



# OUTLOOK for U.S. Agricultural Trade

Approved by the  
World Agricultural Outlook Board,  
Economic Research Service,  
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## FISCAL 2001 U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORT FORECAST REMAINS AT \$53 BILLION

Forecast U.S. agricultural exports for fiscal 2001 remain at \$53 billion, the same as in November, and 4 percent above fiscal 2000. Imports also are unchanged from the November estimate of \$40 billion, a 3-percent gain over 2000.

Offsetting weaker bulk commodity exports, horticultural and poultry product exports are stronger than previously forecast, boosted by strong demand and expectations of a weaker U.S. dollar. At \$11.3 billion, horticultural exports are forecast at a record-high, with especially strong sales to Canada and Mexico. Prospects for poultry exports have improved with strong sales to Russia and several other countries.

However, since November, export competition for bulk commodities is forecast stronger than earlier anticipated, and prospective economic growth has weakened somewhat, particularly in the United States and Japan. Forecast bulk export volume is reduced to 117.7 million tons, 4 percent below November, but still 2 percent above 2000. Increased competition reduces the U.S. corn export forecast, as China is now expected to continue to provide corn export subsidies this year. Also, Argentina's corn exports have been raised substantially since November. Anticipated export competition in soybeans from Argentina and Brazil also has increased since November. And, weaker economic growth is limiting cotton demand.

Year-to-year, U.S. import growth reflects strong U.S. demand. Import forecasts are unchanged from November.

Table 1--U.S. agricultural trade, fiscal years, 1996-2001

Item	Year ending September 30					Fiscal 2001	
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Nov.	Feb.
Billion dollars							
Exports	59.9	57.4	53.7	49.2	50.9	53.0	53.0
Imports	32.5	35.7	36.8	37.3	38.9	40.0	40.0
Balance	27.4	21.7	16.9	11.9	12.0	13.0	13.0

This outlook reflects commodity forecasts in the Feb. 8, 2001, World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates report.

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## Commodity Highlights

The forecast for fiscal 2001 exports of U.S. wheat and flour remains unchanged from the November forecast at 29.5 million tons valued at \$3.8 billion. Compared with fiscal 2000, U.S. wheat export volume should rise almost 1 million tons in response to decreased export competition from Australia and the European Union.

The U.S. coarse grain export forecast is reduced 4.8 million tons and \$300 million from the November estimate to 58 million tons valued at \$5.5 billion. U.S. corn exports are reduced 5 million tons to 52

Table 2--U.S. agricultural exports: Value by commodity, 2000-2001

Commodity	October-December		Fiscal	Fiscal 2001	
	2000	2001	2000	Forecast	
				Nov.	Feb.
Billion dollars					
Grains and feeds 1/	3.641	3.542	13.886	14.6	14.5
Wheat & flour	0.940	0.921	3.523	3.8	3.8
Rice	0.288	0.219	0.908	0.8	0.8
Coarse grains 2/	1.335	1.232	5.281	5.8	5.5
Corn	1.156	1.028	4.602	5.3	4.9
Feeds and fodders	0.609	0.688	2.479	2.5	2.7
Oilseeds and products	2.705	2.873	8.546	9.0	8.4
Soybeans	1.718	1.888	5.074	5.4	5.0
Soybean meal	0.366	0.329	1.226	1.3	1.2
Soybean oil	0.096	0.070	0.279	0.3	0.2
Livestock products	2.260	2.436	8.596	8.8	8.8
Beef, pork & variety meats	1.306	1.190	5.035	5.2	5.0
Hides & skins, incl. furs	0.285	0.429	1.476	1.5	1.5
Poultry & products	0.611	0.624	2.260	2.2	2.3
Poultry meat	0.533	0.541	1.962	1.9	2.0
Dairy products	0.263	0.300	0.951	0.9	1.0
Tobacco, unmanufactured	0.320	0.296	1.245	1.2	1.2
Cotton & linters	0.344	0.415	1.833	2.4	2.2
Seeds	0.233	0.213	0.789	0.8	0.8
Horticultural products	2.740	3.017	10.537	10.9	11.3
Fruits & preparations	0.806	0.891	3.361	3.6	3.7
Vegetables & preparations	0.743	0.796	2.988	3.0	3.1
Tree nuts & preparations	0.335	0.460	0.987	1.0	1.1
Sugar & tropical products	0.572	0.648	2.260	2.3	2.4
Major bulk products 3/	5.382	4.871	17.764	19.3	18.3
Total 4/	13.689	14.364	50.905	53.0	53.0

1/ Includes pulses and processed grain products. 2/ Includes corn, barley, sorghum, oats, and rye. 3/ Includes wheat, rice, coarse grains, soybeans, cotton, and tobacco. 4/ Total includes a small amount of miscellaneous products not elsewhere specified.

million tons because of increasing competition from Argentina and China. This lowers the value of U.S. corn exports by \$400 million, bringing the total to \$4.9 billion. Earlier forecasts of China's exports have been revised up to 6 million tons. Argentine exports are forecast larger than earlier expected due to an upward revision in Argentina's 1999/2000 corn crop. Compared with the previous year, the outlook for 2001 still remains positive, with expected year-over-year increases in export volume and value.

At 3.1 million tons valued at \$800 million, the export forecast for rice is unchanged from November. Abundant supplies in nearly all exporting countries and weaker Asian import demand continue to pressure international prices lower and slow the pace of U.S. rice exports from a year earlier.

The export forecast for U.S. oilseeds and products is reduced 800,000 tons and \$600 million from the November estimate to 35.9 million tons valued at \$8.4 billion. Soybean, soybean meal, and soybean oil shipments are lowered, and a somewhat reduced export unit value for

Table 3--U.S. agricultural exports: Volume by commodity, 2000-2001

Commodity	October-December		Fiscal	Fiscal 2001	
	2000	2001	2000	Forecast	
				Nov.	Feb.
	Million metric tons				
Wheat	7.334	7.133	27.818	28.7	28.7
Wheat flour	0.265	0.181	0.812	0.8	0.8
Rice	1.012	0.858	3.310	3.1	3.1
Coarse grains 1/	14.806	13.329	56.535	62.8	58.0
Corn	12.887	11.305	49.371	57.0	52.0
Feeds & fodders	3.252	3.373	13.315	13.0	14.1
Oilseeds and products	12.257	12.581	36.493	36.7	35.9
Soybeans	9.155	10.006	26.058	26.4	26.1
Soybean meal	2.035	1.623	6.651	6.7	6.4
Soybean oil	0.219	0.189	0.624	0.8	0.6
Beef, pork & variety meats	0.492	0.460	1.845	1.8	1.8
Poultry meat	0.755	0.756	2.847	2.8	2.9
Animal fats	0.219	0.306	1.206	1.2	1.2
Tobacco, unmanufactured	0.043	0.043	0.183	0.2	0.2
Cotton & linters	0.294	0.308	1.539	1.7	1.6
Horticultural products	1.936	2.176	7.732	7.7	8.3
Sugar & tropical products	0.327	0.350	1.276	1.3	1.4
Total major bulk products 2/	32.644	31.677	115.443	122.9	117.7

1/ Includes corn, barley, sorghum, oats, and rye. 2/ Includes wheat, rice, coarse grains, soybeans, cotton, and tobacco.

soybeans and soybean oil is now expected. The major underlying factor lowering this projection is a 2.1-million-ton increase in the combined soybean export forecast for South America due to an upward revision in production. South American soybean exports are now estimated at nearly 20 million tons in 2000/01. Nevertheless, the volume of U.S. soybean exports is expected to match or even slightly exceed last year's record shipments supported by large U.S. supplies, low prices, and strong global demand. China continues to import more soybeans in place of soybean products, which supports U.S. soybean sales but lowers sales expectations for soybean oil and meal.

The forecast for fiscal 2001 U.S. cotton exports is lowered 100,000 tons and \$200 million from November's estimate to 1.6 million tons valued at \$2.2 billion. Since November, import estimates for Mexico and Turkey, both major markets, were lowered. However, despite reduced expectations since November for U.S. cotton sales to key markets, year-over-year gains in U.S. cotton export volume (and especially value) are forecast due to a larger U.S. crop and still relatively strong sales to Mexico and Turkey.

The forecast for U.S. exports of livestock, poultry, and dairy products is increased \$200 million from the November forecast to \$12.1 billion, or \$300 million above last year's sales. An improved outlook for poultry meat, live animals, and dairy products more than offset a \$200-million decrease in the beef export forecast. The outlook for beef has been lowered because Asian markets have been softer than expected. On the other hand, pork exports to Japan and Mexico remain strong. In further positive news, poultry meat volume is raised 100,000 tons to 2.9 million tons based on continued strong sales to Russia, China, and Mexico. The Northwest Cattle Project continues to support stronger cattle shipments, and dairy products show gains despite reduced Dairy Export Incentive Program (DEIP) support. Export forecasts for hides and skins and animal fats remain unchanged.

Setting a record in fiscal 2001, the forecast for U.S. horticultural exports is revised to \$11.3 billion. This forecast is \$400 million above the November estimate and \$800 million more than sales in 2000. Sales to the top markets are expected to increase, led by especially strong gains to Canada and Mexico. Fruits will be responsible for the largest annual gains, with normal crops and prices expected in the citrus industry. Apple exports should rise due to a larger crop, and grape and stone fruit exports are also expected to increase. Trailing fruits by half a billion dollars, vegetables and preparations are expected to reach \$3.1 billion on broad-based growth across many products. The tree nut forecast was increased to \$1.1 billion as almond prices firm despite a relatively large domestic crop and abundant world supply. Wine sales continue to expand, especially to Europe and Asia.

## Economic Outlook

Although a slowdown was projected in world gross domestic product (GDP) in 2001, the slowdown has been more sudden and sharper than initially anticipated. It now appears likely that U.S. growth will slow to around 2 percent. Furthermore, growth in the first half of the year is likely to be flat or only slightly positive. Despite the run-up in petroleum prices in 2000, world inflation is expected to remain low as long as commodity prices are determined more by ample supply than by import demand.

World growth is also expected to slow to approximately 3 percent from the more robust 3.6 percent projected earlier. Japan, which recovered to almost 2 percent GDP growth in 2000, is likely to see GDP growth in 2001 of less than 1 percent. The decline in both the United States and Japan's growth is hurting the export-oriented Asian emerging economies whose growth in 2001 could be down by almost half from 2000. Growth in the European Union (EU) is expected to be only mildly affected by the U.S. slowdown. Nonetheless, EU growth is expected to slow to 2.7 percent in 2001, compared with 3.3 percent in 2000. Only Latin America, with the exception of Mexico, appears to be almost unaffected by the U.S. slowdown. Argentina, Brazil, and Chile will all show significant increases in growth.

Interest rates in the United States and elsewhere already have begun to come down and are likely to come down further. Along with the slowdown in the United States and world economies, the U.S. dollar is likely to depreciate in 2001. This should bolster the euro and other currencies against the dollar. The dollar is forecast to depreciate against a wide range of currencies as the U.S. economy slows down. Overall, the dollar's projected depreciation in 2001 is expected to be between 6 and 10 percent, the first decline since 1995. This should help stimulate overseas demand for U.S. agricultural exports.

### **Western Europe**

Vigorous growth continues in Western Europe. This is helping to sustain growth in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. The euro's more than 20-percent depreciation against the dollar since its inception in 1999 has encouraged EU's growth by boosting exports. The euro is likely to recover somewhat in 2001. The revival of equity markets across Europe also boosted domestic investment and demand. Like the United States, the EU's impressive expansion is driven by higher labor productivity and business investment. These, and still-high unemployment, should keep inflation low despite rising domestic demand.

### **Developing Countries**

The developing countries are projected to grow at 5.1 percent in 2001. Economies in Asia once again continue to have the highest growth rates in the world. China's projected growth rate is 7.9 percent. India's forecast growth rate is 6.4 percent. Closely tied with the economy of the United States, growth of Mexico's economy is projected to slow to

4.7 percent from the rapid 7.2 percent in 2000. Latin American countries are poised for further expansion in 2001 with an average growth projected for the region of 4.1 percent. Growth rates of 4 percent or higher are anticipated in the Middle East and Africa through 2001. Although Russian growth is projected to decline to 3.9 percent from 7.2 percent in 2000, 2001 is expected to be the third straight year of positive growth for this country. Higher oil export earnings continue to help Russia and OPEC countries like Indonesia, Venezuela, and Nigeria boost domestic demand.

### **Exchange Rates**

The dollar's exchange value in the short run depends on interest-rate differentials between the United States and the EU and Japan. With low inflation rates among the major economies, exchange rates are more responsive to expected returns and to economic growth prospects. If U.S. equity markets remain calm, the flow of funds likely will shift away from dollar-denominated assets. The continuing large U.S. current account deficit, at a historic high 4.2 percent of U.S. gross domestic product, requires continued capital inflows. The lowering of the interest rate differentials should result in reduced capital inflows and a lower current account deficit. The dollar has served as a safe haven for foreign capital during the 1990's. With interest rates going down and uncertainty increased with respect to the outcome of the U.S. equity markets, there should be some diversification out of the dollar into the euro.

The weakness of the U.S. economy, combined with falling interest rates should result in a significant depreciation of the dollar, the first one since 1995. This should make it easier to export U.S. farm products in 2001. However, the slowing of growth abroad will weaken demand.

### Regional Highlights

Even though forecasts for total U.S. agricultural exports are unchanged from November, the expectation of slower economic growth, particularly in Japan, and increased competition in corn and soybean markets has reduced prospects for exports to Asia. At the same time, as U.S. economic growth also slowed more than anticipated, depreciation of the U.S. dollar raises prospects for U.S. exports to other countries. Since November, exports to Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, Turkey, and the European Union are lowered. Forecast exports to Canada, Mexico, China, and Africa are increased.

Canada and Mexico continue to be major markets for U.S. agricultural products and are expected to account for two-thirds of the total increase in U.S. agricultural sales in 2001. Exports to each are projected up 8-12 percent from last fiscal year. Depreciation of the U.S. dollar, coupled with the robust economic growth predicted for each nation, will promote U.S. exports. In 2001, virtually all



categories of agricultural exports to these countries are expected to rise, including: red and poultry meats, corn, fruits, nuts, fresh vegetables, and cotton.

Table 4--U.S. agricultural exports: Value by region, 2000-2001

Region	October-December		Fiscal	Fiscal 2001	
	2000	2001	2000	Forecast	
				Nov.	Feb.
Billion dollars					
Asia (excluding Mid East)	4.938	5.260	19.688	21.2	20.2
Japan	2.288	2.259	9.353	9.8	9.2
China	0.312	0.562	1.474	1.6	1.8
Hong Kong	0.352	0.370	1.255	1.3	1.3
Taiwan	0.500	0.500	2.011	2.1	2.0
South Korea	0.620	0.655	2.569	3.1	2.7
Southeast Asia	0.719	0.772	2.602	2.9	2.8
Indonesia	0.191	0.181	0.681	0.8	0.8
Philippines	0.221	0.257	0.866	0.9	0.9
Malaysia	0.078	0.084	0.284	0.4	0.3
Thailand	0.159	0.166	0.492	0.5	0.5
South Asia	0.141	0.135	0.416	0.4	0.4
Western Hemisphere	4.789	5.051	18.159	19.0	19.6
Canada	1.893	2.023	7.520	7.8	8.1
Mexico	1.689	1.906	6.329	6.8	7.1
Brazil	0.055	0.066	0.253	0.3	0.3
Venezuela	0.101	0.103	0.404	0.4	0.4
Other Latin America	1.051	0.953	3.653	3.7	3.7
Western Europe	2.156	2.149	6.712	6.6	6.6
European Union	2.098	1.988	6.373	6.3	6.2
Central and Eastern Europe	0.045	0.048	0.167	0.2	0.2
New Independent States 1/	0.365	0.247	0.934	0.8	0.8
Russia	0.259	0.186	0.671	0.6	0.6
Middle East	0.662	0.652	2.363	2.4	2.4
Turkey	0.190	0.157	0.701	0.8	0.7
Saudi Arabia	0.134	0.131	0.482	0.5	0.5
Africa	0.604	0.641	2.272	2.3	2.5
North Africa	0.434	0.442	1.565	1.6	1.7
Egypt	0.323	0.275	1.094	1.0	1.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.170	0.200	0.707	0.7	0.8
Oceania	0.130	0.133	0.490	0.5	0.5
Transshipments 2/	0.000	0.183	0.123	0.1	0.2
Total 2/	13.689	14.364	50.905	53.0	53.0

Total may not add due to rounding. 1/ New Independent States (NIS) are the former Soviet Union, including the Baltic Republics. 2/ Transshipments through Canada are distributed by country prior to 2000, but are included in the total only for 2000 and 2001.

In Asia, U.S. exports to China continue to appear robust as well. Soybean exports are up sharply this year. China is expected to import more hides and skins, as well as beef. Fruit and nut exports also are likely to be strong this year. But China has plenty of its own corn and will continue to compete in the 2001 global corn export market.

However, U.S. exports to Japan, particularly, and also Taiwan and South Korea, appear to be falling short of earlier expectations as economic growth prospects slow. The major exports to Japan--beef, corn, and soybeans--are off in the first quarter of the fiscal year. Much of the reduction since November in forecast exports is due to increased competition from South African corn and soybeans from South America. Slowing economic growth and increased demand for lower priced cuts are curtailing Japan's beef imports.

Exports to the EU are reduced slightly since November, reflecting lower shipments of bulk products other than cotton. However, the overall decline will be dampened by prospects for a lower valued dollar.

Forecast U.S. exports to the Middle East remain unchanged from November estimates. However, expected exports to Turkey have been reduced slightly as Turkey's cotton imports, while still strong, are not expected to equal the high levels of last year. Offsetting this slight decline is a small increase in U.S. exports to other Middle Eastern countries. Exports to Africa also have been boosted slightly from November due to a stronger than expected first quarter.

## U.S. Agricultural Export Programs

### **Export Subsidy Programs**

As of February 9, 2001, approximately 35,600 metric tons were committed for export under the Dairy Export Incentive Program, with a total bonus value of about \$6.9 million. Products were nonfat dry milk \$4 million and cheese \$2.9 million.

On the same date under the Export Enhancement Program there was approximately 5,700 metric tons of poultry committed, with a total bonus value of nearly \$3.6 million.

### **CCC Export Credit Guarantee Programs**

Country allocations under the fiscal year 2001 export credit guarantee programs (GSM-102, GSM-103, the Supplier Credit Guarantee Program (SCGP), and the Facility Guarantee Program [FGP]) totaled about \$4.9 million as of February 9, 2001. Sales approvals of about \$990 million were about 19 percent lower than fiscal year 2000 approvals at the same time last year. Since October 2001, credit guarantee approvals were approximately \$920 million for GSM-102; \$7.6 million for GSM-103 and \$63 million for SCGP.

### **U.S. Food Aid Programs**

Allocations for commodities under the Title I and Title I funded Food for Progress programs total \$133 million for fiscal year 2001—less than half of last year's level. Eight countries—El Salvador, Eritrea, Guatemala, Indonesia, Peru, Philippines, Sri Lanka, and Uzbekistan—will receive commodities valued at \$98 million under Title I. Four countries—Bosnia-Herzegovina, Ecuador, Guyana, and Mozambique—are expected to receive \$25 million in commodities under the Title I funded Food for Progress program. Commodity assistance under these programs is expected to total more than 700,000 tons. Under the Section 416(b) Global Food for Education Initiative, currently 38 countries will be provided with 630,000 tons of commodities with a value of about \$300 million.

Appropriations for the Title II program are estimated at \$837 million for fiscal 2001, up roughly 5 percent from last year. Commodity allocations are expected to total roughly 1.4 million tons, nearly half of which will go to Sub-Saharan Africa. Ethiopia is expected to be by far the largest single recipient (in dollar terms).

### Import Highlights

The fiscal 2001 forecast for U.S. agricultural imports is \$40 billion, unchanged from November's estimate. The \$1.1-billion increase from fiscal 2000 results from larger imports of horticultural products, red meats, and sugar and related products. Among horticultural imports, fruits, vegetables, and wine and malt beverages lead in the year-to-year change. Although total agricultural imports in October-December 2000 were a little higher than the same period in 1999, import pace is expected to slow over the fiscal year as the U.S. economy's overall growth slows and the dollar weakens, effectively raising import prices.

Of total imports in 2001, about 80 percent, or \$32 billion, are competitive products; noncompetitive products account for \$8 billion. The share of noncompetitive imports will continue to fall this year due to still-low coffee and cocoa prices in 2001. Competitive imports are expected to increase as somewhat prices higher push value up. However, competitive import volumes will not increase significantly from fiscal 2000, especially if the weaker dollar raises prices.

The continuing increase in beef prices over 2000, in part due to a projected decline in U.S. beef production in 2001, will help raise red meat import value by \$200 million. Import volume for red meats remains essentially unchanged from 2000, however. Imports of live animals, largely cattle from Canada and Mexico, and swine from Canada, are expected up by about \$300 million, as higher prices for cattle more than offset lower animal numbers. Dairy product imports are projected slightly higher as U.S. production remains large. In total,

imports of animals and products will rise by about half a billion dollars from November and fiscal 2000.

Imported horticulture products are for the most part setting the pace for total U.S. imports in fiscal 2001, as has been the case for the past two decades. The total increase for horticulture imports is nearly \$700 million from fiscal 2000. Almost \$300 million more each of fruits and vegetables and \$200 million more of wine and malt beverages are expected in fiscal 2001. The share of horticulture in total imports continues to grow—from 36 percent in 1997 to a projected 41 percent in 2001. These products are purchased mostly from Mexico, other Latin American countries, Canada, and the EU.

Table 5--U.S. agricultural imports: Value by commodity, 2000-2001

Commodity	October-December		Fiscal	Fiscal 2001	
	2000	2001	2000	Forecast	
				Nov.	Feb.
Billion dollars					
Animals and products	2.096	2.271	8.143	8.2	8.7
Live animals, except poultry	0.572	0.676	1.737	1.8	2.0
Red meats and products	0.852	0.903	3.722	3.9	3.9
Dairy products	0.432	0.447	1.635	1.5	1.7
Grains and feeds	0.835	0.866	3.059	3.0	3.2
Grains	0.177	0.184	0.638	0.6	0.7
Grain products and feeds	0.658	0.682	2.421	2.4	2.5
Horticulture products 1/	3.855	4.012	15.820	16.4	16.5
Fruits & preps., and juices	0.998	1.061	4.537	4.6	4.8
Bananas	0.270	0.272	1.128	1.2	1.1
Nuts and preparations	0.235	0.215	0.792	0.9	0.8
Vegetables and preparations	1.144	1.222	4.657	4.8	4.9
Wine and malt beverages	1.108	1.151	4.345	4.6	4.5
Nursery and cut flowers	0.286	0.282	1.165	1.2	1.2
Sugar and related products	0.370	0.403	1.541	1.7	1.7
Tobacco, unmanufactured	0.146	0.123	0.651	0.7	0.6
Oilseeds and products	0.446	0.428	1.873	1.9	1.8
Coffee and products	0.655	0.451	2.905	3.0	2.8
Cocoa and products	0.391	0.329	1.466	1.5	1.4
Rubber and allied gums	0.183	0.184	0.841	0.9	0.9
Other products 2/	0.629	0.607	2.624	2.7	2.6
Total agricultural imports 3/	9.606	9.674	38.923	40.0	40.0

1/ Includes essential oils.

2/ Includes tea, spices, crude drugs, other beverages, and seeds.

3/ Total includes a small amount of miscellaneous products not elsewhere specified.

Imports of grains and feeds will rise by about 200,000 tons from 2000, and 2001 total import value is projected up from \$3.1 to \$3.2 billion, as well. Imports of oilseeds and products are anticipated to increase by 200,000 tons, but import value remains flat because of low prices.

Cane and beet sugar imports will rise by 300,000 tons from fiscal 2000, due entirely to tariff-rate quota imports. This gain will help push sugar import value up in fiscal 2001 to \$1.7 billion from \$1.5 billion last year. Part of the reason for higher U.S. sugar imports is the 500,000 ton drop projected in U.S. production.

Import values of coffee and cocoa are down slightly because of continued low world prices. A similar drop in import volume is expected for these tropical products.

Growth of imports over 2000 is expected to be strongest from the largest sources--Canada and Mexico. A weaker dollar and slower U.S. growth will decrease imports from the EU, Asia, and the Middle East. Imports from Australia and New Zealand--largely red meats and dairy products--are expected to continue to increase, reaching \$3.1 billion in fiscal 2001.

Table 6--U.S. agricultural imports: Volume by commodity, 2000-2001

Commodity	October-December		Fiscal	Fiscal 2001	
	2000	2001	2000	Forecast	
				Nov.	Feb.
Million metric tons					
Fruit juices 1/	8.027	6.960	32.199	33.0	30.0
Wine and malt beverages 1/	5.881	6.513	27.414	29.0	30.0
Red meats	0.360	0.366	1.555	1.5	1.6
Cheese and casein	0.090	0.085	0.315	0.3	0.3
Grains and feeds	1.543	1.615	5.790	5.8	6.0
Grains	1.225	1.309	4.532	4.5	4.8
Feeds and fodders	0.318	0.307	1.258	1.3	1.2
Fruits and preparations	1.842	1.816	8.115	8.3	8.0
Bananas	1.122	1.014	4.396	4.5	4.3
Nuts and preparations	0.068	0.080	0.251	0.3	0.3
Cane and beet sugar	0.273	0.358	1.379	1.5	1.7
Tobacco, unmanufactured	0.047	0.043	0.220	0.2	0.2
Oilseeds and products	0.881	0.968	4.069	4.1	4.3
Coffee and products	0.320	0.280	1.411	1.4	1.3
Cocoa and products	0.251	0.204	1.046	1.1	1.0
Rubber and allied gums	0.303	0.286	1.249	1.3	1.2

1/ Liquid imports are measured in hectoliters. All other imports exclude items measured in hectoliters, pieces, dozens, or numbers and include only items measured in metric tons.

Table 7--U.S. agricultural imports: Value by region, 2000-2001

Region	October-December		Fiscal	Fiscal 2001	
	2000	2001	2000	Forecast	
				Nov.	Feb.
Billion dollars					
Western Hemisphere	4.867	4.948	20.898	21.6	21.8
Canada	2.106	2.241	8.526	8.8	9.1
Mexico	1.042	1.130	4.991	5.3	5.4
Brazil	0.375	0.269	1.250	1.3	1.2
Colombia	0.313	0.274	1.163	1.2	1.0
Chile	0.161	0.212	0.974	1.0	1.3
Other South America	0.397	0.331	1.552	1.6	1.3
Central America	0.414	0.421	2.124	2.1	2.2
Costa Rica	0.173	0.188	0.798	0.8	0.9
Caribbean	0.060	0.070	0.318	0.3	0.4
Western Europe	2.384	2.371	8.296	8.5	8.2
European Union	2.333	2.314	8.104	8.3	8.0
Eastern Europe	0.070	0.064	0.228	0.2	0.2
New Independent States 1/	0.024	0.026	0.083	0.1	0.1
Asia, less Middle East	1.321	1.257	5.392	5.5	5.3
China	0.195	0.194	0.814	0.8	0.8
Southeast Asia	0.699	0.681	2.886	3.0	2.8
Indonesia	0.245	0.242	1.002	1.0	1.0
Thailand	0.171	0.188	0.762	0.8	0.8
South Asia	0.226	0.182	0.933	1.0	0.9
India	0.210	0.168	0.867	0.9	0.8
Oceania	0.644	0.739	2.665	2.7	3.1
Australia	0.417	0.492	1.516	1.5	1.8
New Zealand	0.207	0.234	1.106	1.1	1.3
Africa	0.169	0.170	0.882	0.9	0.9
Ivory Coast	0.062	0.033	0.291	0.3	0.2
Middle East	0.127	0.100	0.477	0.5	0.4
Turkey	0.089	0.059	0.311	0.3	0.3
TOTAL	9.606	9.674	38.923	40.0	40.0

1/ New Independent States (NIS) are the former Soviet Union, including the Baltic Republics.