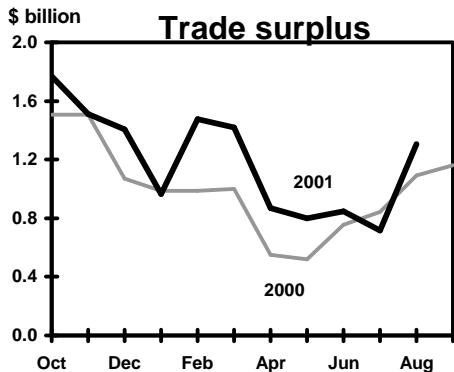


U.S. Agricultural Trade Update



Economic Research Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture

October 24, 2001
FAU-58



Summary—The seasonal surge in August 2001 of U.S. agricultural exports, combined with flat imports, raised the year-to-date farm trade surplus to \$13.1 billion in fiscal 2001, compared with \$10.8 billion in 2000. Cumulative exports of \$49.1 billion in August are \$2.2 billion ahead of last year, accounting for all of the difference in the surplus.

Exports—The \$529 million jump in exports from July to August 2001 is largely due to bulk commodity shipments. The \$2.2 billion year-over-year gain in total exports, however, is mainly attributed to continued healthy growth in high-value exports.

Wheat exports thus far in fiscal 2001 are \$82 million lower than in 2000 and volume is 1.8 million tons short of last year's shipments. Wheat prices remain relatively weak, but are on the whole higher than the past 2 years. Smaller wheat exports are partly due to higher expected production in wheat-exporting countries, notably Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, and Eastern Europe. U.S. wheat shipments declined the most to Egypt as local stocks were drawn down and subsidies for flour consumption were reduced.

Volume exports of corn have hardly changed from last year, but export value is off by \$69 million. To date in 2001, \$4.1 billion, or 43.9 million tons, have been shipped. Corn prices remain low due to a big U.S. crop, ample world supplies, and modest demand. Softer import demand from Japan, Russia, and the Middle East, especially Turkey, is counterbalanced by increased demand from Canada and Mexico.

In contrast to wheat and corn, soybean exports experienced gains in both value and volume. Year-to-date exports reached \$4.9 billion in August, \$131 million more than in 2000. Volume was 25.7 million tons, up 1.1 million tons from last year. These gains are attributed to strong demand from China and Mexico, which more than offset sales declines to the European Union. Soybean prices remain very low as world soybean production continues to climb, especially in major exporters Brazil and Argentina.

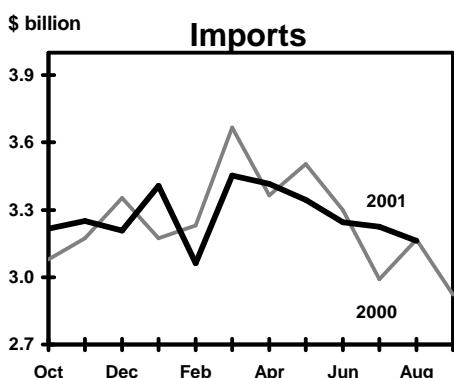
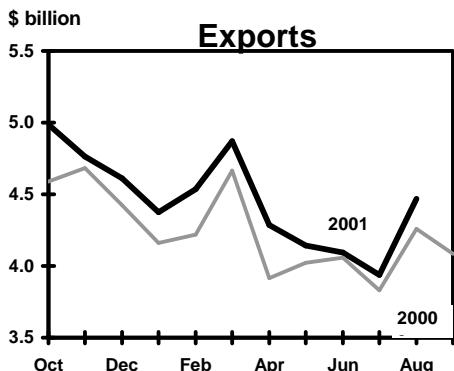
Like soybeans, exports to date of cotton are ahead of last year. The \$218-million sales increase, along with 80,000 more tons shipped, are due to much bigger sales to South Asia, particularly India. Depressed cotton prices are the result of continued strong world production

growth, especially by major exporting countries, slowing economic growth, and competition with other fabrics.

The \$2.2-billion year-over-year increase in high-value product (HVP) exports is largely due to vigorous sales of hides and skins (up \$463 million), sugar and tropical products (up \$286 million), feeds and fodders (up \$273 million), and poultry (up \$254 million). These gains more than offset losses by red meat and vegetable oil exports. The countries that increased HVP imports from the United States are Canada, Mexico, China, Southeast Asia, and Russia.

Imports—U.S. agricultural imports are only marginally lower thus far this fiscal year than 2000. The decline of noncompetitive imports, the result of lower prices for coffee and rubber, was mostly offset by competitive imports. Of the total \$36 billion in U.S. imports through August, more than \$15 billion are horticulture products and \$8.3 billion are animals and animal products. U.S. imports from most countries declined in the year-to-date. Imports increased only from four major sources — Canada, Mexico, Australia, and New Zealand. [Andy Jerardo, 202-694-5323, ajerardo@ers.usda.gov]

The U.S. share of the world's agricultural export market was 18 percent in calendar year 1999, down from 32 percent in the early 1980s. This decline is attributed largely to bulk commodities, whose export share fell from an average 42 percent in 1981-85 to 29 percent in 1999. Although the share of non-bulk products (HVP) declined from 18 percent in 1981-85 to 13 percent in 1999, the market shares of meat and meat products, fruits, vegetables, nuts, and beverages all increased over the past 20 years. The financial crises in Asia, Latin America, and Russia in the late 1990s, the strength of the dollar, and abundant world commodity supplies helped increase competitors' market shares.



Next update: November 26, 2001

Table 3--U.S. agricultural imports: Quantity and value by commodity

Quantity and unit	October-August				August			
	Thousand units		Thousand dollars		Thousand units		Thousand dollars	
	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001
Peanut oil (MT)	4	32	3,988	21,812	3	1	1,830	1,205
Rapeseed oil (MT)	484	496	222,521	192,648	46	48	20,144	20,290
Soybean oil (MT)	35	32	17,074	13,319	3	2	1,398	894
Sesame oil (MT)	8	8	22,889	23,299	1	1	1,844	1,955
Other vegetable oils (MT)	183	192	222,148	231,202	20	15	20,231	21,245
Oilcake & meal (MT)	1,100	1,078	138,424	141,422	96	75	12,056	10,559
Cotton, excl linters (MT)	11	3	22,509	5,840	0	0	539	91
Cotton linters (MT)	22	43	5,005	15,903	2	2	538	851
Seeds - field & garden (MT)	433	289	468,742	408,042	20	19	29,050	24,376
Cut flowers (NA)	0	0	587,328	542,176	0	0	34,766	32,554
Nursery stock, bulbs, etc. (NA)	0	0	492,919	527,261	0	0	62,048	59,534
Other vegetable prods (MT)	0	0	274,777	251,615	0	0	23,844	23,685
Selected non-ag imports (NA)	0	0	16,027,987	16,946,797	0	0	1,606,742	1,468,410
Fertilizers (MT)	23,255	27,669	2,610,184	3,404,345	2,054	1,992	255,307	218,028
Potassium (MT)	8,528	8,234	690,180	654,048	648	577	53,075	45,514
Nitrogen (MT)	8,881	13,223	1,217,807	1,933,202	905	930	131,615	103,994
Phosphate (MT)	5,834	6,202	695,073	809,533	500	485	70,096	68,055
Fish (MT)	0	0	8,777,208	8,958,459	0	0	988,382	941,439
Fish fresh or prep (MT)	0	0	3,523,251	3,494,420	0	0	324,105	332,563
Shellfish (MT)	563	595	5,191,544	5,389,986	64	71	660,249	604,090
Fish prods, other (MT)	46	49	62,414	74,053	3	3	4,029	4,786
Ag chemicals (MT)	129	131	902,501	1,044,440	7	5	57,978	36,260
Fungicides (MT)	36	30	170,826	178,695	3	2	11,630	7,755
Herbicides (MT)	29	46	271,728	378,612	1	1	11,887	8,628
Insecticides (MT)	22	18	123,351	198,826	1	0	15,531	3,692
Other pesticides (MT)	42	38	336,597	288,306	2	2	18,930	16,185
Farm machinery (NA)	0	0	3,294,953	3,111,353	0	0	255,536	224,801
Tractors & self-prop mach (NO)	8,160	6,935	1,635,901	1,445,451	670	304	118,587	99,111
Other ag mach & parts (NA)	0	0	1,659,052	1,665,902	0	0	136,949	125,691
Tobacco - mfg (NA)	16	17	443,141	428,200	2	2	49,539	47,881

Table contains preliminary data. NA = Not available. Zeros in quantity columns indicate none or less than 500 units.

Table 4--Summary of U.S. agricultural trade (million \$)

Item	Jul.	Aug.	Year-to-date	% Change
Exports	3,939	4,468	49,070	5
Imports (c.i.f.)	3,467	3,393	38,976	0
Imports (customs value)	3,223	3,163	35,990	0
Trade Balance:				
Exports less c.i.f. imports	472	1,074	10,094	30
Exports less customs-val. imports	715	1,304	13,080	21
Exports by major commodity group				
Live animals	59	61	801	21
Meat & poultry	611	664	6,867	0
Dairy prod & eqqs	103	118	1,219	13
Hides & skins	175	170	1,810	34
Wheat	230	306	2,944	-3
Rice	42	67	700	-18
Corn	412	522	4,107	-2
Other feed grains	31	54	681	11
Animal feeds	293	346	3,877	13
Soybeans	177	235	4,922	3
Vegetable oils	94	91	1,085	-14
Fruits & nuts	399	384	4,389	6
Vegetables	352	358	4,201	2
Cotton & linters	180	232	1,949	13
Tobacco, unmfq.	63	124	1,139	-3
Seeds & nursery	55	70	947	-5
Imports customs value by major commodity group				
Live animals	149	161	2,054	26
Meat & poultry	401	386	3,808	10
Dairy prod. & eqqs	156	164	1,599	5
Grains & feeds	281	279	3,026	4
Fruits & nuts	393	353	4,921	-1
Vegetables	372	368	4,793	10
Vegetable oils	118	104	1,166	-11
Wine	193	189	2,060	1
Malt beverages	220	209	2,120	8
Coffee	155	128	1,647	-40
Cocoa	122	125	1,244	-7
Rubber, natural	60	63	627	-20
Cane & beet sugar	52	55	446	4
Tobacco, unmfq.	45	48	594	-1
Seeds & flowers	82	116	1,477	-5

Preliminary data.

U.S. Export Penetration of World Markets Slowed In 1999

U.S. agricultural exports declined in total value to \$48.5 billion in calendar year 1999 from \$60.4 billion in 1996. The economic crises of 1997-99 in Asia, Russia, and Latin America led to foreign currency devaluations and weak global demand. Large global supplies of major bulk commodities intensified export competition, particularly from South America and China. Prices of grains and oilseeds have fallen substantially since 1997. During the same period, the U.S. dollar remained strong, reducing U.S. export competitiveness. And, in general, U.S. penetration of foreign markets declined, as the U.S. lost market share.

Export Penetration

The performance of U.S. exporters relative to foreign competitors is gauged by U.S. export penetration in key markets as measured by market share. U.S. export share reflects the relative advantage of U.S. products over foreign rivals with respect to price and other demand factors that drive trade. The pattern of U.S. market share over time is useful in tracking long-term performance, which may then be linked to factors such as the dollar's relative value, greater foreign competition, or economic weakness in key markets.

Export share is the most straightforward measure of market penetration. This ratio calculates the percentage of U.S. exports of an agricultural product relative to the world's imports of that product. Or, the ratio calculates the percentage of a country's imports purchased from the United States relative to the country's total imports from the world, including the United States, as follows:

$$\text{Export share} = \frac{\text{U.S. exports of product } i}{\text{World imports of product } i}$$

$$\text{Export share} = \frac{\text{U.S. exports to country } j}{\text{Country } j \text{ imports from the world}}$$

U.S. export share is relatively competitive if it exceeds any other export competitor's share in that market, or if it is higher than the average U.S. export share in the total world market. A market share of greater than 50 percent indicates dominance of U.S. exports over the collective share of rivals.

Patterns of U.S. Export Penetration by Commodity

Table A below highlights the global market share of U.S. agricultural exports, as well as aggregated bulk commodities and non-bulk, or high-value, products from 1976 to 1999. (Bulk commodities include unmilled wheat, rice, coarse grains, soybeans, tobacco, and cotton.) The shares are calculated from U.S. dollar trade values by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

The U.S. agricultural export share in the world market eroded from an average 34 percent in 1976-80 to 18 percent in 1999. The global share of U.S. bulk commodities declined from over 40 percent in 1975-84 to 29 percent in 1999, while high-value exports dropped from 19 to 12.5 percent. In 1999, the value of U.S. high-value exports (\$42 billion) was twice as much as U.S. bulk exports (\$20.9 billion).

U.S. export penetration of the global market is still dominant with respect to corn and soybeans, and relatively competitive with respect to tobacco and wheat. The U.S. share in 1999 was 52 percent for corn, 51 percent for soybeans, 24 percent for tobacco, 22 percent for wheat, 14 percent for cotton, and 11 percent for rice. These market shares are significantly lower than they were in 1976-85.

A major factor in the decline of U.S. bulk commodity shares in the world market was the strength of the dollar relative to most currencies in the past 15 years, especially from 1997 to 1999. Also, the financial crises in East and Southeast Asia, Latin America, and Russia in the late 1990s severely reduced import demand for U.S. farm products. High commodity prices in 1995-96 led to large increases in planted area of grains and oilseeds in competitor countries, particularly Argentina (corn and soybeans), Brazil (soybeans), and China (corn).

For U.S. cereal grains and cereal preparations, the export share fell from 33 percent in the early 1980s to 21 percent in 1999. The export share of U.S. oilseeds dropped by almost half from 60 percent in 1976-80 to 33 percent in 1999. Similar trends are observed for soybean meal and soybean oil as foreign supplies surged, particularly from Argentina and Brazil. Also, China's greater crushing capacity reduced its imports of U.S. soybean oil beginning in 1999.

A brighter picture emerges for major U.S. high-value exports, such as meat and meat products, fruits and vegetables, almonds, wine and beer, and sugar. The generally upward pattern of their export shares in the past 25 years has helped spur the growth of total U.S. farm exports and maintain the U.S. agricultural trade surplus. Although most high-value export shares are not as large as bulk commodity shares, they compensate by their increasing export values.

Market Share by Country

In Table B, the countries surveyed represent 93 percent of U.S. agricultural export value in 1999. Although U.S. export share in the world market eroded from 32 percent before 1986 to 18 percent in 1999, the share loss in more distant countries was partly offset by large gains in the Western Hemisphere markets. U.S. competitiveness in more distant markets was especially vulnerable to the strong dollar in recent years and weaker foreign economies are also to blame.

Nevertheless, U.S. export penetration shows a strong “gravity” factor, directly relating market share to geographic proximity. Canada and Mexico are where U.S. market penetration is strongest, helped by both geography and NAFTA. Penetration is next highest in Central America, followed by South America, then East Asia.

U.S. exports are relatively competitive in almost half of the major markets because export share exceeds the 18-percent average U.S. share in the overall world market. These countries accounted for more than 80 percent of U.S. export sales in 1999. The combined markets of NAFTA and the rest of Latin America accounted for 47 percent of U.S. exports in 1999, up from only 26 percent in 1989 and 18 percent in 1979.

In 1999, U.S. farm exports were dominant (more than a 50-percent share) only in the North and Central American markets. In earlier years, this also was true in Ecuador and Colombia.

Still, the long-term trend or pattern is generally downward in most countries, particularly in more distant markets. A gradual downward trend in U.S. market share is evident in the formerly strong markets of South America, and East and Southeast Asia.

As remaining trade barriers decline in world markets as the result of further trade liberalization, competition for market share becomes more intense, such that import-price determinants, including shipping costs and exchange rates, assume heavier importance. Import demand for U.S. agricultural products depends not only on prices and exchange rates, but also on transport cost, tariffs, quotas, and other trade barriers. [Andy Jerardo, (202)-694-5323, ajerardo@ers.usda.gov]

Table A: U.S. Export Penetration of World Markets 1/

by commodity:	average	average	average	average	1996	1997	1998	1999
	1976-80	1981-85	1986-90	1991-95				
Cereals and prep.	36.2	33.3	27.3	23.4	25.7	20.6	20.1	20.9
Wheat	35.1	33.5	27.3	25.3	28.6	21.6	22.1	22.1
Rice	21.8	20.8	17.5	13.4	11.6	12.0	13.2	10.8
Maize	62.7	57.4	53.3	48.4	60.2	46.5	44.5	52.2
Sorghum	51.1	49.0	62.5	68.6	61.6	66.7	65.1	64.1
Flour of cereals	15.3	10.2	35.4	35.3	28.4	15.4	20.4	27.7
Feeds and fodders	24.5	22.7	19.6	19.2	19.2	20.9	20.1	18.8
Oilseeds	60.7	57.6	39.5	40.1	47.9	43.7	32.7	33.3
Soya beans	77.1	76.1	60.4	60.4	73.6	61.3	47.9	50.6
Oilseed cake meal	27.5	21.9	17.5	15.4	14.2	17.2	16.7	13.6
Cake of soya beans	36.2	25.6	19.2	17.2	17.4	20.4	19.2	15.6
Vegetable oils	11.9	9.3	6.7	6.4	5.2	6.8	7.9	5.5
Oil of soya beans	32.6	22.2	19.2	16.3	9.0	14.8	18.8	9.7
Meat and preparations	6.1	6.2	8.0	11.4	15.0	15.5	14.9	14.8
Beef and veal	2.4	1.6	3.3	4.0	5.5	5.7	5.4	7.1
Pig meat	5.4	3.0	2.9	4.9	7.6	9.0	9.4	9.1
Poultry meat	15.3	13.5	13.2	18.4	26.2	25.9	22.6	19.4
Animal fats	50.8	49.2	39.0	42.0	36.1	33.9	37.9	31.1
Dairy products & eggs	1.8	2.8	2.0	2.4	2.0	2.6	2.5	2.4
Hides and skins	20.7	23.7	23.7	24.2	21.8	22.6	21.3	23.4
Fruits and vegetables	8.5	8.8	7.8	9.7	9.7	10.4	10.0	9.6
Almonds	7.2	21.8	35.5	51.0	55.8	61.0	66.9	63.8
Essential oils	20.7	21.2	16.0	29.2	19.5	19.5	19.1	19.4
Beverages	1.9	1.7	2.6	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.5
Wine	0.4	0.7	1.2	2.0	2.8	3.2	3.7	3.6
Beer	3.2	2.8	3.7	6.9	7.8	6.8	5.3	4.1
Non-alcoholic bev.	14.9	6.3	6.6	9.8	8.3	10.2	10.0	9.2
Sugar and honey	1.3	1.7	1.9	3.0	2.8	3.3	3.3	3.4
Cotton lint	26.1	27.7	25.7	27.3	24.4	25.1	28.1	13.8
Tobacco	31.0	31.8	38.4	34.3	30.3	29.0	29.2	24.2
Total bulk commodities	43.7	41.8	37.7	34.8	37.4	32.7	30.5	28.6
Non-bulk products	19.3	18.2	13.4	13.2	14.6	14.1	13.0	12.5
Total Agriculture 2/	34.2	31.8	24.8	22.2	23.7	21.8	19.6	18.2

1/ Estimates are based on the ratio of U.S. exports (fob) to world imports (cif), both valued in U.S. dollars.

2/ The world share of total U.S. agricultural exports is a weighted average with U.S. exports as weights.

Data source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (apps.fao.org)

Table B: U.S. Export Penetration*

by country:	1976-80	1981-85	1986-90	1991-95	1996	1997	1998	1999
	Percent							
NAFTA								
Canada	43.1	39.9	38.4	64.6	64.5	64.5	64.6	65.2
Mexico	77.4	71.8	65.7	64.3	72.1	66.7	72.5	64.4
Central America								
Costa Rica	38.2	45.3	49.5	60.2	57.3	46.4	42.1	52.9
Dominican Rep.	86.9	98.9	89.8	72.1	75.5	84.2	80.2	---
Panama	62.1	59.4	57.3	52.5	48.4	52.5	59.0	46.8
South America								
Argentina	5.3	6.8	10.3	11.0	12.5	19.8	12.3	10.9
Brazil	23.9	32.5	13.2	8.2	9.3	8.7	8.3	5.2
Chile	31.5	38.3	16.3	14.4	10.0	10.1	10.3	13.0
Colombia	54.6	48.7	37.4	32.0	36.6	30.8	33.5	30.9
Ecuador	74.5	63.1	60.2	41.0	37.6	39.0	25.5	32.5
Peru	47.9	43.2	24.1	22.0	22.2	13.5	24.6	27.4
Venezuela	33.4	47.1	48.0	33.0	32.8	37.4	29.1	29.3
East Asia								
Japan	32.4	35.4	28.2	26.7	28.0	27.6	26.2	25.3
China	11.9	13.1	7.0	8.2	11.9	9.9	10.2	6.7
Hong Kong	13.5	11.3	9.8	11.7	13.6	15.6	15.4	14.3
South Korea	57.1	50.1	41.9	32.0	36.1	29.5	33.5	33.6
Taiwan 1/	43.9	37.7	28.0	26.1	29.7	26.4	23.1	25.6
Southeast Asia								
Indonesia	24.9	27.6	16.8	15.2	15.2	17.3	12.4	11.6
Malaysia	5.9	7.9	5.7	8.3	14.0	11.0	8.0	8.4
Philippines	47.8	47.1	35.8	34.3	31.8	34.4	26.1	29.8
Singapore	5.9	6.7	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.0	5.1
Thailand	32.9	26.9	15.8	16.3	18.2	17.7	19.4	18.2
South Asia								
Bangladesh	38.2	24.6	18.9	17.4	7.2	8.8	12.2	5.8
India	27.0	23.8	11.8	11.8	5.1	6.0	5.2	3.0
Pakistan	31.3	24.5	27.1	16.1	16.8	24.3	9.3	3.8
Middle East								
Israel	42.2	36.2	27.6	25.9	30.4	27.3	19.9	23.0
Saudi Arabia	12.5	9.4	12.7	13.4	11.6	13.7	11.0	10.7
Turkey	3.0	24.5	13.5	16.3	15.9	17.9	19.0	18.3
North Africa								
Algeria	10.3	9.6	18.6	17.9	11.6	11.0	9.7	9.4
Egypt	33.3	25.8	26.1	32.2	34.2	28.1	26.6	30.3
Morocco	16.3	24.6	26.0	15.7	14.4	11.6	8.2	10.4
Tunisia	15.1	18.6	15.8	16.0	12.3	13.5	9.5	9.9
Sub-Saharan Africa								
Nigeria	16.5	22.1	8.9	10.7	15.0	8.2	10.3	11.5
South Africa	13.2	22.4	7.2	15.5	15.8	11.7	11.4	12.9
Oceania								
Australia	12.6	12.5	11.1	16.4	11.6	12.4	12.6	10.4
New Zealand	11.8	13.9	10.4	9.6	7.7	9.6	12.5	9.0
Europe								
European Union	10.7	9.9	14.4	13.8	14.5	14.8	13.2	12.0
Norway	13.9	13.5	6.9	6.5	6.4	4.2	3.8	3.3
Switzerland	9.1	10.7	4.0	3.8	3.9	10.3	4.0	8.6
Poland	21.5	12.8	5.9	5.1	5.7	3.2	3.2	2.0
Russia	14.5	10.2	10.5	9.8	12.1	9.7	8.0	9.3

* Average of calendar-year FATUS agricultural export values divided by FAO total agricultural import values.

1/ Imports by Taiwan include fish.

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