OUTLOOK for U.S. Agricultural Exports

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board, Economic Research Service, and Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture

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U.S. EXPORT FORECAST AT $42.5 BILLION FOR FISCAL YEAR 1994

U.S. agricultural exports in fiscal year 1994 are forecast to be $42.5 billion, unchanged from fiscal 1993. Exports of grains and soybeans are expected to decline $800 million. The volume of bulk exports will decline 15 percent to 94 million tons, the lowest since fiscal 1986. This reflects smaller import demand, sharply higher U.S. prices, and increased competition. Higher prices for coarse grains and soybeans will limit the decline in bulk export value to about 5 percent. Total export volume is projected to be 130 million tons, almost 17 million tons below fiscal 1993.

High-value product (HVP) exports increased $500 million in fiscal 1993 and are expected to rise nearly $800 million in fiscal 1994. Gains in HVP exports will offset the decline in bulk commodity exports, and HVP shipments will again increase their share of total agricultural exports.

U.S. agricultural imports are forecast at $24.5 billion for fiscal 1994, unchanged from fiscal 1993. While value gains are expected in grains, oilseeds, and horticultural products, tobacco shipments will fall. Most other commodities will remain steady. The agricultural trade surplus for fiscal 1994 is projected at $18 billion, the same as in fiscal 1992 and 1993.

Table 1--U.S. agricultural trade balance, fiscal 1988/89-1993/94

	-- Year beginning October 1 --					
Item	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	Forecast 1993/94
	-- Billion dollars --					
Exports	39.6	40.1	37.5	42.3	42.5	42.5
Imports	21.5	22.5	22.6	24.3	24.5	24.5
Trade balance	18.1	17.6	14.9	18.0	18.0	18.0
	-- Million tons --					
Export volume	146.3	148.7	129.4	143.6	146.8	130.0

This Export Outlook reflects commodity forecasts in the November 9, 1993 World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates.

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Commodity Highlights

The forecast for fiscal year 1994 exports of U.S. wheat and flour is 31.1 million tons, 6 million lower than in fiscal 1993. Export value is expected to drop over $1 billion to $3.9 billion. U.S. wheat shipments are forecast to fall in response to lower demand from the new republics of the former Soviet Union, sharply lower South Asian imports, and continued low imports by China, which harvested a record crop and is undergoing market reforms.

U.S. coarse grain shipments are expected to reach 42.8 million tons in fiscal 1994, down 7.3 million from last year. Most of the decline is due to lower expected corn exports. Smaller import demand, especially from Southern Africa, Eastern Europe, and Canada, sharply higher U.S. prices, and increased competition will mean lower U.S. corn exports. However, sharply higher corn (and sorghum) prices are expected to leave the value of exports unchanged at $5.1 billion. Record corn shipments from China are expected to further displace U.S. corn in South Korea and other Pacific Rim markets.

U.S. rice exports are expected to reach 2.8 million tons valued at $1.1 billion in fiscal 1994, up 100,000 tons and $300 million from last year. Export volume and prices are forecast to rise because Japan will import rice from the United States and other countries to offset shortages resulting from an unusually poor harvest in Japan.

The forecast for fiscal 1994 exports of oilseeds and products is 25 million tons, down 4.4 million from last year. However, total export value is expected to fall by only $100 million to $7.3 billion due to higher prices compared with last year. Higher expected prices for U.S. soybeans and products reflect a flood-induced decline in U.S. oilseed stocks and declines in global stocks and stock/use ratios. The impact of weaker foreign demand and increased competition are expected to reduce U.S. soybean exports 3.3 million tons to 17.1 million tons. Meal exports are forecast to fall 1.1 million tons to 4.6 million. Demand for U.S. soybeans and products is forecast to weaken, mainly due to ongoing cuts in EC grain prices which should further reduce EC meal-feeding rates. Competition is expected to increase as a result of a larger South American oilseed crop.

The outlook for cotton calls for modest increases in the volume and value of U.S. exports from last year. In fiscal 1994, cotton exports are expected to reach 1.3 million tons valued at $1.7 billion, up 100,000 tons and $200 million. This forecast reflects slightly larger U.S. supplies, and increased import demand from countries that have traditionally exported cotton, including Mexico, Brazil, Turkey, and Colombia.

The forecast for fiscal 1994 exports of unmanufactured tobacco is $1.3 billion, or $100 million lower than last year. The new U.S. law on domestic use requirements is expected to reduce the availability of domestic leaf for export, and prices are not expected to rise because of the dampening impact of larger domestic stocks of foreign tobacco.

The forecast for fiscal 1994 exports of livestock, poultry, and dairy products is up $400 million from the record set in fiscal 1993 to $8.5 billion. Beef, pork, and variety meats are expected to account for half of the gain as exports of these products to Japan, Canada, South Korea, and Mexico continue to rise. Greater

Table 2--U.S. agricultural exports: Value by commodity, 1991-94

Commodity	Fiscal 1991	Fiscal 1992	Fiscal 1993	Fiscal 1994 Forecast
	--Billion dollars--			
Grains and feeds 1/	12.513	14.095	14.332	13.6
Wheat & flour	3.057	4.482	4.954	3.9
Rice	.752	.758	.768	1.1
Coarse grains 2/	5.653	5.659	5.094	5.1
Corn	4.872	4.593	4.251	4.1
Feeds and fodders	1.894	2.077	2.196	2.2
Oilseeds and products	5.723	7.338	7.371	7.3
Soybeans	3.464	4.311	4.606	4.5
Soybean meal	1.010	1.334	1.146	1.0
Soybean oil	.192	.356	.327	.4
Livestock products	5.545	5.973	5.886	6.2
Beef, pork & variety meats	2.481	2.935	3.052	3.3
Hides & skins (incl. furs)	1.439	1.317	1.271	1.3
Poultry & products	1.007	1.195	1.315	1.4
Dairy products	.367	.733	.891	.9
Tobacco, unmanufactured	1.533	1.568	1.443	1.3
Cotton & linters	2.619	2.195	1.538	1.7
Seeds	.625	.667	.664	.7
Horticultural products	6.116	7.000	7.298	7.6
Fruits & preparations	2.452	2.825	2.742	2.8
Vegetables & preparations	1.681	1.855	2.102	2.2
Nuts & preparations	.822	.945	.920	.9
Sugar, tropical, and other	1.582	1.706	1.716	1.8
Total 3/	37.534	42.316	42.454	42.5

Table 3--U.S. agricultural exports: Volume by commodity, 1991-94

Commodity	Fiscal 1991	Fiscal 1992	Fiscal 1993	Fiscal 1994 Forecast
	--Million metric tons--			
Wheat	26.691	34.289	36.081	30.0
Wheat flour	1.074	.808	1.067	1.1
Coarse grains	51.802	50.195	50.100	42.8
Corn	44.496	40.597	41.766	34.5
Feeds & fodders	11.083	11.711	11.885	11.8
Rice	2.418	2.281	2.713	2.8
Oilseeds and products	22.409	28.881	29.408	25.0
Soybeans	15.139	19.247	20.400	17.1
Soybean meal	4.962	6.301	5.653	4.6
Soybean oil	.354	.747	.644	.6
Beef, pork & variety meats	.744	.870	.903	1.0
Poultry meat	.614	.787	.974	1.0
Animal fats	1.169	1.392	1.362	1.4
Cotton & linters	1.598	1.527	1.163	1.3
Horticultural products	5.048	5.951	6.090	6.6
Other	4.704	4.944	5.054	5.2
Total agriculture	129.356	143.636	146.797	130.0
Major bulk products 4/	97.650	107.539	110.457	94.0

1/ Includes pulses and corn products. 2/ Includes corn, barley, sorghum, oats, and rye. 3/ Totals might not add due to rounding. 4/ Includes wheat, rice, coarse grains, soybeans, and cotton.

foreign demand for U.S. meats is the result of rising incomes, agreements with Japan and South Korea to reduce trade barriers, and the desire of East Asian consumers to add more protein to their diets in the form of meats. Compared to the previous year, U.S. exports of hides, skins, and furs will remain near $1.3 billion in fiscal 1994, on the expectation that economic growth in the EC, Japan, and Korea will remain relatively weak. In addition, problems with pollution in Mexico and Taiwan continue to reduce demand from local tanneries. Compared to the previous year, U.S. poultry exports are expected to rise $100 million in fiscal 1994. Broiler parts account for virtually the entire expected increase in poultry exports. The competitiveness of the U.S. broiler industry and growing consumer health awareness continue to drive U.S. sales upward. While sales growth is widespread to all major overseas markets, Hong Kong, Mexico, Japan, and Canada are the top markets. Non-fat milk powder accounts for gains expected in dairy product exports. The use of the Dairy Export Incentive Program (DEIP) bonuses to offset EC subsidies will drive most of the sales increase.

Horticultural product exports are expected to reach a new record high of $7.6 billion in fiscal 1994, up $300 million from last year. Most of this expansion is due to expected sales growth in fresh and processed fruits and vegetables and juices to Canada, Japan, and the EC. A growing foreign demand for healthful foods, adequate U.S. supplies, and the continued market promotion activities of U.S. firms that are supported by Market Promotion Program (MPP) funding are driving exports higher. Tree nut exports are expected to remain flat at $900 million based on the assumption that the EC economy will not strengthen much over the next year. At nearly $400 million in fiscal 1993, wine and beer sales are also expected to remain flat. However, exports of other major horticultural products such as floricultural products, ginseng, and various edible preparations, which together totaled just over $600 million in fiscal 1993, are expected to continue their upward trend and reach record highs.

Economic Outlook

The outlook for world economic growth, measured in real GDP, is forecast to improve to 2.6 percent in 1994. However, growth in Japan and the EC, the United States' two major agricultural trading partners, will remain sluggish. Japan's economy is expected to expand 2 percent in 1994, after 2 years of 1-percent growth. The EC's economy is projected to grow about 1.5 percent. After contracting nearly 2 percent in 1993, Germany is expected to return to positive growth. In contrast, the United States is expected to expand 3 percent. GDP gains are forecast for Asian and Latin American trading partners, but growth will remain negative in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union.

Regional Highlights

European Community

U.S. exports to the European Community (EC) were $7 billion in fiscal 1993, over $100 million less than the previous year, as U.S. export growth was slowed by a weak EC economy, an unfavorable exchange rate, and lower commodity prices that offset volume gains in oilseeds. Exports are expected to be $7 billion in fiscal 1994, as

Table 4--U.S. agricultural exports: value by region, 1991-94 1/

Region	Fiscal 1991	Fiscal 1992	Fiscal 1993	Fiscal 1994 Forecast
	--Billion dollars--			
Western Europe	7.297	7.721	7.474	7.5
European Community	6.762	7.176	6.999	7.0
Other Western Europe	.535	.545	.475	.5
Central and Eastern Europe	.305	.221	.467	.4
Former Soviet Union	1.755	2.685	1.556	1.2
Asia	14.634	15.974	15.860	16.4
Japan	7.720	8.362	8.434	8.9
China	.667	.689	.321	.3
Other East Asia	4.637	4.922	4.919	5.0
Taiwan	1.735	1.911	1.993	2.1
South Korea	2.154	2.195	2.034	2.0
Hong Kong	.743	.815	.877	.9
Other Asia	1.611	2.001	2.185	2.2
Pakistan	.144	.225	.235	.3
Philippines	.374	.442	.511	.6
Middle East	1.427	1.765	1.916	2.0
Israel	.287	.346	.381	.4
Saudi Arabia	.535	.547	.462	.5
Africa	1.878	2.298	2.662	2.5
North Africa	1.383	1.408	1.654	1.7
Egypt	.691	.707	.753	.8
Algeria	.476	.477	.457	.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	.495	.890	1.009	.8
Latin America	5.488	6.422	6.861	6.9
Mexico	2.879	3.667	3.648	3.9
Other Latin America	2.610	2.755	3.213	3.0
Brazil	.270	.143	.230	.2
Venezuela	.307	.394	.501	.4
Canada	4.400	4.800	5.203	5.2
Oceania	.348	.427	.455	.4
Total	37.533	42.316	42.454	42.5
Developed countries	20.052	21.660	21.947	22.4
Developing countries	14.755	17.061	18.163	18.2
Other countries	2.727	3.595	2.344	1.9

1/ Country totals are adjusted for transshipments through Canada.

the EC's economic recovery remains sluggish and demand for some U.S. export commodities weakens.

EC grain production declined an estimated 2.5 percent to 164.8 million tons due to poor weather and because of reforms made to support policies. Substantial price cuts, averaging 25 percent, were implemented at the beginning of the 1993/94 marketing year and are expected to lead to increased feed use of grains, especially wheat. Higher world soybean and oilseed meal prices make grains even more favorable in rations. U.S. sales of feed grains to the EC are governed chiefly by the U.S.-EC Enlargement Agreement, under which the EC imports U.S. corn and sorghum with a reduced levy. Despite the Agreement, U.S. sales of feed grains declined. Feeding of wheat in the EC is expected to increase, now that feed wheat is ineligible for intervention, and the EC is currently holding relatively large EC stocks of corn from the bumper 1992/93 harvest.

Lower EC grain prices are expected to put downward pressure on U.S. corn gluten feed prices, the single largest component of U.S. grain and feed exports. Despite reduced price competitiveness, corn gluten feed exports should increase slightly in quantity terms. A so-called cease fire on the corn gluten issue between the U.S. and the EC has been extended through June 1994, and should eliminate the customs problems at EC ports that affected trade in fiscal 1993.

U.S. exports of soybeans will fall because of high soybean prices caused by the reduced U.S. crop and by CAP-reform-driven price cuts for grains that make grains more competitive in feed rations. Soybean requirements will be down from fiscal 1993, as EC rapeseed supplies to crushers recover after last year's unusually strong export demand that made rapeseed scarce and high-priced. U.S. soybean meal exports will decline due to lower grain prices, higher soybean meal prices, and better domestic availability of rapeseed meal. Feed demand for protein meal will decline substantially because of changes in relative prices. Dairy production is not expected to expand because the dairy quota continues to restrain production and feed use.

U.S. cotton exports to the EC fell below 82,000 tons in fiscal 1993, and are forecast to decline again in fiscal 1994. A declining EC textile industry and competition from lower priced suppliers, particularly the FSU countries, has squeezed U.S. product out of the Italian market, the largest EC purchaser of U.S. cotton. Higher production in Uzbekistan could prevent U.S. exports from improving their share of the contracting EC market.

U.S. exports of unmanufactured tobacco to the EC reached $620 million in fiscal 1993. U.S. exports of flue-cured tobacco are expected to decline during fiscal 1994 due to large global supplies of flue-cured tobacco, mixed crop quality, and an increase in the use of cheaper imported leaf by EC manufacturers for the production of discount and generic cigarettes.

Japan

Despite continued weakness in Japan's economy, U.S. agricultural exports to Japan are projected to increase significantly to a record $8.9 billion in fiscal 1994, compared with $8.4 billion the previous year. Gains are expected in grains, particularly rice, and high-valued products.

While some preliminary signs of a recovery were seen in 1993, the economy remains sluggish. Consumer and business confidence remain low, with the rise of the yen adversely affecting business confidence. However, a higher valued yen relative to the dollar is beginning to lower import prices, and is likely to boost U.S. exports. An important economy-wide change is the continued opening of the distribution system to many foreign goods. While this has not been enough to reverse the overall fall in Japanese imports, it has benefited some U.S. agricultural exports, such as beef.

The most dramatic change for fiscal 1994 will be Japanese imports of rice because Japan had one of its worst rice harvests in 1993. Japan is expected to import close to 1.8 million tons of rice in 1994, and the United States will capture a significant share.

The picture is more stable for other U.S. grains. U.S. wheat exports are expected to increase slightly, while coarse grain exports should remain near the 1993 level. Strengthening U.S. coarse grain prices will boost the export value.

U.S. beef exports are expected to increase from 1993. Chilled beef continues to expand in popularity among consumers. This has been helped by its being featured by several supermarket chains in promotional campaigns. The food-service sector is also expected to contribute to increased U.S. beef exports. U.S. pork exports should return to stronger growth, after faltering in the first half of fiscal 1993, as the high quality of the U.S. chilled product is attractive.

Canada

U.S. agricultural exports to Canada rose to $5.2 billion in fiscal 1993, and are expected to be about the same in fiscal 1994. Recovery in Canada's corn and soybean production will sharply reduce the strong demand for imports that existed during fiscal 1993. However, shipments of high-value products will maintain a steady pace, aided by prospects of stronger economic growth and improved market access. Strong demand is expected to continue for beef and poultry, and for fruit and vegetable exports, as progressive tariff reductions occur under the U.S.-Canada Free Trade Agreement (FTA).

A large increase in beef imports from Australia and New Zealand partially displaced U.S. beef exports in fiscal 1993. Canada imposed a tariff rate quota on non-U.S. boneless beef imports for the May 1 to December 31, 1993 period. Non-U.S. imports exceeding 48,000 tons face a 25-percent ad valorem tariff for the rest of 1993. It is anticipated that this policy will continue in 1994, leading to a rise in U.S. beef exports to Canada. U.S. chicken and turkey meat exports are projected to increase because of Canada's low beginning stocks and higher consumption.

U.S. corn exports to Canada are expected to decline substantially in fiscal 1994, resulting from a return to normal growing conditions in Canada in 1993. Canada's 1992 corn crop was devastated by a cool, wet growing season and adverse harvesting conditions, causing U.S. exports to rise above 1.1 million tons in fiscal 1993. U.S. soybean exports to Canada are forecast to fall in fiscal 1994 because of larger Canadian soybean and rapeseed production in 1993. Soybean meal exports are also expected to decline below the previous year's level because of higher U.S. prices and reduced demand for imports by Canada.

Based on the growth of recent years, U.S. fruit and vegetable exports are projected to increase in fiscal 1994. The progressive tariff reductions under the U.S.-Canada FTA will assist this rise. U.S. apple exports are expected to increase, as Canada's apple production declined in 1993 due to adverse weather conditions in major production areas. U.S. potato exports are anticipated to increase, as Canadian production declines from the 1992/93 record.

Former Soviet Union

U.S. agricultural exports to the former Soviet Union (FSU) in fiscal 1994 are forecast at $1.2 billion, down 20 percent from $1.5 billion in fiscal 1993. Hard currency constraints, Russia's current suspension from the GSM-102 program, higher grain procurement, reduced State food import subsidies, higher retail prices, further contraction in the livestock sector, and decreased consumer demand for many food products account for most of the drop in FSU import demand. Recent moves by the Russian Government to reduce the role of the State in grain marketing could lead, in the long run, to more efficient use of domestically produced grain by the FSU's largest grain importer.

In addition, very little new U.S. programming for the FSU has been announced so far for fiscal 1994. P.L. 480 Title I programming for fiscal 1994 was announced on September 21, 1993. It included a total of $110 million for Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Tajikistan, and Turkmenistan. Commodity allocations include wheat and wheat flour, rice, feed grains, and oilseed meal. In addition to the P.L. 480 Title I allocations, $40 million in GSM-102 credit guarantees were announced for Ukraine, with $20 million immediately available for the purchase of protein meal. Turkmenistan received $5 million in GSM-102 credit for the purchase of wheat.

USDA is forecasting 1993/94 (July/June) FSU grain imports (from all sources) at 27.6 million tons, nearly 25 percent lower than in 1992/93. Grain imports, which make up most of the FSU's agricultural imports from the United States, are likely to decline in fiscal 1994. This decline is the result of Russia's suspension from the GSM-102 program, higher grain procurement, and decreased utilization in the livestock sector due to lower consumer demand and more efficient use of domestic output. In addition, the Russian Government has reduced import subsidies for processors and is in the process of privatizing its grain procurement agency and liberalizing domestic grain trade. Russian grain import demand is not only declining, but it is shifting toward a preference for corn over wheat. Several Russian officials have indicated that Russia would be interested primarily in corn and protein meal imports in the coming year if they receive additional credit allocations.

Some of the FSU's grain supply is being provided through inter-republic trade. For example, although Kazakhstan's projected 1993 grain harvest fell below initial expectations, the republic is still expected to export 6 million tons of wheat to other FSU republics during 1993/94. With an improved 1993 harvest, Ukraine may export wheat to Russia to pay off its energy debts. However, weather conditions in both Kazakhstan and Russia have most likely lowered wheat quality, which may indicate continued demand for imports of milling-quality wheat.

U.S. export assistance programming will continue to play a large role in determining FSU import levels and the commodity mix. Russia, which has been suspended from the

GSM-102 credit guarantee program for nearly 1 year, made the first of three payments on its rescheduled GSM-102 debt in November. Two more payments of $148.7 million each are required before the end of the year. If Russia makes these payments, its eligibility for GSM-102 guarantees will have to be re-evaluated before additional credits can be considered.

Central and Eastern Europe

U.S. exports to Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) for fiscal 1994 are forecast to fall to $400 million, a decline of 8 percent from fiscal 1993. The reason for the decline is the forecast recovery in CEE grain production, compared with the 1992/1993 drought-reduced harvest. Higher grain production, combined with continued declines in animal inventories, has reduced pressure for grain imports. With the majority of the region continuing to suffer from the economic downturn brought on by the transition to a market economy, it is unlikely that significant growth can be expected in CEE imports for the next few years, because consumer incomes and hard currency available for food imports will remain weak. Any major exceptions are likely to be the result of weather-induced supply problems and concessional sales from the West.

So far in fiscal 1994, $40 million of P.L. 480 Title I has been allocated to the CEE countries. Albania and Poland received P.L. 480 Title I allocations of $15 million and $5 million, respectively; Bulgaria and Romania received $10 million each.

As of October 29, USDA had announced fiscal 1994 GSM-102 allocations for several markets in the region. Slovenia was allocated $35 million, chiefly for protein meals and wheat, while the Czech Republic was allocated $20 million for protein meals, cotton, and rice. All $5 million allocated to Hungary was for protein meals. No sales had been made under the program as of October 29.

Allocations for wheat through the Export Enhancement Program (EEP) total 2.3 million tons, but sales amounted to 140,000 tons, as of November 18. The Czech and Slovak Republics, Poland, and Romania were each allocated 700,000 tons, and Slovenia was allocated 200,000 tons. Over 600,000 tons of barley, malting barley, barley malt, rice, vegetable oil, and wheat flour were also allocated to several countries, but only a little barley has been sold to Slovenia as of November 18.

China

U.S. agricultural exports to China in fiscal 1993 declined to $320 million, 54 percent below 1992. The sharp decrease in exports stems primarily from a 50-percent reduction in shipments of wheat to 2.1 million tons, and cotton exports that plummeted from 172,245 tons in 1992 to 160 tons in 1993.

China's real 1993 Gross National Product (GNP) growth rate is forecast at 10 percent and growth in 1994 will likely fall to 8.5 percent because of tighter fiscal and monetary policies. Trade and macro-economic forecasts for 1994 have more than the usual amount of uncertainty because China has launched so many economic reforms. Currently, high level Chinese Communist Party officials are meeting to outline the next round of reforms, which include restructuring the banking system, perhaps eliminating the dual exchange rate, and revamping the tax system. Each of these actions could have significant impacts on China's imports.

U.S. agricultural exports to China in fiscal 1994 are forecast to remain near $300 million. While wheat exports are expected to decline slightly, shipments of beef, pork, poultry, fruits, nuts, vegetables, and vegetable oils are expected to rise. Increased demand for feed supplies will likely result in increased shipments of U.S. soybeans.

U.S. wheat exports are likely to remain low because of China's record wheat harvest in 1993 and its grain economy continues to adjust to a series of economic reform measures. Revised government-subsidy arrangements have encouraged flour mills and grain companies to reorganize wheat stockholding strategies which have made more wheat available for local use.

U.S. cotton sales to China are forecast to increase, but will still be well below previous years. Cotton output is improving, and China is expected to continue to work down its high level of stocks.

Taiwan

U.S. agricultural exports to Taiwan in fiscal 1994 are forecast at $2.1 billion, slightly higher than in fiscal 1993. Compared with fiscal 1993, larger volumes are forecast for major imports such as beef and wheat. Demand for many other major Taiwanese imports, such as coarse grains, soybeans, and many high-value products are likely to remain strong. Cotton imports, however, are expected to drop.

Taiwan's economy is expected to achieve growth of 6.2 percent next year, marginally higher than the 6.1 percent estimated for 1993. The recession in Japan and Germany, and the modest recovery in the United States, slowed Taiwan's trading economy. In addition, delays and reductions in the size of major infrastructure construction projects slowed the expansion of public investment. In July 1993, authorities announced a 10-point economic stimulus package designed to boost investment through fiscal incentives. The boom in indirect trade between Taiwan and China has helped boost the island's trade performance. China is now Taiwan's second largest exporting market and the principal source of its trade surplus.

Taiwan's wheat consumption is increasing strongly in terms of products, such as instant noodles and frozen foods. All of Taiwan's wheat flour consumption is supplied from imported wheat. The United States will maintain its market share in Taiwan. Although regulations were relaxed to allow nonmembers of the Taiwan Flour Millers Association (TFMA) to import wheat, most wheat is still imported by TFMA members, who for decades have bought mainly from the United States.

The volume of coarse grain and soybean imports is forecast to remain at about the same high levels as in fiscal 1993 because of strong demand from the hog and poultry sectors, which account for nearly half of Taiwan's total feed consumption. Hog production is expected to remain high despite policies that encourage substantial downsizing. Prospects for poultry production in fiscal 1994 are good because of increasing demand, while the ban on imports of chicken meat still holds.

Consumption and import demand for cotton in Taiwan are dictated by the international competitiveness of its finished products. Taiwan's export-oriented textile industry is faced with rising labor costs and increased competition from less expensive textile exporters. This has forced many Taiwanese mills to downsize or move offshore. Taiwan's cotton imports are expected to follow the long-term downward trend in the textile industry, and U.S. cotton exports in fiscal 1994 are forecast to decline.

U.S. tobacco exports are forecast to remain about the same as in fiscal 1993. Taiwan has continuously upgraded its local cigarette blend by increasing foreign leaf content to compete with imported cigarettes. Although competition has intensified, the market for cigarettes is expanding. According to the Taiwan Tobacco and Wine Monopoly, Taiwan's only manufacturer of cigarettes, today's smoking rate has slowed, but the number of smokers increased from 2.4 million in 1977 to 5 million in 1992.

South Korea

Total U.S. agricultural exports to Korea in fiscal 1993 were about $2 billion, a decline of 7 percent from the previous year. The forecast for fiscal 1994 is unchanged at just under $2 billion.

Korean real GNP growth slowed to about 4.2 percent in 1993, a sharp drop from growth rates of 8.4-9.3 percent in 1990-1991. The recent slowdown in economic growth and related government policy dampened demand for some high-value agricultural products, but this is generally seen as a short-term reversal. The 5-year economic plan approved this summer is expected to gradually introduce interest rate cuts and business deregulation that will spur growth. The government is also boosting infrastructure spending and lowering income and corporate taxes to aid the recovery in 1994.

U.S. beef exports in fiscal 1993 declined to $165 million, as the government held imported beef off the market to control declining domestic slaughter prices. The outlook for fiscal 1994 is better. The new U.S.-Korea beef agreement outlined minimum market access levels for 1993-1995. The agreement sets minimum 1994 import levels of 106,000 tons of beef (boneless basis, from all sources), and 113,000 tons in 1995. In order to control domestic prices and meet strong domestic demand for beef, Korean beef imports in the past have exceeded quotas by a significant amount.

The Korean Government curbed pork imports in fiscal 1993 because of a sharp drop in domestic pork prices. Most of Korea's pork imports to date have consisted of sausage and canned pork/ham, which have become money makers for some U.S. suppliers. Imports of fresh pork will be liberalized in January 1994, but the liberalization date for frozen pork and other pork meat products will be announced in March 1994.

U.S. exports of poultry meat in fiscal 1994 are expected to continue a growth trend. U.S. exports consist largely of turkey meat that is used as a pork substitute in hams and sausages. Korea opened its very restricted poultry market to fresh/chilled whole chicken in January 1993, but immediately implemented strict quarantine measures. Negotiations modified these restrictions, and the United States, France, and Thailand have met the new regulations. However, U.S. poultry exports face strong export competition from lower priced suppliers. Imports of chilled chicken cuts will be liberalized in 1994, but imports of frozen chicken will remain banned until sometime in 1995-97.

U.S. exports of bovine hides declined 3 percent in fiscal 1993 to $508 million. The outlook for fiscal 1994 is for declining exports of raw bovine hides and skins, as Korean use of bovine hides and skins is expected to decline as leather shoe and garment industries move offshore.

The most significant recent change in the Korean grain sector has been the displacement of U.S. corn by China. U.S. exports are now limited almost entirely to purchases covered by the GSM program. In the food sector, Korean processors prefer U.S. corn, but the price differential has reached $15-20 per ton. The United States was able to maintain a share of the industrial corn sector in the past because of quality, but that is changing as a result of the current price spread.

U.S. soybean exports to Korea may decline in fiscal 1994, as demand levels off. Demand for soybeans is flat because high Korean soybean oil stocks encourage imports of soybean meal rather than beans. Local mills increased crushing sharply last year to supply strong demand for soybean meal in the feed sector, but this forced soybean oil stocks extremely high.

U.S. cotton exports declined to $305 million in fiscal 1993, and may decline again in fiscal 1994. The downturn in the Japanese economy has reduced Japanese demand for Korean products made from high-quality yarns (extra-long staple cotton), which is supplied primarily by the United States. Korea faces increasing export competition from the rapidly growing economies of Southeast Asia and southern China where wages are significantly lower. Many Korean companies have moved their factories overseas to benefit from cheap labor.

Hong Kong

Exports to Hong Kong in fiscal 1993 were a record $880 million, exceeding the previous year by over $60 million. Notable gains were made for poultry meat, cattle hides, nuts, and vegetable exports. The value of U.S. agricultural exports in fiscal 1994 is forecast to remain at about $900 million. U.S. poultry meat sales to Hong Kong are expected to continue to expand in fiscal 1994, as well as slight gains in beef, fruit, and nut shipments.

The 5-percent economic growth rate predicted for 1994 should sustain growth in agricultural imports. However, consumer price inflation, which has eased over the past few years, could increase because appreciation of the yen has led to higher prices of Japanese electronic goods and raw materials.

The Philippines

The value of U.S. agricultural exports to the Philippines in fiscal 1994 is forecast to be almost $600 million, up about $90 million from fiscal 1993. The export volumes for wheat, feeds, soybeans, soybean meal, cotton, and most meats will increase. The export value for fruits (including juice) and vegetables are expected to rise.

The Philippine economy is expected to grow 5 percent in 1994. Recent policies to correct power shortage problems and continued economic liberalization under the Ramos Administration are expected to contribute greatly to this growth.

Wheat plays an increasingly important role in the Philippines as it is gaining rapidly on rice as a staple in the urban diet. The Philippines has been allocated 1.7 million tons of EEP wheat so far in 1994. U.S. soybean meal exports, the second most important U.S. agricultural export to the Philippines, are expected to be unchanged from fiscal 1993. Demand for soybean meal comes mainly from the Philippine hog and poultry industries.

Pakistan

Pakistan imported a record 2.9 million tons of wheat in fiscal 1993, of which 1.8 million tons were imported from the United States. In fiscal 1994, Pakistan is projected to import 1.7 million tons of wheat, including 300,000 tons of food aid from the World Food Program for Afghan refugees.

Pakistan's total wheat imports in 1994 are forecast lower than last year because of larger-than-expected domestic supplies, a higher level of government procurement, and very low interest by the private sector in importing wheat. The private sector's interest in importing wheat has declined due to the 10-percent devaluation of the Pakistani rupee and withdrawal of the rupee 800 per ton import subsidy. Also, a liberal government policy to release wheat from government stocks has made it easier for millers to buy internally. Better-than-average weather conditions and siltation effects of flooding caused yield increases, while the 1993 procurement price increase provided farmers incentives to produce wheat. As a result, production increased and government procurements were ahead of the target level.

Middle East and North Africa

U.S. agricultural exports to the Middle East and North Africa will rise to $3.7 billion in fiscal 1994, slightly higher than the previous year. Gains are expected to Turkey, Israel, and Yemen. Severe drought continued in Morocco through 1993, causing U.S. agricultural exports to soar to over $300 million. Morocco imported nearly 1.8 million tons of wheat from the United States, and wheat exports are expected to remain strong in fiscal 1994 because of the impact of 2 consecutive years of drought.

Egypt remained the leading U.S. market in the region in fiscal 1993, with U.S. exports rising to $750 million, as exports of wheat, wheat flour and corn rebounded partially because of attractive U.S. export programs and prices. U.S. exports are expected to be about $800 million in fiscal 1994.

While Egypt's P.L. 480 Title I wheat allocation for fiscal 1993 was originally scheduled at $150 million, it was completely eliminated, but this did not halt a rise in purchases. The majority of Egypt's wheat purchases are now under EEP. Egypt used most of the $65 million in GSM-102 for wheat flour and feed grains. Liberalization of corn and feed imports and privatization of trade functions previously handled by the government caused Egypt's imports of these items to rise.

U.S. agricultural exports to Algeria declined in fiscal 1993 to $457 million, but are expected to rise to $500 million in fiscal 1994. Despite austere fiscal policies, U.S. feed grain exports should increase. The major thrust of recent purchases has been to cope with greater needs for imported feed grains after the barley harvest declined by a third. U.S. corn exports are expected to remain large, and barley shipments are forecast to gain after remaining steady at slightly over 100,000 tons in fiscal 1993.

U.S. wheat exports to Algeria were down 18 percent in fiscal 1993 at 1.1 million tons because of increased EC competition. EC durum wheat and flour were preferred because of slightly lower delivery prices.

U.S. exports to Saudi Arabia declined in fiscal 1993 because of policies that halted subsidized imports of barley and wheat seed, and it appears that these policies will continue into fiscal 1994. Gains for corn, feeds and fodders, and high-value products will keep the value of U.S. agricultural exports near $500 million, which will be below the peak of $547 million in fiscal 1992.

U.S. rice exports increased 24 percent to 220,000 tons in fiscal 1993, and will remain steady in fiscal 1994. Thai and Indian rice deliveries also increased in 1993, and the U.S. share is declining because of greater efforts by Asian suppliers. India and Pakistan are fiercely competing to supply the 150,000 tons of basmati rice Saudi Arabia imports annually.

U.S. exports of items used as ingredients in Saudi factories are expected to show further gains in fiscal 1994. Exports of corn oil are expected to continue to rise, as are shipments of sugar products and fruit juice concentrates used by bottling plants. Exports of almonds and other nuts used by snack food factories are increasing. But U.S. exports of high-value products face strong competition from Europe and some developing countries that have aggressive export promotion campaigns.

Intense competition from many suppliers will limit gains in U.S. exports of fruits and vegetables to Saudi Arabia in fiscal 1994. Saudi Arabia buys 15,000 to 20,000 tons of U.S. apples annually, more than all other countries in the Mideast combined. Competitors make great efforts to boost agricultural exports to Saudi Arabia because its excellent financial system, modern ports, and developed infrastructure reduce import problems.

Brazil

Brazil's imports of U.S. agricultural commodities reached $230 million in fiscal 1993, up 60 percent. U.S. exports gained because of changes in import tariffs, and greater demand for soybeans, cotton, wheat, and high-valued vegetable, fruit, and nut products. In a temporary move to fight inflation, Brazil reduced import tariffs at midyear for some agricultural products. This contributed to larger imports of processed fruits, vegetables, and nuts. Wheat exports through EEP boosted U.S. shipments nearly 600 percent in fiscal 1993.

Brazil is a relatively small market for U.S. agricultural products and large year-to-year variations are normal. The outlook for fiscal 1994 is for a small reduction in U.S. exports. Gains are expected in cotton because of a recovery in Brazil's domestic textile demand, reduced cotton production due to drought, and lower availability of Paraguayan cotton.

Although the 1992/93 Brazilian harvest was generally good for most crops, a severe and prolonged drought in northeast Brazil may have affected the regional import demand for wheat, soybeans and feed grains. Despite ample supplies of these commodities in Brazil's south-central region, the United States often has some freight and price advantages in supplying the northeastern area.

Mexico

Note: This forecast is based on the November 9, 1993, World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates and does not reflect any potential impact of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA).

The value of U.S. agricultural exports to Mexico is expected to increase in fiscal 1994 to a record $3.9 billion, 7 percent higher than the previous year. Increased exports from the United States are supported by rising incomes, increasing demand for a greater volume and variety of food and feed products, and Mexico's new economic program--PROCAMPO--announced on October 4, 1993, which will accelerate the general move toward free market prices in all commodities. PROCAMPO will generate lower producer and consumer prices in Mexico as it is phased in. These price changes (in real terms) will, in turn, lead to a decrease in area planted, lower production, and raise consumption, thereby increasing U.S. export opportunities.

The Mexican economy is expected to rebound from the deceleration in activity of the past 2 years as a result of gains in consumer expenditures and the government's economic stabilization plan for the next year. Real GDP growth is expected to follow a gradual acceleration from 2.5 percent in 1993 to 4 percent in 1994. The Mexican Government expects to consolidate the gains from the opening of the economy through the North American Free Agreement (NAFTA).

Without waiting for the NAFTA, unilateral trade liberalization has been extensive. In 1989, the price guarantee program, which fixes prices for some commodities well above international levels, was eliminated for all primary commodities except corn and beans. PROCAMPO is a continuation of reform efforts that will replace Mexico's current farm-support system. It is a major agricultural policy change that will attempt to tilt the country's farm sector in a more market-oriented direction, while providing needed income support to subsistence farmers--a critical component of Mexico's social policy.

Under the new program, the government will make direct subsidy payments to farmers on the basis of the number of planted acres of corn, beans, wheat, rice, cotton, soybeans, safflower, barley, and sorghum. Payment levels are fixed in real terms for 10 years and then will be phased out over the following 5 years. PROCAMPO will be phased in gradually in 1993/94 and be fully operational by 1995.

Mexico continues to be one of the fastest growing export markets for U.S. meats, including beef, pork, and poultry. Growth in U.S. sales of livestock products to Mexico slowed due to import tariffs imposed in November 1992 on cattle (15 percent) and beef (20 percent on fresh beef and 25 percent on frozen beef). Nonetheless, livestock and livestock product sales are expected to rise, reflecting income growth and increased availability of U.S. export credit guarantees.

In fiscal 1993, with Mexico's corn production up again because of favorable weather conditions and higher corn prices relative to other crops, U.S. corn exports declined to a 10-year low of about 400,000 tons. In fiscal 1994, U.S. corn exports are expected to rise. Wheat exports are forecast to rise as the use of EEP gives the United States a competitive advantage in the Mexican market.

U.S. soybean exports to Mexico in fiscal 1994 will continue to increase, a result of lower U.S. prices compared to the domestic product. U.S. soybean meal sales to Mexico are also expected to rise, reflecting increasing protein feed requirements and expansion of the Mexican poultry sector.

The United States continues to be the largest foreign supplier of deciduous fruit: apples, pears, peaches, and nectarines, among others, to Mexican markets. For the past 3 years, Mexico's total imports of deciduous fruit from the United States has been increasing, due to disadvantageous financing policies for domestic production, reduced plantings, and increasing demand for higher quality and a larger variety of deciduous fruit. This expansion is expected to continue in fiscal 1994.

U.S. Agricultural Export Programs

CCC Export Credit Guarantee Programs

As of October 29, 1993, USDA announced GSM-102/103 allocations for fiscal 1994 totaling about $2.9 billion, approximately 15 percent less than a year ago. The GSM-102 program constituted the vast majority of the total. Applications by exporters for credit guarantees under both programs amounted to almost $230 million, compared to nearly $600 million at the same time a year ago. Applications represent the amount of credit guarantees requested by exporters and are an indication of sales activity under the program. At this time last year, Russian importers had used about $315 million in GSM-102 credit guarantees. So far in fiscal 1994, the top markets under the GSM-102 program are Mexico, Algeria, and Korea. Morocco is the chief market under the GSM-103 program.

The role of CCC credit programs in U.S. agricultural exports during fiscal 1994 will depend on additional allocations made in the course of the year, and the import and credit needs of participating markets. With higher U.S. corn, soybean, and soybean-product prices, CCC credit guarantee programs should help facilitate exports of those commodities in particular.

U.S. Food Aid Programs

Food aid under the P.L. 480 (Food for Peace) program for fiscal 1994 is budgeted at about $1.6 billion. This represents a decrease of slightly over $100 million in program funding from 1993. Current estimates are that the Title I program will be funded at $496.4 million, the Title II program at $821.6 million, and the Title III program at $280.1 million. The program level proposed for P.L. 480 for fiscal 1994 is expected to provide for total commodity shipments of about 6.3 million tons, slightly less than in fiscal 1993. Actual tonnage, however, will depend on commodity and shipping costs during 1994.

On October 18, 1993, USDA announced which agricultural commodities the United States will make available for allocation under the Food for Peace program in fiscal 1994. They include wheat and wheat products, rice and rice products, feed grains and products, dry edible beans, dry edible peas, lentils, and soybean meal. Also, eligible are edible vegetable oils (soybean, cottonseed, and sunflowerseed oil), soyfood products, soybeans, peanuts, potatoes and potato products, pork, poultry meat (leg quarters), Atlantic mackerel, Atlantic dogfish, edible and inedible tallow and lard, cotton, and solid wood products.

Under the Title I program, U.S. agricultural commodities are donated or sold on long-term, low-interest credit terms to foreign governments to meet humanitarian needs, assist in economic development, and promote the development of foreign markets for U.S. agricultural products.

To date, initial country and commodity allocations for fiscal 1994 under Title I show that $350 million have been tentatively allocated among 27 countries, with a reserve also being held. Among recipients, 18 countries are allocated approximately 1.4 million tons of wheat and/or wheat flour, more than two-thirds of the total volume of commodity assistance under Title I. This amount is down almost 500,000 tons from this time in fiscal 1993. As in previous years, the largest Title I wheat allocation is to Egypt, although this fiscal year the allocation is much lower than in the past. A total of almost 350,000 tons of feed grains are allocated (17 percent of total commodity allocations), and Lithuania is the chief recipient. Rice allocations follow distantly with 7 percent of total allocations, and Jamaica is the largest recipient. Oilseed and meal allocations are 6 percent of total allocations, with the Philippines receiving more than half. Lesser volumes of vegetable oil, tallow, and cotton are also allocated.

As of November 8, the Agency for International Development, which administers the Title II and Title III programs, had not announced country and commodity allocations for fiscal 1994.

The Export Enhancement Program

Fiscal 1993 EEP sales of eggs, wheat, and wheat flour were significantly higher than fiscal 1992 sales. Fiscal 1993 wheat sales of 21.6 million tons were up 9 percent from fiscal 1992. Fiscal 1993 wheat flour sales almost tripled 1992 sales. Egg sales in 1993 were almost double 1992 sales. Fiscal 1993 EEP bonuses of $967 million are less than $1 million less than fiscal 1992 bonuses. Wheat EEP bonuses represented 80 percent of total EEP bonuses. High-value products accounted for 14 percent of total EEP bonuses in 1993. When subsidies for the Dairy Export Incentive Program, Sunflowerseed Oil Assistance Program, and Cottonseed Oil Assistance Program are added to the EEP bonuses, high-value and value-added products accounted for 28 percent of total bonuses for price competition programs ($1.2 billion).

Fiscal 1994 EEP wheat sales are off to a slow start (table 5). Wheat sales from October 1 through November 5 were 1.5 million tons, a decrease of 4.2 million tons from last year's sales for the same period. The chief EEP wheat buyers early in fiscal 1994 have been Algeria, Egypt, Mexico, Morocco, and the Philippines. Imports for Algeria, Mexico, Morocco, and the Philippines are projected higher in the 1993/94 (July/June) marketing year. With the exception of Mexico, these buyers were prominent in fiscal 1993 as well. EEP wheat sales in early fiscal 1993 were bolstered, however, by sales to China, the former Soviet Union, and India.

While EEP sales for many products in early fiscal 1994 are sluggish, sales of barley malt, frozen poultry, and table eggs already account for more than 10 percent of total fiscal 1993 sales. Guatemala and Honduras were early buyers of barley malt under EEP. Egyptian and Near Eastern importers made early purchases of frozen poultry, and Hong Kong purchased over 8-million-dozen eggs in the first 5 weeks of fiscal 1994.

Table 5--EEP 1993 and 1994 sales, and 1994 initiatives and remaining balances

Commodity	1993 sales	1994 sales	Recent EEP initiatives	Most recent initiative date(s)	Remaining balance (as of 11/5)
	---------- Metric tons	----------			Metric tons
Barley	1,280,850	98,000	3,375,000	10/18/93	3,262,500
Barley malt	55,230	5,600	165,500	8/27/93	157,90
Canned peaches	2,654	0	--		0
Eggs (dozens)	45,569,920	8,130,010	--	10/28/92	1,070
Frozen poultry	7,260	3,190	--	10/28/92	49,005
Pork	0	0	--		0
Rice	278,452	13,780	--		462,868
Semolina	--	--	50,000	10/30/92	50,000
Vegetable oils	373,196	0	835,000	9/19/93	835,000
Wheat	21,603,243	1,461,583	32,700,000	6/24/93 & 9/22/93	24,832,849
Wheat flour	756,636	64,500	1,745,000	7/20/93	1,578,000

Source: ERS database of FAS press releases as of November 5, 1993.

Import Commodities

U.S. agricultural imports for fiscal 1993 were $24.5 billion, slightly higher than the previous year. Competitive import value increased 2 percent to $18.9 billion, but noncompetitive imports fell 4 percent to $5.5 billion. Fiscal 1994 imports are again projected to be $24.5 billion, competitive imports are forecast to increase slightly, and noncompetitive imports to remain steady.

In fiscal 1993, beef and veal import values fell 1 percent, while the value of pork and dairy products increased. Live cattle imports from Mexico and Canada continued to increase, 39 and 21 percent, respectively, but should slow in fiscal 1994. Dairy product imports increased to $860 million in fiscal 1993. Beef and veal, pork, and dairy product imports will probably remain the same in fiscal 1994.

Horticultural imports totaled $6.9 billion in fiscal 1993, increasing 2 percent from fiscal 1992. Fruit imports are down 10 percent, because of a 26-percent downturn in juice imports. Vegetable and tree nut import values increased 14 and 17 percent, respectively, from fiscal 1992 shipments. Orange juice shipments remained steady, but value fell dramatically due to a 40-percent decrease in import price. Apple juice imports fell 26 percent as quantity remained steady. For fiscal 1994, horticultural product imports are forecast at $7 billion, with fruits (excluding juice), vegetables, and tree nuts all increasing in value and fruit juice falling. Overall fresh fruit imports will likely increase slightly in fiscal 1994.

Fiscal 1993 vegetable imports posted a record $2.4 billion as the value of fresh and frozen vegetable imports rose 32 percent. Tomato imports from Mexico were up 80 percent to 365 million tons due to a recovery in Mexico's harvest. Potatoes, cauliflower and broccoli, and peppers, as well as prepared vegetables, are expected to remain steady in fiscal 1994. Vegetable imports are expected to rise to $2.5 billion.

Fiscal 1993 grain and feed imports totaled $1.6 billion, up 6 percent from fiscal 1992. Volume fell 9 percent to 4.9 million tons due to smaller corn and barley imports. Wheat imports slowed during the last quarter to 1.6 million tons on rising prices. Corn and barley shipments fell 63 and 62 percent, respectively, while rice increased 15 percent to 197,000 tons. Grain and feed imports should reach $1.8 billion in fiscal 1994.

Imports of oilseed products were $1.2 billion. Vegetable oil imports rose 17 percent to 1.5 million tons for fiscal 1993, as gains in coconut, olive, and palm oil shipments more than offset a decline in palm kernel oil imports. Imports of oilseed products in fiscal 1994 are forecast to increase $200 million to near $1.4 billion.

Tobacco leaf imports declined 15 percent to $1.1 billion in fiscal 1993. Although quantity increased 5 percent to 386,000 tons, world prices declined due to record harvests in most major exporting countries. U.S. cigarette manufacturers continued imports of low-quality filler tobacco. Fiscal 1994 imports will probably decline to 250,000 tons due to new U.S. regulations limiting the foreign leaf content of U.S.-manufactured cigarettes to 25 percent beginning in January 1994.

Fiscal 1993 noncompetitive imports were down $250 million from fiscal 1992 to $5.5 billion. Banana imports were unchanged from fiscal 1992, and shipments are expected to remain steady at 3.7 million tons, with a slightly lower value due to a decrease in price in fiscal 1994. In fiscal 1993, coffee and cocoa both decreased in value. The value of coffee imports in fiscal 1994 is forecast to increase, and cocoa is likely to remain steady. Shipments of coffee should be near 1.3 million tons, and cocoa volume is expected to decline slightly. Tea and spice shipments will increase slightly.

Table 6--U.S. agricultural imports: Value by commodity

Commodity	Fiscal 1991	Fiscal 1992	Fiscal 1993	Fiscal 1994 Forecast
	--Billion dollars--			
Competitive products	17.156	18.549	18.929	19.0
Animals and products	5.622	5.555	5.917	6.0
Live animals	1.131	1.275	1.569	1.7
Beef and veal	2.025	1.933	1.919	1.9
Pork	.865	.625	.663	.7
Dairy products	.767	.816	.860	.9
Horticultural products	6.454	6.760	6.863	7.0
Fruits (incl juices)	2.042	2.275	2.037	2.1
Vegetables and preps	2.185	2.125	2.440	2.5
Nuts and preparations	.443	.432	.508	.6
Wines and malt beverages	1.784	1.928	1.878	1.8
Grains and feeds	1.282	1.548	1.639	1.8
Sugar and related products	1.132	1.114	1.060	1.1
Oilseeds and products	.959	1.124	1.204	1.4
Tobacco, unmanufactured	.698	1.299	1.101	.6
Seeds	.173	.214	.214	.2
Noncompetitive products	5.432	5.774	5.525	5.5
Bananas and plantains	.993	1.083	1.083	1.0
Coffee, incl. processed	1.831	1.798	1.502	1.6
Cocoa, incl. processed	1.019	1.122	1.028	1.0
Rubber and allied gums	.664	.756	.839	.9
Spices	.264	.267	.259	.3
Tea	.152	.173	.187	.2
Total	22.588	24.323	24.454	24.5

Table 7--U.S. agricultural imports: Volume by commodities

Commodity	Fiscal 1991	Fiscal 1992	Fiscal 1993	Fiscal 1994 Forecast
	--1,000 metric tons--			
Competitive products	13,841	15,105	15,338	15,465
Beef and veal	811	813	793	780
Pork	322	263	276	280
Cheese & casein	216	223	221	235
Horticultural products	4,083	3,869	4,478	4,400
Fruits and preparations	2,084	2,093	2,159	2,100
Vegetables-fresh & frozen	1,832	1,612	2,126	2,100
Nuts and preparations	167	164	193	200
Wines and malt beverages 1/	11,956	12,258	12,804	13,500
Fruit juices 1/	27,948	26,049	27,053	22,000
Grains and feeds	4,163	5,446	4,942	4,800
Sugar, cane or beet 2/	1,785	1,623	1,569	1,700
Oilseeds and products	2,077	2,330	2,484	2,800
Tobacco, unmanufactured	215	364	386	250
Seeds	169	174	189	220
Noncompetitive products	6,198	6,911	6,937	7,200
Bananas and plantains	3,397	3,626	3,737	3,700
Coffee, incl. processed	1,116	1,330	1,185	1,250
Cocoa, incl. processed	680	773	770	750
Rubber and allied gums	792	920	981	1,200
Spices	111	127	124	140
Tea	102	135	140	160

1/ 1,000 hectoliters. Not included in horticultural totals.
2/ Imports for consumption, product weight.

Table 8--U.S. agricultural imports: Value by region

Regions	Fiscal 1991	Fiscal 1992	Fiscal 1993	Fiscal 1994 Forecast
	--Billion dollars--			
Western Europe	4.846	5.098	5.080	5.0
European Community	4.435	4.733	4.735	4.7
Other Western Europe	.411	.366	.345	.3
Eastern Europe	.306	.350	.281	.2
Former Soviet Union	.014	.020	.029	7/
Asia	3.151	3.588	3.746	3.8
Japan	.267	.256	.258	.3
China	.305	.369	.424	.4
Other East Asia 1/	.352	.315	.297	.3
Other Asia 2/	2.227	2.648	2.767	2.8
Middle East 3/	.407	.760	.426	.4
Africa	.567	.675	.623	.6
North Africa 4/	.052	.067	.054	.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	.514	.608	.569	.5
Latin America	7.918	7.899	7.969	8.1
Mexico	2.536	2.286	2.708	2.8
Other Latin America	5.382	5.613	5.261	5.3
Brazil	1.319	1.358	1.199	1.3
Canada	3.215	3.930	4.422	4.4
Oceania	2.165	2.003	1.879	1.9
Total	22.588	24.323	24.454	24.5
Developed countries 5/	10.493	11.287	11.639	11.6
Developing countries	11.470	12.297	12.081	12.3
Other countries 6/	.625	.739	.734	.6

1/ Korea, Hong Kong, and Taiwan.

2/ Afghanistan, India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Burma, Thailand, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Brunei, the Philippines, and Macao.

3/ Turkey, Cyprus, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Iran, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Oman, and Bahrain.

4/ Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, and Egypt.

5/ Western Europe, Japan, Canada, Israel, South Africa, and Oceania.

6/ Includes the former Centrally Planned Economies.

7/ Less than $50 million.

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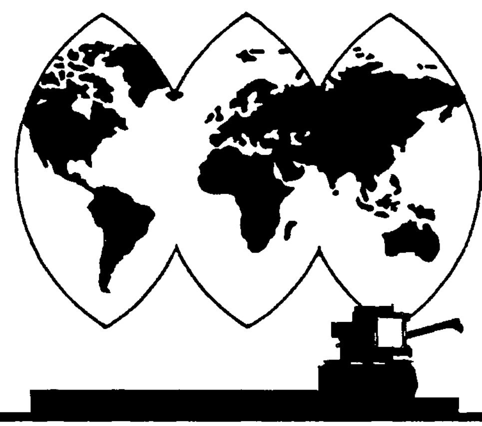

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