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

December 2, 1992

EXPORT VALUE PROJECTED TO FALL 2 PERCENT IN FISCAL 1993

U.S. agricultural exports are expected to dip $800 million in fiscal 1993 to $41.5 billion, largely due to lower prices for corn and soybeans, and reduced cotton exports. Little change is expected in export volume in fiscal 1993, but increased world production of grains and oilseeds is expected to result in lower prices. In total, export value for grains and products, oilseeds and products, and cotton is expected to fall by $1.3 billion.

High-value product (HVP) exports are expected to increase for the eighth consecutive year in fiscal 1993. Horticultural and animal product exports are expected to reach new records in 1993, but grow at a slower rate than in fiscal 1992. Together, exports of horticultural and animal products rose $1.8 billion in 1992, and a $600 million increase is forecast for fiscal 1993.

U.S. imports of agricultural products are expected to be slightly lower in fiscal 1993, projected at $24 billion. Imports are expected to fall $300 million from fiscal 1992's record $24.3 billion. Lower tobacco imports are expected to more than offset slight gains in other products. With exports falling more than imports in fiscal 1992, the U.S. agricultural trade surplus is projected to drop $500 million, to $17.5 billion.

Table 1--U.S. agricultural trade balance, fiscal 1987/88-1992/93

Item	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	Forecast 1992/93
	-- Year beginning October 1 --					
	-- Billion dollars --					
Exports	35.4	39.6	40.1	37.5	42.3	41.5
Imports	21.0	21.5	22.5	22.6	24.3	24.0
Trade balance	14.4	18.1	17.6	14.9	18.0	17.5
	-- Million tons --					
Export volume	148.4	146.3	148.7	129.4	143.6	144.0

This Export Outlook reflects commodity forecasts in the November 10 World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates.

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Commodity Highlights

The fiscal year 1993 forecast for U.S. wheat and flour exports is 34.5 million tons, marginally lower than the 35 million in fiscal 1992. However, total value is up slightly to $4.5 billion due to higher expected prices in 1993.

U.S. exports of coarse grains are expected to rise to 51.5 million tons, up from 50.2 million in fiscal 1992. However, export value should decline almost $500 million to $5.2 billion due to lower expected prices. The record U.S. crop, a forecast 18 million ton rise in global coarse grain stocks, and a more-than doubling expected for U.S. corn stocks are expected to sharply reduce U.S. corn prices.

The forecast for rice exports in fiscal 1993 is unchanged from fiscal 1992 at 2.3 million tons. However, lower prices are expected to reduce the value of exports to $700 million.

The outlook for exports of oilseeds and products is down 4 percent from actual fiscal 1992 sales to $7.1 billion, and 2 percent lower in volume to 28.3 million tons. Soybean exports are forecast to drop more than $200 million to $4.1 billion on lower prices, but virtually unchanged volume. The weakening in unit export price reflects growing U.S. stocks coupled with a below trend growth in foreign meal demand.

Cotton exports are projected to ease to $1.8 billion from $2.2 billion in fiscal 1992. Volume is also expected to decline to 1.3 million tons from over 1.5 million last year. The fiscal 1993 forecast reflects sluggish world demand along with uncertain export prospects from major competitors such as China and the former USSR, whose production forecasts have been reduced, but whose export forecasts have been raised.

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco are expected to remain about the same as last year at $1.6 billion. Demand has remained strong for leaf exports in traditional U.S. markets in Asia and Europe.

The forecast fiscal 1993 export value for livestock, poultry, and dairy is up almost $350 million from record fiscal 1992 levels to $8.1 billion. Most of the gain is expected from beef and veal exports to Japan and Korea. Recently instituted Mexican tariffs on imported beef are expected to temper but not halt recent export growth while live cattle exports to Canada are expected to decline. Poultry exports should increase about 5 percent to $1.3 billion. Most of this gain is in sales of turkey and broiler parts to Mexico, Korea, and Hong Kong, as well as $30 million of GSM-102 credits to Russia.

Horticultural exports are expected to rise to $7.2 billion, 5 percent above the fiscal 1992 record. Exports should not grow as strongly as in recent years due to higher foreign production. However, continued market liberalization in many importing countries as well as strong demand in Mexico, Canada, Japan, and the EC should continue the overall growth in U.S. exports of horticultural products.

Table 2--U.S. Agricultural Exports: Value By Commodity 1990-93

Commodity	Fiscal 1990	Fiscal 1991	Fiscal 1992	Fiscal 1993 Forecast
	--Billion dollars--			
Grains and feeds 1/	16.031	12.513	14.095	13.4
Wheat & flour	4.426	3.057	4.482	4.5
Rice	.830	.752	.758	.7
Coarse grains 2/	7.972	5.653	5.659	5.2
Corn	6.941	4.872	4.593	4.2
Feeds and fodders	1.814	1.894	2.077	2.1
Oilseeds and products	6.278	5.723	7.338	7.1
Soybeans	3.940	3.464	4.311	4.1
Soybean meal	1.020	1.010	1.334	1.1
Soybean oil	.339	.192	.356	.4
Livestock products	5.393	5.545	5.973	6.2
Beef, pork & variety meats	2.177	2.481	2.935	3.1
Hides & skins	1.773	1.439	1.317	1.3
Poultry & products	.856	1.007	1.195	1.3
Dairy products	.378	.367	.733	.6
Horticultural products	5.154	6.020	6.844	7.2
Fruits & preparations	2.207	2.450	2.822	2.9
Vegetables & preparations	1.301	1.626	1.772	1.9
Nuts & preparations	.939	.952	1.155	1.0
Tobacco, unmanufactured	1.359	1.533	1.568	1.6
Cotton & linters	2.719	2.619	2.195	1.8
Seeds	.578	.625	.667	.7
Sugar, tropical, and other	1.374	1.582	1.706	1.7
Total 3/	40.120	37.533	42.314	41.5

Table 3--U.S. Agricultural Exports: Volume By Commodity 1990-93

Commodity	Fiscal 1990	Fiscal 1991	Fiscal 1992	Fiscal 1993 Forecast
	--Million metric tons--			
Wheat	28.094	26.691	34.289	33.5
Wheat flour	.880	1.074	.808	.9
Coarse grains	69.022	51.802	50.195	51.5
Corn	59.968	44.496	40.597	41.5
Feeds & fodders	11.080	11.083	11.711	11.8
Rice	2.498	2.418	2.281	2.3
Oilseeds and products	24.039	22.409	28.881	28.3
Soybeans	17.221	15.139	19.247	19.3
Soybean meal	4.825	4.962	6.301	5.4
Soybean oil	.614	.354	.747	.8
Beef, pork & variety meats	.672	.744	.870	1.0
Poultry meat	.561	.614	.787	.8
Animal fats	1.270	1.169	1.392	1.4
Cotton & linters	1.703	1.598	1.527	1.3
Horticultural products	4.565	5.048	5.951	6.5
Other	4.276	4.704	4.944	4.7
Total agriculture	148.660	129.354	143.636	144.0
Major bulk products 4/	118.538	97.650	107.539	107.9

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

Economic Outlook

A more rapid pace of economic expansion is forecast for both the United States and overseas in 1993. Improvement is expected across the board--in developing countries, foreign industrialized countries, and the former members of the Eastern Bloc. While output is expected to again contract in the former Soviet Union (FSU) in 1993, the drop is expected to be quite small compared with the double digit rates of decline in the last few years. Eastern Europe is expected to even show a slight increase in real gross domestic product (GDP) in 1993, the first since 1988.

Regional Highlights

European Community

A $200 million increase in the value of U.S. agricultural exports to the European Community (EC) is expected in fiscal 1993. As in 1992, U.S. exports of oilseeds and products and horticultural products to the EC are expected to rise in 1993, but at a slower rate. The recent strengthening of the U.S. dollar, which began in September 1992, is expected to continue through 1993. In addition to less favorable exchange rates, which will dampen exports next spring and summer, value gains for U.S. exports to the EC are expected to be restrained by lower prices for bulk products and improved EC fruit production.

While a strengthening of the dollar will erode some of the cost advantage of U.S. soybeans and products relative to EC-produced oilseeds and products, U.S. exports of soybeans to the EC will expand during fiscal 1993 due to reduced availability of EC-produced oilseeds and attractive prices. EC demand for imported soybeans has been rising due to the decline in EC oilseed production. The EC's 1992 rapeseed output fell by 15 percent, soybean production declined by 13 percent, and only sunflowerseed production rose, by 9 percent. In the first part of the 1992/93 marketing year, EC rapeseed producers are withholding rapeseed in anticipation of higher prices, worsening shortages of oilseed for EC crushers. Some oilseed crushers who normally crush rapeseed have converted to soybeans.

Relative prices should also continue to favor soybeans and soybean products over grains. The EC's 1992/93 grains market price should decline following the 3 percent stabilizer cut in the cereals intervention price. However, soybean meal prices are expected to fall by more (about 10 percent), dropping to their lowest level since 1986/87. The price ratio should continue to favor incorporation of soybean meal in feed rations, even at the expense of grains.

This additional increase in demand for imported oilseeds comes at a time of year when the United States is the principal supplier to the EC market (October-March). The artificial rapeseed shortage is expected by many to end in the spring, by which time the EC generally shifts its source of supply to South American exporters. The currently favorable exchange rates will continue to boost U.S. exports at least into the early part of the fiscal year. If Brazil has its expected large soybean crop, the U.S. will probably not extend its traditional marketing season in the EC market beyond March or April, as it did in 1992.

Table 4--U.S. agricultural export value by region, 1990-93

Region	Fiscal 1990	Fiscal 1991	Fiscal 1992	Fiscal 1993 Forecast
	--Billion dollars--			
Western Europe	7.319	7.297	7.721	7.9
European Community 1/	6.827	6.762	7.176	7.4
Other Western Europe	.492	.535	.545	.5
Central and Eastern Europe 2/	.531	.305	.221	.3
former USSR	2.984	1.755	2.685	2.1
Asia	16.112	14.634	15.974	15.3
Japan	8.093	7.720	8.362	8.1
China	.909	.667	.689	.4
Other East Asia	5.199	4.637	4.922	5.0
Taiwan	1.815	1.735	1.911	1.9
South Korea	2.690	2.154	2.195	2.3
Hong Kong	.684	.743	.815	.8
Other Asia	1.910	1.611	2.001	1.8
Pakistan	.390	.144	.225	.1
Philippines	.350	.374	.442	.4
Middle East	1.992	1.427	1.765	1.8
Israel	.285	.287	.346	.3
Saudi Arabia	.501	.535	.547	.5
Africa	2.006	1.878	2.298	2.3
North Africa	1.521	1.383	1.408	1.5
Egypt	.760	.691	.707	.6
Algeria	.487	.476	.477	.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	.485	.495	.890	.8
Latin America	5.148	5.488	6.422	6.7
Mexico	2.662	2.879	3.667	4.1
Other Latin America	2.486	2.610	2.755	2.6
Brazil	.105	.270	.143	.1
Venezuela	.344	.307	.394	.3
Canada	3.711	4.400	4.800	4.7
Oceania	.317	.348	.427	.4
Total	40.120	37.533	42.314	41.5
Developed Countries	19.806	20.066	21.915	21.9
Developing Countries	15.890	14.740	16.804	16.9
Other Countries	4.424	2.727	3.595	2.7

1/ Excluding East Germany prior to fiscal 1991.
2/ Including East Germany prior to fiscal 1991.

The largest decline in U.S. agricultural exports to the EC is expected in cotton. Exportable supplies in a number of competing cotton producing countries are up. Cotton from the former Soviet Union is expected again to play an important role in EC purchases in fiscal 1993. Production of cotton in Greece, the EC's main producer, will rise as a result of a 38 percent expansion of area. This follows five years of dropping cotton area.

Meanwhile, cotton consumption continues to fall in the EC, particularly in the major importing countries of France, Italy, and Belgium, while a small expansion of German cotton demand is expected to be met by other suppliers. The drop in cotton consumption is attributed to weak consumer demand, increased imports of yarns, fabrics and finished apparel, and the closing of a number of mills.

Japan

Despite a lackluster Japanese economy, the value of U.S. agricultural exports to Japan in fiscal 1993 is projected at $8.1 billion, compared with $8.4 billion in fiscal 1992. After recovering to 200,000 tons in fiscal 1992, U.S. beef and veal exports to Japan are expected to remain strong in 1993, aided by lower Japanese beef stocks and import tariffs. U.S. pork exports to Japan are forecast to remain large, following substantial growth in 1992. Last year, U.S. pork sales to Japan benefited from attractive U.S. prices, a favorable exchange rate, and a ready supply of chilled product. Declining Japanese pork output is expected to continue to bolster U.S. pork exports in fiscal 1993.

U.S. coarse grain shipments to Japan in fiscal 1993 are projected to increase modestly from the year before, but the value is estimated to decline because of lower forecast U.S. export prices. Total Japanese imports of coarse grains in marketing year 1992/93 are forecast to decline slightly from the previous year to 21.2 million tons. Because of increasing imports of livestock products, Japanese animal feed production is expected to trend downward in the long run, curtailing demand for imported feed grains.

U.S. soybean exports to Japan in 1993 are projected to remain near the 4 million tons shipped in fiscal 1992. Total Japanese soybean imports in marketing year 1992/93 are expected to stay near last year's level. Lower soybean meal imports from China, reduced fishmeal availability, and a leveling off in rapeseed crush led to higher imports and crush of soybeans in marketing year 1991/92.

Canada

Little change is forecast in the value of total U.S. agricultural exports to Canada in 1993. Exports are expected to remain near 1992's $4.8 billion. Despite a weaker Canadian dollar, fruit and vegetable exports will continue to rise with the progressive tariff reductions occurring under the U.S.-Canada Free Trade Agreement (FTA).

Former Soviet Union

The total value of fiscal 1993 U.S. agricultural exports to the countries of the former USSR (FSU) could fall by as much as 20 percent from fiscal 1992's $2.7 billion. Increased grain output and procurement in the FSU should drive down overall FSU imports of these commodities in 1992/93. FSU import demand for meat could fall as per capita consumption of meat decreases (due to increased meat prices) faster than declining FSU livestock inventories and production. Extensive commodity credit assistance programs made available to the FSU by the industrialized nations will substantially support FSU demand for agricultural imports. Likewise, any curtailment in credit offerings could significantly reduce the FSU's ability to import.

FSU total grain imports in 1992/93 (July-June) are forecast down over 25 percent from the estimated 1991/92 level of more than 41 million tons. This decrease is primarily due to higher grain output and procurement as well as reduced feed use of grain. FSU grain production in 1992 is estimated by USDA at 182.5 million tons, up 20 percent from 1991. Grain output was up in all of the major grain producing states, with production in Kazakhstan, the region's main surplus supplier, estimated at nearly triple the 11.9 million tons produced in 1991. In addition, 1992 FSU state grain procurement, while well below the 1986-90 average of 68 million tons a year, is estimated up by around 30 percent from 1991's near record low of 41 million tons.

Projected reduction in FSU feed use of grain in 1992/93, due to sharply increased input prices and smaller livestock inventories, should also weaken grain demand. However, several factors will combine to help sustain grain imports. These include (1) rising FSU consumption of grain for food, (2) the desire to buildup state stocks, (3) higher but still below average grain procurement, (4) estimated declines in 1992 non-grain feed crop production (mainly forage crops and potatoes), (5) increased grain losses due to inadequate on-farm storage facilities, and (6) continued availability of grain credits, subsidies, donations, and barter arrangements from the major grain exporting nations. The FSU's performance in meeting payment obligations to suppliers will determine the degree to which credits are made available to the area. Shipments from Canada were halted this summer and no Canadian shipments have taken place recently because of payment delays.

FSU purchases of U.S. grain, which totaled over 15 million tons with a value of nearly $1.8 billion in fiscal 1992, could fall 20-25 percent in during fiscal 1993. At the same time, the U.S. share of total FSU grain imports is expected to remain strong, due to continued availability of credit guarantees, EEP bonuses for wheat, and food aid.

Major contractions continue in the FSU livestock industry, the farm sector undergoing the most noticeable transformation. The low 1991 grain and forage harvests reduced feed supplies, while price liberalization in 1992 resulted in large increases in input prices and production costs. The effects are inventory drawdowns and reductions in feeding efficiencies, animal productivity, and output of livestock products. These trends are expected to continue during 1993. The factors underlying the fall in inventories include declining consumer demand for meat due to dramatic retail price increases,

sharply rising input prices, increased animal losses due to disease, higher slaughter rates, and less replacement of animals. Although livestock holdings in the private sector have been growing, these farms also face many of the same factors which are affecting inventories in the state sector.

Central and Eastern Europe

The forecast for fiscal 1993 U.S. agricultural exports to Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) is $300 million, up slightly from 1992 exports of $221 million. Compounding an already difficult time for CEE agriculture, 1992 saw one of the severest droughts ever to hit the region. As a result, grain production in the region fell 26 percent. This stands in sharp contrast to the 1990/91 year when bumper harvests, falling real income and falling demand in the region resulted in an excess supply of meats and grains, and thus a reduction in area planted in 1991/92. Given the economic recovery occurring in some of the Northern CEE's, U.S. exports for most products are expected to remain stable, with some increase in CEE imports of grains and feed products affected by this summer's drought.

Under the command system, a grain deficit would have led to increases in imports for Central and Eastern Europe. However, as market forces and prices play a larger role in the CEE economies, the response in 1992/93 should be rather different--involving internal adjustments as well as imports. Imminent shortages of fodder and feed, coupled with falling real income, has led to a decrease in consumer demand for meat products and livestock numbers--particularly in Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania, and Hungary. While this translates into reduced feed needs, countries like Romania and Poland, hardest hit by the drought, will still need to import some amount of feed grains. Part of this will come in the form of assistance and aid packages.

Poland is expected to need an estimated 1.8 million tons to cover the shortfall from this summer's drought. The U.S. may grant, jointly with the UK, up to 400,000 metric tons of wheat under preferential agreements, as well as some corn and soymeal. Romania whose grain deficit is estimated to be on the order of 1-2 million tons has requested 500,000 metric tons of feed quality wheat, 500,000 tons of bread milling wheat, and 10,000 tons of cotton under Public Law (P.L.) 480 assistance programs.

China

Fiscal 1993 U.S. agricultural exports to China are forecast to decline to $400 million, $300 million below fiscal 1992 exports of $690 million. This would be their lowest value since fiscal 1987. China's GNP growth in 1992 is forecast at more than 10 percent, and is expected to continue robust. Continued reform of the centralized trade system, for instance the recent reduction in fruit import tariffs, will boost long-term growth in U.S. agricultural sales to China. However, in the short-term, particularly during fiscal 1993, China's burdensome grain and cotton stocks are expected to cause a large reduction in U.S. sales of these two primary exports to China.

Demand for wheat products continues to increase in urban China, particularly in non-wheat producing regions. Demand is also increasing rapidly in South China. However, several years of bountiful grain harvests and the resulting rise in domestic stocks have reduced demand for imported wheat. China's total wheat imports are expected to decline in fiscal 1993.

China's state-controlled grain marketing, distribution, and trade systems have undergone rapid reform over the last several years. To date China's grain imports and exports remain subject to central government control. Inter-provincial trade, however, has been liberalized somewhat. As the independent inter-provincial system of distribution of wheat expands and rationalizes regional distribution, the short-term demand for wheat imports should level off. China's longer-term demand for wheat will continue to exceed domestic supply, necessitating continued wheat imports to meet demand from population growth and increasingly affluent rural residents.

Despite an expected reduction in China's cotton crop in 1992/93, burdensome levels of stocks will significantly reduce demand for imported cotton in fiscal 1993. Imports of U.S. cotton are forecast to decline to perhaps their lowest since fiscal 1988. China's cotton imports are expected to remain sluggish over the next few years as stocks are drawn down. The longer-term outlook, however, is for imports to slowly pick up to meet rising domestic demand from the textile industry. Cotton consumption in China was relatively flat between 1989 and 1991. Growing textile exports during the mid-1990's will likely spur a rapid drawdown of stocks and a rise in cotton imports.

Total U.S. oilseed and oilseed product sales to China could double in fiscal 1993, led by imports of U.S. vegetable oils. The rise in vegetable oil sales is based on the expectation that China will increase imports of U.S. soy oil. Although China only used a little over a third of its fiscal 1992 EEP allocation, the fiscal 1993 forecast assumes that China will be a more aggressive buyer of U.S. vegetable oils to meet steadily rising individual and food-processing enterprise demand for oils.

U.S. soybean sales to China are also forecast to increase in 1993. Lower domestic production in 1992/93 and rapidly increasing feed demand for soybeans in China are expected to support rising soybean sales, though fiscal 1993 soybean sales are forecast to remain substantially smaller than vegetable oil sales.

Taiwan

U.S. farm sales to Taiwan in fiscal 1993 are forecast at $1.9 billion, unchanged from fiscal 1992. Increased export volume is forecast for many bulk commodities, including wheat, coarse grains, and soybeans, but will be partially offset by lower prices. U.S. cotton exports to Taiwan are expected to drop substantially. However, demand for many high-value products such as fruits and vegetables, will continue to grow due to a favorable exchange rate and Taiwan's continued economic expansion.

Exports of coarse grains and soybeans, accounting for more than half of U.S. farm exports to Taiwan, are forecast to increase in fiscal 1993 because of an

increased inventory of livestock in Taiwan. Taiwan's demand for coarse grains and soybeans, virtually all of which are imported, is closely linked to the development in the hog and chicken industries--the dominant livestock sectors. The hog industry is expected to grow slightly, while the poultry industry is forecast to have a healthy growth in fiscal 1993.

The so-called "Hog Policy Adjustment Plan" in which Taiwan proposed to cut hog slaughter 26 percent by 1997 because of environmental concerns is not expected to have much effect on Taiwan's hog production in fiscal 1993. In September 1991, however, the Government did announce measures to compensate NT$600 ($24) per head to owners of hog farms along major rivers if they ceased operation. Total hog production in fiscal 1993 is expected to increase further from fiscal 1992 levels unless there are unexpected incidents such as the drug residue crisis which occurred in 1989. Similarly, the prospects for poultry production in fiscal 1993 are good because of high profits. Hogs and poultry account for 45 percent and 40 percent, respectively, of Taiwan's total feed consumption.

U.S. cotton exports to Taiwan in fiscal 1993 are forecast to decline substantially. After surprisingly strong cotton imports in fiscal 1992, Taiwan's cotton imports in fiscal 1993 are expected to resume their long-term downward trend. Currency appreciation and rising labor costs have substantially affected the competitiveness of Taiwan's export-oriented textile industry since the mid-1980's.

In addition, price-sensitivity of Taiwan's importers is an important factor in determining the market share of various suppliers. While Taiwan's cotton imports from Russia have risen recently, gains have been mainly at the expense of South American and African suppliers. The high quality and reliable delivery of U. S. cotton will help the United States to maintain its share (about 30-35 percent) in Taiwan's cotton import market in fiscal 1993.

The Taiwan Tobacco and Wine Monopoly Bureau (TTWMB), Taiwan's only manufacturer of cigarettes, will continue facing competition from imported products in fiscal 1993. TTWMB is expected to continue increasing its purchases of U.S. tobacco because of its higher quality. In particular, demand is increasing for American blend cigarettes with a larger content of high-quality U.S. tobacco. TTWMB, which manufactured British-type cigarettes in past years, is attempting to increase U.S. tobacco use in a local brand of cigarettes and create an American blend cigarette. As a result, Taiwan's imports of U.S. tobacco are forecast to remain strong in fiscal 1993.

South Korea

A slight increase is expected in U.S. agricultural exports to Korea in fiscal 1993. Exports are expected to rise $100 million to $2.3 billion as increased sales of U.S. grains, tobacco, and HVPs offset lower shipments of cotton.

Korean consumption of beef is expected to increase strongly again in 1993. The chief factors are rising per capita income, high pork prices and increased availability of relatively low priced imported beef. Korean beef import policy consists of a quota system designed to control inflation in the face of

rapidly increasing pork prices and very high beef prices. Negotiations are currently taking place between the United States and Korea on increasing beef quotas in small annual increments. Imports, however, have usually exceeded quota levels. Given the current high rate of beef consumption and record high prices for domestic beef in Korea, the quotas are likely to be significantly exceeded again in 1993.

Domestic pork production in 1992 may expand by as much as 15 percent because of the marketing of a larger pig crop and increased herd liquidations. The government, therefore, is likely to curb imports because of lower domestic pork prices. However, U.S. poultry exports are expected to continue to benefit from the use of imported turkey meat as a substitute for pork in processed foods. High levels of protection for the domestic pork sector are expected to continue for several years, keeping imported turkey meat extremely competitive.

U.S. exports of hides and skins to Korea may slip further in fiscal 1993. The economic recession in the U.S. and some other export markets for Korean leather in athletic shoes and garments dampened Korean demand for hides from the United States. In addition, the wages of Koreans involved in shoe manufacturing and garment industries have risen to the point where Korea is much less competitive than some other Asian countries.

U.S. soybean exports to Korea rose to $263 million in fiscal 1992, an increase of 29 percent over the previous year. Korea is expected to remain a strong market for U.S. soybeans based on its rapid growth in livestock numbers and the continuing concentration of livestock on larger farms which use more compound feed per animal. A major Korean policy decision affecting soybean imports was the implementation of a tariff quota on soybean oil imports which was imposed on July 1, 1991. The high tariffs (25-30 percent) on soybean oil, rapeseed oil, and sunflower oil imports will continue to protect local crushers and consequently to support soybean imports.

All major HVP sectors showed significant growth in fiscal 1992 and prospects for continued growth in fiscal 1993 are good. As Korean consumers become more affluent, imported products such as fresh and processed fruits and vegetables, nuts, prepared foods and confectionery goods will continue to provide a greater portion of the diet. Despite strong demand from Korean consumers, Korean producers are encountering difficulty in expanding domestic industries to produce high-value products. Capital shortages and restrictive land use regulations remain significant problems for these industries. Despite Korea's inability to satisfy domestic demand, the U.S. and other countries are encountering a wide variety of regulatory requirements that unnecessarily restrict trade.

U.S. tobacco exports to Korea increased by more than one-third in fiscal 1992, and this trend is expected to continue. Under the Korean tobacco monopoly, Korean production is declining due to reduced plantings of both flue cured and burley tobacco. This is in line with a long term trend which started in 1979. At the same time, domestic cigarette production continues to increase, and KT&G is replacing domestic flue cured tobacco with imported tobacco in order to improve quality.

Hong Kong

After rising 9 percent to a record $815 million in fiscal 1992, U.S. agricultural exports to Hong Kong in fiscal 1993 are forecast to remain unchanged as increased HVP sales offset declines in cotton and tobacco.

After rising to 145,000 tons in fiscal 1992, U.S. poultry meat exports to Hong Kong in fiscal 1993 are expected to remain strong. U.S. poultry meat sales to Hong Kong have benefited from a decline in Hong Kong's poultry-raising industry, greater consumer acceptance of frozen poultry meat, and increased re-exports to China. Frozen chicken imports have continued to make inroads into Hong Kong, traditionally a market for fresh poultry, because of lower prices and convenience. Although the United States is expected to remain the largest supplier of frozen poultry meat to Hong Kong in 1992, with a 50-percent share, imports of frozen poultry from other sources, especially the EC and Brazil, are growing steadily.

U.S. tobacco exports to Hong Kong dropped 35 percent in fiscal 1992. Over the past several years, Hong Kong's cigarette manufacturers have gradually shifted to other tobacco suppliers, and this trend is expected to continue. China is the United States's strongest competitor in this market. The Hong Kong Government is in the process of passing stricter anti-smoking regulations curbing tobacco ads and smoking in public, which could further dampen U.S. leaf sales to Hong Kong.

Lower U.S. cotton exports to Hong Kong are forecast in fiscal 1993, but U.S. cotton is expected to maintain its firm presence in the Hong Kong market after making considerable gains since marketing year 1987/88. Cotton imports from Brazil, Pakistan, and India have benefited from a shortage of lower grades of Chinese cotton for export. Hong Kong spinners use Chinese cotton mainly for denim yarn production. Hong Kong's spinning industry continues to feel pinched from a shortage of labor and strong competition from imported cotton yarn from China and Pakistan. The total number of mills in Hong Kong continued to decline in 1992, and reportedly only seven mills remain.

Philippines

The value of U.S. agricultural exports to the Philippines in fiscal 1993 is forecast to be $400 million, down slightly from fiscal 1992. Lower export volumes are forecast for rice, coarse grains, soybean meal, and unmanufactured tobacco. The export values of fruits, nuts, and vegetables are forecast to decline. The Philippine economy is expected to recover in 1993, but agricultural imports are expected to be lower due to low growth in the past few years. This could change if economic liberalization continues under the Ramos administration.

Egypt

Little change is expected in U.S. agricultural exports to Egypt in fiscal 1993. Total export value was stagnant during fiscal 1992, despite larger shipments of wheat and cotton. The reason was a sharp decline for exports of corn and wheat flour. Privatization of corn imports caused a considerable

shift to Argentina, and a decline in total corn imports. In addition, with increased foreign exchange reserves, Egypt no longer has a great need for GSM 102 credit.

Some rebound for U.S. corn sales should occur in fiscal 1993. However, U.S. wheat flour exports to Egypt are expected to decline further in fiscal 1993. Egypt has expanded milling capacity and is reducing flour imports.

Liberalization of Egypt's policy for some commodities should result in greater purchases of livestock products and some high value products. However, the changes in trade policy frequently seem to benefit other exporting countries to a greater degree. For example, Egypt lifted the ban on dry bean imports in early 1991. During 1991/92 (July-June), imports of dry beans rose to 180,000 tons, with about two-thirds coming from China, a fourth from Europe and none from the United States.

U.S. exports of vegetable oils to Egypt have been sharply reduced because of increased competition from Malaysian palm oil and Argentine sunflower oil. SOAP and COAP had helped U.S. exports of sunflower and cottonseed oil to Egypt in fiscal 1991, but small use of the programs left sales at low levels in fiscal 1992. While cotton exports to Egypt are rising because of its poor cotton harvests and booming textile industry, exports of some other items used in factories are lacking. Egypt has purchased very little U.S. tobacco in recent years because of greater purchases at low prices from East Europe and Asia.

Algeria

Algeria is expected to buy more U.S. wheat, corn, and rice in fiscal 1993. Despite austere fiscal policies and a ban on imports of many food items, U.S. agricultural exports to Algeria remained near $500 million in fiscal 1992. Little change is expected in fiscal 1993 as lower prices offset much of the gains in volume. The EEP and export credits should allow U.S. wheat exports to remain competitive in the Algerian wheat market. A rebound for U.S. exports of corn to Algeria should occur in fiscal 1993.

Algeria is a leading market for U.S. exports of dry beans. During the fiscal 1992, U.S. dry bean exports to Algeria reached 64,000 tons, for $24 million. Large deliveries are expected to continue in fiscal 1993, but higher prices will cause the value to increase. And Algerian efforts to increase poultry meat output should cause Algerian imports of soybean meal to rise, and U.S. suppliers should share in the increase. Algeria is a large market for U.S. sunflower and soybean oil, and purchases may show further gains in fiscal 1993.

Saudi Arabia

Intense competition from many suppliers tends to limit gains in U.S. agricultural exports to Saudi Arabia, and export value is expected to remain about $500 million in fiscal 1993. Competitors make great efforts to boost agricultural exports to Saudi Arabia because its excellent banking system limits problems in getting paid, and its modern ports and infrastructure

reduce transportation problems. The strong competitive setting can be seen in Saudi imports of three major cereals. For barley, the U.S. faces strong competition from the EC, Canada and Australia.

For rice, the U.S. share is declining because of greater efforts by 3 Asian suppliers to increase their share of the market. Thai rice deliveries appear to be gaining at the U.S. expense. In some years of the late 1980's, U.S. rice exports to Saudi Arabia were about twice as great as the 180,000 tons shipped in fiscal 1992, at $495 per ton. Yet, prices for imports of basmati rice are over $650 per ton. India and Pakistan are competing fiercely for the market for about 150,000 tons of basmati rice imported annually. U.S. rice exports to Saudi Arabia may decline slightly in fiscal 1993.

Strong competition from Argentina, China and East Europe caused U.S. corn exports to Saudi Arabia to decline in fiscal 1992, but a rebound is expected in fiscal 1993, with less competition from East Europe and lower U.S. prices.

While Saudi Arabia is no longer a market for imported wheat used for food, it is the leading market for U.S. wheat seed exports which exceed 75,000 tons annually. Total U.S. exports of seed to Saudi Arabia in fiscal 1993 may reach $50 million. About four fifths of this will be for wheat seed. Forage and vegetable seed will account for most of the remainder.

U.S. exports of items used as ingredients in Saudi factories are expected to show further gains in fiscal 1993. Exports of corn oil should continue to rise to nearly 75,000 tons, valued at about $60 million. Exports of sugar products used by bottling plants are expected to make further gains. Exports of fruit juice concentrates are increasing. Shipments of almonds and other nuts used by snack food factories are rising.

U.S. exports of high value products to Saudi Arabia are hampered by greater competition from Europe and some developing countries with aggressive export promotion campaigns. The EC has used export subsidies to capture most of the Saudi market for imported canned peaches, fruit juice concentrates, canned vegetables, bakery products, candy, and non-alcoholic beverages. The U.S. share of Saudi imports of fresh fruit may decline further because of strong competition from the EC, Chile, Turkey and Asian suppliers. Saudi Arabia buys over 20,000 tons of U.S. apples annually, more than all the other countries in the Mideast combined. U.S. exports of pears increased more than a fourth in fiscal 1992.

Mexico

The value of U.S. agricultural exports to Mexico is expected to increase in fiscal 1993 to a record $4.1 billion, 12 percent higher than the previous year. Increased sales are supported by Mexico's general move toward free market prices in all commodities, other reforms in the agricultural sector, and the government's economic development plan for the next year.

The continuing strength of the Mexican economy, rising incomes, and increasing demand for a greater volume and variety of food and feed products is also contributing to the current surge in Mexican imports of livestock products,

coarse grains, dry beans, wheat, and deciduous fruits from the United States. Real GDP growth in Mexico is expected to exceed 4.9 percent in 1993.

Mexico continues to be one of the fastest growing export markets for U.S. meats, including, beef, pork, and poultry meats. Livestock and livestock product sales are expected to rise, reflecting increased availability of U.S. export credit guarantees. Beef and pork imports from the United States are expected to increase, driven primarily by rising incomes, although Mexico's recently imposed tariff on beef could restrain growth. Poultry meat exports, already up sharply in recent years, are also expected to grow further.

In fiscal 1992, with Mexico's corn production above normal due to improved weather conditions and a favorable domestic pricing policy, U.S. corn exports declined. In fiscal 1993, U.S. corn exports are expected to rise, as the effects of larger plantings in Mexico are offset by lower yields.

U.S. sorghum exports to Mexico in fiscal 1993 are expected to continue growing surpassing fiscal 1992's record 4.9 million tons. U.S. sorghum exports to Mexico rose nearly 2 million tons in fiscal 1992, as declining Mexican producer prices of sorghum relative to corn led to lower plantings. Increased sorghum demand, driven by rising feed needs, is expected to boost U.S. grain sorghum exports to Mexico in 1993.

The volume of wheat and wheat product imports from the United States is estimated to rise sharply in fiscal 1993 in response to harvest-time rains which reduced the size and quality of Mexico's wheat crop. Wheat and rice demand growth is also driven by rising incomes and declining consumer prices.

Mexico's total imports of deciduous fruit during fiscal 1993 is estimated to increase substantially in comparison to fiscal 1992, due to last year's removal of import licensing requirements, changes in financing policies, and heavy rains throughout Mexico's fruit and vegetable producing regions. Mexico's wholesale market sources indicate the country will likely import larger quantities of high quality U.S. apples, pears, peaches, and nectarines, among others.

Brazil

Brazil's imports of U.S. agricultural commodities in fiscal 1993 are expected to drop slightly below fiscal 1992 levels, mainly due to lower price levels combined with stable import needs. Import quantities are expected to fall for rice, dairy products, and the soybean complex due to higher domestic availability.

Brazil's tariff reductions are expected to continue. In the medium-run, the scheduled tariff reductions will do little to stimulate demand and will not improve the U.S. market position relative to other suppliers. Currency devaluation continues to keep pace with inflation, so the cruzeiro has been maintaining it's dollar purchasing power. However, as in fiscal 1992, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay (MERCOSUR or Southern Cone countries) continue to benefit from lower tariffs, which enable them to partially

displace imports of some U.S. products (such as rice, wheat, dairy, and cotton).

On November 17, the Brazilian Government imposed a 27.9 percent compensatory duty on wheat purchased under the U.S. EEP and arriving in Brazil through March 17, 1993. Since 140,000 tons of U.S. wheat had been purchased and shipped before the imposition of the tariff, U.S. wheat exports to Brazil are likely to exceed fiscal 1992's 34,000 tons.

Agricultural Export Programs

The Export Enhancement Program

Fiscal 1992 EEP bonuses of $968.2 million increased by 6 percent from fiscal 1991 due to slightly higher EEP wheat sales and record-high EEP sales of eggs, rice, and vegetable oils. Fiscal 1992 EEP sales of barley, barley malt, and frozen poultry were down slightly from fiscal 1991, and fiscal 1992 EEP sales of wheat flour were barely half fiscal 1991 sales.

USDA is administering the EEP differently this year. In past years, EEP initiatives were announced individually by commodity and country. The first package of EEP initiatives--annual EEP initiatives for an entire group of countries--was announced for canned peaches on June 16. On September 2, USDA announced a package of EEP initiatives for wheat covering 29.1 million tons and 28 countries or regions. The initiatives are valid for the 1992/93 July/June wheat trade year. In October and November, USDA announced packages of EEP initiatives for barley (2.5 million tons), barley malt (175,000 tons), frozen poultry (58,000 tons), rice (750,000 tons), vegetable oils (870,000 tons), and wheat flour (2 million tons).

EEP wheat sales are off to a strong start in fiscal 1993. As of November 19, EEP sales of wheat totaled 7 million tons, a 58-percent increase from last year's sales for the same period. Major buyers so far in fiscal 1993 have been China (1,998,075 tons), India (982,750 tons), the former Soviet Union (757,000 tons), and Morocco (719,475 tons). China's purchases on November 3 and 4 surpassed its fiscal 1992 EEP wheat purchases of 1.7 million tons. (Fiscal 1992 wheat shipments to China totaled 4.2 million tons, including shipments of wheat sold in fiscal 1991.) China still has 5 million tons available from its September 2 initiative for future purchases although a record wheat crop will limit additional purchases for China. India still has 517,250 tons of wheat available from its September 2 initiative and its imports are forecast much higher in the 1992/93 marketing year. The former Soviet Union (FSU) has 3.4 million tons available for future EEP wheat purchases. Although imports for the FSU are projected down this year, the U.S. EEP and credit guarantee programs will be important in maintaining U.S. market share. Morocco's fiscal 1993 purchases as of November 19 are the largest since fiscal 1988. Morocco still has 672 tons available for EEP wheat purchases. In total, 16.2 million tons of wheat were available for EEP sales as of November 19.

EEP sales of eggs, rice, and vegetable oils were robust in fiscal 1992 and are beginning strongly in fiscal 1993. Top purchasers of eggs are Hong Kong and the Persian Gulf countries. Potential EEP rice purchasers include Algeria, Eastern Europe, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Turkey, and the FSU. Potential EEP vegetable oil purchasers include Algeria, China, the Dominican Republic, Hong Kong, Lebanon, Mexico, Morocco, Senegal, Tunisia, Turkey, and the FSU. EEP flour sales for fiscal 1993 of 226,636 tons are already 90 percent of total fiscal 1992 sales. Countries targeted for EEP flour sales include Algeria, Egypt, the FSU, Lebanon, Slovenia, Sub-Saharan African countries, and Yemen.

CCC Export Credit Guarantee Programs

As of November 20, 1992, USDA had announced GSM-102/103 allocations totaling almost $3.6 billion, an increase of more than 20 percent compared to year-ago levels. The GSM-102 program constituted the vast majority of the total. Applications by exporters for credit guarantees under both programs amounted to about $958 million, compared to $784 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. On October 1, 1992, Secretary of Agriculture Madigan announced $3.6 billion in credit guarantees will be made available initially for fiscal 1993. However, some of these credits have yet to be made operational.

Top markets under the GSM-102 program are Mexico, Russia, and Algeria. While all three have made substantial purchases under the program, importers in Ukraine, Yemen, and Trinidad and Tobago have made quicker use of their allocations. For example, as of Nov. 20, importers in Ukraine had almost exhausted their initial allocation of $70 million; Russian importers had made heavy use, but exhausted only about 60 percent of their initial allocation of $525 million. Several markets receiving allocations in fiscal 1993 did not receive them in fiscal 1992. These are: Cote D'Ivoire, the Czech-Slovak Federal Republic (which took the place of Czechoslovakia), Gabon, the Philippines, Slovenia, and South Africa. Top markets under the GSM-103 program are Morocco, receiving more than half the program total, and Algeria and Jordan. The Philippines was allocated GSM-103 guarantees this year after not receiving them in fiscal 1992.

On Sept. 14, Secretary Madigan announced that in the fiscal 1993 GSM-102 program, $800 million would be made available to Russia. The initial allocation of $525 million was made in October, and the remaining $275 million will be made available about January 1, 1993. Additional credits may be announced later.

At the beginning of fiscal 1993, Secretary Madigan said that USDA plans to make available at least $5.7 billion in credit guarantees in fiscal 1993. Allocations in fiscal 1992 totaled $6.3 billion, of which $5.7 billion were used. The role of CCC credit programs in fiscal 1993 will depend on whether additional allocations are made in the course of fiscal 1993, and the import and credit needs of participating markets.

U.S. Food Aid Programs

The program level for the P.L. 480 program for fiscal 1993 is about $1.7 billion. This represents $91.4 million more than 1992 program level. Of the $1.7 billion, the Title I program will be funded at $555.3 million, the Title II program at about $810 million and the Title III at $333.6 million. The program level proposed for P.L. 480 for fiscal 1993 is expected to provide for total commodity shipments of about 1.7 million metric tons, grain equivalent.

On October 29, 1992 USDA released the first-quarter country and commodity allocations for fiscal 1993 under Title I. Fifteen countries are scheduled to receive approximately 1.7 million metric tons of wheat and/or wheat flour. In addition to this, 133,000 metric tons of wheat/wheat flour have been allocated among four more countries under the Food for Progress Program, an independently authorized program that can be funded with Title I funds. Like last year, wheat and/or flour together represents 70 percent of the total volume of 2.7 million metric tons of commodity assistance allocated under Title I. As in previous years, the largest Title I wheat and wheat flour allocation is to Egypt. A total of 280,000 metric tons of feed grains have been allocated under Title I, with Jamaica receiving 44 percent, Bulgaria and Zimbabwe 19 percent each, and about 19 percent more to be distributed among Belarus, Moldova, and Turkmenistan. Soybean meal and vegetable oil allocations represents 7 and 5 percent of the total volume of Title I food assistance amounting to 173,000 and 133,000 metric tons, respectively. A total of 175,000 metric tons of rice have been allocated among four countries with Jamaica receiving almost 40 percent of it.

Under Title II about 1.1 million metric tons (484,000 tons of wheat and wheat flour, 242,000 tons of corn, 105,000 tons of rice, 126,000 tons of feed grains, 98,000 tons of vegetable oil, 25,000 tons of beans, 17,000 tons of lentils, and 15,000 tons of peas) have been allocated initially. Africa has been allocated 36 percent of this total followed by Asia with 35 percent, Latin America 28 percent and the Near East 1 percent. As of November 2 there had been no allocations made under Title III.

Import Commodities

Imports of agricultural commodities are projected to decrease to $24 billion in fiscal year 1993. The value of competitive imports is expected to decline, and noncompetitive values to rise.

The strong increase in agricultural imports in 1993 was partially caused by a jump in imports of unmanufactured tobacco to $1.3 billion. Tobacco imports rose 86 percent in 1993 because the duty on oriental leaf tobacco was removed under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) on July 1, 1992, and tobacco held in bonded warehouses was released for consumption. Unmanufactured tobacco imports are expected to fall back to normal levels in 1993.

Table 5--EEP Initiatives, Sales, and Balances: Volume by commodity, 1992 and 1993

Commodity	EEP initiatives	Initiative date	FY 1992 EEP sales	FY 1993 EEP sales	Remaining balance
			Metric Tons		
Barley	2,535,000	10/16/92	1,541,720	171,000	2,364,000
Barley malt	175,000	10/7/92	32,300	37,900	137,100
Canned peaches	9,000	6/16/92	1,534	0	7,466
Eggs (dozens)	40,000,000	9/15/92	24,287,530	5,457,310	33,243,690
Frozen poultry	58,000	10/28/92	25,914	1,513	57,380
Pork	30,000	8/3/92	0	0	30,000
Rice	750,000	10/30/92	358,110	35,100	720,000
Vegetable oils	870,000	10/15/92	458,538	28,317	841,683
Wheat	29,100,000	9/2/92	19,767,013	7,025,675	16,210,713
Wheat flour	2,010,000	11/12/92	252,665	226,636	1,914,500

Source: USDA, FAS, and ERS, as of November 19, 1992.

The import value of animal products declined in 1992 primarily due to lower beef and pork imports, but animal product imports are anticipated to turn upward in 1993. Cattle imports may exceed 2 million head, with some increase from Mexico. Live animal import value will continue the upward movement of the last several years.

Beef imports from Australia and New Zealand in 1993 will be near 1992 levels as the quota level of the Meat Import Act is expected to remain about the same as in 1992. Imports from Canada should continue to expand as Canadian beef production is projected to rise in 1993. Imports of manufacturing beef from Brazil soared in 1992 and are expected to increase again in 1993. Beef and veal imports could reach $2.1 billion.

Pork imports should remain near 1992 levels. Imports from Denmark should increase, while imports from Canada are likely to decline.

Imports of grain and feed are forecast to remain at 1992 levels, $1.5 billion and 5.5 million tons. Grain and feed imports rose 21 percent in 1992 due to unusually large shipments of wheat and corn from Canada. Wheat imports are expected to remain up, but corn will likely fall back to normal levels. Feeds and fodders and the biscuit and pasta components of grain and feed imports will continue to rise.

Fruit and fruit juice imports are expected to rise in 1993. The current outlook for the orange crop is good, so there is little anticipated growth in orange juice imports, but imports of other juices such as grape and grapefruit juices are expected to increase. There are probable increases in avocado and

lime imports to replace losses from hurricane Andrew. The Chilean winter fruit imports are expected to be strong this season.

Imports of vegetables are forecast to increase slightly. Hurricane Andrew damaged packing sheds used by Florida growers, but the winter vegetable crop was not planted when Andrew hit, thus reducing the potential for huge import increases. Fresh vegetable imports from Mexico decreased in 1992 because of rain damage, but imports, especially tomatoes, are expected to increase this year.

Wine import volume increased 13 percent in 1992 in anticipation of higher tariffs on EC wines. Higher current stocks of wine should slow imports through 1993, and value is likely to decrease. Malt beverages are expected to rise slightly.

Imports of oilseed products, primarily vegetable oils, are projected to increase but much slower than in 1992. Poor weather conditions in Canada damaged the rapeseed crop which will slow rapeseed oil and rapeseed meal exports to the United States in 1993. There are expected increases in palm oil and palm kernel oil imports, but a decline in coconut oil.

The 1993 tariff rate quota for sugar was lowered to about 1.2 million tons. Imports of confectionery products are expected to grow. Value is expected to remain about the same as this past year.

Noncompetitive imports are expected to increase by over $100 million in 1993. Coffee and cocoa import values are expected to increase on slightly higher prices, but import volume is likely to slip after strong increases in response to low prices in 1992. Banana import volume will probably increase as in the last several years, but value could rise more slowly on lower prices due to higher production. Rubber, spice, and tea imports are projected to rise.

Table 6--U.S. agricultural imports: Value by commodity, 1990-93

Commodity	Fiscal 1990	Fiscal 1991	Fiscal 1992	Fiscal 1993 Forecast
	--Billion dollars--			
Competitive Products	16.976	17.156	18.549	18.1
Animals and products	5.544	5.622	5.555	5.7
Live animals	1.053	1.131	1.275	1.3
Beef and veal	1.842	2.024	1.933	2.1
Pork	.888	.866	.625	.6
Dairy products	.951	.767	.816	.8
Horticultural products	6.636	6.453	6.760	6.9
Fruits (incl juices)	2.207	2.042	2.275	2.3
Vegetables and preps	2.264	2.185	2.125	2.2
Nuts and preparations	.356	.443	.432	.5
Wines and malt beverages	1.809	1.784	1.928	1.9
Grains and feeds	1.181	1.282	1.548	1.5
Sugar and related products	1.119	1.132	1.114	1.1
Oilseeds and products	.964	.959	1.124	1.2
Tobacco, unmanufactured	.588	.698	1.299	.8
Seeds	.164	.173	.214	.2
Noncompetitive products	5.584	5.432	5.774	5.9
Bananas and plantains	.926	.992	1.083	1.1
Coffee, incl. processed	1.997	1.831	1.798	1.8
Cocoa, incl. processed	1.042	1.019	1.122	1.2
Rubber and allied gums	.712	.664	.756	.8
Spices	.245	.264	.267	.3
Tea	.151	.152	.173	.2
Total	22.560	22.588	24.323	24.0

Table 7--U.S. agricultural imports: Volume by selected commodities, 1990-93

Commodity	Fiscal 1990	Fiscal 1991	Fiscal 1992	Fiscal 1993 Forecast
	--Thousand metric tons--			
Competitive Products	12,914	13,841	15,105	15,195
Beef and veal	754	811	813	900
Pork	340	322	263	260
Cheese & casein	236	216	223	230
Horticultural products	3,954	4,083	3,869	4,115
Fruits and preparations	1,944	2,084	2,093	2,200
Vegetables-fresh & frozen	1,859	1,832	1,612	1,750
Nuts and preparations	151	167	164	165
Wines and malt beverages 1/	27,783	11,956	12,258	12,000
Fruit juices 1/	33,933	27,948	26,049	28,000
Grains and feeds	3,481	4,163	5,446	5,000
Sugar, cane or beet	1,769	1,785	1,623	1,221
Oilseeds and products	2,016	2,077	2,330	2,350
Tobacco, unmanufactured	193	215	364	250
Seeds	171	169	174	180
Noncompetitive products	6,256	6,198	6,911	7,100
Bananas and plantains	3,236	3,397	3,626	3,800
Coffee, incl. processed	1,290	1,116	1,330	1,300
Cocoa, incl. processed	698	680	773	750
Rubber and allied gums	840	792	920	950
Spices	107	111	127	130
Tea	85	102	135	140

1/ 1,000 HL. Not included in horticultural totals.

Table 8--U.S. agricultural imports: Value by region, 1990-93

Region	Fiscal 1990	Fiscal 1991	Fiscal 1992	Fiscal 1993 Forecast
	--Billion dollars--			
Western Europe	4.816	4.846	5.098	5.2
European Community 1/	4.451	4.435	4.733	4.8
Other Western Europe	.365	.411	.366	.3
Eastern Europe	.324	.306	.350	.3
Former USSR	.015	.014	.020	8/
Asia	3.118	3.151	3.588	3.6
Japan	.232	.267	.256	.3
China	.275	.305	.369	.4
Other East Asia 2/	.338	.352	.315	.3
Other Asia 3/	2.273	2.227	2.648	2.6
Middle East 4/	.392	.407	.760	.4
Africa	.623	.567	.675	.7
North Africa 5/	.034	.052	.067	.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	.589	.514	.608	.7
Latin America	8.149	7.918	7.899	8.0
Mexico	2.581	2.536	2.286	2.4
Other Latin America	5.568	5.382	5.613	5.6
Brazil	1.548	1.319	1.358	1.4
Canada	3.096	3.215	3.930	3.9
Oceania	2.026	2.165	2.003	2.0
Total	22.560	22.588	22.323	24.0
Developed Countries 6/	10.171	10.539	11.373	11.4
Less Developed Countries	11.728	11.425	12.579	12.2
Other Countries 7/	.615	.624	.371	.4

1/ Excluding East Germany prior fiscal 1991.
2/ Korea, Hong Kong, and Taiwan.
3/ Afghanistan, India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Burma, Thailand, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Brunei, Philippines, and Macao.
4/ Turkey, Cyprus, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Iran, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Oman, and Bahrain.
5/ Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, and Egypt.
6/ Western Europe, Japan, Canada, Israel, South Africa, and Oceania.
7/ Includes the former USSR.
8/ Less than $50 million.

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