumption	6,400	6,550	6,650	5,700	6,300
Domestic Consumption	6,550	6,700	6,800	5,850	6,450
Yield (mt/ha)	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Ending Stocks	200	190	215	233	233

Source: USDA PSD May, 2013

PAKISTAN



Market access

Pakistan is a minor export market for US goods. Soybeans and sorghum enter duty free, while corn, barley, and wheat tariffs are near 10%. Crude SBO is assessed just over $100/MT instead of a percentage. Ethanol is the major exception; it faces tariffs of 30- 50% depending on its strength.

Quantitative restrictions on US agricultural exports are minimal; however, technical barriers are prohibitive for most commodities. US wheat is subject to SPS obstacles in the form of an unreasonable test for rye disease. White wheat exports are also blocked by an unusually high wet gluten content requirement. In addition, Pakistan customs requires that commercial invoices and packing lists be included inside each shipping container. Currently there are no restrictions on importing genetically modified products from the US as long as they meet US standards.

The government controls the entire wheat marketing system, including setting prices, managing inventories, and controlling imports and exports. With good crops in recent years, exports have been authorized.

Domestic security is an issue and Pakistan is plagued with corruption, scoring a 27 of a possible 100 points (with 100 being the least corrupt) on Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index. Moreover, a weak judicial system makes law and contract enforcement difficult for foreigners. Lack of transparency is a recurrent and substantial problem in many areas, including government procurement and customs valuation.

Grain-oilseed situation

Wheat bread is a staple in Pakistani diets, comprising 70% of their caloric intake. As a result, wheat is grown by 80 percent of Pakistani farmers. The government sets wheat prices, which are uncompetitive in the world market, thus limiting exports. Pakistan imports a negligible amount of wheat

Pakistan is self-sufficient in corn, and soy production is small. More than 70% of edible oil demand is met by imports of rapeseed. Pakistan imports small quantities of SBM and negligible quantities of beans and oil. Meal imports are primarily Indian due to lower freight costs. In 2011/12, only 21,000 MT of US wheat and 317 MT of SBM were exported to Pakistan.

Pakistan: Barley (1,000 mt)

Attribute	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Area Harvested (1,000ha	160	160	160	160	160
Yield (mt/ha)	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66
Beginning Stocks	11	10	8	6	6
Production	265	265	265	265	265
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Imports	4	3	3	5	0
Total Supply	280	278	276	276	271
FSI Consumption	270	270	270	270	265
Domestic Consumption	270	270	270	270	265
Ending Stocks	10	8	6	6	6

Source: USDA PSD May, 2013

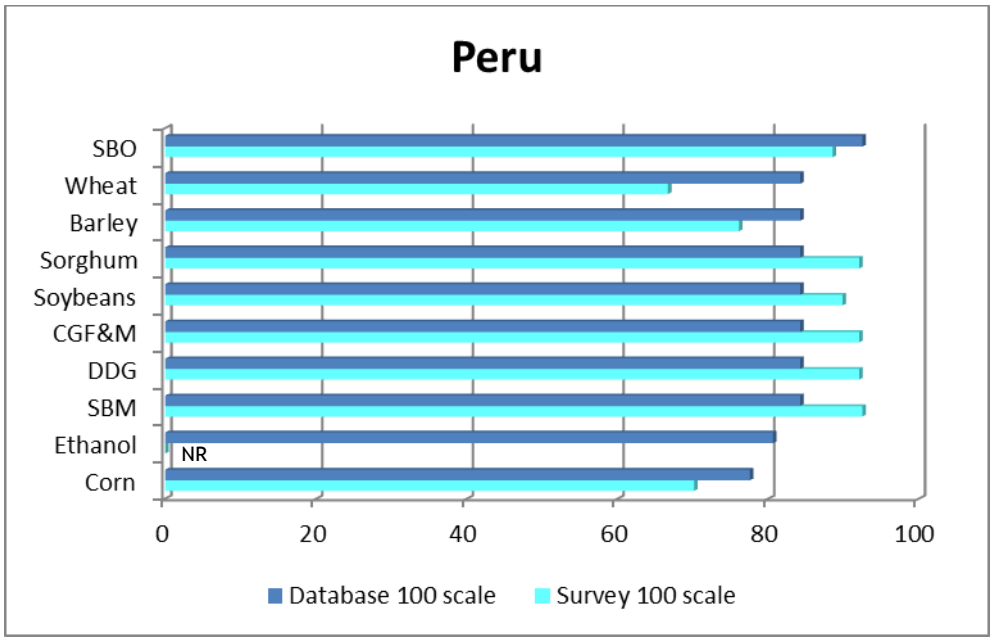
Pakistan: Corn (1,000 mt)					
Attribute	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Area Harvested (1,000ha	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050
Beginning Stocks	571	378	380	195	105
Yield (mt/ha)	2.86	2.86	2.86	2.86	2.86
Production	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Imports	7	7	15	10	10
Total Supply	3,578	3,385	3,395	3,205	3,115
Exports	200	5	200	300	200
Feed Dom. Consumption	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,400	1,500
FSI Consumption	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,400	1,300
Domestic Consumption	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,800	2,800
Ending Stocks	378	380	195	105	115

Source: USDA PSD May, 2013

Pakistan: Sorghum (1,000 mt)					
Attribute	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Area Harvested (1,000ha	240	240	240	240	240
Yield (mt/ha)	1.27	1.25	0.97	1.25	1.3
Production	145	145	145	145	145
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Imports	35	10	10	5	5
Total Supply	180	155	155	150	150
Feed Dom. Consumption	75	75	75	75	75
Domestic Consumption	180	155	155	150	150

Source: USDA PSD May, 2013

PERU



Market access

The US-Peru free trade agreement (PTPA) went into full effect in 2009. It immediately eliminated tariffs on almost all agricultural products, including wheat, soybeans, SBO, DDGS, and soybean meal. Peru has also agreed to eliminate its use of the Andean Price Band System (APBS) on US products. Most products enter Peru duty free from the US.

In 2012, the US, Canada, and Mexico became participants in the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP), which aims to establish a broader regional trade agreement across the North American and Asia-Pacific region. Participants include Australia, Brunei, Canada, Chile, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore, the United States and Vietnam.

The US's yellow corn TRQ was 595,508 MT in 2012 (it began at 500,000 MT in 2009 and has increased 6% annually, which it will continue to do until it is phased out in 2020).

Grain-oilseed situation

Peru imports 90% of its wheat requirements. In recent years, about one third of the 1.5 million tons of wheat imported has been of US origin.

Corn demand is growing because of a growing poultry sector. This demand is met by imports from Argentina and Paraguay. In 2011, Peru unilaterally eliminated tariffs for corn. Consequently, US corn imports fell from 626,000 MT in 2010 to only 63,000 MT in 2011, and were virtually nothing in 2012. FAS reports that the poultry and dairy sectors are importing DDGS only for testing purposes.

Peru imports mostly soybean meal (900,000 MT) and a modest volume of soybeans (80,000-100,000 MT). Southern Hemisphere producers dominate the market. In the year ending September 2012, the US shipped 224,000 MT of wheat, 17,000 MT of corn, and 41,000 MT of soybean oil. US SBM exports to Peru rose sharply, more than doubling in 2011/12, to 109,000 MT from 49,000 MT the year before.

Peru: Barley (1,000 mt)

Attribute	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Area Harvested (1,000ha	150	150	150	150	150
Yield (mt/ha)	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33
Beginning Stocks	35	26	40	38	36
Production	200	200	200	200	200
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Imports	116	89	98	98	100
Total Supply	351	315	338	336	336
Feed Dom. Consumption	75	50	50	50	50
FSI Consumption	250	225	250	250	250
Domestic Consumption	325	275	300	300	300
Ending Stocks	26	40	38	36	36

Source: USDA PSD May, 2013

Peru: Corn (1,000 mt)

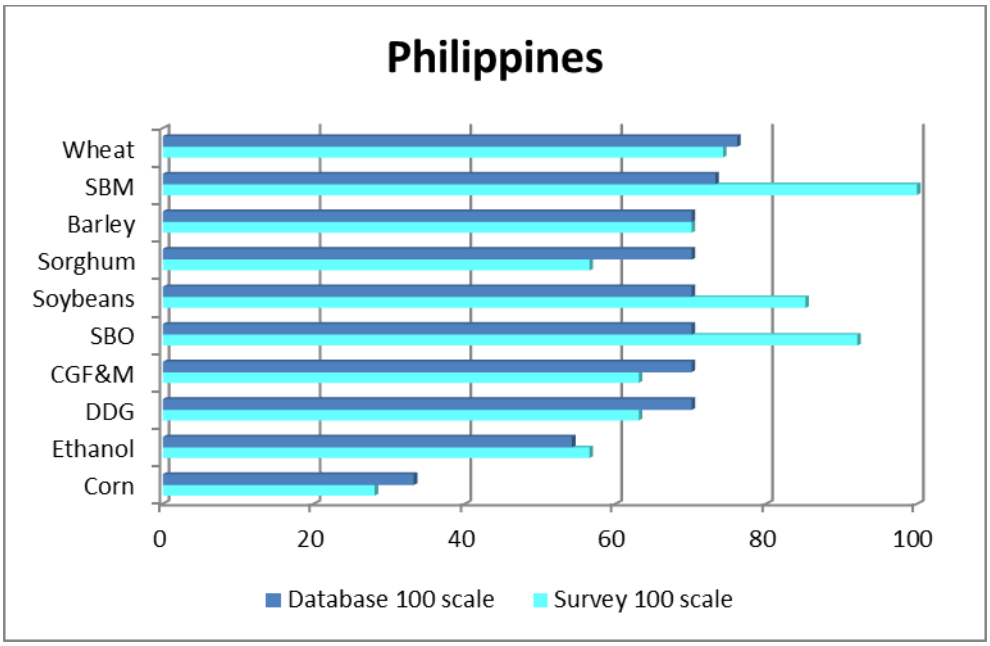
Attribute	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Area Harvested (1,000ha	562	505	505	510	530
Beginning Stocks	162	390	288	217	187
Yield (mt/ha)	2.94	3	3	3	3.02
Production	1,655	1,516	1,515	1,530	1,600
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Imports	1,782	1,939	1,772	1,900	2,100
Total Supply	3,599	3,845	3,575	3,647	3,887
Exports	9	7	8	10	10
Feed Dom. Consumption	2,900	3,200	3,000	3,100	3,200
FSI Consumption	300	350	350	350	350
Domestic Consumption	3,200	3,550	3,350	3,450	3,550
Ending Stocks	390	288	217	187	327

Source: USDA PSD May, 2013

Peru: Sorghum (1,000 mt)					
Attribute	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Area Harvested (1,000ha	1	1	1	1	1
Yield (mt/ha)	1	1	1	1	1
Production	1	1	1	1	1
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Imports	31	57	59	60	60
Total Supply	32	58	60	61	61
Feed Dom. Consumption	32	58	60	61	61
Domestic Consumption	32	58	60	61	61
Imports	12	16	13	20	20
Total Supply		16	13	20	20
Domestic Consumption	12	16	13	20	20

Source: USDA PSD May, 2013

PHILIPPINES



Market access

The Philippines has relatively open market access. In 2010, the ASEAN FTA was passed resulting in ASEAN tariffs being reduced to 0-5% for all goods. This new FTA puts US exporters at a disadvantage. Most grains and oilseeds from the US face tariffs of 1-7%. The exception is corn, which has an in-quota tariff of 35% and an out-of-quota tariff of 50%. The VAT tax has been suspended since 2008, but other import surcharges are regularly applied.

Phytosanitary certificates and an import permit are required for grain shipments to the Philippines. In addition, corn must be certified as testing negative for Starlink. The Corruption Perceptions Index rated the Philippines at 34 out of a possible 100.

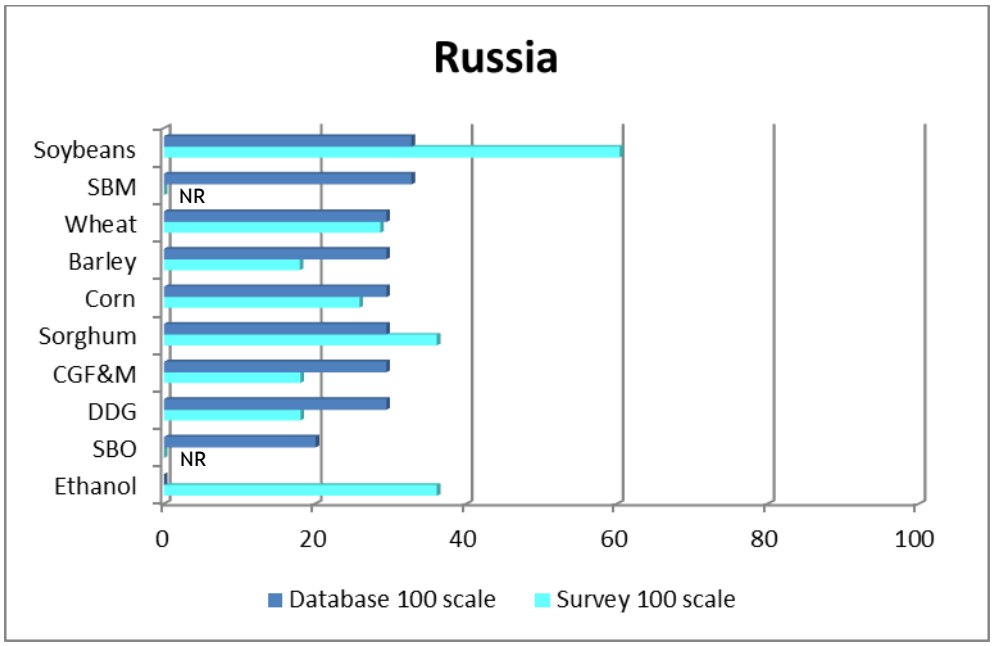
Grain-oilseed situation

The Philippines are expected to import 3.8 MMT of wheat in 2013/14, of which 1.9 MMT will likely come from the US. The country is self-sufficient in corn. Nevertheless, it recently started importing US DDGS for animal feed. The Philippines does not grow soybeans; it imports them. However, soybean imports are generally limited to 50-75,000 MT, which are then crushed domestically. The Philippines imports 1.3 MMT of soybean meal. Imports are expected to grow as a middle class emerges and demand for meat grows.

Philippines: Corn (1,000 mt)					
Attribute	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Area Harvested (1,000ha	2,520	2,633	2,556	2,538	2,600
Beginning Stocks	710	559	691	623	454
Yield (mt/ha)	2.47	2.76	2.79	2.81	2.85
Production	6,231	7,271	7,130	7,131	7,400
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Imports	118	61	202	100	75
Total Supply	7,059	7,891	8,023	7,854	7,929
Exports	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Dom. Consumption	4,500	5,100	5,300	5,400	5,500
FSI Consumption	2,000	2,100	2,100	2,000	2,000
Domestic Consumption	6,500	7,200	7,400	7,400	7,500
Ending Stocks	559	691	623	454	429

Source: USDA PSD May, 2013

RUSSIA



Market access

In January 2012, the WTO approved Russia's application; in August, Russia became the WTO's 156th member. Then in December, President Obama signed legislation revoking the Jackson-Vanick amendment, allowing for resumption of normal trade relations between the US and Russia. The scoring for Russia indicates the market access at the end of 2012. However, as of January 1, 2013, the trade situation in Russia is expected to become more open for all commodities except alcohol.

On January 1, 2010, the Customs Union between Russia, Kazakhstan, and Belarus began applying common external tariffs, mostly matching Russia's applied rates at the time. Changes to rates are now decided by the Customs Union Commission rather than the national government.

Imports of wheat and corn are duty-free. Soybean meal and DDGS face an MFN rate of 5%, but the WTO bound rate became zero once Russia ratified WTO accession. Soybeans are subject to a 20% export duty (but not less than €35/MT – about $45/MT) to promote domestic crushing. Soybean oil for edible use faces a 15% duty.

Although Russia no longer requires import licenses (as of 2013) for anything except alcohol, it continues to maintain a number of import barriers, including discriminatory and prohibitive charges and fees, activity and warehouse licenses and registration, and certification regimes. US companies report that Russian standards and procedures for certifying imported products are non-transparent, expensive, time-consuming, and redundant.

Corruption remains an issue as Russia is one of the most corrupt countries reviewed. Russia scored 28 out of 100 on the Corruption Perceptions Index.

In early 2012, Russia passed legislation that will promote biotechnology development in Russia, with the goal of creating biotech-oriented cultivation by 2020. Biotech crops and food or feed containing a biotech event are permitted if it is registered and the individual product is registered. Only products containing more than 0.9% GMO (0.5% for non-registered events) must be declared as GMO. According to International Service for the Acquisition of Agri-biotech Applications, there are 19 GM crop events approved in the Russian Federation, none of which are commercially grown.

In early 2013, a temporary ban on biotech corn (NK603) was lifted after studies concluded it was safe for consumption. However, there is still consumer resistance to GMOs and some parts of the country have declared themselves GMO-free zones.

Grain-oilseed situation

Russian wheat production dropped by 3.5 MMT between 2011 and 2012, due to poor weather. Production in 2013 is expected to recover to 25 million metric tons. Historically Russia has been a major wheat exporter; however when production is low it has imposed export bans.

Russian exports of corn have grown from almost nothing in 2010 to a projected 2.5 million metric tons in 2013. Imports have remained nominal.

Soybean plantings have increased to meet animal feed demand. As meat consumption increases in Russia, more soybeans and soybean meal will be needed for livestock feed. Soybean production doubled from 2009 to 2012, and for the first time in recent history, is expected to surpass 2 million MT in 2013. Despite growing production, Russian imports remain stable at about 1 million metric tons of soybeans and 400,000 tons of soybean meal, mostly from the Southern Hemisphere. US exports to Russia totaled 83,000 MT of soybeans and 25,000 MT of SBM in 2011/12, though given new trade conditions, this number could rise.

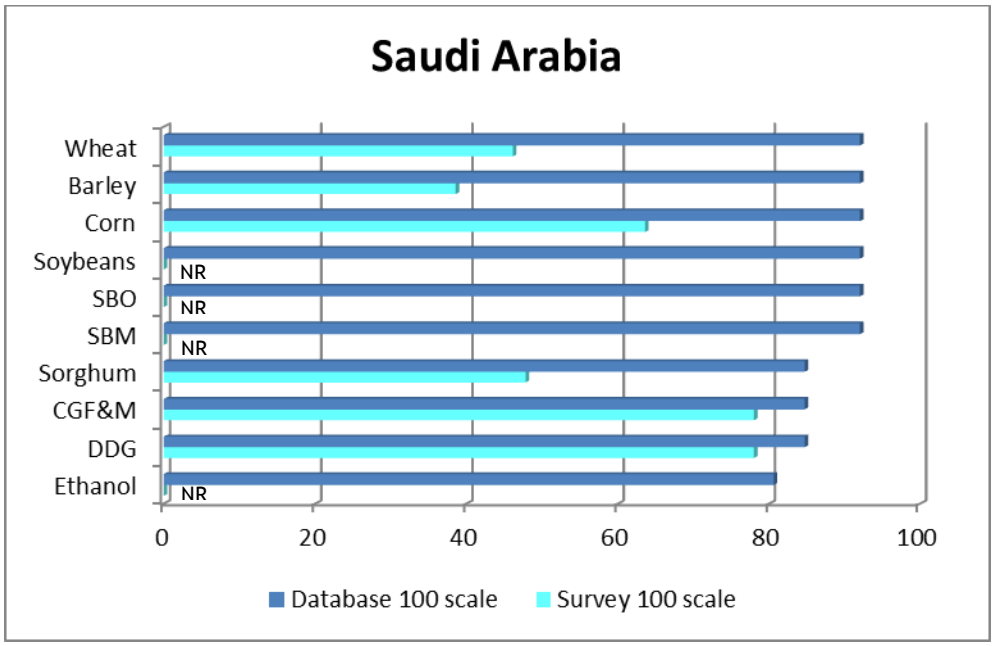
Russia: Barley (1,000 mt)					
Attribute	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Area Harvested (1,000ha	7,720	4,970	7,695	7,631	8,200
Yield (mt/ha)	2.32	1.68	2.2	1.83	2.13
Beginning Stocks	3,813	2,395	1,386	848	650
Production	17,881	8,350	16,938	13,952	17,500
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Imports	8	408	368	250	250
Total Supply	21,702	11,153	18,692	15,050	18,400
Exports	2,657	267	3,544	2,300	3,800
Feed Dom. Consumption	12,150	5,500	9,800	7,700	8,500
FSI Consumption	4,500	4,000	4,500	4,400	4,800
Domestic Consumption	16,650	9,500	14,300	12,100	13,300
Ending Stocks	2,395	1,386	848	650	1,300

Source: USDA PSD May, 2013

Russia: Corn (1,000 mt)					
Attribute	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Area Harvested (1,000ha	1,120	1,020	1,604	1,937	2,150
Beginning Stocks	254	122	72	450	213
Yield (mt/ha)	3.54	3.01	4.34	4.24	4.42
Production	3,963	3,075	6,962	8,213	9,500
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Imports	32	112	43	50	50
Total Supply	4,249	3,309	7,077	8,713	9,763
Exports	427	37	2,027	2,300	2,500
Feed Dom. Consumption	3,200	2,800	3,900	5,400	6,000
FSI Consumption	500	400	700	800	800
Domestic Consumption	3,700	3,200	4,600	6,200	6,800
Ending Stocks	122	72	450	213	463

Source: USDA PSD May, 2013

SAUDI ARABIA



Market access

Since the last report, there have been no significant access changes in Saudi Arabia. There are no quantitative barriers for US products and wheat, corn, and soybeans are duty free. The tariff for soybean meal, soybean oil, and DDGS is 5%. There are few technical or procedural barriers to trade: biotech labeling, production, and expiration date regulations, and Arabic labeling requirements are problematic. Also, phytosanitary measures are in place for wheat, barley, corn, sorghum, and soybeans. Furthermore, certain products must meet fumigation requirements.

In 2011, King Abdullah ordered a doubling of animal feed subsidies that took effect in July 2011. For example, corn receives an import subsidy of $120.53 per MT and soybean meal receives $202.13 per MT. This is expected to stimulate demand. In 2012, Decree 335 was implemented, eliminating wheat production in Saudi Arabia by 2016 to save water. Saudi Arabia will become completely dependent on foreign suppliers for staple foods. Saudi Arabia's King Abdullah has encouraged domestic investors to invest in agricultural firms in countries that have a comparative advantage in food production in order to establish food security for his nation.

Corruption has lessened slightly in Saudi Arabia in the last seven years. Saudi Arabia scored 44 out of a possible 100 points (with 100 being the least corrupt) on Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index.

Grain-oilseed situation

Saudi corn production is negligible; the country imports almost 2.0 million tons annually. In recent years, US corn has accounted for a quarter to a half of the imports. Saudi Arabia is the world's leading barley importer but does not usually purchase much from the United States.

Saudi Arabia is not a major soybean importer but their purchases from the United States have increased in recent years. In 2011/12, US exports of soybeans to Saudi Arabia were 286,000 MT. US soybean meal usually accounts for a small share of the 700,000 MT the country imports.

Saudi Arabia: Barley (1,000 mt)

Attribute	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Beginning Stocks	2,203	2,078	1,253	2,728	2,503
Imports	7,300	5,500	8,700	7,500	7,500
Total Supply	9,503	7,578	9,953	10,228	10,003
Feed Dom. Consumption	7,400	6,300	7,200	7,700	7,700
FSI Consumption	25	25	25	25	25
Domestic Consumption	7,425	6,325	7,225	7,725	7,725
Ending Stocks	2,078	1,253	2,728	2,503	2,278

Source: USDA PSD May, 2013

Saudi Arabia: Corn (1,000 mt)

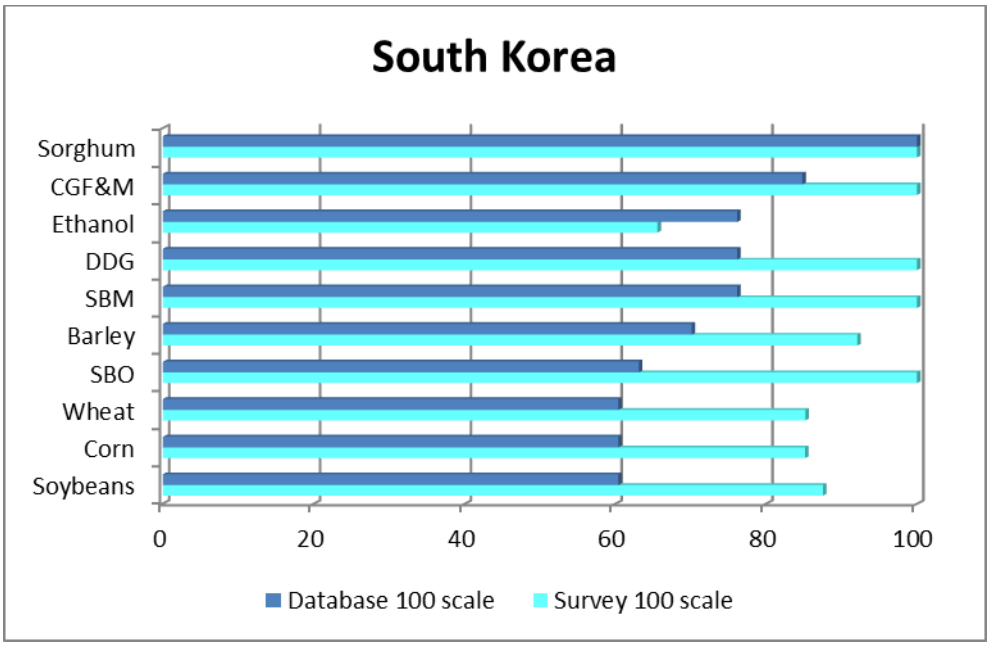
Attribute	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Area Harvested (1,000ha	30	30	30	30	13
Beginning Stocks	321	354	369	365	345
Yield (mt/ha)	5.37	6.07	6	6	6.15
Production	161	182	180	180	80
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Imports	1,872	1,933	1,816	2,100	2,300
Total Supply	2,354	2,469	2,365	2,645	2,725
Exports	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Dom. Consumption	1,900	2,000	1,900	2,000	2,100
FSI Consumption	100	100	100	300	300
Domestic Consumption	2,000	2,100	2,000	2,300	2,400
Ending Stocks	354	369	365	345	325

Source: USDA PSD May, 2013

Saudi Arabia: Sorghum (1,000 mt)					
Attribute	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Area Harvested (1,000ha	93	81	80	80	80
Yield (mt/ha)	2.62	3.4	3.31	3.31	3.31
Beginning Stocks	24	22	28	32	22
Production	244	275	265	265	265
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Imports	4	6	14	125	100
Total Supply	272	303	307	422	387
Feed Dom. Consumption	25	25	25	150	125
FSI Consumption	225	250	250	250	250
Domestic Consumption	250	275	275	400	375
Ending Stocks	22	28	32	22	12

Source: USDA PSD May, 2013

SOUTH KOREA



Market access

South Korea is a leading market for US wheat, corn, and soybeans. In 2012, the US-Korean FTA went into effect, lowering many tariffs or eliminating them altogether. South Korea import quotas are mostly non-restrictive; with the FTA, several items now have unlimited access. A quota was imposed on edible soybeans, however.

South Korea has stricter mycotoxin limits than most other countries, which concerns US wheat exporters. Biotech crops and products for food and feed are permissible, but must be labeled and may not be propagated. Foods for human consumption containing biotech events must undergo a complete safety assessment conducted by the South Korean FDA. Until an event is approved it may not be imported or sold on the South Korean market. In general, there has been strong consumer and government resistance to biotech products, especially for human consumption. This negative public perception has caused many companies to seek out non-GMO corn and soybeans, primarily from China.

Non-GMO grains must be certified as such, by either an import permit or official government certification. The Ministry of Food and Safety maintains a zero-tolerance policy for the inadvertent presence of biotech content in processed organic products.

Grain-oilseed situation

Historically the US provided a high proportion of South Korea's overall grain and oilseed imports. However, availability of high-grade wheat from Australia and availability of non-GMO corn from China has caused South Korea to shift suppliers. The US still supplies 25% of wheat but corn prospects are falling based on consumer perceptions of biotech.

South Korea does not produce wheat or corn. The country annually imports more than four million tons of wheat (a quarter to a third is from the US) and eight million tons of corn. Corn sourcing varies; the US share of imports has been 75-80% in recent years. The US share fell last year due to poor US corn production.

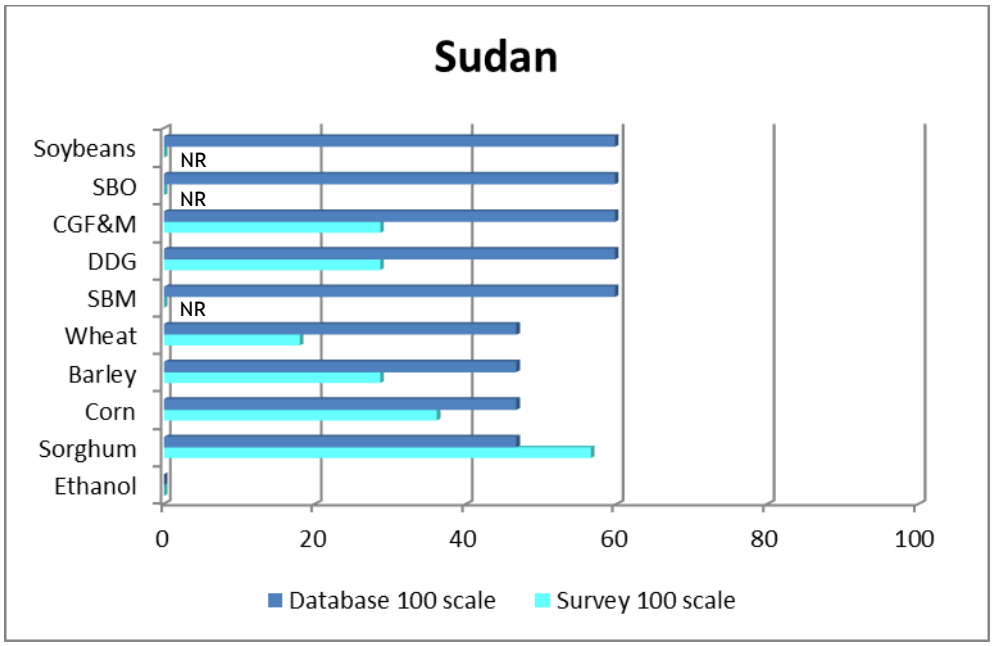
Imported soybeans account for almost all the oilseed meal produced in South Korea. It imports 1.2 MMT of soybeans annually. The US share of that is about 50%. In addition, the country imports 1.7 MMT of soybean meal, but US market share is small, only 10%.

South Korea: Corn (1,000 mt)

Attribute	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Area Harvested (1,000ha)	17	18	15	16	16
Yield (mt/ha)	4.94	5.17	5.13	4.63	4.88
Beginning Stocks	1,322	2,079	1,466	1,622	1,580
Production	84	93	77	74	78
TY Imports from US	8,381	5,736	6,795	6,065	0
TY Imports	9,311	7,188	8,461	8,107	8,000
Total Supply	10,717	9,360	10,004	9,803	9,658
Feed Dom. Consumption	7,046	6,368	6,362	6,074	6,000
FSI Consumption	1,592	1,526	2,020	2,149	2,100
Domestic Consumption	8,638	7,894	8,382	8,223	8,100
Ending Stocks	2,079	1,466	1,622	1,580	1,558

Source: USDA PS&D, January 2012

SUDAN



Market access

Sudan is a member of COMESA, the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa. In theory, that group of countries constitutes a free trade area, moving towards a customs union with a common external tariff of 0% for capital goods and raw materials, 10% for intermediate products, and 25% for finished products. In practice, there is little correlation between the stated duty rates and actual import duty rates. Sudan's tariffs remain very high at 25% for grains and feeds, except durum and sorghum, and 40% on soybean oil. Durum wheat has a tariff of 3% while sorghum is duty free. In place of TRQs, Sudan routinely applies seasonal bans to control imports.

Sudan applies a variety of significant service fees for shipping, clearing and forwarding services as well as several additional taxes. In addition, Sudan applies a 10% VAT on imported products. There are also various charges, estimated at USD 25, payable to each of the five state governments between Khartoum and Port Sudan.

Certificates of origin and phytosanitary certificates are required. Shipments to Sudan must be covered by a bill of lading and a separate certificate of origin that must be issued by the competent authority in the country of origin. Commercial invoices must show the name and address of supplier and purchaser, quantity, gross weight, etc. Genetically modified seeds are prohibited. Corruption is perceived to be a major problem in Sudan, scoring among the lowest in the world, at just 13 out of a possible 100 on Transparency International's index.

Strife along the border with South Sudan, especially in Darfur, has captured the world's attention for years. Hundreds of thousands have been killed in the violence between the two countries.

Grain-oilseed situation

The bulk of Sudan's population of 44 million is involved in subsistence farming and about 80% of employment is in agriculture. Sorghum and wheat are the major food grains. Sudan normally produces about 4 MMT of sorghum and supplements this with about 100,000 - 300,000 MT of imports that usually come from the US.

Wheat production is much lower at about 300-500,000 MT. Net imports of about 1.7 MMT raise available supplies to the 2.2 MMT needed to feed the population. US exporters have only occasionally managed to sell small quantities of US wheat to the country, and nothing in more than five years.

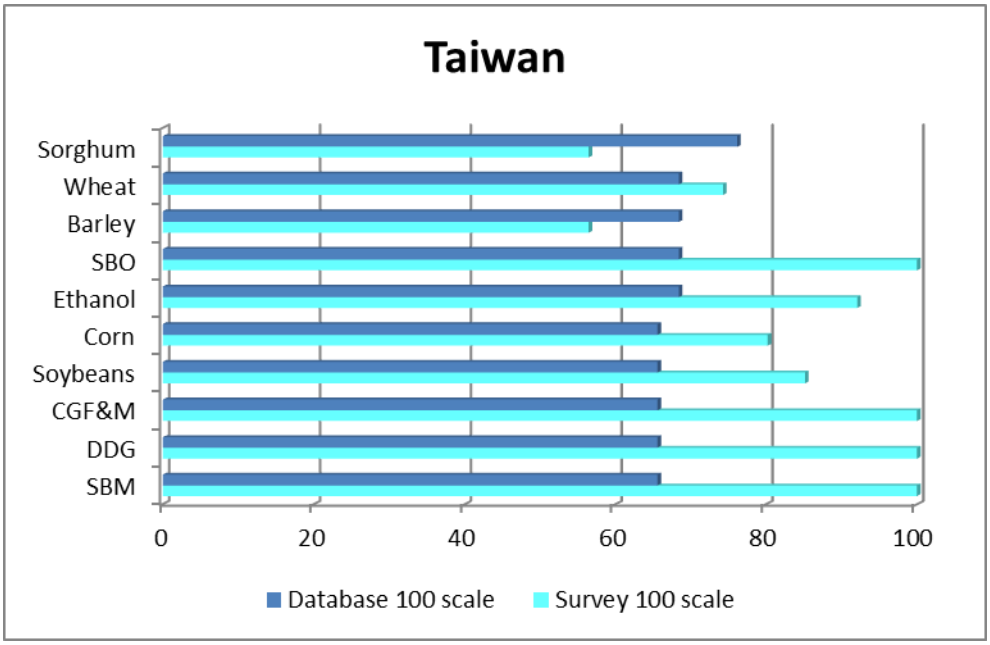
Sudan does not have much active trade in the oilseed sector. Domestic disappearance of oilseed meals is about 400,000 MT and this requirement is met primarily from domestic production of groundnut (peanut), cottonseed, and sesame meals. The country consumes a similar quantity of fats and oils, but imports are only about 100,000 MT and soybean oil is virtually nonexistent.

Sudan: Sorghum (1,000 mt)

Attribute	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Area Harvested (1,000ha	6,000	6,200	5,600	5,600	5,600
Yield (mt/ha)	0.44	0.74	0.37	0.76	0.68
Beginning Stocks	684	309	610	154	320
Production	2,630	4,606	2,089	4,271	3,800
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Imports	400	200	125	100	100
Total Supply	3,714	5,115	2,824	4,525	4,220
Exports	5	5	20	5	5
Feed Dom. Consumption	500	500	250	500	500
FSI Consumption	2,900	4,000	2,400	3,700	3,400
Domestic Consumption	3,400	4,500	2,650	4,200	3,900
Ending Stocks	309	610	154	320	315

Source: USDA PSD May, 2013

TAIWAN



Market access

US grains and oilseeds have relatively open market access in Taiwan. Due to high commodity prices, Taiwan lowered tariffs and reduced the VAT on many feedstuffs between 2007 and 2010. Tariffs have since returned to their normal levels. Taiwan also has numerous other minor price measures in place such as business taxes, trade promotion fees, import inspection fees, port charges, quarantine inspection fees, harbor construction fees, and Customs clearance fees. They are generally a fraction of one percent and are not a significant obstacle.

Taiwan's unwillingness to recognize international MRLs for new chemical/product combinations, coupled with a slow and cumbersome approval process, has resulted in a backlog of over 1,500 MRL applications. Taiwan's inability to keep pace with requests to establish new MRLs has resulted in the rejection of various US agricultural shipments including wheat, barley, strawberries, and corn, and is creating a significant level of uncertainty in the US agricultural industry as a whole.

All food products containing 5% or more bioengineered soybean or corn ingredients by weight must be labeled as "Genetically Modified (GM)" or "Containing Genetically Modified". Highly processed food items (items with no proteins or DNA, like soy oil) do not require GM labels. Taiwan Council of Agriculture plans to set standards for mycotoxins and to regulate biotech for feed applications would duplicate Taiwan FDA regulations and hurt grain imports.

Grain-oilseed situation

Taiwanese corn production is limited, and no wheat or soybeans are produced. Wheat imports are 1.35 MMT annually and two-thirds of that is generally US origin. In 2011/12, the US accounted for 81% of wheat imports into Taiwan. Taiwan historically bought almost all of its corn imports from the US but the US share has fallen to about 60% of about 4.5 MMT of corn annually. The US share in 2011/12 was only a quarter.

Almost all soybean meal used by Taiwan is from domestic crushings of imported beans. The United States supplies about 60% of the 2.5 MMT of soybean imports on a consistent basis. Taiwan has also begun to import almost a million tons of distillers' grains from the United States each year.

Taiwan: Barley (1,000 mt)

Attribute	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Imports	52	46	75	50	50
Total Supply	52	46	75	50	50
Feed Dom. Consumption	22	16	45	20	20
FSI Consumption	30	30	30	30	30
Domestic Consumption	52	46	75	50	50

Source: USDA PSD May, 2013

Taiwan: Corn (1,000 mt)

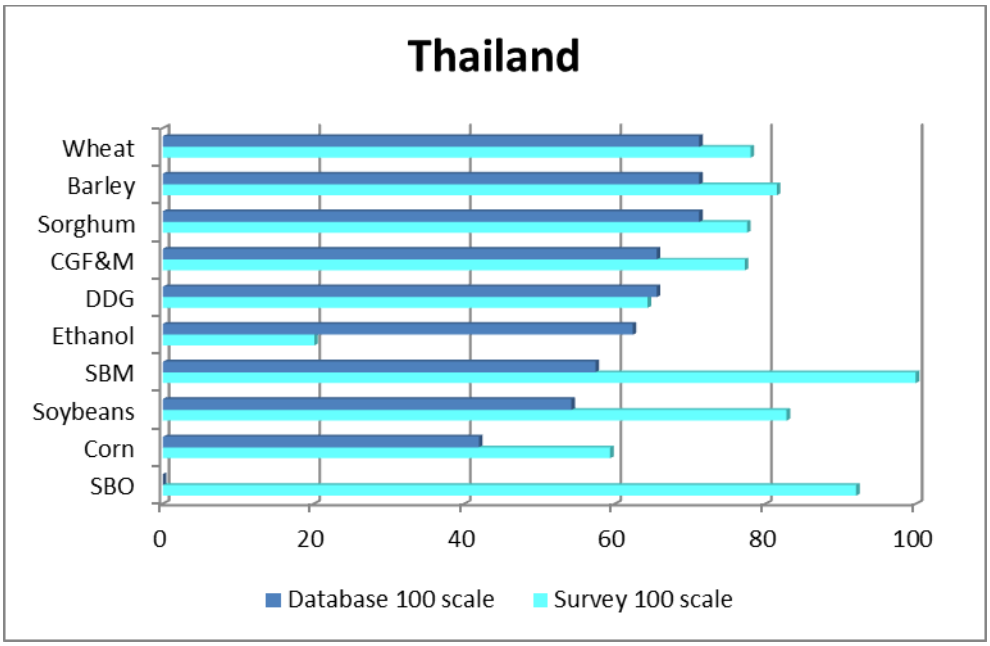
Attribute	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Area Harvested (1,000ha	5	5	5	10	10
Yield (mt/ha)	5.4	5.4	5.4	5	5
Beginning Stocks	650	498	434	377	402
Production	27	27	27	50	50
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Imports	4,521	4,134	4,341	4,300	4,300
Total Supply	5,198	4,659	4,802	4,727	4,752
Feed Dom. Consumption	4,500	4,000	4,200	4,100	4,100
FSI Consumption	200	225	225	225	225
Domestic Consumption	4,700	4,225	4,425	4,325	4,325
Ending Stocks	498	434	377	402	427

Source: USDA PSD May, 2013

Taiwan: Sorghum (1,000 mt)					
Attribute	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Area Harvested (1,000ha	5	5	5	5	5
Yield (mt/ha)	4	4	4	4	4
Beginning Stocks	4	5	7	6	11
Production	20	20	20	20	20
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Imports	71	97	84	100	100
Total Supply	95	122	111	126	131
Feed Dom. Consumption	55	75	65	75	75
FSI Consumption	35	40	40	40	50
Domestic Consumption	90	115	105	115	125
Ending Stocks	5	7	6	11	6

Source: USDA PSD May, 2013

THAILAND



Market access

Price and quantitative controls and non-tariff barriers substantially restrict US market access to Thailand. In addition, the ASEAN pact gives preferential access to countries producing needed imports that are close in proximity. Sales of agricultural products remain exempt from the value-added tax implemented in 1992, even for non-preferential countries.

TRQ restrictions on corn and soybean oil remain as before. There is a 54,700 MT TRQ for corn with an in-quota duty rate of 20%. The quota and rates for cooking oils are especially restrictive. The amount of oil allowed is limited to 2,281 mt and subject to a 20% duty rate in quota and an out-of-quota rate of 146%.

On December 29, 2009, the Thai government granted an unlimited in-quota amount of soybeans with a zero percent-tariff rate and an unlimited in-quota amount of soybean meal with a tariff reduction from 4% to 2%, but only for certain importers with a domestic purchase agreement. Imports from ASEAN countries enjoy quota and tariff free access, in accordance with the ASEAN FTA that went into effect on January 1, 2010.

Although the government of Thailand maintains relatively open access according to WTO tariff quota rules, US exporters report restrictive and burdensome requirements for import permits and licenses, including compulsory purchase of local feed ingredients. Thailand maintains a complicated and burdensome import permit regime. Feed and livestock price controls are non-transparent. Importers report inconsistent application of WTO transaction valuation methodology for customs clearance of fees and taxes. Thailand's customs pricing system often disregards the declared transaction price of products.

In July 2011, the government issued a rule requiring imported DDGS to be at least 26% protein, which will increase testing costs.

Grain-oilseed situation

Corn and wheat consumption in Thailand have grown quite a bit over the past five years, and there has also been some increase in soybean meal demand. Thailand produces most of its corn needs. Imports and exports vary year to year, but have averaged about half a million tons annually over the last six years. Thailand imports virtually no corn from the US. There is no wheat production so the country imports an average of 1.7 MT, of which about 500,000 tons are US origin.

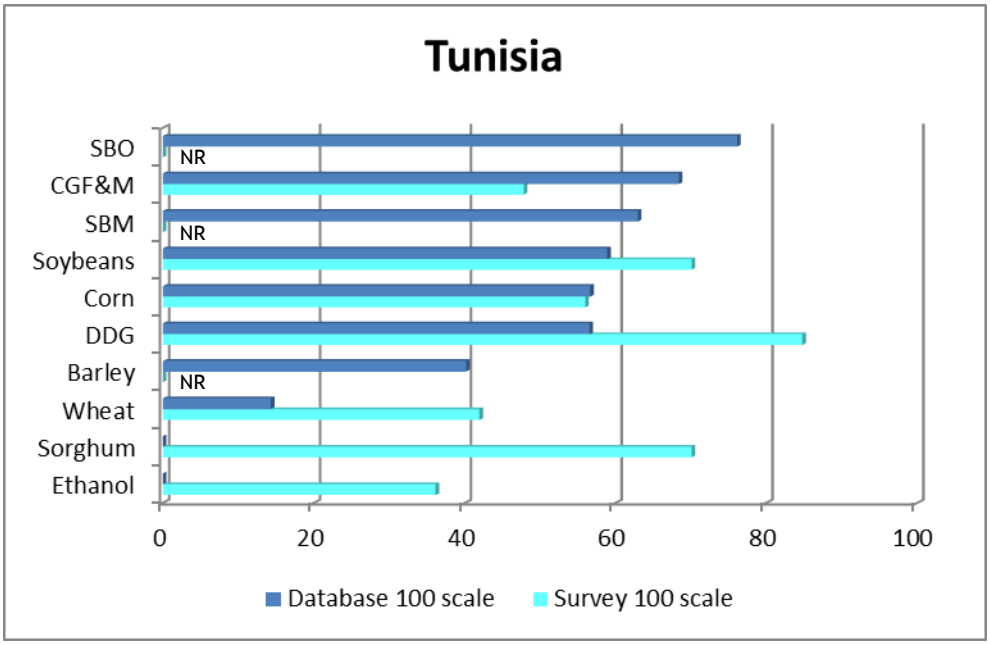
Thailand imports about 2.2 MMT of soybean meal and about 1.8 MMT of soybeans annually. The US typically supplies about 15% of the soybeans and about 10% of the meal. The US supplied almost 700,000 MT (38%) of soybeans in 2011/12.

Thailand: Corn (1,000 mt)

Attribute	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Area Harvested (1,000ha	1,000	1,000	1,010	1,080	1,100
Beginning Stocks	1,051	505	722	515	515
Yield (mt/ha)	4.1	4.2	4.26	4.26	4.36
Production	4,100	4,200	4,300	4,600	4,800
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Imports	500	600	400	400	600
Total Supply	5,651	5,305	5,422	5,515	5,915
Exports	1,246	283	307	100	200
Feed Dom. Consumption	3,800	4,200	4,500	4,800	5,200
FSI Consumption	100	100	100	100	100
Domestic Consumption	3,900	4,300	4,600	4,900	5,300
Ending Stocks	505	722	515	515	415

Source: USDA PSD May, 2013

TUNISIA



Market access

Tunisia reduced the 60% wheat tariff to 36%, but the main market access constraint remains the government monopoly on imports. In 2010, customs duties and the VAT on soybean and other vegetable oils were eliminated to hold down consumer prices. Tariffs on soybean oil fell from 60% to 0% but imports are run by the state-run National Oil Board. Imported crude oils are allocated to local refiners under a quota system.

Corn, soybeans, CGF&M, and DDG Import duties are 0%, though the 18% VAT still applied to CGF&M and DDGS. Soybean meal is subject to import duties of 7%, and VAT of 18%.

Grain-oilseed situation

Tunisia's wheat production is highly variable due to climatic conditions and at best accounts for half of domestic requirements. Imports of 1.8 million metric tons are needed annually to meet demand, but only about 5% of that is from the US. The EU and Black Sea countries are the main suppliers. Normally, the US is the main supplier of corn; however, in 2011/12 the US did not export any corn to Tunisia.

The first oilseed crushing plant in the country began operating in 2008, using mostly US soybeans. Volume increased to 320,000 MT by 2010 but operations in 2011 were disrupted somewhat by the political turmoil that year. With the new domestic production of soybean meal, imports have fallen sharply. The US exported 240,000 MT of soybeans and only 13,000 MT of SBM to Tunisia last year. Tunisia imports soybean oil from multiple sources, palm oil, and US corn oil, and exports olive oil.

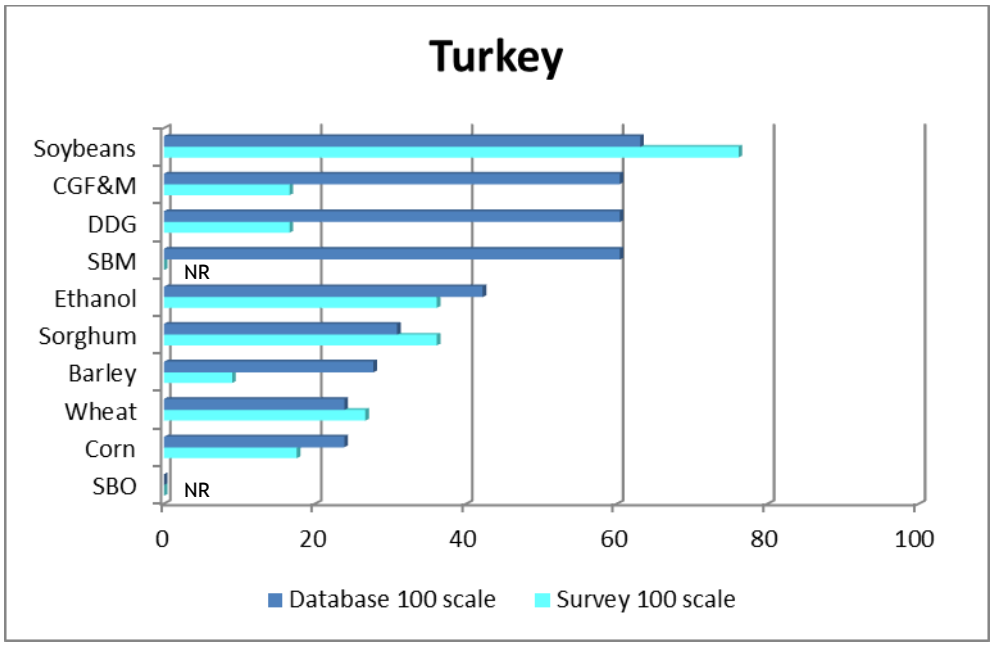
Tunisia: Barley (1,000 mt)					
Attribute	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Area Harvested (1,000ha	588	159	571	522	370
Yield (mt/ha)	1.49	1.62	0.88	0.86	1.42
Beginning Stocks	145	375	350	193	293
Production	879	257	500	450	525
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Imports	101	518	193	500	500
Total Supply	1,125	1,150	1,043	1,143	1,318
Feed Dom. Consumption	700	750	800	800	900
FSI Consumption	50	50	50	50	50
Domestic Consumption	750	800	850	850	950
Ending Stocks	375	350	193	293	368

Source: USDA PSD May, 2013

Tunisia: Corn (1,000 mt)					
Attribute	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Area Harvested (1,000ha	0	0	0	0	0
Yield (mt/ha)	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	80	96	118	52	52
Production	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Imports	716	872	734	800	850
Total Supply	796	968	852	852	902
Exports	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Dom. Consumption	700	850	800	800	850
Domestic Consumption	700	850	800	800	850
Ending Stocks	96	118	52	52	52

Source: USDA PSD May, 2013

TURKEY



Market access

Turkey applies the EU's common external tariffs to non-agricultural imports but maintains high tariffs on agricultural imports. Turkey's principal quantitative barriers include TRQs (with preferences to the EU and other countries in the region) and licensing requirements. Tariffs on wheat and corn are very high at 130% but have recently been suspended by the Council of Ministers on quota allocations to the Turkish Grain Board.

Turkey's principal technical/procedural barriers include the difficulty of obtaining SPS certifications, testing requirements, corruption, and lack of transparency in the implementation of import policy. For instance, required documents necessary for imports can be subject to changes with little or no prior notification. The Government of Turkey requires a Control Certificate on the majority of food and non-food imports. This is effectively an import license and is granted arbitrarily by the import officials. The certificates are only valid for between four months and a year.

The government of Turkey issued new biotechnology regulations in October 2009 that block imports of transgenic food and feed ingredients. Following court challenges, the market re-opened to certain products between January 25th and March 1, 2010. A new biosafety law passed on March 2010 and was implemented in September 2010. In May 2010, a Scientific Committee met and approved all of the corn and soybean events approved by the EU except T25 in corn. Of the approved events, only three soy and 16 corn events have been approved for feed use. Six corn events were rejected. Subsequently biotech corn events have not been allowed into the country due to the difficulty in segregating separate events. No applications have been approved for food use.

Corruption is still a minor issue in Turkey. Turkey scored 49 of a possible 100 points (with 100 being the least corrupt) on Transparency International's Corruption Index.

Grain-oilseed situation

Turkey has had reasonably good wheat and corn crops the last four years but has still needed to import about 3.5 MMT of wheat and half a million metric tons of corn annually. During 2010/11 Turkey finally bought a significant volume of US wheat, but only imported 21,000 metric tons in 2011/12. US corn exports to Turkey are insignificant at 537 mt in 2011/12. The EU TRQ for corn is 52,000 MT; for Romania, 45,000 MT with zero duty; for Hungary 55,000 MT with zero duty.

US soybean exports to Turkey have ranged from 235,000 to 928,000 MT over the last six years. Turkey does not produce much and imports about 1.3 MMT each year of which the US supplied over 60% last year. Turkey typically imports 100-200,000 MT of US soybean meal, and annually imports several hundred thousand tons of DDG. SBM imports for 2011/12 were 280,000 MT.

Because of the Customs Union with the EU, there are TRQs of 60,000 MT for crude soybean oil from the EU and 2,000 MT for refined soybean oil. There is also a 9,300 MT TRQ for crude Romanian soybean oil.

Turkey: Barley (1,000 mt)

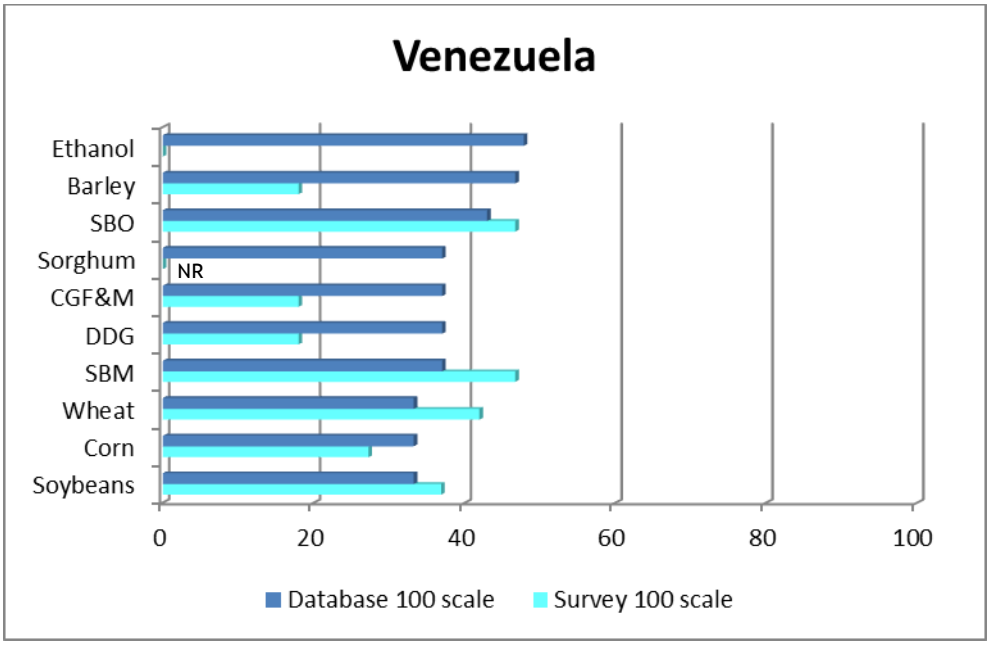
Attribute	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Area Harvested (1,000ha	3,400	3,350	3,200	3,300	3,310
Beginning Stocks	793	790	724	910	510
Yield (mt/ha)	1.91	1.76	2.19	1.67	2.15
Production	6,500	5,900	7,000	5,500	7,100
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Imports	178	57	39	250	50
Total Supply	7,471	6,747	7,763	6,660	7,660
Exports	781	23	103	50	50
Feed Dom. Consumption	5,000	5,100	5,800	5,200	5,800
FSI Consumption	900	900	950	900	900
Yield (mt/ha)	0.72	0.85	0.71	0.71	0.71
Domestic Consumption	5,900	6,000	6,750	6,100	6,700
Ending Stocks	790	724	910	510	910

Source: USDA PSD May, 2013

Turkey: Corn (1,000 mt)					
Attribute	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Area Harvested (1,000ha	500	490	450	525	550
Beginning Stocks	782	738	367	345	370
Yield (mt/ha)	8	7.35	8	8.38	8.18
Production	4,000	3,600	3,600	4,400	4,500
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Imports	528	442	699	700	700
Total Supply	5,310	4,780	4,666	5,445	5,570
Exports	272	13	21	25	25
Feed Dom. Consumption	3,400	3,500	3,400	4,100	4,200
FSI Consumption	900	900	900	950	950
Domestic Consumption	4,300	4,400	4,300	5,050	5,150
Ending Stocks	738	367	345	370	395

Source: USDA PSD May, 2013

VENEZUELA



Market access

Venezuela is a restricted market because it has foreign exchange controls, requirements for "insufficiency of production" permits, SPS barriers, and corruption (19 on a 100 point scale). Venezuela became of the fifth member of Mercosur when its membership was fully ratified in July 2012. Under the accession terms, Venezuela has four years to adopt the Mercosur Common External Tariff and provide duty free entry on goods from other Mercosur partners.

Fortunately for US exporters, because of Venezuela's production shortages it needs staple goods, and its geographical proximity to the US makes it an attractive destination for US agricultural commodities. All the commodities except ethyl alcohol are VAT exempt.

Grain-oilseed situation

In 2011/12, the US exported more than 740,000 MT of wheat, 1.3 MMT of corn, more than 46,000 MT of soybeans and soybean oil, and 700,000 mt of SBM. In all, Venezuela imported almost 3 MMT of the commodities surveyed.

Corn use has been growing in Venezuela, and the United States continues to be the main supplier of imports, supplying almost 1.4 MMT in the year ending September 2012. Venezuela does not produce wheat and must import 1.5-1.7 MMT annually to meet demand. The US has supplied close to half of the wheat imports over the last five years, with 743,000 mt shipped in the year ending September 2012.

Venezuela is not a significant soybean importer only 100-150 MT, but it buys 25-50% of that from the US. Venezuela imports about one million tons of soybean meal from Southern Hemisphere producers. The US shipped 700,000 MT of soybean meal to Venezuela in 2011/12.

Venezuela: Corn (1,000 mt)

Attribute	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Area Harvested (1,000ha	400	430	400	400	380
Yield (mt/ha)	4.09	3.02	3.25	3.19	3.29
Beginning Stocks	431	863	314	360	385
Production	1,634	1,300	1,300	1,275	1,250
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Imports	2,198	1,251	2,596	2,500	2,600
Total Supply	4,263	3,414	4,210	4,135	4,235
Feed Dom. Consumption	1,900	1,600	2,300	2,200	2,300
FSI Consumption	1,500	1,500	1,550	1,550	1,600
Domestic Consumption	3,400	3,100	3,850	3,750	3,900
Ending Stocks	863	314	360	385	335

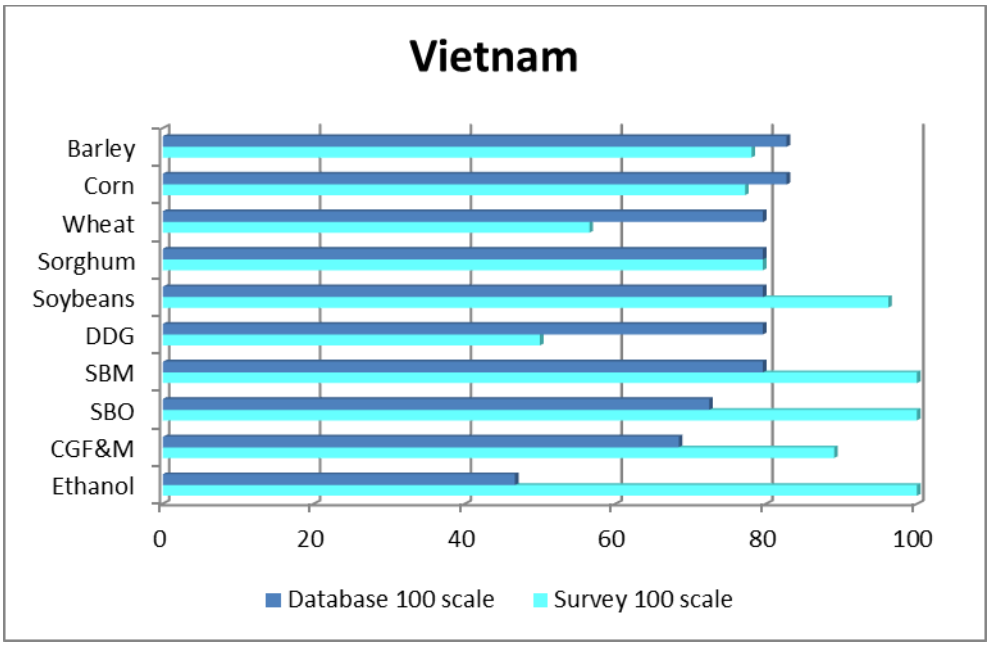
Source: USDA PSD May, 2013

Venezuela: Sorghum (1,000 mt)

Attribute	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Area Harvested (1,000ha	100	100	100	100	100
Yield (mt/ha)	1.5	1.3	1	1.1	1.1
Beginning Stocks	40	10	10	5	10
Production	150	130	100	110	110
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	190	140	110	115	120
Feed Dom. Consumption	175	125	100	100	100
FSI Consumption	5	5	5	5	5
Domestic Consumption	180	130	105	105	105
Ending Stocks	10	10	5	10	15

Source: USDA PSD May, 2013

VIETNAM



Market access

Vietnamese market access for grains and oilseeds improved following its accession to the WTO and with continued investment in infrastructure improvements. Vietnam entered the World Trade Organization in January 2007. Upon WTO accession, US exports started facing duties of 15 percent or less, with many agriculture products at 5% or less. In 2012, most of the VAT taxes on the GOMAI products were reduced or eliminated; however clearance fees are still levied.

In 2012, the US, Canada, and Mexico became participants in the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP), which aims to establish a broader regional trade agreement across the North American and Asia-Pacific region. Participants include Australia, Brunei, Canada, Chile, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore, the United States and Vietnam.

Importers report that the Vietnamese customs clearance procedures are inconsistent with WTO customs valuation principles.

Biotech seeds for cultivation are not permitted in Vietnam; however approval is likely by 2015. As of this writing, the GMO certification and labeling requirements for feed use are almost complete and those for food use products will be completed in late 2013. Up until now, regulations have been inconsistent. Generally products with GM content over 5% must be labeled. As the rules have become clearer, Vietnam's imports of GM corn, soy, SBM, and DDGS from the US and other predominantly GM producing countries have increased.

Improvements in Vietnam's trade-related infrastructure, such as port facilities, have helped increase not only US corn exports to Vietnam but also other commodities like soybean meal, DDGS, and soybeans. Additional investments will further improve this situation.

Vietnam continues to experience problems related to corruption but has slightly improved since 2009. Vietnam scored a 31 out of a possible 100 points (with 100 being the least corrupt) on Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index. Lower scores on other technical and regulatory barriers offset some of the effects of higher scores on tariff and price measures.

Grain-oilseed situation

Wheat consumption has started to increase, boosting imports to more than 2 MMT a year. However the US only supplied 130 MT in 2011/12. Although feed demand has been growing rapidly in Vietnam, so have corn yields. Corn imports have averaged about 1.5 MMT annually, but US origin corn is rarely imported.

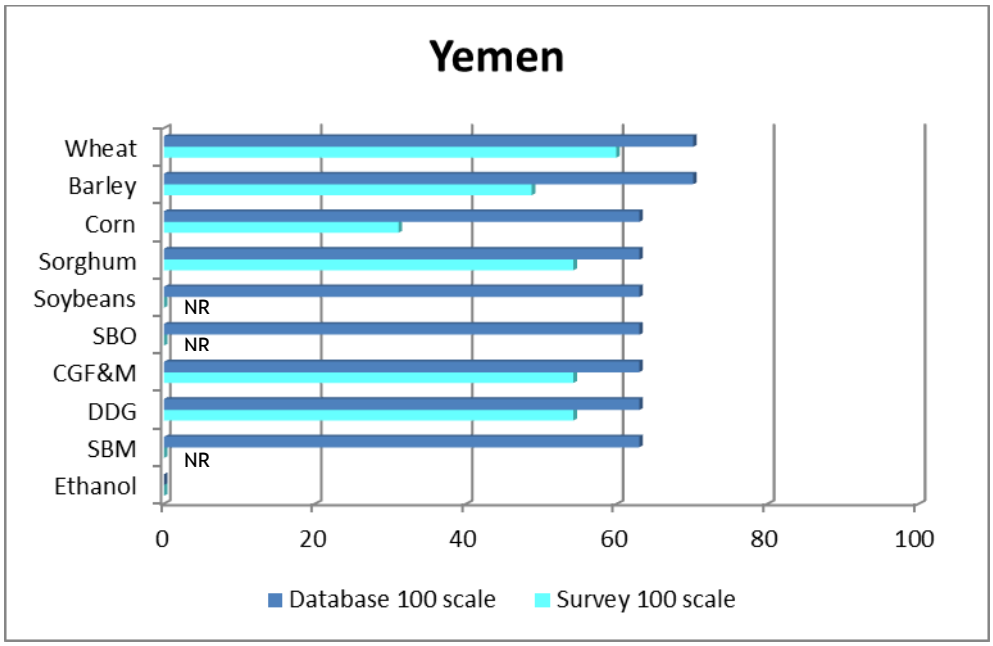
Vietnam only produces about 250-300,000 MT of soybeans, and is projected to import 1.4 MMT in 2013/14. Rising domestic crushings have reduced imports of soybean meal and shifted imports to soybeans. As in the case of the grains, the US is a marginal supplier of meal but has about a third of the growing soybean import market. In 2011/12, the US exported almost 570,000 MT of soybeans to Vietnam, about a third of total soybean imports.

Vietnam: Corn (1,000 mt)

Attribute	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Area Harvested (1,000ha	1,126	1,081	1,081	1,118	1,120
Beginning Stocks	419	449	497	240	143
Yield (mt/ha)	4.11	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.38
Production	4,630	4,648	4,648	4,803	4,900
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Imports	1,500	1,300	1,100	1,400	1,700
Total Supply	6,549	6,397	6,245	6,443	6,743
Exports	0	0	5	0	0
Feed Dom. Consumption	5,100	4,800	5,000	5,200	5,400
FSI Consumption	1,000	1,100	1,000	1,100	1,200
Domestic Consumption	6,100	5,900	6,000	6,300	6,600
Ending Stocks	449	497	240	143	143

Source: USDA PSD May, 2013

YEMEN



Market access

Yemen has low tariff rates; however political instability, corruption, excessive regulations, and the low levels of economic development hamper trade prospects. Most Yemen tariffs are 5% but corn and soybeans are lower at 4.3% and 4% respectively. In addition, Yemen applies a 5% tax and a 5% additional fee to all imports. Some imports also face a shipping tax of 1-3% and an income tax of 5%. For soybean oil in packages that exceed 150 kg the tax is 10% instead of 5%. The one exception to this complicated tax system is wheat. The government places a high priority on importing cereal crops, especially wheat and thus has waived the tariff, taxes, and fees on wheat imports.

Yemen is a signatory of the Arab Common Market Free Trade Agreement and as such, provides favorable duties to the member countries.

There are no tariff rate quotas, but import quantities are controlled with import licenses on products and preauthorization requirements on wheat, barley, and corn. Import licenses are valid for one year and may be extended for an additional year.

Corruption is a major problem in Yemen. Competition among government agencies for control over business and investments has created confusing and overlapping jurisdictions, which create opportunities for corruption. Low pay for government officials and inadequate accountability systems also contribute. Vietnam scored a 31 out of a possible 100 points (with 100 being the least corrupt) on Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index.

Grain-oilseed situation

Limited agricultural resources and a growing population (23 million people) make Yemen dependent on imports. The US is a key exporter of wheat to Yemen. Typically wheat imports are about 2.75 MMT annually with a third coming from the US. Yemen also imports about 400,000 MT of corn each year, primarily for food use, but little to none from the US.

Only 500,000 MT of grain and oilseeds are used for animal feed. Therefore Yemen's livestock product sector is either subsistence based or relies on grazing rather than intensive feeding operations. As such, there is limited demand for oilseed or protein meal imports, and that is primarily for the poultry and egg sector. Yemen imports about 100,000 MT of soybean meal annually, with none coming from the US. Total imports of fats and oils are about 150,000 MT but there have been no purchases of US soybean oil in recent years.

Yemen: Barley (1,000 mt)

Attribute	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Area Harvested (1,000ha	32	47	35	35	35
Production	23	40	25	25	25
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Imports	7	7	0	0	0
Total Supply	30	47	25	25	25
FSI Consumption	30	47	25	25	25
Domestic Consumption	30	47	25	25	25

Source: USDA PSD May, 2013

Yemen: Corn (1,000 mt)					
Attribute	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Area Harvested (1,000ha	37	53	40	40	40
Beginning Stocks	41	23	15	96	76
Yield (mt/ha)	1.51	1.68	1.5	1.5	1.5
Production	56	89	60	60	60
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Imports	511	343	601	450	450
Total Supply	608	455	676	606	586
Exports	10	15	5	5	5
Feed Dom. Consumption	325	250	400	350	350
FSI Consumption	250	175	175	175	175
Domestic Consumption	575	425	575	525	525
Ending Stocks	23	15	96	76	56

Yemen: Sorghum (1,000 mt)					
Attribute	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Area Harvested (1,000ha	393	540	400	400	400
Yield (mt/ha)	0.79	0.94	0.88	0.88	0.88
Beginning Stocks	38	0	7	12	12
Production	312	507	350	350	350
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Imports	5	0	5	0	0
Total Supply	355	507	362	362	362
Feed Dom. Consumption	50	50	50	50	50
FSI Consumption	305	450	300	300	300
Domestic Consumption	355	500	350	350	350
Ending Stocks	0	7	12	12	12

Source: USDA PSD May, 2013