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Department of
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Agricultural Exports ✓

OUTLOOK & SITUATION

Table 12.--U.S. agricultural imports: Volume of selected commodities,
1980/81 and 1981/82

Commodity	October-March		Fiscal Year	
	1980/81	1981/82	1981	Forecast 1982
--Thousand metric tons--				
<u>Competitive</u>				
Cheese	64	68	113	110
Meat and meat products	470	362	914	810
Sugar, cane and beet	1,888	2,411	3,746	3,700
Tobacco, unmanufactured	87	60	160	150
Tomatoes, fresh	62	134	244	315
Vegetable oils and waxes	503	356	831	650
Wine <u>1/</u>	206	230	414	495
<u>Noncompetitive</u>				
Bananas and plantains	1,224	1,189	2,544	2,550
Cocoa beans	101	100	246	260
Cocoa products	103	85	184	175
Coffee, green	569	514	987	950
Coffee, processed	20	19	38	40
Rubber and allied gums	303	337	627	650
Spices	43	38	78	80
Tea	40	39	87	85
Total	5,477	5,712	10,799	10,530

1/ Million liters. Not included in total.

Table 13--U.S. imports of selected agricultural products: Quantity and value, fiscal 1980-82

	Fiscal 1980		Fiscal 1981		Fiscal 1982 forecast
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	
	1,000 m.t.	Mil. dol.	1,000 m.t.	Mil. dol.	
Coffee, green	1,105	4,166	987	2,800	Coffee import prices are still expected to average \$1.15 to \$1.25 per pound in fiscal 1982, despite an 11 cent per pound increase during the second quarter (January-March). The fiscal year price to date has averaged \$1.13 per pound. Barring stock buildups in the second half, imports are projected to range between 950,000 and 1 million tons. Seasonal patterns indicate a dramatic tapering off during May-October.
Sugar, cane or beet	3,920	1,619	3,746	2,170	The forecast for fiscal 1982 calls for only a slight decrease in volume due to unusually large U.S. sugar imports in the last quarter of 1981. Country-by-country import quotas were announced May 12th in an effort to defend the domestic price support program. Second-half shipments are forecast below 1.3 million tons, 30 percent below a year earlier.
Beef and veal	695	1,752	669	1,621	Consumer demand for meats has been weak. Import prices are still 5 to 15 percent below a year ago, reducing the major suppliers' incentive to export. Through March, beef imports by the United States were down 28 percent in volume and pork imports were down 5 percent.
Pork	187	454	201	509	
Rubber and allied gums	629	834	627	767	Despite an 11-percent increase in crude rubber import volume during October-March, the 28-percent decline in rubber prices clearly reflects the stagnant demand. U.S. rubber imports may not reach last year's value.
Cocoa beans	140	399	246	478	Price relationships between cocoa beans and cocoa products warrant the continued U.S. import preference for beans.
Cocoa products	175	569	184	475	Record-high world supplies and a weak cocoa agreement, among other things, have put a tremendous downward pressure on world prices.