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Exports Forecast at \$40.5 Billion in Fiscal 1982

U.S. agricultural exports are expected to fall 8 percent or \$3.3 billion in fiscal 1982, to \$40.5 billion. This would mark the first year-to-year decline in the value of farm exports since 1969, despite record volume projected at 165 million tons. Another bumper U.S. harvest has put additional downward pressure on export prices. Imports are forecast at about \$15 billion, also a decline, pushing the U.S. agricultural trade surplus below \$26 billion, down from last year's record \$26.6 billion.

Economic stagnation and exchange-rate adjustments have dominated the U.S. export picture for the past 18 months. The economic slowdown has gradually affected consumer demand, particularly for products such as meats. Interest rates, presently 2 to 3 percentage points above inflation rates in many developed countries, imply a real cost in borrowing, which has had a significant impact on stockholding policies in the short term. Exporters, especially the United States, are being forced to hold relatively higher stocks.

Nonetheless, the outlook for these economic indicators appears more favorable for 1983, and this may stimulate demand for U.S. agricultural exports through fiscal 1983. A U.S.-led economic recovery is expected in late 1982, following the U.S. tax cut in July. However, the concern at this point is whether interest rates will choke off the expected economic recovery. Agricultural exports in the upcoming year will once again be based on record export volume and weak prices. Volume in fiscal 1983 is projected to exceed 170 million tons, hinging on a recovery in corn exports, with continued high export volumes of other major commodities. The expansion in export volume, combined with domestic price supports, could mitigate price declines. However, the outlook for export prices is highly uncertain.

To meet \$40.5 billion this year, exports will have to average \$2.9 billion a month during July-September, compared with \$3.5 billion in the first 9 months. Last year, exports plummeted in the final 3 months, averaging under \$3 billion a month, versus \$3.9 billion in the preceding 9 months.

October-June Exports Dropped

During the first 9 months of fiscal 1982, the value of agricultural exports fell 9 percent to \$31.8 billion. While volume was 1 percent higher--127.3 million tons--prices for nearly all major commodities were lower than a year ago. Lower prices--both at the farm and export terminals--were a result of large U.S. and global supplies, a stagnant economic performance worldwide, the increased real cost of borrowing money, and the stronger dollar. For example, at the end of January 1981, the Japanese could buy a bushel of U.S. corn at the Gulf of Mexico for the equivalent of 725 yen. In June 1982, the cost in yen was unchanged, but the price of U.S. corn at the Gulf had fallen from \$3.55 to \$2.95 a bushel.

Commodity Outlook Is Mixed

As fiscal 1982 progressed, it became apparent that soybeans would be a major factor in the export picture. After a woeful year in fiscal 1981, soybean exports are now projected to exceed 25 million tons--a 25-percent increase from last year and 5 percent above the 1979/80 record. Fiscal 1983 exports may approach 26 million tons. Much of this increase can be attributed to the internal pricing policies in the European Community (EC), where soybean meal is currently less expensive to feed compounders than corn. The EC purchases nearly half of all U.S. soybeans and over half of U.S. soybean exports.

Corn exports had moderate success in late spring and early summer but have since returned to a sluggish pace of 25 to 30 million bushels a week. In the 2 years before the slump that began in June 1981, corn exports averaged close to 45 million bushels a week. Although the most noted reason for the slow movement this summer has been the absence of Soviet purchases, Mexican imports are down more than 3 million tons this year. Japan, Poland, Romania, Brazil, and Italy have also reduced their purchases of U.S. corn by more than half a million tons this year. Feed grain exports are now expected to fall to 62 million tons in fiscal 1982, with an increase of around 10 percent expected for next year.

Wheat exports slowed only slightly before harvest time and are expected to average close to 4 million tons a month for the remainder of 1982. The USSR, China, Japan, Brazil, Egypt, and South Korea remain the largest markets, with no significant changes in the relative shares expected next year. Wheat exports are expected to continue record-large in fiscal 1983. Canada will be pushing wheat exports this year, but Australia is expected to harvest its worst wheat crop in 5 years this December.

Table 1--U.S. agricultural trade balance, 1974/75-1981/82

-- Year beginning October 1 --								
Item	: 1974/75	: 1975/76	: 1976/77	: 1977/78	: 1978/79	: 1979/80	: 1980/81	: Forecast 1981/82
-- Billion dollars --								
Exports	: 21.85	22.76	23.97	27.29	31.98	40.48	43.78	40.5
Imports	: 9.47	10.51	13.36	13.88	16.19	17.27	17.22	14.7
Trade balance	: 12.38	12.25	10.61	13.41	15.79	23.21	26.56	25.8
-- Million tons --								
Export volume	: 93.5	114.1	111.9	131.9	137.4	163.9	162.6	164.8

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

Commodity	October-June		October-September	
	1980/81	1981/82	1980/81	Forecast 1981/82
	---Billion dollars---			
Grains and Feed	17.015	14.231	21.900	18.7
Wheat & Flour	5.742	6.016	7.965	8.1
Rice	1.222	.903	1.537	1.2
Coarse Grains 1/	8.534	5.836	10.408	7.4
Corn 2/	7.424	4.988	8.966	6.3
Oilseeds and Products	7.843	8.049	9.400	9.7
Soybeans	5.060	5.362	5.986	6.3
Soybean Cake and Meal	1.371	1.260	1.599	1.6
Soybean Oil	.327	.315	.457	.5
Livestock Products	2.494	2.492	3.136	3.2
Poultry & Products	.587	.471	.765	.6
Dairy Products	.164	.301	.251	.4
Horticultural Products	2.380	2.225	3.084	3.0
Tobacco	1.057	1.259	1.339	1.6
Cotton & Linters	1.959	1.812	2.248	2.1
Seeds	.251	.257	.282	.3
Sugar and Tropical Products	1.060	.672	1.372	.9
Total	34.809	31.768	43.780	40.5

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

Commodity	October-June		October-September	
	1980/81	1981/82	1980/81	Forecast 1981/82
	-- Million metric tons --			
Wheat	29.244	34.450	42.246	46.8
Wheat Flour	.768	.740	1.290	1.4
Coarse Grains 1/	55.219	47.467	69.118	62.0
Corn 2/	48.310	40.995	59.368	52.7
Feeds, Ingredients & Fodders	4.448	4.663	5.820	5.6
Rice	2.562	2.213	3.172	2.8
Soybeans	16.643	20.871	19.972	25.0
Soybean Cake & Meal	5.211	5.424	6.149	6.4
Soybean Oil	.510	.601	.739	.9
Sunflowerseed Oil	.226	.093	.301	.2
Sunflowerseed	1.171	1.418	1.426	1.6
Other Oilcakes & Meals	.335	.252	.441	.4
Beef, Pork & Variety Meats	.306	.312	.447	.4
Poultry Meat	.306	.259	.395	.3
Animal Fats	1.188	1.160	1.536	1.6
Tobacco	.204	.217	.252	.3
Cotton & Linters	1.093	1.287	1.265	1.5
Horticultural Products	2.645	2.777	3.405	3.5
Other	3.583	3.085	4.639	4.1
Total	125.662	127.289	162.613	164.8

1/ Includes corn, oats, barley, sorghum, and rye. 2/ Excludes products.

Cotton exports have met with mixed success so far in 1982. Price declines of more than \$500 a ton have made U.S. cotton more competitive. These low prices, combined with large supplies entering the export season, are expected to push U.S. cotton exports to 1.5 million tons valued at \$2.1 billion. Japan, Korea, Taiwan, and Indonesia have expanded their purchases this year, while China's import needs have dropped because of a large 1981 crop. Export volume is expected to remain about the same next year.

Exports of animals and animal products, which make up roughly a tenth of all agricultural exports, are presently running slightly ahead of last year's pace and are expected to continue to do so for the remainder of 1982. Butter sales to New Zealand and Poland, a recovery in cattle hide exports--approximating the boom years of 1978-80--and large red meat exports have just offset reduced poultry shipments and lower prices across the board.

Horticultural products--fruits, nuts, and vegetables--account for approximately 7 percent of U.S. farm exports, a share that has more than doubled in the past 10 years. While the major buyers have been Canada, Western Europe, and Japan, taking 70 percent of all U.S. horticultural product exports in 1981, developing countries in East Asia (such as Hong Kong and Taiwan) and the Middle East (particularly Saudi Arabia) have become growing markets for many selected products, such as apples, oranges, and grapes. Exports of these products are expected to rise marginally in 1982 and again in 1983.

Fiscal 1982 tobacco exports are expected to return to the 1980 volume, with prices rising by \$700 a ton. Further recovery is anticipated in 1983.

Regional Outlook for Fiscal 1983 Is Varied

Fiscal 1983 exports to the developed countries may remain near this year's \$20 billion. Sluggish economic recovery is restraining demand for imported foods and raw materials, as well as livestock feed. In the EC, little growth is likely in the livestock sector before mid-1983, although consumption is shifting from beef to pork and poultry. Profitability is improving for Japanese livestock producers, and the output of meat and eggs is forecast up in 1982 and 1983. U.S. soybean exports to developed markets will remain heavy at least through the early months of 1983. Feed grain exports may increase to most areas, except Spain and Portugal. Cotton, tobacco, and rice shipments may decline in volume, but volume and value gains are projected for fruits and nuts.

Exports to the centrally planned countries may increase in fiscal 1983. The major factors will be crop development, the U.S. share of the Soviet and Chinese markets, availability of credit for Eastern Europe, and prices for U.S. grains and cotton. The United States has offered the Soviet Union a 1-year extension of the grain agreement, currently in its sixth year. Soviet grain imports in 1982/83 are expected to match the 1981/82 record, and large U.S. exports are foreseen. Chinese grain imports are expected to increase, but the U.S. share is uncertain. Eastern Europe's agricultural imports will likely decline further because of high debt repayments, disappointing exports, and lack of credit.

Table 4.--U.S. agricultural exports: Value by region,
October-June 1980/81 and 1981/82; Fiscal years 1981 and 1982

Region 1/	October-June		Fiscal Year	
	1980/81	1981/82	1981	Forecast 1982
-----Billion dollars-----				
Western Europe	9.570	10.026	11.843	12.2
European Community	7.297	7.432	8.855	9.0
Other Western Europe	2.273	2.595	2.988	3.2
Eastern Europe	1.706	.814	2.041	1.1
USSR	1.439	2.305	1.708	2.4
Asia	12.596	11.110	16.166	14.8
Middle East 2/	1.324	1.174	1.817	1.6
South Asia 3/	.264	.510	.598	.8
Southeast & East Asia 4/	3.869	3.368	4.830	4.7
Japan	5.377	4.589	6.737	5.9
China	1.762	1.470	2.184	1.8
Canada	1.612	1.445	2.090	1.9
Africa	2.183	1.968	2.860	2.7
North 5/	1.219	1.162	1.525	1.5
Sub-Saharan	.964	.806	1.335	1.2
Latin America	5.546	3.856	6.864	5.0
Mexico	2.319	1.298	2.723	1.6
Central America & Caribbean	.894	.824	1.181	1.1
South America	2.333	1.734	2.959	2.3
Oceania	.157	.244	.208	.4
Total	34.809	31.768	43.780	40.5
Developed Countries 6/	16.716	16.304	20.878	20.4
Less Developed Countries	13.186	10.875	16.969	14.8
Centrally Planned Countries	4.907	4.589	5.933	5.3

1/ Annual data are adjusted for transshipments through Canada and Western Europe. Quarterly data are adjusted for Canadian transshipments. 2/ Turkey, Cyprus, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Iran, Israel, Jordan, Gaza Strip, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Yemen (Sana), Yemen (Aden), Oman, and Bahrain. 3/ Afghanistan, India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka. 4/ Mongolia, Burma, Thailand, Vietnam, Laos, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Brunei, Philippines, Macao, Korea, Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Cambodia. 5/ Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, and Egypt. 6/ Western Europe, Japan, Canada, and Oceania.

Exports to the developing countries could rebound in fiscal 1983. Economic expansion in the Far East will spur imports of raw materials, foods, and feedstuffs. Although shipments to several low-income countries in Africa may decline, significant volume increases are expected for most commodities.

Shipments to the Middle East are expected to recover as the U.S. market share improves. Expanded wheat and tallow exports to Pakistan may maintain the value of exports to South Asia, and large wheat sales to India are possible. Exports to Mexico will likely recover somewhat next year, but little growth is expected in shipments to other Latin American countries.

Imports Forecast Down 15 Percent in 1982

Offsetting changes in the last few months have kept the forecast for U.S. agricultural imports at about \$15 billion for fiscal 1982. Lower prices, in addition to import quotas on sugar, are expected to result in a \$1 billion decline in total import value. Continued depressed prices for cocoa products and rubber have likewise contributed to a \$400 million decline in the combined forecast for these products. On the other hand, coffee imports are not expected to drop as much as had been forecast earlier, and meat imports from Australia are expected to pick up significantly, because poor forage conditions in that country have led to higher-than-expected slaughter.

Fiscal 1983 agricultural imports could match or exceed this year's value. Some increase in import unit values is anticipated, following this year's decline of nearly 15 percent. While world cocoa supplies will remain large, coffee and sugar supplies will become less so because of the reduced world production expected in 1982/83. Meat imports may continue at this year's level, unless the trigger mechanism for import quotas is activated.

Table 5.--U.S. wheat and flour exports: Quantity and value, fiscal 1981-83

Region 1/	Forecast				Fiscal 1983 forecast
	Fiscal 1981		Fiscal 1982		
	Volume:	Value:	Volume:	Value:	
	1,000	Mil.	1,000	Mil.	
	m.t.	dol.	m.t.	dol.	
Total U.S. exports	43,195	7,965	48,200	8,100	U.S. wheat shipments will likely match fiscal 1982's record exports. World trade could top 100 million tons (excluding intra-EC trade) for the first time. Stronger competition is expected from Canada and Argentina, but a poorer crop in Australia will reduce their exports significantly. Although global wheat production will be smaller than last year, continued large stocks, especially in the United States, will likely keep prices from rising above last year.
Western Europe					
European Community	2,502	460	2,750	475	U.S. wheat exports to the EC should not increase next year because of larger EC wheat production.
Other Western Europe:	1,298	238	1,750	285	Wheat imports will most likely decline because of a bigger wheat harvest, especially in Spain.
Eastern Europe	732	128	450	55	A slightly larger crop, combined with continued financial problems throughout the region and reduced economic activity, especially in Poland--our largest market here--will limit U.S. exports for the second consecutive year.
USSR	3,725	721	6,600	1,200	The Soviets are forecast to have a fourth consecutive poor crop, implying an import demand near last year's record. The United States is again expected to supply around one-third of their imports.
Middle East	2,614	485	2,300	375	U.S. wheat exports will be up sharply from this year's low level because the Iran-Iraq war impeded transit and financing. Imports by Iran, Iraq, and Jordan should be up substantially, while U.S. exports to Turkey should continue, but the amount will depend upon government procurement.
South Asia	1,368	224	2,500	415	Tonnage is expected to be below this year. However, continued below target stocks and an erratic 1982 monsoon in India, with reduced export availabilities in Australia--the main U.S. competitor--could lead to substantially larger wheat sales.
Southeast and East Asia	4,732	875	4,800	800	U.S. exports are forecast to increase from this year. The largest shipments will be to South Korea and Indonesia.
Japan	3,415	635	3,300	565	Little or no growth is expected in Japanese imports. Japan is continuing efforts to divert paddy rice area to wheat production and double crop wheat on rice area.
China	7,997	1,407	8,000	1,280	An increased Chinese wheat crop and sharper export competition from Canada and the EC could mean little or no increase in imports of U.S. wheat.
Africa					
North	3,997	732	5,000	800	Wheat is the leading U.S. agricultural export to this region and will continue to grow at a fast pace. Increased shipments will go to Egypt, Algeria, and Morocco.
Sub-Saharan	2,285	441	2,200	370	Wheat imports will increase after a slight decline last year.
Latin America	8,495	1,617	7,800	1,360	Volume of U.S. wheat shipments to Latin America could be down from this year. Exports to Mexico and Brazil will lead the decline. Other countries in the area, especially in the Caribbean Basin, will continue to defer purchases because of their financial condition.

1/ For listing of countries, see table 4.

Table 6.--U.S. feed grain exports: Quantity and value, fiscal 1981-83

Region 1/	Fiscal 1981		Forecast		Fiscal 1983 forecast
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	
	1,000 m.t.	Mil. dol.	1,000 m.t.	Mil. dol.	
Total U.S. exports	69,004	10,402	62,000	7,400	Foreign coarse grain production may increase slightly in 1982/83, if Soviet production rises. Foreign use will likely be record-large because of a 4-percent jump in feed use. World trade may recover from 1981/82's reduced volume, mainly because of larger imports by the developing countries. Supplies are down in several competing exporters, and the U.S. share of world trade is likely to increase markedly. U.S. exports may rebound to over 68 million tons.
Western Europe:					
European Community	9,803	1,421	8,200	955	EC grain production is projected up 1 percent in 1982. As the livestock sector strengthens in 1983, feed use of grains may increase about 600,000 tons. EC coarse grain imports may increase slightly in 1982/83 but will remain well below levels of the late 1970's. U.S. exports could rise.
Other Western Europe	7,757	1,099	10,300	1,180	Coarse grain production is recovering in Spain and Portugal. Feed use is expected to resume its expansion and rise about 3 percent in 1982/83. Imports are forecast down about 9 percent, and U.S. exports may fall sharply.
Eastern Europe	7,527	1,140	4,000	465	Shipments may remain low. Total Eastern European imports are forecast down from 7.5 million tons, to around 7 million. Feed use will remain depressed.
USSR	5,738	857	8,000	1,000	Soviet imports may exceed 1981/82's 25.5 million tons. The USSR is expected to emphasize coarse grain imports for the livestock sector. Thus, U.S. corn exports may increase.
Middle East	1,911	284	1,600	200	Feed use of coarse grains in the Middle East is expected to increase over 4 percent in 1982/83. Iraq and Iran are attempting to revive commercial feedlots. The region's imports may expand a tenth, and U.S. exports will rebound sharply. The U.S. market share will likely increase except to Israel, which has begun to import from South Africa.
Southeast and East Asia	4,907	766	6,200	790	Shipments are expected to increase 5 to 6 percent. Imports of the region may be up significantly in 1982/83, as livestock industries expand.
Japan	15,574	2,437	14,400	1,690	Japan's feed use of coarse grains is expected to increase about 2 percent in 1982/83 but may not match 1980/81's record level. Japanese imports are expected to increase slightly. Some improvement is anticipated for the U.S. market share.
China	725	109	1,100	130	Corn shipments are expected to remain at about 1 million tons. China's coarse grain harvest is estimated up 2 percent in 1982. Imports for livestock feeding programs are not being emphasized.
Africa	2,935	448	3,100	370	Shipments are expected to continue to increase. Expanding poultry and livestock industries are boosting imports by Egypt, Algeria, and Nigeria.
Canada	1,326	175	750	80	Canadian corn production may decline 500,000 tons in 1982. Thus, U.S. corn shipments are expected to increase.
Latin America	10,775	1,662	4,000	500	Exports to Mexico may approach 4 million tons. Mexican corn production is estimated down in 1982; corn and sorghum stocks have been drawn down; and feed use of coarse grains is forecast up 4 to 5 percent in 1982/83. Exports to Venezuela and other countries in the region are also expected to increase.
Mexico	6,528	1,011	1,200	150	
South America	3,575	550	2,100	260	

1/ For listing of countries, see table 4.

Table 7.--U.S. soybean exports: Quantity and value, fiscal 1981-83

Region 1/	Forecast				Fiscal 1983 forecast
	Fiscal 1981		Fiscal 1982		
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	
	1,000	Mil.	1,000	Mil.	
	m.t.	dol.	m.t.	dol.	
Total U.S. exports	19,972	5,986	25,038	6,385	After a 25-percent increase in 1982, U.S. soybean exports in 1983 are expected to expand at a more moderate 3 to 4 percent. Ample supplies in the U.S. will keep prices about 10 percent below 1982 levels, and the value of these exports could fall below 1981 levels.
European Community	8,607	2,562	11,525	2,940	The EC's Common Agricultural Policy has the effect of maintaining high grain prices relative to competing feed ingredients. During 1983, in many parts of the EC, soymeal prices will be lower than feed grain prices. Strong EC meal demand will maintain soybean imports at high levels. The EC will remain the major market for U.S. exports of soybeans.
Other Western Europe	2,537	744	3,840	975	Spain is expected to continue to import more than 3 million tons of soybeans.
Eastern Europe	512	153	375	95	If the political climate in Poland remains unfavorable, little rebound in soybean exports can be expected. Financial constraints and inadequate crushing capacity limit soybean imports by other Eastern European countries.
USSR	---	---	710	180	The Soviet Union could expand its imports of soybeans, but it prefers to buy from South America. U.S. exports of soybeans to the USSR depend on Soviet policy decisions.
Middle East	452	131	525	135	Israel should remain the major markets in the region, importing nearly half a million tons of soybeans. Lebanon should expand imports if the fighting subsides.
Southeast and East Asia	1,876	575	2,070	530	Lower prices should stimulate moderate increases in U.S. soybean exports to this region. Taiwan regularly imports over 1 million tons.
Japan	3,958	1,211	4,450	1,135	U.S. exports to Japan should expand, but lower prices are likely to drive the value of these exports lower.
China	531	152	400	100	Expanding Chinese production may limit the rise in soybean imports.
Canada	291	81	390	100	Expanding Canadian production of soybeans may limit soybean imports.
Latin America	1,130	356	720	180	A rebound in Mexican soybean imports should boost the volume up to 1981 levels, but lower prices may keep the value from increasing dramatically.

Table 8.--U.S. milled rice exports: Quantity and value, fiscal 1981-83

Region 1/	Fiscal 1981		Forecast Fiscal 1982		Fiscal 1983 forecast
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	
	1,000 m.t.	Mil. dol.	1,000 m.t.	Mil. dol.	
Total U.S.	3,172	1,538	2,845	1,155	U.S. export volume is expected to increase next year, despite sluggish world rice trade. Foreign crops are projected to be large, but below the 1981/82 record. However, ample stocks in most consuming countries will probably keep trade volumes and prices from rising much. Large U.S. availabilities will enable exports to rise to meet large import needs in some countries. U.S. export volume may reach 3 million tons.
Western Europe	304	147	710	230	U.S. export volume may reach only half of the Fiscal 1982 level and could retrace to levels of the previous 2 years, as Italian imports decline because of adjustments in the EC's inward processing scheme. Shipments to other Western European countries are likely to remain at last year's level, with Switzerland the most significant market outside the EC.
Middle East	492	283	780	370	Iraq and Saudi Arabia are again expected to be among our leading rice markets next year, with each expected to take between 250,000 to 300,000 tons. Total U.S. rice exports to the Middle East may not rise much; there is great uncertainty over the level of shipments to Iran, which rose from 35,000 tons in fiscal 1981 to over 100,000 tons in fiscal 1982.
Southeast and East Asia	1,305	570	300	95	U.S. export volume will likely rise from this year's low level, but it will probably fall far short of last year's high shipments. Drought conditions in South Korea this summer have damaged that country's crop and will increase their imports of U.S. medium-grain rice from West Coast ports.
Sub-Saharan Africa	669	342	840	360	Financial and economic conditions and P.L. 480 allocations will continue to affect the level of U.S. rice exports in Fiscal 1983. Rice is not covered under the Nigerian 50 percent deposit requirements for imported food. U.S. rice exports Nigeria are likely to continue rising, and that country is expected to be one of our largest markets next year. South Africa will remain an important commercial market, taking somewhat over 100,000 tons. The other African countries will take only small amounts, except for Liberia, where increased rice shipments may reach 90,000 tons.
Latin America	264	128	90	42	U.S. exports may continue to decline as sales to South American countries fall off and those to Mexico remain almost nil. The only sizable sales are likely to be in the Caribbean, especially Jamaica.

1/ For listing of countries, see table 4.

Table 9.--U.S. cotton exports, excluding linters: Quantity and value, fiscal 1981-83

Region 1/	Fiscal 1981		Forecast		Fiscal 1983 forecast
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	
	1,000 m.t.	Mil. dol.	1,000 m.t.	Mil. dol.	
Total U.S. exports	1,210	2,230	1,480	2,120	U.S. export volume is forecast to remain about the same next year because of depressed foreign import demand. However, the U.S. share of world cotton exports may rise as exports by our competitors fall below the past 2 years. Foreign cotton mill consumption is expected to rise as the world economy recovers, but raw cotton production in major importing countries may continue to increase.
Western Europe	112	220	190	295	U.S. export shipments are expected to decline somewhat from the high levels of fiscal 1982. However, the export value may rise somewhat. Higher prices, a continued strong dollar, and weakness in the European textile economy are factors that may restrain U.S. export volume next year. EC imports may be at about the same level, with most of the expected decline coming in Other Western European countries.
Southeast and East Asia	504	874	720	970	U.S. export volume may expand slightly if the world economy improves. Exports to markets like South Korea, Taiwan, Singapore, and Malaysia should be the same or higher next year than in fiscal 1982 and above the poor performance of fiscal 1981. Competitors like Egypt and Mexico likely will have lower export supplies.
Japan	248	477	335	483	U.S. cotton export volume is likely to fall next year as higher inventories and weak yarn prices in Japan have lowered the demand for cotton imports. Higher expected cotton export prices and a continued strong dollar will also contribute to forecast lower U.S. cotton shipments. Though U.S. cotton exports may be down in volume, the U.S. share of Japanese imports should rise with lower supplies in other exporting countries, especially Mexico.
China	254	481	182	286	U.S. exports are likely to continue the decline of the last few years, as record cotton production in China, forecast at 3.16 million tons, lowers import needs. In 1982/83, China is expected to become the world's leading cotton producer. Thus, it may fall from third to fourth place among individual countries as a market for U.S. cotton. In addition to production gains, the increasing demand for cotton blend and noncotton fabrics in China may continue to restrain the demand for cotton imports.
Canada	59	112	31	45	U.S. exports may rise next year from the low level of fiscal 1982. Canadian import volume is likely to be near the levels of 1979/80 and 1980/81. This is based on expectations of improved economic conditions and a more stable exchange rate next year.

1/ For listing of countries, see table 4.

Table 10.--U.S. exports of selected agricultural products: Quantity and value, fiscal 1981-83

Item	Fiscal 1981		Forecast		Fiscal 1983 forecast
	Fiscal 1982		Fiscal 1982		
	Volume:	Value:	Volume:	Value:	
	1,000	Mil.	1,000	Mil.	
	m.t.	dol.	m.t.	dol.	
Livestock and products	---	3,136	---	3,200	Livestock product exports may expand a tenth in value as domestic prices rise.
Variety meats	203	301	230	325	
Beef and pork	170	543	180	600	
Animal fats	1,515	728	1,560	725	
Hides and skins excl. furskins ^{1/}	25	673	28	700	
Furskins ^{1/}	21	329	17	290	
Poultry and products	---	765	---	580	Shipments may recover slightly. U.S. poultry meat will continue to face strong competition from subsidized French and Brazilian poultry.
Poultry meat	395	493	310	350	
Dairy products	---	251	---	440	Exports will likely drop a third from fiscal 1982's high movement.
Nonfat dry milk	102	45	90	45	
Protein meal	6,590	1,670	6,840	1,540	The volume of U.S. protein meal exports may increase by more than half a million tons, but sharply lower prices are likely to cause the value of these exports to stagnate. Western Europe could continue to take about two-thirds of U.S. exports of protein meal.
Vegetable oils	1,577	1,040	1,585	920	Expanding supplies in the U.S. should drive export volume up almost 10 percent, but competition from Malaysia, Brazil, and Western Europe could cause low prices, resulting in smaller value gains. South Asia and Latin America remain the major markets.
Sunflowerseed	1,426	441	1,650	495	Continued strong demand from Mexico should help maintain volume and value at the fiscal 1982 levels.
Tobacco	252	1,339	270	1,570	Export volume may rise slightly because of continuing gains in developing-country markets. Little if any increase is anticipated to Western Europe or Japan. Export prices may be up a tenth.
Fruits, nuts, and vegetables	---	3,084	---	3,000	Exports are expected to recover as economies strengthen. Sales to Canada are forecast up marginally. Japan will likely increase purchases of fruits and nuts, but vegetable sales may decline.
Fresh Fruit	1,609	861	1,800	800	
Nuts and preparation	188	501	200	420	
Fresh vegetables	813	319	870	360	
Sugar and tropical products	---	1,372	---	920	Fiscal 1983 export value may reach \$900 million. Low world sugar prices will keep exports of refined sugar at a minimum.

^{1/} Million pieces.

Table 11--U.S. agricultural imports: Value by commodity,
October-June 1980/81 and 1981/82, Fiscal years 1981 and 1982

Commodity	October-June		Fiscal Year	
	1980/81	1981/82	1981	Forecast 1982
--Billion dollars--				
Competitive				
Animals and products:				
Dairy and poultry products	.468	.480	.619	.6
Meat and meat products	1.694	1.395	2.222	2.0
Live animals	.275	.303	.339	.3
Other animal products	.439	.382	.550	.5
Vegetable products:				
Fruits, nuts, and vegetables	1.432	1.753	1.966	2.2
Oilseeds and products	.769	.388	.908	.5
Sugar and related products	1,933	1.152	2.417	1.3
Tobacco, unmanufactured	.272	.241	.365	.3
Wines and malt beverages	.847	.901	1.131	1.2
Other vegetable products	.600	.636	.784	.8
Total competitive	8.729	7.632	11.301	9.7
Noncompetitive				
Bananas and plantains	.393	.425	.529	.6
Coffee, green and processed	2.525	2.065	3.078	2.6
Cocoa beans and products	.740	.540	.953	.7
Rubber and allied gums	.597	.465	.767	.6
Spices	.110	.103	.146	.1
Tea	.101	.094	.132	.1
Other noncompetitive products	.233	.223	.311	.3
Total noncompetitive products	4.699	3.915	5.916	5.0
Total	13.429	11.547	17.217	14.7

Table 12.--U.S. agricultural imports: Volume of selected commodities,
October-June 1980/81 and 1981/82, Fiscal Years 1981 and 1982

Commodity	October-June		Fiscal Year	
	1980/81	1981/82	1981	Forecast 1982
--Thousand metric tons--				
Competitive				
Cheese	87	93	113	115
Meat and meat products	673	612	914	885
Sugar, cane and beet	2,763	2,932	3,746	3,350
Tobacco, unmanufactured	121	93	160	130
Tomatoes, fresh	121	234	244	275
Vegetable oils and waxes	653	538	831	685
Wine 1/	307	345	414	465
Noncompetitive				
Bananas and plantains	1,918	1,923	2,544	2,550
Cocoa beans	184	144	246	190
Cocoa products	142	119	184	170
Coffee, green	790	752	987	935
Coffee, processed	28	27	38	40
Rubber and allied gums	476	515	627	650
Spices	63	58	78	75
Tea	65	59	87	85
Total	8,084	8,099	10,799	10,135

1/ Million liters. Not included in total.

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