



Trade

Congress must act to help farmers compete in the global marketplace by allowing farmers to access critical inputs and supporting a positive trade policy agenda that is mutually beneficial to farmers and their end customers.

- Importance of Exports
- Critical Imports
- Competitive Landscape

Importance of Exports

- U.S. corn farmers produce 30% of the world's traded corn (on average)
- Wisconsin has access to highly productive land, access to efficient transportation systems, expert know-how, and innovative technology
- Global demand helps reduce burdensome domestic supply and secure better prices
- Importance of exports for corn and corn products
 - Between 15-20% of U.S. corn grain is exported
 - About 10% of U.S. ethanol is exported
 - 25-30% of U.S. distillers' grains are exported
- Growing populations and rising purchasing power around the world have led to increased demand for corn, ethanol and other corn products

Critical Imports

- U.S. corn farmers rely on fertilizers (nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium) to grow crops
- The U.S. produces much of its own nitrogen and phosphorus but imports a significant amount of potassium, primarily from Canada
- Other major fertilizer origins are less friendly to the U.S. For example, Russia is a major nitrogen and potassium exporter.

Competitive Landscape

- The U.S. was historically the top corn exporter but was surpassed by Brazil two years ago
- The U.S. has regained its position, but the world marketplace is becoming more competitive every year
- Argentina could easily reclaim its position as a top corn exporter due to changing trade policies
- Black Sea exporters and Ukraine will continue their efforts to improve production and export efficiencies-- even in the midst of war