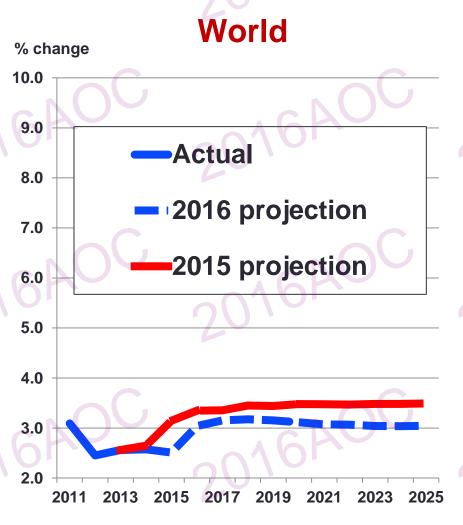
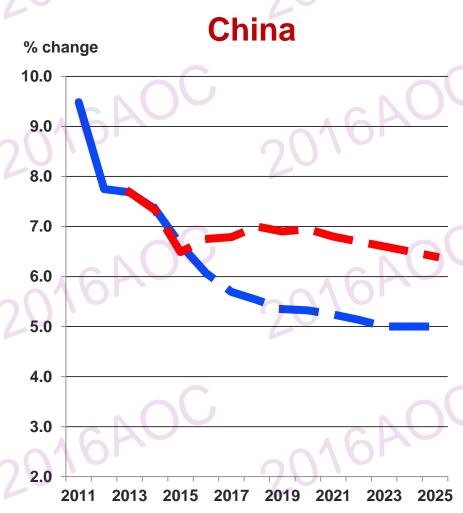


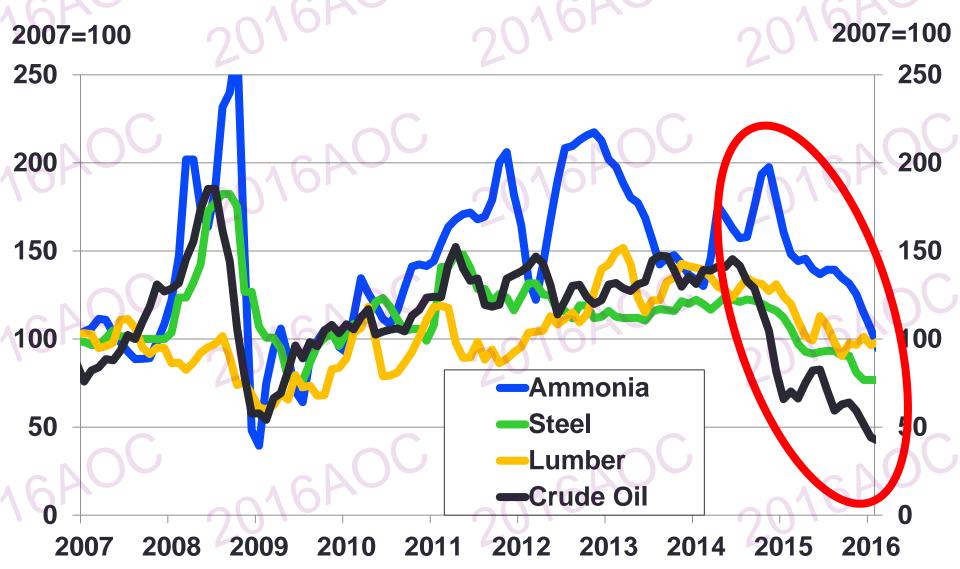
World GDP growth slows, compared to last year's projections, most notably in China





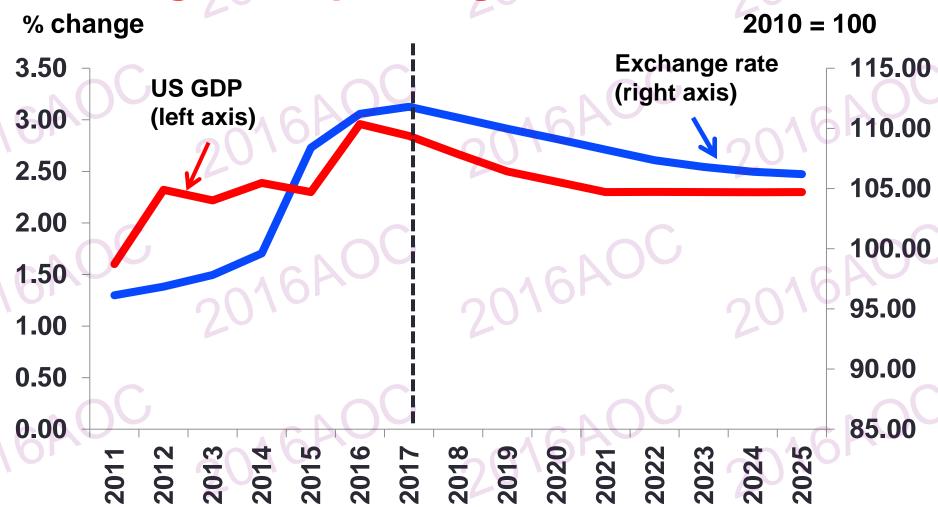
Source: USDA.

Falling prices for primary inputs



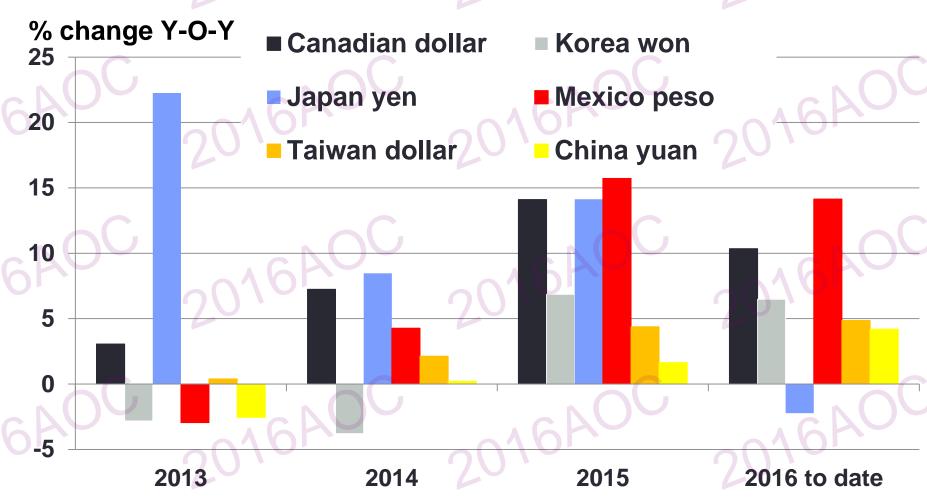
Source: Eikon/Datastream, USDA-OCE.

U.S. GDP growth and real ag trade-weighted exchange rate up through 2017



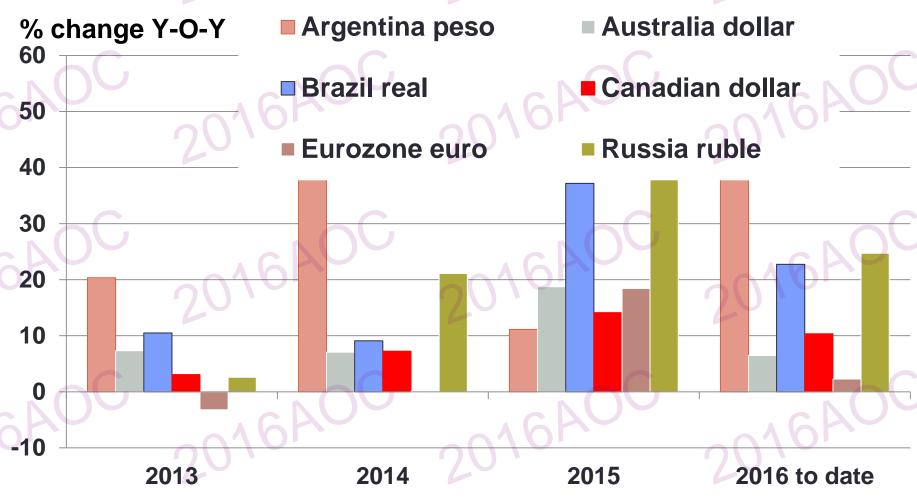
Data: USDA-OCE.

Dollar has appreciated against currencies of its customers, especially in 2015 and early 2016



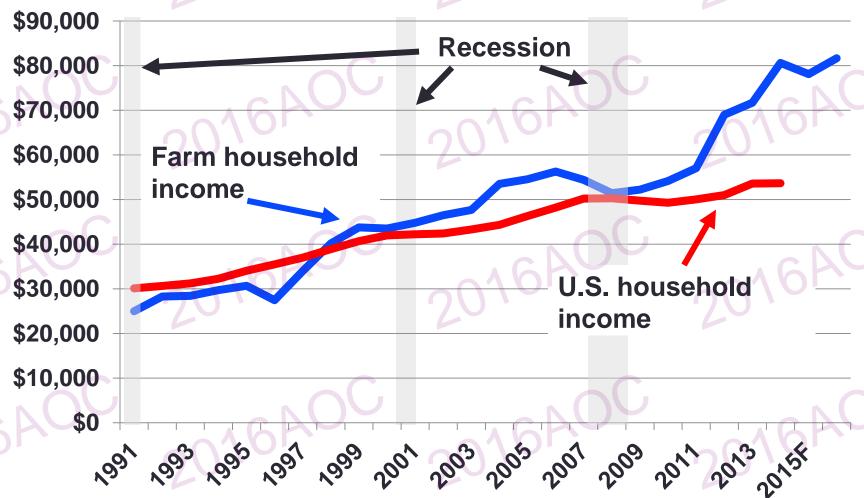
Source: Eikon/Datastream. Positive change indicates U.S. dollar appreciation, annual averages.

Dollar has appreciated against competitor currencies, 2014-2016



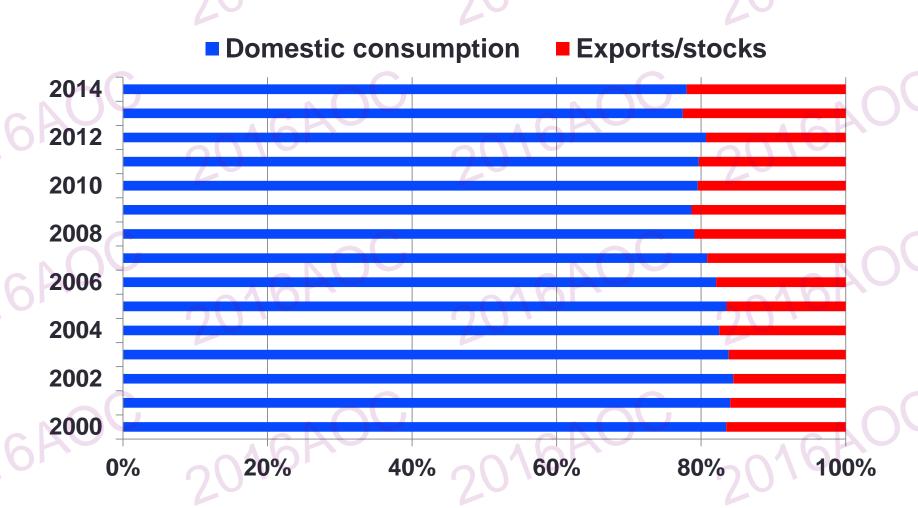
Source: Eikon/Datastream. Positive change indicates U.S. dollar appreciation, annual averages.

Median household income growth rises more rapidly for farm households



Data: USDA-ERS.

Domestic consumption of agricultural products



Source: OECD Producer and Consumer Support Estimates database, using USDA production and consumption data.

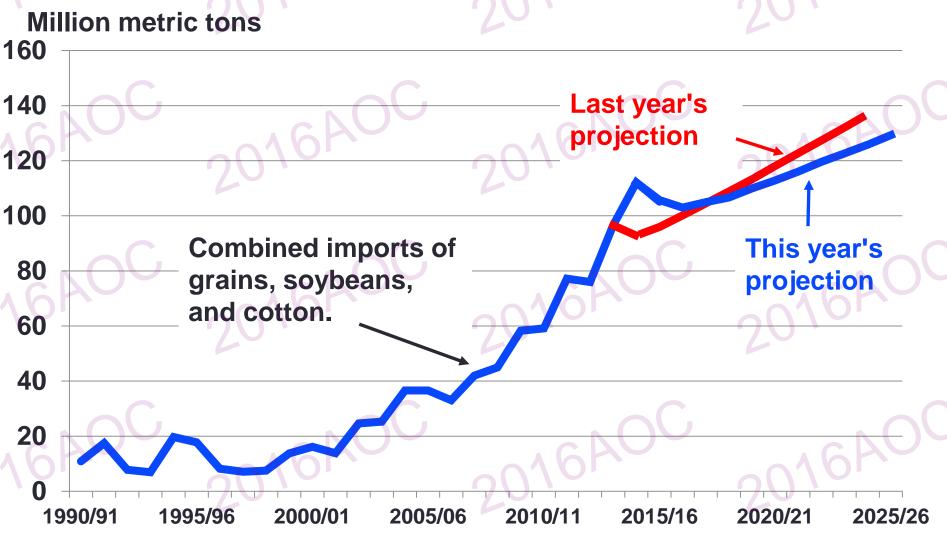


Decline in agricultural exports expected in 2016 --- China share falls in value



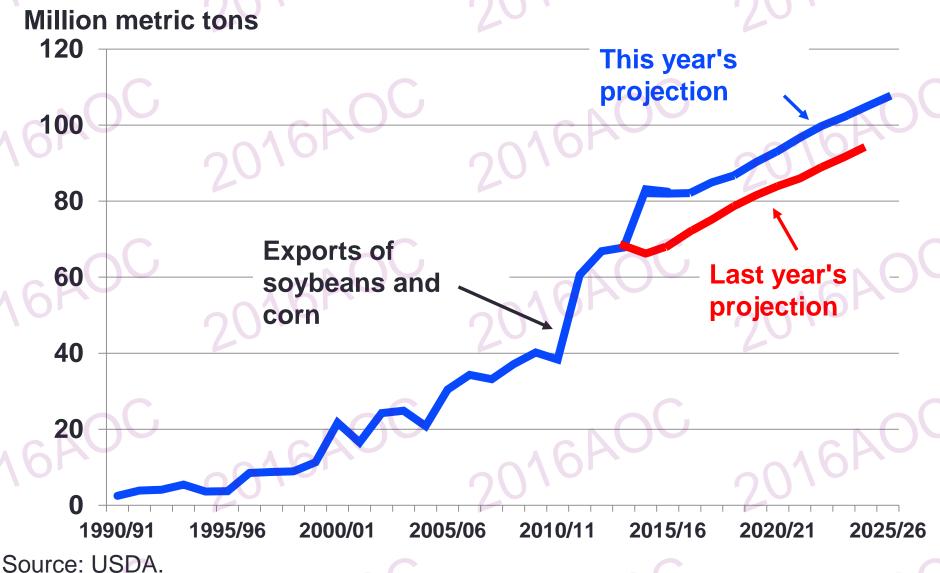
Source: USDA. Data are fiscal year.

China imports to rise, but more slowly than last year: soybeans up, grains down, cotton down

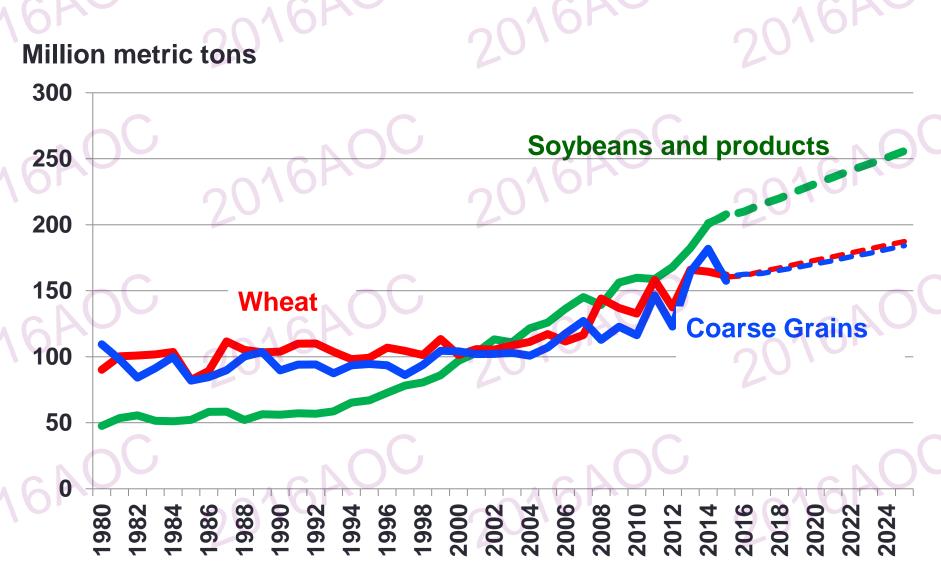


Source: USDA.

Projections for Brazil's exports for corn and soybeans both increase from last year



Global trade growth is expected to continue



Source: USDA.

Expanding U.S. ag exports through FTAs

*TPP partners include Australia, Brunei, Canada, Chile, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore, and

Vietnam.

Exports \$133 billion Imports \$113.5 billion

Total \$246.5 billion

U.S. Ag Trade

*TTIP partner is EU-28.

U.S exports \$57.2 billion

> **U.S.** imports \$58.1 billion

U.S. exports \$12.1 billion

U.S. imports \$20 billion

TTIP* Ag Trade

Total TPP-11 trade \$403 billion

TPP* Ag Trade

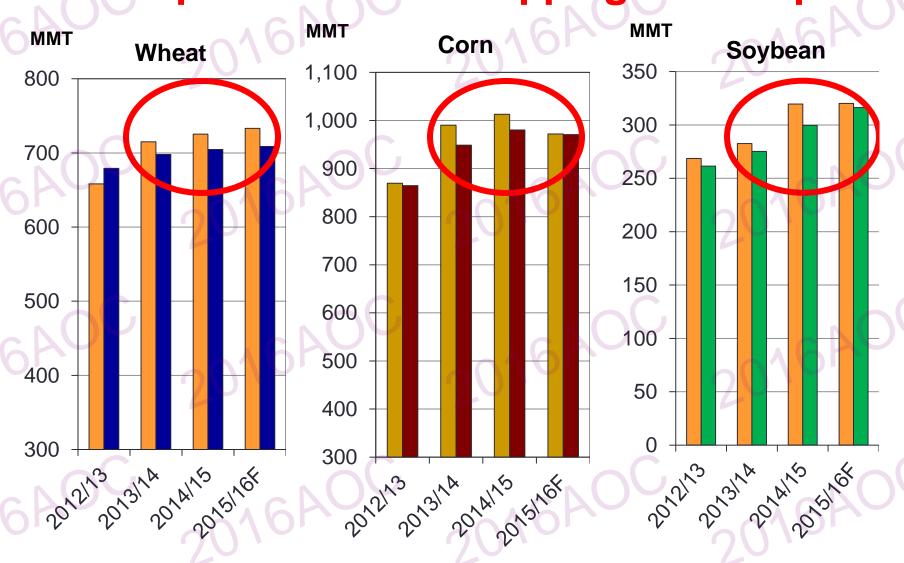
Total EU trade \$291 billion

Source: USDA, European Commission. CY2014/2015 trade data.





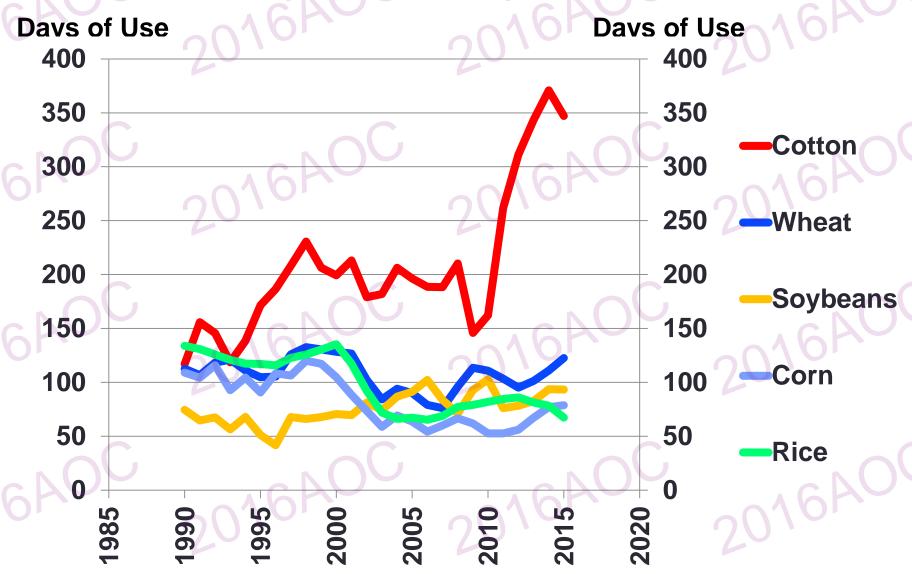
Global production outstripping consumption



Source: USDA-OCE.

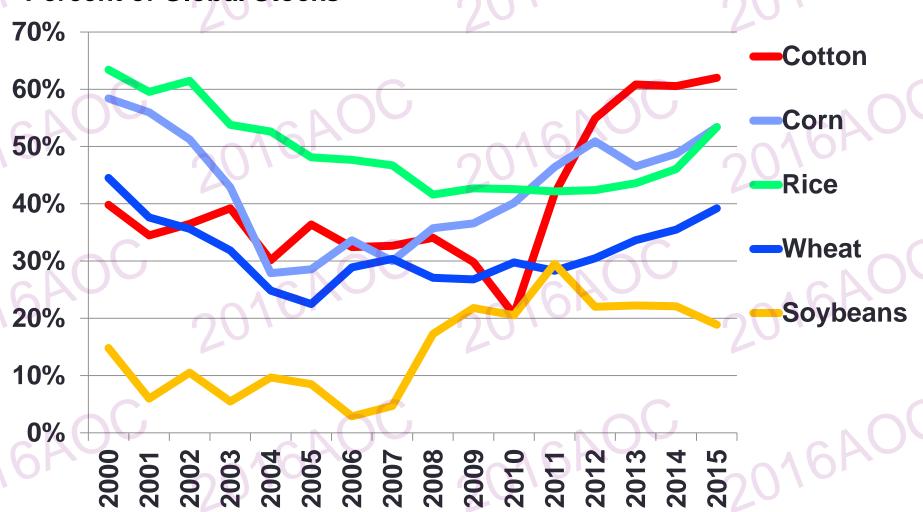
Source: USDA.

Global ending stocks edge up



China policies build stocks





Source: USDA, PSD database

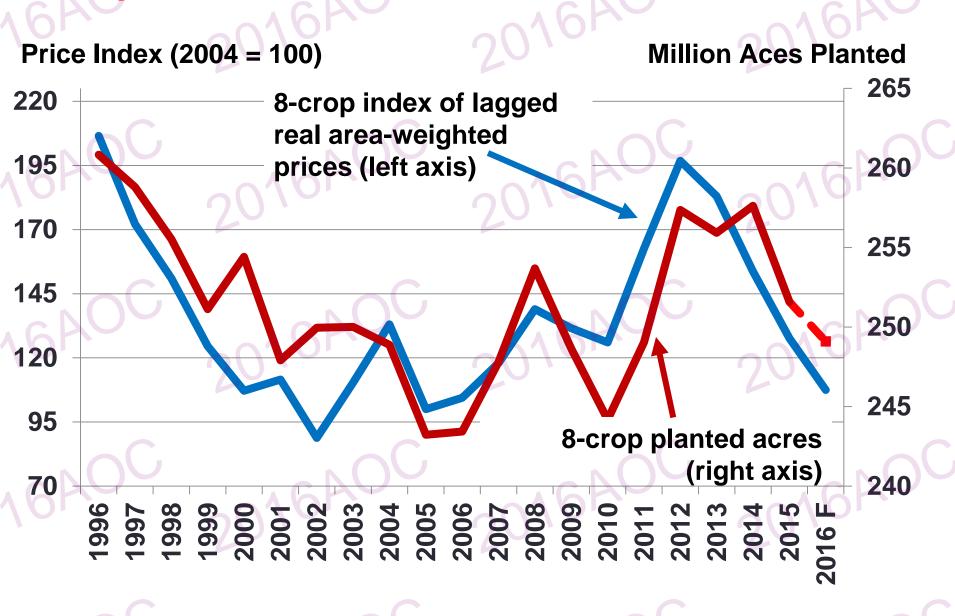
Corn, wheat, and soybean prices soften, but still above 2000-2003 average

Crop	Ave 2000- 03	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015F	2016F
Wheat	3.1	7.2	7.8	6.9	6.0	25.0	4.20
Corn	2.1	6.2	6.9	4.5	3.7	3.6	3.45
Soybeans Upland	5.5	12.5	14.4	13.0	10.1	8.8	8.50
Cotton	46.5	88.3	72.5	77.9	61.3	59.5	58.0
All Rice	5.6	14.5	15.1	16.3	13.3	12.9	12.90

Source: USDA-NASS, OCE.

Red denotes record high.

Last year's prices point towards a fall in area

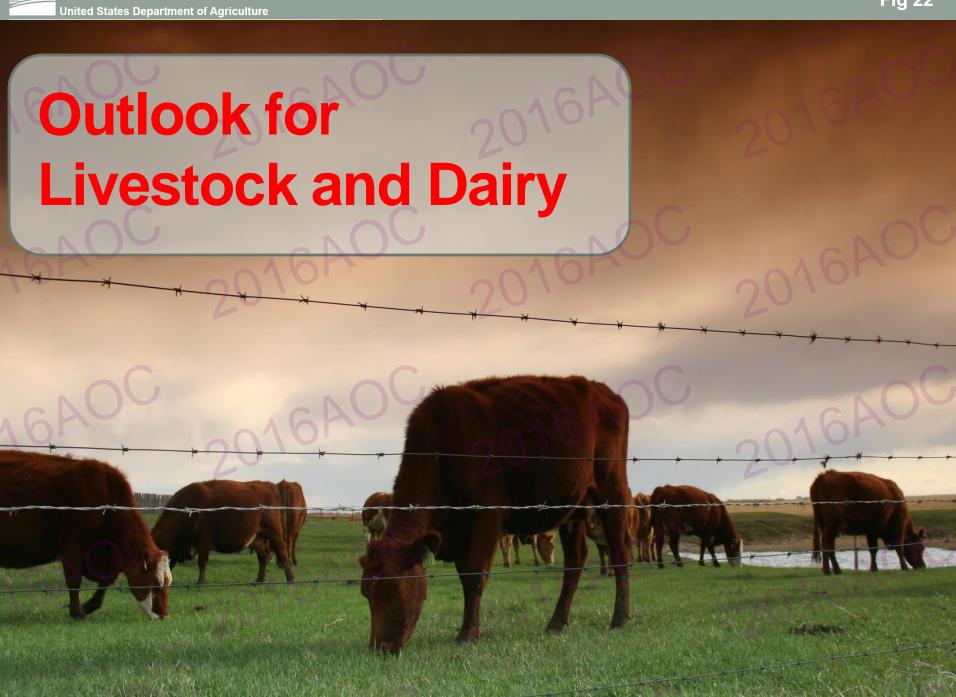


Cropland area expected to remain high in 2016, but down again from last year

Crop (mil.							%
Acres)	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016F	change
Corn	91.9	97.3	95.4	90.6	88.0	93.9	6.4%
Soybeans	75.0	77.2	76.8	83.3	82.7	82.2	-0.5%
Wheat	54.3	55.3	56.2	56.8	54.6	49.6	-9.3%
All cotton	14.7	12.3	10.4	11.0	8.6	9.6	11.4%
M. feedgrains	10.4	12.6	14.6	12.9	15.1	13.1	-13.2%
Rice	2.7	2.7	2.5	3.0	2.6	3.0	17.2%
Total 8 crops	249.0	257.4	255.9	257.6	251.6	251.1	-0.2%
CRP	31.1	29.5	26.8	25.5	24.2	23.7	-2.1%
8 crops + CRP	280.2	286.9	282.8	283.2	275.8	274.8	-0.3%

Source: USDA-OCE. The 2016 forecasts are from *Prospective Plantings*, NASS.

¹All cotton, includes both upland and ELS cotton



Beef, pork, and poultry production higher in 2016

Animal products	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016F	% change
16A00	01	GAG	Billion P	ounds	00	016	ROU
Beef	26.2	25.9	25.7	24.3	23.7	24.6	3.8
Pork	22.8	23.3	23.2	22.8	24.5	25.0	2.2
Broilers	37.2	37.0	37.8	38.6	40.0	41.0	2.5
Total	92.8	93.0	93.3	92.2	94.6	97.4	2.9
Billion Pounds							
Milk	196.3	200.6	201.2	206.0	208.5	211.9	1.6

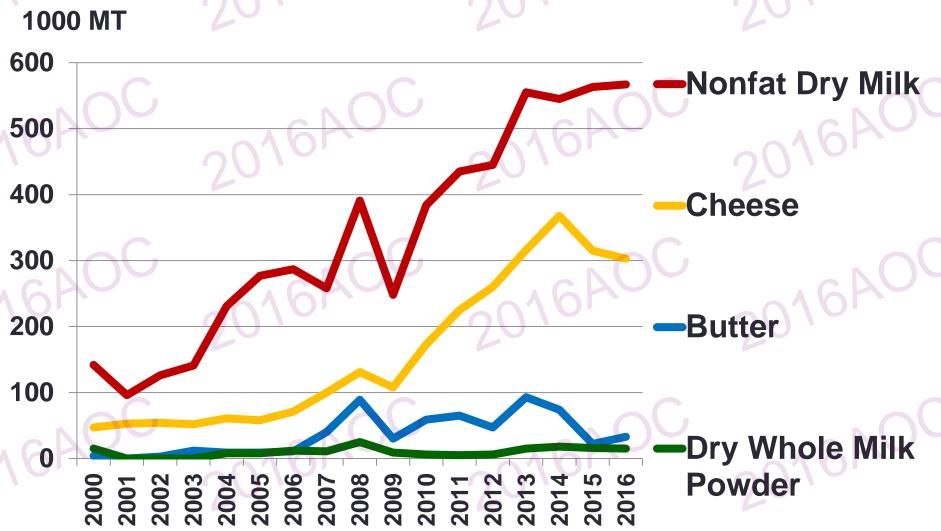
Data in red denote record levels.

Meat exports expected to increase



Source: USDA-OCE.

Dairy exports reflect continued demand weakness and large global supplies



Source: USDA.

Cattle, Hog, dairy, and broiler prices expected to come down from 2015

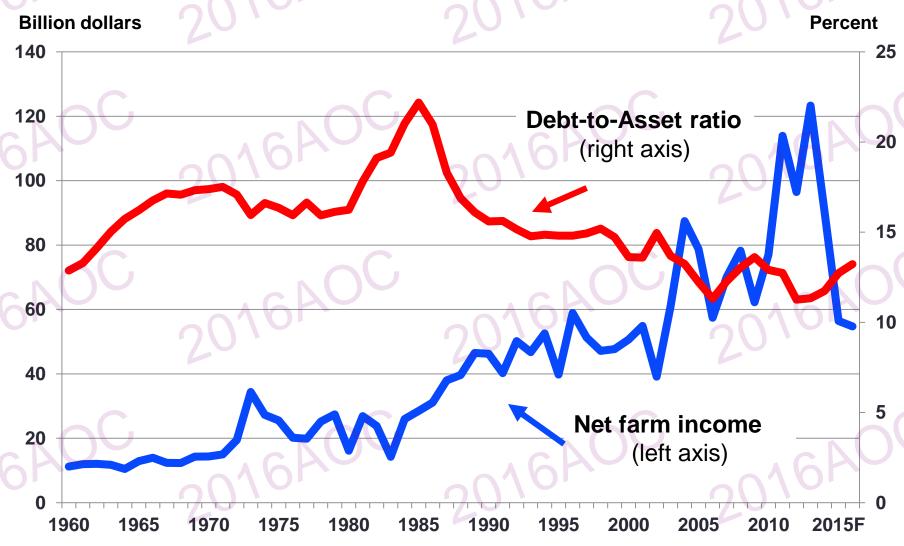
Animal products	2011	2012	2013	2014 46A	2015	2016F	% change
	Dollars per cwt						
Steers	114.7	122.9	125.9	154.6	148.1	137.3	-7.3
Hogs	66.1	60.9	64.1	76.0	50.2	47.3	-5.9
Broilers	79.9	86.6	99.7	104.9	90.5	87.5	-3.3
Milk	20.1	18.5	20.1	24.0	17.1	15.7	-8.4

Source: USDA-OCE.

Prices in red denote record levels.



Net farm income is down, but debt-to-asset ratio remains low



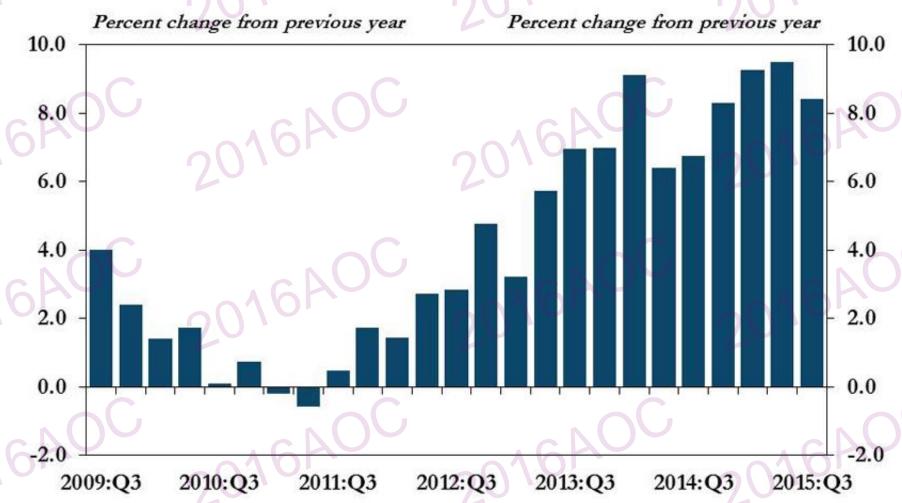
Data: USDA-ERS.

Illinois case shows crop budgets tightening

6h 0016h 0016h	Corn After	Soybeans
	Soybeans	After Corn
Fertilizers and pesticides	\$190.00	\$75.00
Seed Seed	\$122.00	\$76.00
Crop insurance and other direct costs	\$55.00	\$23.00
Machinery and power	\$124.00	\$113.00
Total non-land costs	\$558.00	\$348.00
Yield	201.00	58.00
Price	\$3.45	\$8.50
ARC-CO	\$30.00	\$30.00
Crop Revenue	\$723.45	\$523.00
	04	
Revenue to cover rent and salary	\$165.45	\$175.00
Cash Rent for Illinois	\$228	\$228

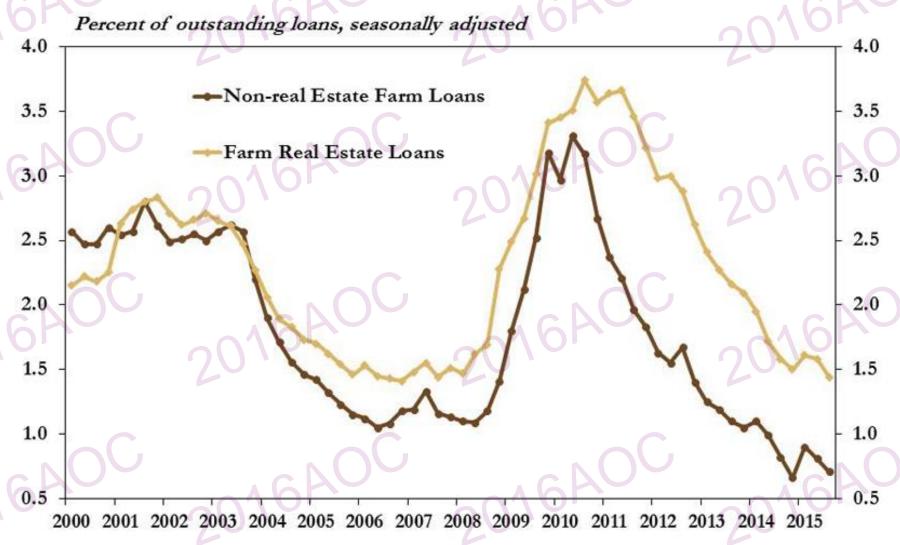
Source: USDA-NASS, Univ. of Illinois.

Farm debt continues to increase at commercial banks



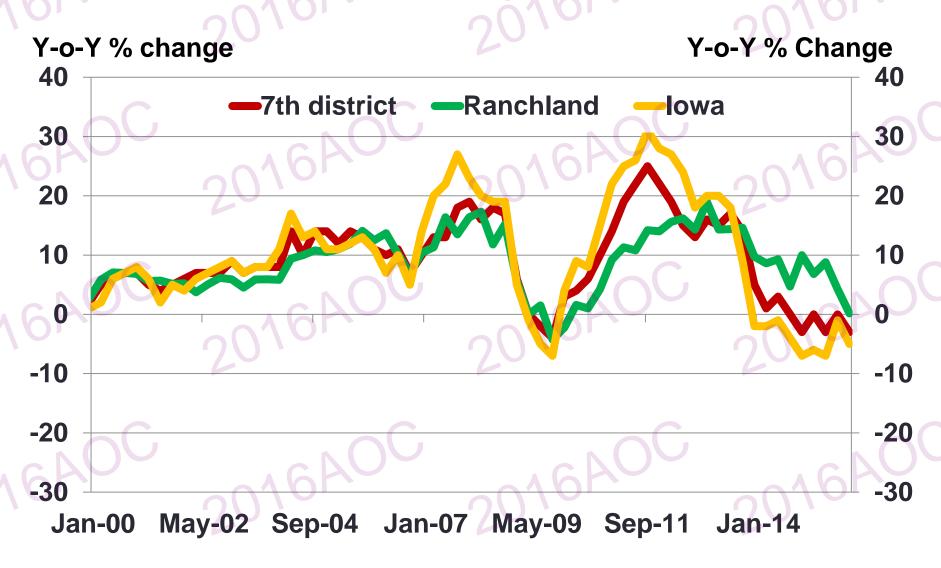
Source: Kauffman, Cowley, and Clark (2016) Data: Federal Reserve Board of Governors.

Delinquency rates on farm loans fall



Source: Kauffman, Cowley, and Clark (2016) Data: Federal Reserve Board of Governors.

Land values flatten, falling in some areas



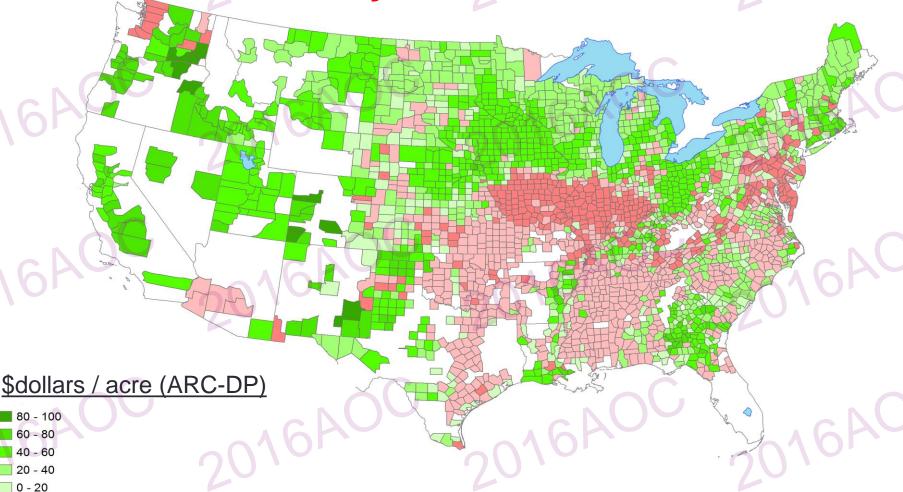
Data: 7th district and Iowa, Chicago Federal Reserve; and Ranchland, K.C. Federal Reserve

Source: USDA-FSA.

-20 - 0 -40 - -20

-60 - -40

ARC-CO 2014 payment rates for corn minus 2008 Direct Payment rates reflect effects of yield variations on revenue



Crop insurance continues to play a critical role in farmers' risk management plans

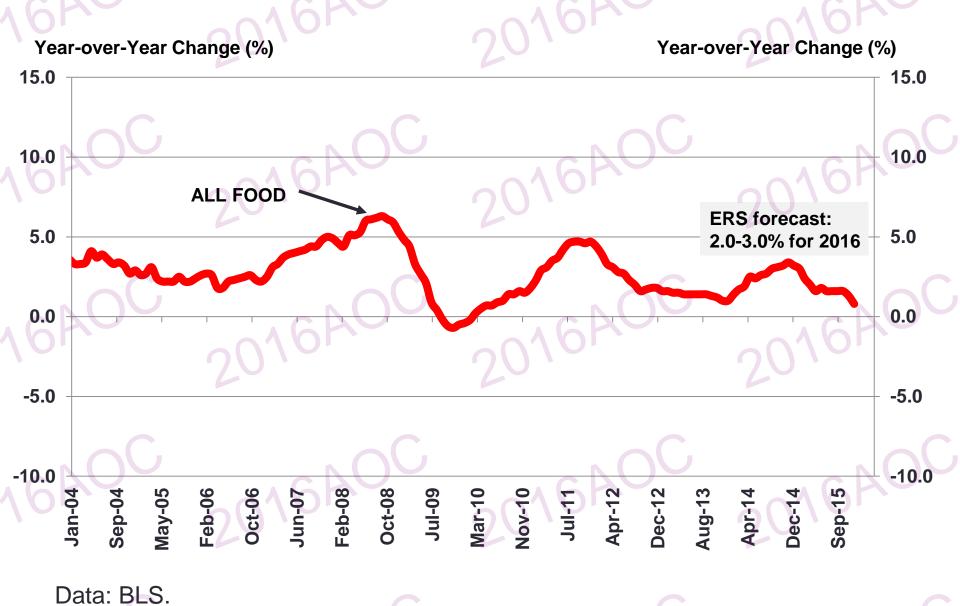
2015	Percent of Planted Acres					
Crop	CAT	Buy-Up	All			
Corn 6	3%	83%	86%			
Soybeans	3%	84%	87%			
Wheat	4%	80%	84%			
Cotton	6%	88%	94%			
Rice	17%	65%	82%			
Potatoes	42%	34%	76%			
Grain Sorghum	4%	70%	74%			
Peanuts	9%	82%	91%			
Barley	6%	66%	72%			

Source: RMA

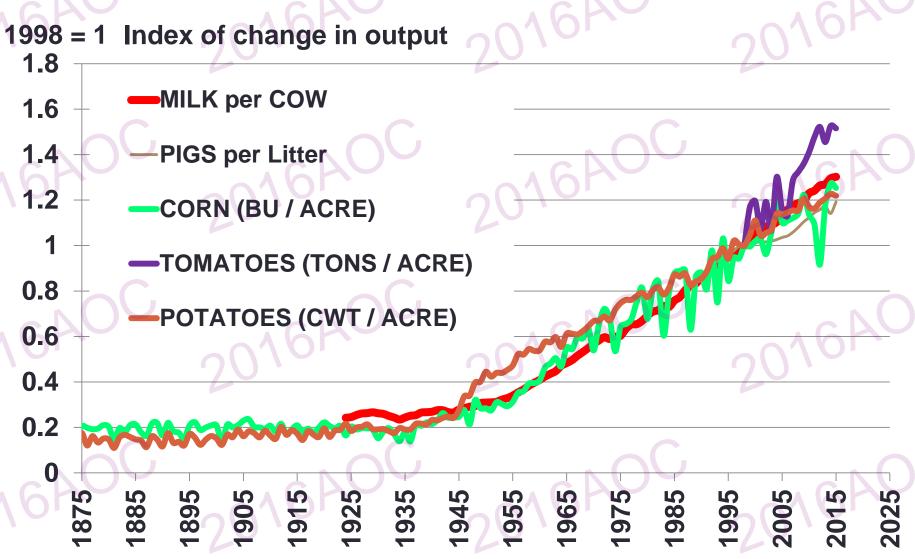




Food CPI remains low



Productivity growth continues long rise

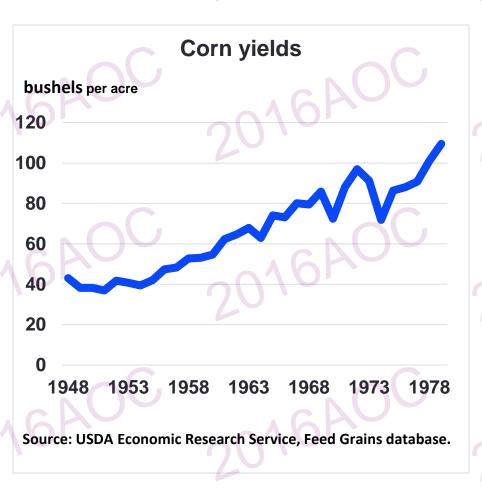


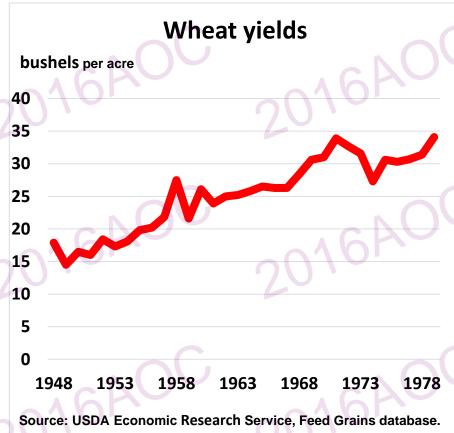
Data: USDA-NASS.



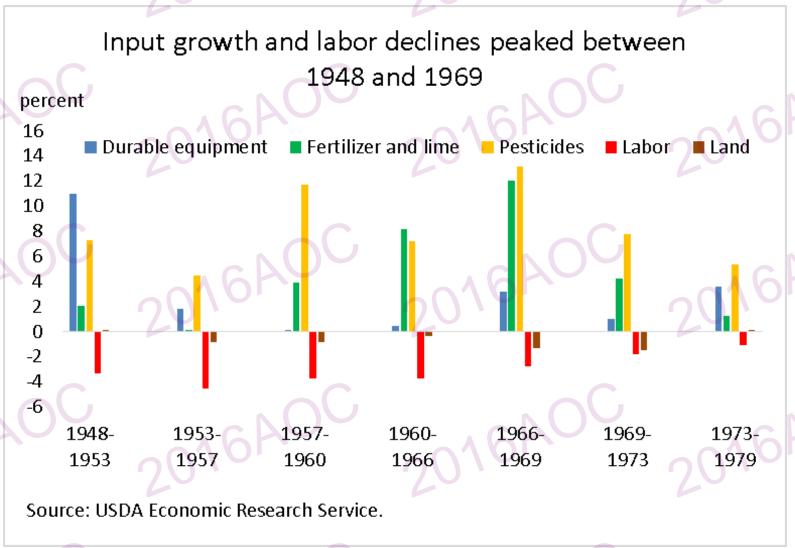


Rapid productivity growth first seen in mid-20th century: yield growth





Rapid productivity growth first seen in mid-20th century: input use

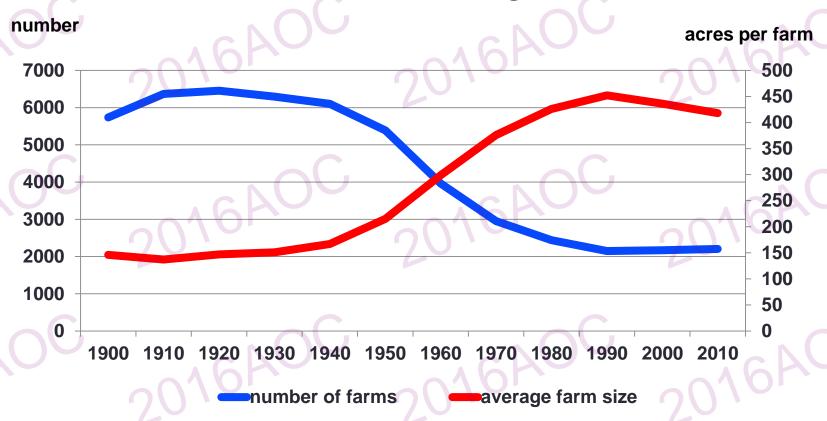


Productivity growth influences policy evolution...

- Securing against post-war price declines
 - High market price supports
- Adjusting to explosive productivity gains
 - Target prices & deficiency payments
 - Food aid distribution of surplus stocks
 - Increasing acreage reductions
- Responding to global productivity growth
 - End price supports & acreage controls
 - Move toward decoupled risk management

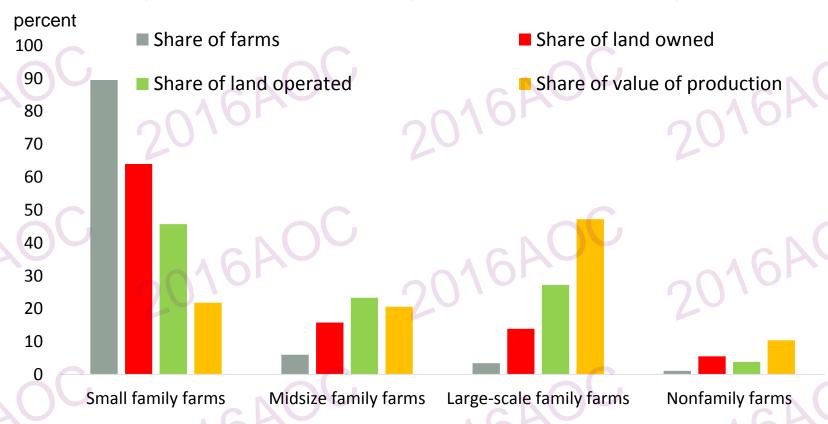
...as well as average farm size and farm/rural population

As number of farms declined, average size increased



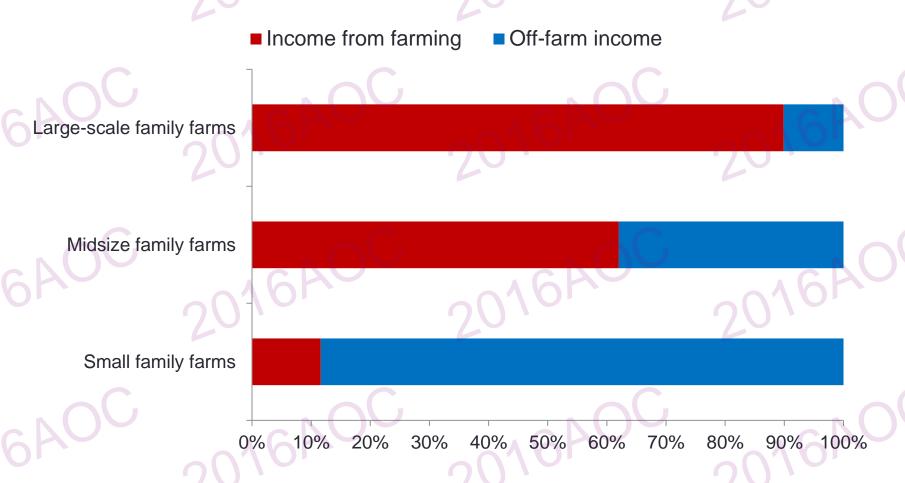
Source: USDA, Economic Research Service, using Census of Agriculture data.

U.S. farms still family owned, but vary widely by size and role in farm economy



Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, Economic Research Service, 2014 Agricultural Resource Management Survey.

On smaller scale farms, off-farm income provides the bulk of household income



Source: USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service and Economic Research Service, 2014 ARMS.