
BASELINE ASSUMPTIONS

World Macroeconomic Assumptions

Macroeconomic projections used in the 2009 FAPRI baseline were obtained from IHS Global Insight. Recent market turbulence originating in the advanced economies spreads and slows down world economic expansion in 2009, producing an average annual rate of real GDP growth of 0.7%. However, significant recovery is projected for the following year, with long-term real GDP growth of 3.5% reached by 2011. The economic downturn is offset somewhat by weaker energy prices, providing some relief for consumer incomes. Downside risk in the outlook centers on how quickly confidence in the financial system is restored.

The U.S., where housing and financial market stress originated, shows the greatest impact, with weak economic growth in 2008 at 1.16% followed by a slowdown to -2.5% in 2009. With trade and financial sector linkages, the downturn affects other NAFTA countries, including Canada, with a growth rate of -1.5%, and Mexico, with a growth rate of -2.3%. Significant recovery is expected in 2010, with a positive long-run growth rate for the three countries over the rest of the decade. Price inflation is expected to remain moderate during the outlook period, at 1.8% per year in the U.S., 1.7% in Canada, and 3.7% in Mexico.

Even with the widespread slowdown, most of Latin America posts positive growth in 2009 at 1.2%, largely driven by strong domestic demand. Argentine real GDP grew by an average of 8.1% in the last six years and is expected to grow at 4.0% annually for the next 10 years. Brazil's growth in 2009 is projected at only 1.8%, as Brazil is more integrated into the world economy. After recovery, annual growth in Brazil is projected to average 3.9% per year. Price inflation is expected to be significant in Argentina and Venezuela. Elsewhere it hovers between 3.7% and 6.3%.

The short-term outlook for the Asian economies also shows the impact of the economic slowdown, with weak real growth of only 1.2% in 2009. A bright spot in the outlook is that after recovery, China, Vietnam, and India post solid growth of 8.6%, 7.7%, and 7.5%, respectively. In East Asia, after a slowdown to a rate of -2.7% and -1.8%, Japan and Taiwan return to modest growth of 1.6% and 4.5%, respectively. Inflation remains low in most of Asia.

The economic growth convergence between the EU-15 and the EU NMS continues, and all are affected by the slowdown. The EU-15 countries show -1.9% GDP growth, and the EU NMS post a weak growth of 0.6% in 2009. Growth is projected to taper for both in the coming decade. After depreciating 9.9% in 2009, most EU members experience real currency appreciation against the U.S. dollar, reducing their competitiveness by 0.9% annually on average in the later part of the decade.

The slowdown, accompanied by declining commodity prices, ends a decade-long run of high and sustained growth in the CIS. Russia and Ukraine grow by 3.3% annually. The ruble in Russia depreciates slightly while the hryvnia in Ukraine strengthens in real terms against the U.S. dollar after 2009. Price inflation is projected to be high in the short run.

Sound policy reforms, rising capital inflows, and prudent fiscal policy sustain a strong outlook in Africa, with GDP growth of 4.8%. Weaker crude prices affect oil exporting countries such as Angola and Nigeria, but they still have good growth prospects. Most currencies in the region depreciate relative to the U.S. dollar, and price inflation is moderate.

The general slowdown and low crude oil prices weaken the growth outlook in the Middle East relative to the strong performance in the last five years. The region posts a GDP growth rate of 3.8%. However, diversification initiatives that expanded investments in the non-oil sector dampen the effect of weak crude oil prices.

Real GDP Growth Projections

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	(Percentage Change from Previous Year)										
World	2.3	-0.7	2.6	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Developed Market Economies	0.9	-2.2	1.5	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Australia	2.3	0.8	2.2	4.2	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9
Canada	0.7	-1.5	2.5	3.9	3.5	3.2	2.7	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.5
European Union	1.1	-1.9	0.3	1.8	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0
Japan	-0.1	-2.2	2.0	3.2	2.0	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.7
New Zealand	-0.4	0.7	2.6	4.1	5.1	4.7	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.2	2.9
United States	1.2	-2.5	2.2	3.2	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1
Developing Market Economies	5.5	2.6	4.8	5.8	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.1
Africa	5.3	3.0	3.9	5.1	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9
Algeria	3.6	2.9	3.5	4.6	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4
Egypt	7.2	2.6	3.0	4.8	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
Nigeria	6.0	4.7	5.0	6.8	7.5	7.3	6.6	6.0	5.7	5.6	5.4
South Africa	3.2	1.9	3.6	4.5	5.1	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.6
Tunisia	4.4	2.0	3.2	4.9	5.7	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.5
Asia	3.3	1.2	4.4	5.5	5.2	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.3
China	9.2	6.3	8.3	9.6	9.8	9.1	8.6	8.2	8.0	7.9	7.7
Hong Kong	2.2	-0.6	4.8	5.5	5.1	4.6	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.7
India	6.3	4.9	6.2	7.0	8.2	7.9	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.2	6.6
Indonesia	6.2	4.3	4.9	5.6	6.1	5.6	5.2	5.8	5.3	5.1	4.7
Malaysia	5.3	2.1	4.3	5.9	6.4	6.1	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.1	4.7
Pakistan	5.7	2.2	3.0	4.9	4.4	4.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.1
Philippines	3.9	1.9	3.8	4.4	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8
South Korea	4.0	1.0	5.6	6.2	4.4	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.1
Taiwan	0.8	-1.8	4.3	5.6	5.3	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.7
Thailand	4.1	1.7	3.3	5.1	4.9	5.6	4.9	5.5	4.9	4.7	4.5
Vietnam	6.2	4.7	6.2	7.9	8.5	8.6	8.0	7.7	7.3	6.9	6.6
Commonwealth of Independent States	6.4	1.0	3.3	4.8	4.3	4.1	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.0
Russia	6.2	0.8	3.0	4.4	3.7	3.5	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	2.4
Ukraine	1.3	-7.8	-1.3	5.8	7.7	6.6	5.8	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2
European Union-New Member States	4.2	0.6	1.9	3.7	4.4	4.0	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.2
Bulgaria	4.1	2.0	3.0	4.0	4.5	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.7	3.6
Czech Republic	5.4	1.0	2.5	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
Hungary	0.8	-1.6	0.8	2.5	3.9	3.9	5.3	4.4	3.0	2.9	2.5
Poland	4.7	1.5	2.2	3.7	4.5	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2
Romania	7.8	0.4	2.0	4.7	4.6	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.2
Latin America	4.1	1.2	3.5	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9
Argentina	5.6	3.2	3.1	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
Brazil	5.1	1.8	4.0	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
Colombia	3.4	1.5	4.0	6.5	6.8	6.4	5.9	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.2
Mexico	1.3	-2.3	2.3	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7
Paraguay	5.4	1.6	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1
Uruguay	9.2	4.2	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.5
Venezuela	5.6	2.3	3.9	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.5
Middle East	5.7	1.0	3.1	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
Iran	5.2	-0.6	2.5	3.7	4.2	4.4	3.9	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6
Israel	4.0	-0.4	3.3	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3
Saudi Arabia	5.8	1.7	3.0	4.4	4.4	4.2	3.7	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.5
Price	(Dollars per Barrel)										
Refiner Acquisition Cost of Crude Oil	94.7	31.5	47.4	71.9	80.8	86.4	86.0	80.7	79.3	79.3	79.3

Source: International Financial Statistics December 2008 and projections after 2008 are from IHS Global Insight.

GDP Deflator Growth Projections

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Developed Market Economies	(Percentage Change from Previous Year)										
Australia	6.6	2.8	2.0	2.1	1.4	2.7	3.1	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6
Canada	3.8	-0.4	0.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
European Union	1.6	-0.8	3.4	3.7	3.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1
Japan	-1.0	0.4	-0.2	0.5	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.6
New Zealand	2.6	0.1	1.7	2.6	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2
United States	2.2	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9
Developing Market Economies											
Africa											
Algeria	9.7	5.6	5.1	4.3	3.8	4.0	3.4	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.2
Egypt	12.1	7.1	5.2	2.6	2.9	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2
Nigeria	20.4	-25.6	27.0	25.3	10.5	6.4	3.6	0.0	4.4	4.9	7.6
South Africa	11.0	6.5	6.8	6.6	6.3	6.3	5.7	6.1	5.9	5.4	5.0
Tunisia	7.3	5.3	4.4	4.2	3.3	2.9	2.6	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.6
Asia											
China	6.6	2.5	2.3	3.3	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.6
Hong Kong	2.0	1.0	1.4	2.3	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2
India	8.3	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.4	6.6	6.6	5.7	5.5	5.4	4.8
Indonesia	18.3	4.9	3.5	3.7	3.7	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.6
Malaysia	12.1	3.6	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.3	3.5	3.2	2.9	2.7
Pakistan	20.6	14.2	7.8	7.5	7.1	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.4
Philippines	2.9	7.7	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.2	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.3
South Korea	4.0	7.6	3.0	2.1	1.7	2.4	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5
Taiwan	-2.7	-0.5	1.0	1.4	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.7	2.6	2.6
Thailand	5.2	3.2	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	3.9	3.8
Vietnam	15.1	7.8	6.5	6.7	5.7	5.4	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.7	4.6
Commonwealth of Independent States											
Russia	22.5	20.5	19.0	17.8	6.7	5.8	5.1	4.5	4.2	3.7	3.4
Ukraine	26.1	6.1	7.4	7.6	8.5	8.3	7.5	6.8	6.7	6.0	5.4
European Union-New Member States											
Bulgaria	13.8	2.3	4.5	4.0	3.8	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4
Bulgaria	11.9	5.5	4.8	2.7	2.2	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
Czech Republic	1.5	1.6	2.8	2.8	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.6
Hungary	3.4	3.4	3.6	4.0	2.9	2.4	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4
Poland	3.1	0.9	1.9	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.1
Romania	14.9	7.9	6.0	5.0	2.4	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0
Latin America											
Argentina	17.7	14.6	11.4	10.0	8.4	8.2	8.0	7.8	7.7	7.5	7.3
Brazil	5.4	4.3	4.1	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.4
Colombia	6.9	4.8	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.7
Mexico	6.9	4.1	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4
Paraguay	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6
Uruguay	8.0	8.0	6.9	6.8	6.6	6.1	5.7	5.5	5.2	5.1	5.0
Venezuela	19.2	16.2	17.4	11.6	11.3	10.0	9.4	8.7	7.4	6.3	5.7
Middle East											
Iran	27.0	-11.1	34.8	31.6	17.4	16.0	15.3	14.8	14.3	14.4	14.3
Israel	1.7	1.5	2.0	1.9	3.0	2.2	2.5	3.1	2.7	3.0	3.1
Saudi Arabia	10.3	-12.0	8.7	5.0	4.1	3.3	2.7	2.3	1.9	2.2	2.3

Source: International Financial Statistics December 2008 and projections after 2008 are from IHS Global Insight.

Exchange Rate* Growth Projections

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Developed Market Economies	(Percentage Change from Previous Year)										
Australia	-5.5	18.0	-0.5	-5.9	-1.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Canada	-3.6	15.9	-8.3	-6.6	-2.0	-0.2	2.6	2.7	0.7	-1.9	-0.2
European Union ‡	-6.4	9.9	0.0	-2.4	1.3	-0.7	-1.2	-1.4	-1.4	-1.4	-1.4
Japan	-10.6	-10.2	0.1	-3.7	-0.9	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.0
New Zealand	-0.7	19.1	-2.1	-3.0	-0.3	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6
Developing Market Economies											
Africa											
Algeria	-8.2	12.3	1.6	2.8	2.8	2.3	1.4	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2
Egypt	-3.2	2.7	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	1.8	1.6
Nigeria	-6.3	2.5	8.2	3.9	4.0	6.6	7.0	2.9	1.9	2.0	7.3
South Africa	12.2	11.7	-1.6	4.9	4.4	4.1	3.9	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2
Tunisia	-5.9	6.7	-0.9	-1.7	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3	-0.8	-1.4	-1.4	-1.4
Asia											
China	-8.4	-2.4	-1.7	-3.0	-3.9	-3.6	-2.2	-1.1	-0.8	-0.7	0.0
Hong Kong	-0.1	-0.4	0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.1
India	2.6	15.3	1.0	-0.4	0.5	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9
Indonesia	1.9	10.6	-2.3	-3.1	-0.4	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8
Malaysia	-4.4	4.0	-1.8	-1.1	-0.8	-0.6	-0.4	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1
Pakistan	12.9	11.9	2.7	3.8	3.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6
Philippines	-5.4	7.0	0.1	0.8	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4
South Korea	12.5	11.9	-17.6	-3.5	-0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Taiwan	0.0	6.7	-3.9	-4.4	-5.1	-2.6	-2.4	-2.2	-2.4	-1.2	-1.2
Thailand	-4.5	4.9	1.4	1.0	3.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2
Vietnam	1.8	3.7	-1.4	-2.1	5.0	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7
Commonwealth of Independent States											
Russia	-6.0	31.0	13.2	4.7	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.1	1.6	1.4	1.2
Ukraine	-1.7	59.6	-3.0	-2.0	-2.3	-2.3	-2.4	-2.4	-1.1	-1.0	-0.1
European Union-New Member States											
Bulgaria	-8.7	10.2	-0.2	-2.4	1.3	-0.7	-1.2	-1.4	-1.4	-1.4	-1.4
Czech Republic	-18.4	9.9	0.0	-2.4	1.3	-0.7	-1.2	-1.4	-1.4	-1.4	-1.4
Hungary	-9.6	9.9	0.0	-2.4	1.3	-0.7	-1.2	-1.4	-1.4	-1.4	-1.4
Poland	-18.4	9.9	0.0	-2.4	1.3	-0.7	-1.2	-1.4	-1.4	-1.4	-1.4
Romania	-0.1	16.2	-7.5	-5.2	-3.8	0.2	-1.2	-1.4	-1.4	-1.4	-1.4
Latin America											
Argentina	0.2	18.9	9.4	5.0	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.1	4.2	5.2	4.9
Brazil	-7.2	32.2	6.6	9.2	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
Colombia	-8.5	3.9	-0.2	-3.8	-1.1	3.3	4.6	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.3
Mexico	-2.0	23.7	-0.1	1.0	1.8	1.6	2.2	2.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
Paraguay	-15.3	24.1	-3.0	0.5	-1.5	3.0	5.7	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4
Uruguay	-13.4	17.0	4.1	3.8	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7
Venezuela	0.0	30.5	14.7	14.5	12.4	11.1	10.0	9.7	10.2	9.8	9.5
Middle East											
Iran	0.6	6.2	1.3	2.2	5.1	40.1	11.7	11.6	11.5	11.3	11.2
Israel	-14.1	8.9	-0.9	-1.4	-1.7	0.1	2.9	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3
Saudi Arabia	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: International Financial Statistics December 2008 and projections after 2008 are from IHS Global Insight.

* In local currency per U.S. dollar.

‡ Not all European Union members have adopted the euro.

Population Growth Projections

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	(Percentage Change from Previous Year)										
World	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Developed Market Economies											
Australia	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
Canada	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
European Union	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Japan	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5	-0.5
New Zealand	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
United States	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Developing Market Economies											
Africa											
Africa	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0
Algeria	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0
Egypt	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
Nigeria	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7
South Africa	0.9	0.6	0.1	-0.2	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5	-0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tunisia	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8
Asia											
Asia	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
China	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
Hong Kong	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
India	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Indonesia	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
Malaysia	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Pakistan	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6
Philippines	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7
South Korea	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Taiwan	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Thailand	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Vietnam	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
Commonwealth of Independent States											
Commonwealth of Independent States	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Russia	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.6
Ukraine	-0.7	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.7	-0.7
European Union-New Member States											
European Union-New Member States	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
Bulgaria	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	-0.9	-0.9
Czech Republic	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
Hungary	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3
Poland	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2
Romania	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3
Latin America											
Latin America	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Argentina	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Brazil	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9
Colombia	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
Mexico	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Paraguay	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Uruguay	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Venezuela	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
Middle East											
Middle East	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
Iran	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Israel	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
Saudi Arabia	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census International Data Base, June 18, 2008.

U.S. Program Provisions

The baseline assumes provisions of the current farm bill, the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act (FCEA) of 2008.

Farm bill provisions set to expire under current law are assumed to continue throughout the baseline. For several commodities, target prices and loan rates adjust in 2010. The percentage of base area eligible for direct payments adjusts in 2009 and 2012.

The baseline incorporates the Energy Independence and Security Act (EISA) of 2007, which was signed into law in December 2007. The EISA mandates minimum levels of biofuel use in different categories. For example, there are separate mandates for biodiesel, cellulosic ethanol, and other “advanced biofuels,” as well as an overall biofuel use mandate.

There remains considerable uncertainty about how terms of the EISA will be implemented. The baseline assumes that various waiver authorities are not utilized, with one exception. In the case of cellulosic ethanol, mandated use levels are not met because of insufficient supplies, and credits are offered equal to \$3.00 per gallon minus the wholesale price of gasoline or \$0.25 per gallon, adjusted for inflation, whichever is greater.

The baseline assumes biofuel tax credits and tariffs are extended when they would otherwise expire (at the end of 2009 in the case of the biodiesel tax credit, and at the end of 2010 in the case of the ethanol tax credit and specific tariff).

The statutory maximum enrollment in the CRP is reduced from 39.2 million acres to 32 million acres in 2010. Many CRP contracts are set to expire over the next several years.

The baseline assumes that some of the expiring contracts are not renewed, so total CRP area falls from 34.7 million acres in 2008 to 30.0 million acres in 2012.

World Agricultural Policy Assumptions

The 2008 world policy environment included the continuing implementation of reforms in the CAP. In particular, the sugar reforms of the EU Common Market Organization were adopted in 2006. The reforms cover a transitional period from 2006/07 to 2009/10. One of the main goals of the reforms is to reduce sugar production by 6 million tons, white value, through voluntary quota reductions and through lower intervention prices. The 6-million-ton reduction in quota sugar is projected to be reached by 2009/10. Beet production over the quota is expected to be used in ethanol production.

To meet growing demand both within the European Union and on global markets, the European Commission decided to increase the milk quota by 2% beginning April 1, 2008. The increase, a total of 2.84 mmt, would apply on an equal basis to the 27 member states and would be on top of the 0.5% quota increase already scheduled for most of the EU-15 member states.

In rice, the intervention price mechanism is abolished for 2009/10.

Over the last four years, SPS issues—BSE in North America, AI in Asia and Europe, FMD in South America, and blue ear disease in China—have affected the world meat market. These issues will remain a factor in the short-run outlook as the market recovers from these shocks.

Major energy policies included in the baseline are the U.S. Energy Independence and Security Act (EISA) of 2007, the 2003 Renewable Fuels Directive of the EU, and fuel mandates and regulations for Argentina's biodiesel (mandating a 5% blend by 2010), Brazil's biodiesel fuel research program (mandating a 2% biodiesel blend by 2008, a 3% blend for 2009, and a 5% blend by 2010, and tax incentives for biodiesel production), and Indonesia's newly implemented biodiesel consumption mandate. The baseline also includes biofuel policies such as the producer incentives in Canada.

Under the Uruguay Round Agreement on Agriculture, the commitment schedule of developed countries for export subsidy limits, TRQ expansion, import duty reduction, and domestic support reduction are fixed at 2000 levels. Developing countries had their last reform installment implemented in 2004. All of these commitments are held fixed through 2018/19. The 2009 outlook does not include any conjecture on policy changes arising from the Doha Round. On February 2008, Ukraine officially acceded as a full member of the WTO.

Two major policies in the U.S. are incorporated in this baseline: the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act (FCEA)—the 2008 farm bill—and the EISA—the 2007 energy bill. Provisions set to expire under these laws are assumed to continue throughout the baseline. Although implementation of the COOL requirements has commenced, uncertainties still remain. For details about coverage of U.S. policy assumptions, see the U.S. Program Provisions section on pages 56-57.

Agricultural Policy Assumptions for Crops (continued)

	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19
Export Tax											
Argentina											
	(Percent)										
Wheat	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0
Corn	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Sorghum	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Barley	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Soybean	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0
Soybean Meal	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0
Soybean Oil	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0
Sunflower	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0
Sunflower Meal	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
Sunflower Oil	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
Peanuts	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.5
Peanut Meal	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Peanut Oil	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Sugar	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
China											
Wheat	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Corn	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Barley	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
CIS											
Russia											
Wheat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barley	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rapeseed	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Sunflower	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Ukraine											
Sunflower	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0
Indonesia											
Palm Oil	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Domestic Value Added Tax											
Brazil											
Soybean	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
Soybean Meal	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
Soybean Oil	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
China											
Value Added Tax											
Oilseeds and Products	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0

Agricultural Policy Assumptions for Biofuels

	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19
Canada											
	(Percent)										
Ethanol, Energy Bill mandate	3.00	4.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Tariff											
	(Canadian Dollar per Liter)										
Imports from Brazil	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Imports from U.S.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Incentive to Producers	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Brazil											
	(Percent)										
Mandated Ethanol Mix in Gasoline	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
EU											
Import Duty											
	(Euro per Liter)										
Duty for Denatured	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Duty for Undenatured	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19
	(percent)										
Biofuel Directive Target	4.25	5.00	5.75	6.18	6.60	7.03	7.45	7.88	8.30	8.73	9.15

Agricultural Policy Assumptions for Livestock and Dairy Products (continued)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Maximum Subsidized Export Commitment											
Brazil											
	(Thousand Metric Ton)										
Beef	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92
Poultry	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84
European Union											
Beef	924	924	924	924	924	924	924	924	924	924	924
Pork	558	558	558	558	558	558	558	558	558	558	558
Poultry	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324
Butter	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433
Cheese	346	346	346	346	346	346	346	346	346	346	346
Nonfat Dry Milk	273	273	273	273	273	273	273	273	273	273	273
Other Milk Products	958	958	958	958	958	958	958	958	958	958	958
South Africa											
Beef	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Poultry	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Other Agricultural Policy Assumptions

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Summary Table of EU CAP Reform and Enlargement											
Decoupling											
	(percent)										
Crops	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93
Livestock											
Cattle	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78
Sheep	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73
Dairy	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Modulation	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Dairy Quota											
	(Million Metric Tons)										
Milk Delivery Quota	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146
Intervention Price and Premium											
	(Euro per 100 Kilogram)										
Butter**	246	246	246	246	246	246	246	246	246	246	246
NFD**	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175
Payments											
	(Euro per Metric Ton)										
Arable Area Payment ‡	63.0	63.0	63.0	63.0	63.0	63.0	63.0	63.0	63.0	63.0	63.0

‡ Arable area payments become part of SFP.

** Calendar-average prices of marketing-year prices.