



Outlook for U.S. Agricultural Trade

FY 2017 Exports Forecast Up \$6.0 Billion to \$133.0 Billion; Imports at \$113.5 Billion

Contents

[Economic Outlook](#)
[Export Products](#)
[Regional Exports](#)
[Import Products](#)
[Regional Imports](#)
[Contact Information](#)

Tables

[Macro Trends](#)
[Commodity Exports](#)
[Regional Exports](#)
[Commodity Imports](#)
[Regional Imports](#)
[Reliability Tables](#)

Web Sites

[U.S. Trade Data](#)

[FAQ & Summary Data](#)

[Articles on U.S. Trade](#)

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Approved by the
 World Agricultural
 Outlook Board.

Fiscal 2017 agricultural exports are projected at \$133.0 billion, up \$6.0 billion from the revised fiscal 2016 forecast of \$127.0 billion, largely due to higher exports of oilseeds and products, horticultural products, cotton, and livestock, dairy, and poultry. Oilseeds and product exports are up \$2.7 billion to \$31.0 billion, driven by record soybean export volume and higher unit values. Horticultural product exports are forecast to increase \$1.4 billion, led by tree nut exports. Cotton exports are projected to rise \$900 million due to sharply higher U.S. production and tighter foreign stocks. Exports of livestock, dairy, and poultry products are up \$800 million, primarily due to higher poultry and dairy exports. Grain and feed exports are forecast unchanged at \$29.3 billion, as higher wheat and corn exports offset reductions in sorghum. Agricultural exports to China are forecast \$3.5 billion higher than fiscal 2016, primarily due to increased soybean, tree nuts, and pork exports. China is expected to edge out Canada and return as the largest U.S. market after spending 2016 in second place.

U.S. agricultural imports are forecast at \$113.5 billion, \$400 million higher than fiscal 2016. Increases in import values are expected for horticultural and tropical products, which more than offset reductions in livestock, dairy, and poultry products. The U.S. agricultural trade surplus is expected to increase by \$5.6 billion in fiscal 2017 to \$19.5 billion.

For fiscal 2016, the revised export forecast of \$127.0 billion represents an increase of \$2.5 billion from May. Imports are forecast \$1.7 billion lower at \$113.1 billion.

Table 1--U.S. agricultural trade, fiscal years 2011-17, year ending September 30

Item	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Forecast fiscal year*		
						2016 May	2016 Aug.	2017 Aug.
<i>Billion dollars</i>								
Exports	137.5	135.9	141.1	152.3	139.7	124.5	127.0	133.0
Imports	94.5	103.4	103.9	109.3	114.2	114.8	113.1	113.5
Balance	43.0	32.5	37.3	43.1	25.5	9.7	13.9	19.5

*Reflect forecasts in the August 12, 2016, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates* report.

Source: Compiled by USDA using data from U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce.

External economic environment improves, but remains a challenge

World per capita GDP is expected to grow at 1.2 percent in 2016, the same as 2015's growth, and is expected to pick up in 2017. Per capita income growth in the key emerging markets of Brazil, Russia, India, Indonesia, and China is expected to be 3.5 percent in 2016, increasing to 4.2 percent in 2017 as recessions in Brazil and Russia abate. This is still below the 6.3-percent average annual rate of income growth these countries achieved over the previous decade. However, the magnitude of this decline is largely due to deep recessions in both Brazil and Russia in 2015 and 2016. Global trade volume is expected to grow at only 1.1 percent in 2016, but to more than double to 2.6 percent in 2017.

A challenging external environment, including slower world trade and a strong U.S. dollar, was reflected in weak U.S. GDP growth in the first half of 2016. The U.S. economy is expected to be stronger in the second half of the year as continued improvements in labor markets and rising wages support consumer spending. However, weakness in the external sector, low activity in the energy sector, and uncertainty about the presidential election is expected to be a damper on business investment. As a result, per capita GDP growth is expected to be 1.3 percent in 2016, falling short of 1.7 percent growth in 2015. With an improved external environment and better conditions for business investment, per capita GDP growth is expected to rebound to 1.6 percent in 2017.

After weakening significantly against the currencies of its key agricultural trading partners and competitors in the first few months of 2016, the dollar strengthened in the late spring and summer. The real value of the dollar continued to decline against key emerging market currencies, particularly those against which it appreciated most strongly in the past 2 years: between January and July, the dollar fell about 15 percent against the Russian ruble and 17 percent against the Brazilian real. However, it strengthened significantly in real terms relative to the Chinese yuan over the spring and summer, gaining roughly 3 percent between April and July. The dollar is expected to appreciate on net in 2016 against most key currencies, although much less than in 2015. The agricultural exports-weighted dollar index is expected to reflect a 1.2 percent appreciation, compared to 8.3 percent in 2015, and a slight depreciation in 2017.

Perhaps the most significant currency movement this quarter was with respect to the UK pound. In the month following the UK's vote to exit the European Union in June, the dollar appreciated by about 8 percent relative to the pound in real terms. The dollar also strengthened relative to the euro in the immediate aftermath of the vote, appreciating 1.5 percent between June and July, but held relatively steady thereafter. While the result of the vote initially stunned markets, it appears that the longer term economic consequences will largely be confined to the UK. British income growth in 2016 is now expected at 1.2 percent, roughly half of the growth expected at the beginning of the year. Nevertheless, Brexit is expected to be a drag on growth for other EU countries, particularly those that have close trading relationships with the UK. Eurozone income growth is now expected to be 1.3 percent in 2016, staying even with 2015, as opposed to the slight increase to 1.5

percent expected last quarter. Eurozone per capita GDP growth is also expected at 1.3 percent in 2017.

Oil prices have risen in 2016, recovering from lows in January and leveling off in recent months. In July, Brent crude oil prices reached \$44.95, up from \$30.70 at the start of 2016. The U.S. Energy Information Administration forecasts a Brent crude spot price of \$51.58 per barrel for 2017, indicating that recent prices reflect expected tightening in energy market conditions into next year. In part, this reflects the growing communication and efforts by OPEC members, as well as other oil producing nations, to coordinate and freeze production. Expectations for 2016 and 2017 prices remain low compared to the past 5 years and will continue to provide farmers, manufacturers, fertilizer producers, and farm product exporters a low-cost environment.

Canadian and Mexican economic growth rates are expected to maintain their 2015 trends in 2016, and conditions look to improve in 2017. In Canada, low oil prices and oil production disruptions have taken a toll on the economy, but loose fiscal policy is expected to encourage growth in industries outside the energy sector. In Mexico, inflation is relatively low compared with other Latin American countries, supporting consumer spending. However, an external environment characterized by low commodity prices and weak foreign demand has been a drag on commercial trade.

Per capita income growth in Asia and Oceania is expected to be stable at just over 3 percent in 2016 and 2017. Income growth in China is expected to slow to 6.0 percent in 2016, the lowest rate since 1990, but the downturn would likely be deeper without the stimulus delivered by the Chinese government at the beginning of 2015. Income growth in India is expected to be strong at more than 6 percent in 2016 and 2017. A major reform to the tax system agreed on in early August is expected to provide a further boost to growth in the coming years. In Japan, safe-haven demand drove the yen to a 30-month high following Brexit, which has weakened the nation's export outlook. Steady growth is expected in the rest of South and Southeast Asia, despite medium-term concern about debt levels, inflation, and slowing demand from China.

The Latin American region remains in recession in 2016, with per capita GDP falling 2 percent, largely because of persistent recessions in Brazil and Venezuela. A weak external environment coupled with political uncertainty, high inflation and public and private sector debt concerns in many countries, will make it difficult for the region to avoid a period of very low growth and considerably weakened currencies. However, recent reforms in Argentina and growing confidence in Brazil's interim president's economic team has improved the outlook for both economies in 2017 and beyond.

Table 2--Macroeconomic variables affecting U.S. agricultural exports 1/

Region/Country 3/	Real Exchange Rate 2/		Real GDP per capita		Share of World		Share of U.S.
	2016	2017	2016	2017	GDP	Population	Ag. Exports
	Percent Change		Growth Rate		2013-15 Average		
World	1.3	-0.1	1.2	1.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
NAFTA	7.3	-0.1	1.1	1.5	26.5	6.7	28.0
United States	--	--	1.3	1.6	22.4	4.5	--
Canada	2.9	-0.9	0.5	1.6	2.4	0.5	15.0
Mexico	14.6	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.7	12.9
Emerging Markets	3.2	1.3	3.5	4.2	21.2	44.9	20.4
Brazil	0.9	2.8	-4.2	-0.6	3.3	2.8	0.9
Russia	5.6	-2.7	-1.5	1.1	2.3	2.0	0.6
India	1.2	-2.5	6.2	6.3	3.0	17.4	0.7
Indonesia	-2.8	1.0	3.9	4.0	1.3	3.6	1.8
China	5.2	3.0	6.0	5.8	11.3	19.1	16.3
Europe & Central Asia	4.3	2.6	1.2	1.4	28.7	11.6	9.8
Euro Zone	1.8	3.1	1.3	1.3	17.6	9.0	6.7
Ukraine	0.1	-5.9	2.0	2.9	0.2	0.6	0.1
Turkey	3.0	0.1	2.2	2.7	1.2	1.1	1.3
Asia & Oceania	-1.1	1.5	3.2	3.3	31.0	55.0	44.4
Japan	-10.0	1.4	0.3	0.5	7.8	1.8	8.5
South Korea	3.6	2.3	2.6	2.7	1.7	0.7	4.3
Australia	1.2	0.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	0.3	1.0
Other SE Asia 4/	3.0	1.1	3.2	3.2	1.5	4.0	5.1
Latin America	9.1	0.9	-2.0	0.3	8.1	8.6	10.1
Argentina	20.0	-6.3	-1.4	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.1
Other S. America 5/	2.8	0.3	1.2	1.8	3.2	1.6	2.9
Middle East & N. Africa*	1.2	0.0	1.0	1.6	5.2	5.1	6.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	-1.0	0.7	-0.4	0.6	2.2	13.1	1.6

1/ Real values have a 2010 base year.

2/ Local currency per U.S. dollar. A negative growth rate indicates a depreciation of the dollar.

3/ Regional values for Real Exchange rates are growth in GDP-weighted average of country real exchange rate index. World real exchange rate is a U.S. agricultural exports-weighted index.

4/ Includes Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam.

5/ Includes Chile, Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Uruguay

Source: Calculations and compilation by USDA, Economic Research Service using data and forecasts from Global Insight, the IMF, and Oxford Economics.

Export Products

Fiscal year 2017 grain and feed exports are forecast at \$29.3 billion, unchanged from the 2016 estimate as higher wheat and corn exports offset reductions in sorghum. Wheat is forecast at \$5.1 billion, up \$100 million from 2016. Wheat exports are expected to gain market share in traditional markets in the Western Hemisphere. Rice exports are forecast to remain at \$1.9 billion, with an increase in volume offset by a decline in value amid record supplies.

Coarse grain exports are forecast at \$10.5 billion, down \$200 million as reduced sorghum exports more than offset an increase in corn. Sorghum is lowered \$600 million to \$1.0 billion due to lower unit values and volumes, based on expectations of reduced demand from China. Corn is raised \$500 million to \$9.4 billion, supported by larger volume, competitive prices, and reduced competition from Brazil. Exports for feed and other products are expected to be steady.

The fiscal 2016 estimate for grain and feed exports is up \$1.6 billion to \$29.3 billion, supported largely by coarse grain and products. Volumes for corn, sorghum, and feeds and fodders are higher from the May forecast, reflecting robust sales and shipments. Feed and other products, including distillers' dried grains with solubles (DDGS), are up marginally with continued sales to China. Wheat is down \$100 million to \$5.0 billion, with a lower unit value despite a slight increase in volume. Rice exports are up \$100 million to \$1.9 billion with a small increase in volume.

The fiscal 2017 export forecast for oilseeds and products is projected at \$31.0 billion, up \$2.7 billion from the revised 2016 estimate, driven by a record soybean export volume and higher unit values. Limited export availability in South America during the first half of the marketing year supports a higher export volume. Increased unit values are in response to a tight supply situation in South America coupled with continued strong demand for soybeans and soybean meal. Record 2016/17 U.S. soybean yields and production will ensure ample supplies for export and crush while minimizing price gains. Soybean export value is forecast to rise \$2.2 billion to \$21.2 billion, while soybean meal is projected \$400 million higher at \$4.4 billion. Soybean oil export value is also forecast to rise slightly in response to a modest rise in forecast unit value.

Fiscal 2016 oilseed exports are forecast at \$28.3 billion, up \$2.2 billion from the previous forecast. A surge in late-season exports due to limited soybean availability in Brazil has pushed soybean and soybean meal volume higher. Record peanut exports, particularly to China, added an additional \$200 million to the total export value.

Fiscal 2017 cotton exports are forecast at \$4.2 billion, up \$900 million (27 percent) from the revised fiscal 2016 estimate. Fiscal 2017 volume is projected up 19 percent at 2.5 million metric tons (MMT) due to sharply higher U.S. production coupled with tighter foreign stocks. Despite weak global demand, export unit values are expected to rise due to the tightening stock situation, further boosting projected export value.

The fiscal 2016 estimate for cotton is raised \$200 million to \$3.3 billion, with volume raised from 2.0 to 2.1 million as the production problems in Pakistan and India provide more opportunity for U.S. exports than previously expected.

Fiscal 2017 livestock, dairy, and poultry exports are forecast up \$800 million from 2016 to \$25.8 billion. Higher volumes are forecast for all meats. While demand is somewhat stifled by a relatively strong dollar, economic growth in a number of markets is expected to buoy sales. Although beef and pork prices are forecast lower on rising production, beef and pork export values are each forecast \$100 million higher at \$5.3 and \$4.7 billion, respectively. Broiler meat is staged to make more substantial gains, up \$300 million to \$3.0 billion on gains in both volume sales and higher broiler meat unit values. However, exports are expected to remain below levels prior to pre-highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) levels. Dairy product exports are forecast \$300 million higher to \$4.8 billion on moderate recovery in global dairy markets and tighter competitor supplies.

Fiscal 2016 livestock, dairy, and poultry export value is lowered \$400 million to \$25.0 billion as declines in dairy products, poultry products, and hides, skins, and furs offset an increase in pork exports. Dairy is down \$200 million at \$4.5 billion as U.S. cheese, nonfat dry milk, and whey face strong competition and prices remain low. Poultry and poultry products are forecast \$200 million lower at \$4.4 billion on lower unit values across most products and a slow broiler meat sales recovery after the HPAI outbreak. Beef is unchanged at \$5.2 billion as exports slowly recover on higher supplies and moderating prices. Hides, skins, and furs are lowered on weaker prices and lower demand from China.

The fiscal 2017 export forecast for horticultural products is \$34.0 billion, up \$1.4 billion from the 2016 estimate. Fresh fruit and vegetables are forecast down \$200 million to \$6.8 billion on lower shipments to Canada and Mexico. Processed fruit and vegetables are forecast unchanged at \$7.3 billion. Whole and processed tree nuts are forecast up \$1.5 billion to \$9.0 billion on increased pistachio output and exports, as well as on rebounding unit values for almonds and walnuts.

The fiscal 2016 export estimate for horticultural products is forecast at \$32.6 billion, down \$900 million from the previous estimate due to decreased pistachio output and exports, as well as lower unit values for almonds and walnuts.

Table 3--U.S. agricultural exports: Value and volume by commodity, 2015-2017

Commodity	October - June		Fiscal year 2015	Forecast fiscal year 2016		2017 Aug.
	2015	2016		May	Aug.	
VALUE						
<i>-- Billion dollars --</i>						
Grains and feeds 1/	23.259	20.948	31.687	27.7	29.3	29.3
Wheat 2/	4.327	3.506	5.911	5.1	5.0	5.1
Rice	1.503	1.419	2.041	1.8	1.9	1.9
Coarse grains 3/	8.144	7.343	11.054	9.4	10.7	10.5
Corn	6.530	5.997	8.797	7.8	8.9	9.4
Feeds and fodders	5.844	5.437	8.107	6.9	7.3	7.4
Oilseeds and products	27.918	22.864	31.680	26.1	28.3	31.0
Soybeans	19.832	15.997	21.624	17.7	19.0	21.2
Soybean meal 4/	4.379	3.162	5.243	3.8	4.0	4.4
Soybean oil	0.639	0.617	0.773	0.8	0.9	0.9
Livestock, dairy, and poultry	22.829	18.878	29.242	25.4	25.0	25.8
Livestock products	14.114	12.145	18.207	16.0	16.1	16.3
Beef and veal 5/	4.541	3.797	5.846	5.2	5.2	5.3
Pork 5/	3.829	3.503	4.974	4.4	4.6	4.7
Beef and pork variety meats 5/	1.195	1.147	1.532	1.4	1.5	1.5
Hides, skins, and furs	2.085	1.442	2.625	2.0	1.9	1.9
Poultry and products	4.363	3.331	5.479	4.6	4.4	4.8
Broiler meat 5/ 6/	2.680	2.030	3.358	2.8	2.7	3.0
Dairy products	4.351	3.403	5.557	4.7	4.5	4.8
Tobacco, unmanufactured	1.030	0.890	1.250	1.0	1.0	1.1
Cotton	3.513	2.493	4.133	3.1	3.3	4.2
Seeds	1.322	1.261	1.570	1.6	1.5	1.5
Horticultural products 7/	26.185	24.908	34.089	33.5	32.6	34.0
Fruits and vegetables, fresh	5.460	5.219	7.197	7.0	7.0	6.8
Fruits and vegetables, processed	5.590	5.505	7.382	7.5	7.3	7.3
Tree nuts, whole and processed	7.197	6.029	8.911	8.0	7.5	9.0
Sugar and tropical products 8/	4.536	4.472	6.078	6.1	6.1	6.0
Major bulk products 9/	38.349	31.648	46.013	38.1	40.9	44.0
Total	110.601	96.721	139.742	124.5	127.0	133.0
VOLUME						
<i>--- Million metric tons ---</i>						
Wheat 2/	15.134	14.868	21.387	22.2	22.3	25.0
Rice	2.792	2.770	3.948	3.6	3.8	4.1
Coarse grains 3/	41.075	39.689	56.313	51.2	58.0	61.6
Corn	34.288	33.219	46.758	43.5	49.5	55.0
Feeds and fodders	15.112	16.158	21.587	18.8	21.5	21.9
Soybeans	45.786	43.510	50.374	47.4	51.5	52.3
Soybean meal 4/	9.843	8.472	11.891	10.4	10.7	11.1
Soybean oil	0.768	0.743	0.914	1.0	1.1	1.1
Beef and veal 5/	0.592	0.582	0.774	0.8	0.8	0.8
Pork 5/	1.284	1.309	1.690	1.7	1.7	1.8
Beef and pork variety meats 5/	0.538	0.559	0.695	0.7	0.8	0.8
Broiler meat 5/ 6/	2.321	2.121	2.996	2.9	2.9	3.2
Tobacco, unmanufactured	0.145	0.132	0.177	0.2	0.2	0.2
Cotton	2.136	1.608	2.514	2.0	2.1	2.5
Major bulk products 9/	107.068	102.578	134.715	126.6	137.9	145.7

Totals may not add due to rounding.

1/ Includes corn gluten feed and meal and processed grain products. 2/ Excludes wheat flour. 3/ Includes corn, barley, sorghum, oats, and rye. 4/ Includes soy flours made from protein meals. 5/ Includes chilled, frozen, and processed meats. 6/ Includes only federally inspected products. 7/ Includes food preparations, essential oils, and wine. 8/ Includes coffee and cocoa products, tea, and spices. 9/ Includes wheat, rice, coarse grains, soybeans, cotton, and unmanufactured tobacco.

Source: Compiled by USDA using data from U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Regional Exports

Agricultural exports in fiscal 2017 are forecast at \$133.0 billion, \$6.0 billion higher than the revised fiscal 2016 forecast. Bulk export values are forecast to increase \$3.1 billion, primarily as a result of surges in oilseed and cotton exports. U.S. high-value product exports are also forecast to rise in fiscal 2017, especially for horticultural products. China is expected to return as the largest U.S. market.

The forecast for fiscal 2016 agricultural exports is up \$2.5 billion from May to reach \$127.0 billion, with higher exports to China, Southeast Asia, and South America.

Asia

In fiscal year 2017, the forecast for exports to **China** is \$21.5 billion, which is \$3.5 billion higher than the fiscal 2016 forecast, edging out Canada as the largest U.S. market. Soybeans account for 55-60 percent of U.S. exports to China, and export values of soybeans are expected to increase in fiscal 2017 based on higher soybean volume and moderately higher prices. Record U.S. soybean production and tight supplies in South America are expected to boost U.S. competitiveness and increase market share in China. Pork and tree nut exports are also expected to increase, as the tight domestic pork supply situation in China is likely to persist and demand for tree nuts recovers.

Japan is forecast at \$11.0 billion in fiscal 2017, up \$600 million from fiscal 2016. Bulk exports to Japan are expected to be up due to higher soybean values. U.S. livestock and horticultural export values are also expected to increase. Exports to **Southeast Asia** are forecast to expand by \$800 million, led by greater soybean and soybean meal export values in markets such as **Indonesia**.

The fiscal 2016 forecast for **China** is raised \$500 million to \$18.0 billion as a result of higher oilseed exports. Tight soybean supplies in Brazil are expected to lead to a late-season surge in U.S. shipments to China.

Fiscal year 2016 exports to **Indonesia** are up \$400 million, primarily due to higher-than-expected soybean and feed and fodder exports. Exports of the same commodities are behind the \$200-million increase to the **Philippines**. **South Asia** is raised \$200 million as a result of a strong shipment pace of soybeans and soybean meal to **Bangladesh**.

Western Hemisphere

In fiscal year 2017, **Mexico** is forecast up \$500 million to \$18.0 billion as a result of stronger expected exports of soybeans, soybean meal, grains, and poultry products. Horticultural product export values, however, are expected to fall. The forecast for **Canada** is up \$400 million to \$21.2 billion, as higher oilseed values more than offset lower sales of fresh fruit and vegetables. Exports to **South America** are unchanged at \$6.1 billion, as higher expected U.S. wheat exports to **Brazil** offset lower shipments to volatile **Venezuela**.

In fiscal year 2016, the forecast for **Caribbean** is raised \$100 million as a result of higher exports to the **Dominican Republic**. The forecast for **South America** is raised a collective \$500 million due to higher-than-expected shipments to **Brazil, Peru, and Venezuela**.

Europe, Africa, and the Middle East

In fiscal year 2017, exports to the **EU** are forecast at \$11.8 billion, up \$300 million from fiscal 2016, on the strength of higher export values of soybeans, soybean meal, and horticultural products such as tree nuts. Exports to **Russia** are down at \$100 million as a large number of U.S. agricultural exports remained banned. Exports to the **Middle East** and **Africa** are forecast to remain unchanged.

In fiscal year 2016, the forecast for the **Middle East** is unchanged at \$5.5 billion, as higher exports to **Turkey** offset reductions in **Saudi Arabia**. **Turkey** is up \$100 million based on strong cotton sales. The forecast for **Africa** (North and Sub-Saharan) is increased \$100 million to \$3.1 billion. Higher bulk exports to **South Africa** and **Ethiopia** more than offset lower shipments to **Nigeria**.

Table 4--U.S. agricultural exports: Value by region, 2015-2017

Country and region	October - June		Fiscal year 2015	Share of 2015 total	Forecast fiscal year 2016		2017 Aug.
	2015	2016			May	Aug.	
	-- \$ Billion --			Percent	-- \$ Billion --		
Asia	49.786	40.847	60.741	43.5	49.9	51.4	57.7
East Asia	39.728	31.778	47.965	34.3	39.2	39.7	45.3
Japan	8.988	7.736	11.691	8.4	10.4	10.4	11.0
China	19.768	15.104	22.611	16.2	17.5	18.0	21.5
Hong Kong	3.217	2.623	3.932	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.6
Taiwan	2.587	2.261	3.293	2.4	2.9	2.9	3.1
South Korea	5.156	4.048	6.422	4.6	5.2	5.2	6.1
Southeast Asia	8.494	7.397	10.629	7.6	8.7	9.3	10.1
Indonesia	1.933	1.721	2.441	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.5
Philippines	1.907	1.782	2.417	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.4
Malaysia	0.669	0.564	0.862	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9
Thailand	1.391	1.129	1.713	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.6
Vietnam	2.000	1.639	2.405	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.1
South Asia	1.564	1.672	2.147	1.5	2.2	2.4	2.4
India	0.776	0.789	1.109	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.2
Western Hemisphere	40.701	38.141	53.724	38.4	50.9	51.5	52.4
North America	29.779	28.472	39.427	28.2	38.3	38.3	39.2
Canada	16.242	15.300	21.422	15.3	20.8	20.8	21.2
Mexico	13.538	13.171	18.005	12.9	17.5	17.5	18.0
Caribbean	2.610	2.450	3.363	2.4	3.3	3.4	3.4
Dominican Republic	0.930	0.836	1.179	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.1
Central America	2.833	2.784	3.817	2.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
South America	5.479	4.436	7.117	5.1	5.6	6.1	6.1
Brazil	0.604	0.460	0.778	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8
Colombia	2.025	1.714	2.583	1.8	2.3	2.3	2.3
Peru	1.015	0.778	1.246	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.0
Venezuela	0.610	0.408	0.897	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.4
Europe/Eurasia	10.792	9.741	13.606	9.7	12.8	12.8	12.9
European Union-28	9.802	8.849	12.309	8.8	11.5	11.5	11.8
Other Europe 1/	0.453	0.461	0.663	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7
FSU-12 2/	0.537	0.432	0.634	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4
Russia	0.353	0.321	0.406	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
Middle East	4.789	4.273	5.824	4.2	5.5	5.5	5.5
Turkey	1.395	1.112	1.573	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3
Saudi Arabia	1.010	0.959	1.269	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.2
Africa	2.974	2.399	3.772	2.7	3.0	3.1	3.1
North Africa	1.532	1.126	1.860	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
Egypt	0.869	0.590	1.092	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.442	1.273	1.912	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7
Nigeria	0.484	0.288	0.684	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Oceania	1.559	1.320	2.076	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.9
Trans-shipments via Canada 3/	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	110.601	96.721	139.742	100.0	124.5	127.0	133.0

Total may not add due to rounding.

1/ Major countries include Switzerland, Norway, Iceland, and former Yugoslav states.

2/ The former 15 Republics of the Soviet Union, not including the 3 Baltic Republics.

3/ Trans-shipments through Canada have not been allocated to final destination, but are included in the total.

Source: Compiled by USDA using data from Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Import Products

In fiscal year 2017, agricultural imports are expected to grow about \$400 million above the \$113.1 billion forecast for 2016, as horticultural and tropical products are expected to grow and offset the declining value of livestock, dairy, and poultry product imports.

Agricultural imports in fiscal year 2016 are forecast at \$113.1 billion, down \$1.7 billion from the previous forecast and approximately \$1.1 billion below the total value of imports in fiscal year 2015. The expected decreases in total imports compared with the previous projections are largely due to reduced imports of sugar and tropical products, as well as of oilseeds and products.

Significant declines in the volume and prices of beef in fiscal 2017 compared to fiscal 2016 will drive the total import value of livestock products lower by \$600 million to \$15.8 billion. Beef will fall \$500 million with higher U.S. beef production and tight competitor supplies. Weaker dairy product imports (\$100 million lower) and poultry product imports (\$50 million lower) are also behind the decline. As world dairy markets improve in 2017, they will reduce the price differential between the U.S. domestic market and international markets, which will dampen imports.

Horticultural product imports are expected to increase to a record \$53.9 billion in fiscal year 2017. This would be \$800 million above fiscal year 2016 forecasts, which are predicted to be \$3.3 billion above fiscal year 2015 totals. In fiscal year 2017, volumes of fresh fruit are expected to increase, driving up the value of imports. Processed vegetables and tree nuts are expected to have consistent volumes of imports in fiscal year 2016 and 2017, but higher unit values in 2017 will boost the value of those imported products. Fresh vegetables are expected to be \$300 million above the previous forecast in fiscal year 2016 and to show an additional \$100 million increase in fiscal year 2017, reflecting a greater demand for healthier diets.

U.S. imports of sugar and tropical products are forecast to be worth \$22.7 billion in fiscal year 2016, a \$700-million downward adjustment from the previous forecast and \$800 million below fiscal year 2015. However, in fiscal year 2017, imports are expected to rebound to \$23.2 billion due to increased imports of cocoa and coffee products. For fiscal year 2016, cocoa products are adjusted downward by \$300 million, but the resulting \$4.9 billion in imports would exceed the fiscal year 2015 total by \$200 million. In fiscal year 2017, an additional \$200 million in growth is expected due to strong prices and steady import volumes. Coffee import volumes are also expected to be relatively stable, but fiscal year 2016 prices have put downward pressure on import values. In fiscal year 2017, coffee imports are expected to increase by \$300 million to \$6.4 billion, matching fiscal year 2015.

Fiscal year 2016 imports of oilseeds and products are reduced \$500 million from the previous forecast to \$8.3 billion, and fiscal year 2017 imports are expected to fall an additional \$200 million. Vegetable oils are forecast to remain steady in fiscal years 2016 and 2017, with largely unchanging imports of rapeseed oil from Canada and olive oil from the EU. However, palm oil imports are expected to fall slightly due to reductions in expected output from Southeast Asia, including Indonesia and

Malaysia. Bulk oilseed imports are expected to fall in response to favorable 2016/17 U.S. production conditions.

In fiscal year 2017, bulk grains items are expected to fall \$100 million, while processed higher value grain products are projected to match their fiscal year 2016 projections of \$7.2 billion. Therefore, total grains and feed imports for 2017 are expected to be \$10.8 billion, \$100 million below the fiscal year 2015 and projected fiscal year 2016 totals. This adjustment is due to higher expected domestic production of wheat and coarse grains.

Table 5--U.S. agricultural imports: Value and volume by commodity, fiscal years 2015-17

Commodity	October - June		Fiscal year 2015	Forecast fiscal year 2016		2017 Aug.
	2015	2016		May	Aug.	
-- \$ Billion --						
VALUE						
Livestock, dairy, & poultry	14.982	12.792	19.458	16.6	16.4	15.8
Livestock and meats	11.754	9.529	15.154	12.2	12.1	11.6
Cattle and calves	2.172	1.399	2.640	1.7	1.7	1.7
Swine	0.292	0.263	0.370	0.3	0.4	0.4
Beef and veal	5.508	4.306	7.208	5.2	5.2	4.7
Pork	1.290	1.297	1.707	1.7	1.7	1.8
Dairy products	2.662	2.571	3.491	3.5	3.4	3.3
Cheese	0.984	0.985	1.314	1.4	1.4	1.4
Grains and feed	8.191	8.110	10.925	11.0	10.9	10.8
Grain products	5.059	5.332	6.882	7.2	7.2	7.2
Oilseeds and products	6.592	6.139	8.753	8.8	8.3	8.1
Vegetable oils	3.977	3.905	5.351	5.4	5.3	5.3
Horticulture products	38.242	41.053	49.822	53.2	53.1	53.9
Fruits, fresh	8.270	9.050	10.184	11.1	11.1	11.3
Fruits, processed	3.849	3.929	5.137	5.3	5.2	5.4
Fruit juices	1.435	1.350	1.838	1.8	1.8	1.8
Nuts, whole and processed	1.853	1.955	2.587	2.8	2.7	2.8
Vegetables, fresh	5.533	6.492	6.905	7.4	7.7	7.8
Vegetables, processed	3.374	3.502	4.459	4.6	4.6	4.7
Wine	4.079	4.209	5.511	5.7	5.6	5.7
Malt beer	3.231	3.620	4.363	4.9	4.8	4.9
Essential oils	2.502	2.507	3.347	3.6	3.4	3.5
Cut flowers & nursery stock	1.386	1.440	1.734	1.8	1.8	1.8
Sugar & tropical products	17.569	16.574	23.530	23.4	22.7	23.2
Sweeteners & products	3.498	3.447	4.876	4.9	4.8	4.9
Confections	1.195	1.261	1.643	1.7	1.7	1.7
Cocoa and products	3.568	3.684	4.703	5.2	4.9	5.1
Coffee and products	4.800	4.421	6.400	6.4	6.1	6.4
Rubber, natural	1.180	0.959	1.575	1.4	1.4	1.3
Other imports 1/	1.376	1.239	1.748	1.8	1.7	1.7
Total agricultural imports	86.953	85.907	114.236	114.8	113.1	113.5
--- Million metric tons ---						
VOLUME						
Wine 2/	0.885	0.909	1.166	1.2	1.2	1.2
Malt beer 2/	2.648	2.889	3.557	3.8	3.8	3.8
Fruit juices 2/	3.552	3.495	4.516	4.6	4.5	4.5
Cattle and calves 3/	1.879	1.422	2.292	1.8	1.8	1.8
Swine 3/	4.122	4.400	5.493	6.1	5.9	5.9
Beef and veal	0.898	0.753	1.195	1.0	1.0	1.0
Pork	0.373	0.375	0.492	0.5	0.5	0.5
Fruits, fresh	8.726	9.130	11.187	11.7	11.7	11.8
Fruits, processed	1.403	1.439	1.895	2.0	1.9	2.0
Vegetables, fresh	5.256	5.806	6.497	6.8	6.9	7.0
Vegetables, processed	2.620	2.711	3.457	3.6	3.6	3.6
Vegetable oils	3.220	3.440	4.410	4.7	4.7	4.7
Cocoa and products	0.998	0.998	1.293	1.4	1.3	1.3
Coffee and products	1.121	1.217	1.533	1.6	1.6	1.7

Totals may not add due to rounding.

1/ Largely tobacco and planting seeds. 2/ Billion liters. 3/ Million head.

Sources: USDA and U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Regional Imports

Regional imports from the Western Hemisphere are projected to increase in both fiscal years 2016 and 2017. In fiscal year 2016, the United States is expected to import \$63.1 billion worth in agricultural goods from the region, and \$200 million more in fiscal year 2017. This growth is motivated by larger expected imports of horticultural products, particularly from Mexico, a major supplier of fresh fruits and vegetables. In fiscal year 2017, imports from Mexico are projected to grow by \$300 million from fiscal year 2016, with Mexico thereby remaining the top supplier of agricultural items to the United States in both fiscal years 2016 and 2017. Canada is expected to be the second-largest supplier in fiscal year 2016 and 2017, though declines in 2016 are projected due to falling sales of livestock and meats, grains and feed, and oilseeds and products.

Imports from South America are forecast down \$100 million in fiscal year 2017, a slight decline of about the same magnitude for the second consecutive year. Chile and Peru, which are the region's top horticultural suppliers, are expected to have an increased value of shipments to the United States in fiscal year 2016, with Peru expected to supply the U.S. market with an additional \$100 million in agricultural goods in fiscal year 2017. However, imports from the top South American supplier of sugar and tropical products, Brazil, are adjusted downward by \$200 million in fiscal year 2016 with the expectation of an additional \$100 million decline in fiscal year 2017.

Fiscal year 2016 imports from the EU are expected to be \$200 million below the May forecast at \$20.5 billion. However, in fiscal year 2017, U.S. imports from the EU are expected to increase by \$300 million. These projections reflect the EU as a major supplier of wine, beer, and essential oils to the United States. During fiscal year 2016, these horticultural products have been revised downward, but demand is expected to stabilize in fiscal year 2017. Therefore, the EU is expected to remain the third-largest supplier to the United States.

Imports from Asia are forecast at \$17.6 billion in fiscal year 2016 and \$17.4 billion in fiscal year 2017. China is the largest supplier in the region and a major processed fruits exporter to the United States. Despite expected decreases of \$100 million in both fiscal year 2016 and 2017, Indonesia will likely become the second largest Asian supplier to the United States. Expected drops are due to reduced U.S. imports of natural rubber and palm oil.

Imports from Africa and the Middle East are steady to increasing, as the Ivory Coast is expected to continue growing as a supplier of cocoa products and Turkey as a supplier of processed fruit.

Table 6--U.S. agricultural imports: Value by region, fiscal years 2015-17

Region and country	October - June		Fiscal year	Forecast fiscal year		2017 Aug.
	2015	2016		2016		
			2015	May	Aug.	
-- \$ Billion --						
VALUE						
Western Hemisphere	48.128	48.567	62.455	63.6	63.1	63.3
Canada	16.851	15.885	22.393	21.7	21.5	21.5
Mexico	16.363	17.986	20.680	22.4	22.4	22.7
Central America	3.891	3.874	5.050	5.0	5.0	5.0
Costa Rica	1.150	1.217	1.503	1.6	1.6	1.6
Guatemala	1.493	1.411	1.944	1.9	1.9	1.9
Other Central America	1.248	1.246	1.602	1.5	1.5	1.5
Caribbean	0.457	0.403	0.580	0.6	0.5	0.5
South America	10.566	10.417	13.752	13.9	13.7	13.6
Argentina	1.079	1.093	1.457	1.5	1.5	1.3
Brazil	2.683	2.394	3.534	3.4	3.2	3.1
Chile	2.294	2.495	2.808	3.0	3.0	3.0
Colombia	1.895	1.776	2.472	2.4	2.4	2.5
Peru	1.156	1.296	1.590	1.8	1.8	1.9
Other South America	1.459	1.364	1.890	1.8	1.8	1.8
Europe and Eurasia	15.651	16.355	21.158	22.3	22.1	22.4
European Union-28	14.603	15.162	19.709	20.7	20.5	20.8
Other Europe	1.047	1.193	1.449	1.6	1.6	1.6
Asia	14.079	12.912	18.737	17.7	17.6	17.4
East Asia	4.366	4.336	5.799	5.8	5.7	5.8
China	3.262	3.192	4.330	4.3	4.2	4.3
Other East Asia	1.104	1.144	1.468	1.5	1.5	1.5
Southeast Asia	7.168	6.786	9.666	9.4	9.3	9.2
Indonesia	2.149	2.036	2.912	2.9	2.8	2.7
Malaysia	0.962	0.806	1.249	1.0	1.1	0.9
Thailand	1.699	1.674	2.293	2.3	2.3	2.3
Vietnam	1.359	1.382	1.877	1.9	2.0	2.1
Other Southeast Asia	0.999	0.888	1.335	1.3	1.2	1.2
South Asia	2.545	1.789	3.272	2.5	2.5	2.2
India	2.303	1.567	2.952	2.2	2.2	1.9
Oceania	5.908	4.708	7.766	7.3	6.8	7.0
Australia	3.480	2.617	4.653	4.4	4.0	4.1
New Zealand	2.348	2.008	2.996	2.8	2.8	2.9
Africa	2.097	2.141	2.706	3.0	2.8	2.8
Sub-Saharan	1.706	1.802	2.223	2.6	2.3	2.4
Ivory Coast	0.776	0.812	0.918	1.1	1.0	1.0
Middle East	0.901	1.095	1.161	1.3	1.3	1.4
Turkey	0.574	0.740	0.737	0.9	0.9	0.9
World total	86.953	85.907	114.236	114.8	113.1	113.5

Totals may not add due to rounding.

Sources: USDA, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Reliability Tables

Table 7--Reliability of quarterly U.S. export projections, by commodity and quarter

Commodity	Average absolute forecast errors Fiscal 2004-15					Forecast accuracy Fiscal 2004-15					Forecast accuracy
	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May	Aug.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May	Aug.	
Export value	<i>Percent</i>					<i>"X" if error ≤ 5%</i>					<i>Percent</i>
Grains and feeds	17	11	7	4	2	-	-	-	X	X	40
Wheat	22	14	10	7	5	-	-	-	-	X	20
Rice	9	10	12	8	4	-	-	-	-	X	20
Coarse grains	32	20	12	5	2	-	-	-	X	X	40
Corn	31	20	12	5	2	-	-	-	X	X	40
Feeds and fodder	12	12	10	6	3	-	-	-	-	X	20
Oilseeds and products	15	12	8	5	2	-	-	-	X	X	40
Soybeans	16	12	9	6	2	-	-	-	-	X	20
Soybean meal	26	22	15	8	3	-	-	-	-	X	20
Soybean oil	30	24	16	9	6	-	-	-	-	-	0
Livestock products	11	8	5	3	2	-	-	X	X	X	60
Beef and pork variety meats	24	13	11	8	7	-	-	-	-	-	0
Hides, skins, and furs	16	12	10	6	4	-	-	-	-	X	20
Poultry and products	10	11	9	6	4	-	-	-	-	X	20
Broiler meat	11	13	10	7	3	-	-	-	-	X	20
Dairy products	29	24	17	10	4	-	-	-	-	X	20
Tobacco, unmanufactured	8	8	5	8	5	-	-	-	-	-	0
Cotton	20	14	8	5	2	-	-	-	X	X	40
Seeds	9	8	9	8	3	-	-	-	-	X	20
Horticultural products	5	5	3	2	1	-	X	X	X	X	80
Fruits and vegetables, fresh	6	6	4	3	2	-	-	X	X	X	60
Fruits & veget., processed	7	6	4	3	2	-	-	X	X	X	60
Tree nuts, whole/processed	9	9	5	3	2	-	-	X	X	X	60
Sugar and tropical products	9	7	6	3	2	-	-	-	X	X	40
Major bulk products	16	10	7	3	1	-	-	-	X	X	40
Total agricultural exports	11	9	6	4	2	-	-	-	X	X	40
Average error and accuracy	16	12	9	6	3	0%	4%	19%	50%	88%	32
Export volume											
Wheat	11	8	9	6	4	-	-	-	-	X	20
Rice	10	11	9	5	3	-	-	-	X	X	40
Coarse grains	21	17	13	8	5	-	-	-	-	-	0
Corn	17	14	10	5	2	-	-	-	-	X	20
Feeds and fodder	12	12	10	7	5	-	-	-	-	-	0
Soybeans	12	10	7	4	2	-	-	-	X	X	40
Soybean meal	17	11	9	5	3	-	-	-	X	X	40
Soybean oil	26	22	15	9	5	-	-	-	-	-	0
Beef and pork variety meats	15	11	9	9	7	-	-	-	-	-	0
Broiler meat	6	7	4	4	3	-	-	X	X	X	60
Tobacco, unmanufactured	18	18	16	16	18	-	-	-	-	-	0
Cotton	11	11	9	5	4	-	-	-	-	X	20
Major bulk products	6	5	4	2	2	-	-	X	X	X	60
Average error and accuracy	14	12	10	7	5	0%	0%	15%	38%	62%	23

- = Error exceeds 5 percent.

Table 8--Reliability of quarterly U.S. export projections, by country and quarter

Country/region	Average absolute forecast errors Fiscal 2004-15					Forecast accuracy Fiscal 2004-15					Forecast
	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May	Aug.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May	Aug.	accuracy
Export value	<i>Percent</i>					<i>"X" if error ≤ 5%</i>					Percent
Asia	14	9	7	4	1	-	-	-	X	X	40
East Asia	14	10	8	3	2	-	-	-	X	X	40
Japan	16	7	5	4	2	-	-	-	X	X	40
China	16	17	14	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	0
Hong Kong	16	11	9	6	4	-	-	-	-	X	20
Taiwan	14	9	8	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	0
South Korea	22	17	14	10	3	-	-	-	-	X	20
Southeast Asia	18	15	11	7	4	-	-	-	-	X	20
Indonesia	23	17	11	8	4	-	-	-	-	X	20
Philippines	22	15	10	5	4	-	-	-	X	X	40
Malaysia	13	11	10	8	7	-	-	-	-	-	0
Thailand	25	20	13	8	4	-	-	-	-	X	20
South Asia	29	21	20	16	12	-	-	-	-	-	0
Western Hemisphere	11	5	4	2	1	-	-	X	X	X	60
North America	11	5	3	2	1	-	-	X	X	X	60
Canada	10	4	2	1	1	-	X	X	X	X	80
Mexico	13	7	5	3	2	-	-	-	X	X	40
Caribbean	11	7	6	6	3	-	-	-	-	X	20
Central America	16	12	9	5	3	-	-	-	-	X	20
South America	21	15	13	9	6	-	-	-	-	-	0
Brazil	42	27	26	22	9	-	-	-	-	-	0
Colombia	28	25	15	7	4	-	-	-	-	X	20
Venezuela	30	28	24	19	16	-	-	-	-	-	0
Europe and Eurasia	18	9	6	5	3	-	-	-	-	X	20
European Union-28	19	11	9	6	3	-	-	-	-	X	20
Other Europe	30	27	24	23	13	-	-	-	-	-	0
FSU-12	22	17	13	10	9	-	-	-	-	-	0
Russia	21	17	14	14	7	-	-	-	-	-	0
Middle East	21	13	9	7	4	-	-	-	-	X	20
Turkey	23	17	14	12	10	-	-	-	-	-	0
Saudi Arabia	19	17	13	11	7	-	-	-	-	-	0
Africa	28	19	10	8	4	-	-	-	-	X	20
North Africa	40	28	14	13	9	-	-	-	-	-	0
Egypt	35	23	15	13	7	-	-	-	-	-	0
Sub-Sahara	19	14	9	8	6	-	-	-	-	-	0
Oceania	24	16	13	9	5	-	-	-	-	-	0
Average error and accuracy	21	15	11	9	5	0%	3%	8%	22%	56%	18

- = Error exceeds 5 percent.

Table 9--Reliability of quarterly U.S. import projections, by commodity and quarter

Commodity	Average absolute forecast errors Fiscal 2004-15					Forecast accuracy Fiscal 2004-15					Forecast accuracy
	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May	Aug.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May	Aug.	
Import value	<i>Percent</i>					<i>"X" if error ≤ 5%</i>					<i>Percent</i>
Livestock, dairy, and poultry	10	9	8	8	5	-	-	-	-	X	20
Beef and veal	12	11	8	7	3	-	-	-	-	X	20
Pork	11	9	9	8	3	-	-	-	-	X	20
Dairy products	7	6	3	5	3	-	-	X	X	X	60
Grains and feed	7	7	6	3	1	-	-	-	X	X	40
Grain products	5	4	4	2	1	X	X	X	X	X	100
Oilseeds and products	15	13	14	10	6	-	-	-	-	-	0
Vegetable oils	16	12	11	10	6	-	-	-	-	-	0
Horticulture products	5	4	3	2	1	X	X	X	X	X	100
Fruits--fresh	8	5	4	3	1	-	-	X	X	X	60
Fruits--processed	13	12	9	9	6	-	-	-	-	-	0
Nuts--whole and processed	18	13	10	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	0
Vegetables--fresh	6	6	8	2	1	-	-	-	X	X	40
Vegetables--processed	9	7	7	4	3	-	-	-	X	X	40
Wine	6	5	4	2	1	-	-	X	X	X	60
Malt beer	6	5	4	4	3	-	-	X	X	X	60
Essence oils	9	6	5	3	3	-	-	X	X	X	60
Cut flowers & nursery stock	6	5	4	3	2	-	X	X	X	X	80
Sugar and tropical products	13	13	12	7	4	-	-	-	-	X	20
Cocoa and products	7	10	10	6	4	-	-	-	-	X	20
Coffee and products	17	17	17	5	3	-	-	-	-	X	20
Rubber--natural	37	36	36	28	17	-	-	-	-	-	0
Other imports	13	13	12	6	4	-	-	-	-	X	20
Total agricultural imports	7	5	5	3	1	-	-	X	X	X	60
Average error and accuracy	11	10	9	6	4	8%	13%	38%	50%	79%	38
Import volume											
Wine (HL)	11	11	6	4	3	-	-	-	X	X	40
Malt beer (HL)	14	4	3	4	3	-	X	X	X	X	80
Cattle and calves	10	6	11	8	4	-	-	-	-	X	20
Fruits--fresh	9	4	3	3	1	-	X	X	X	X	80
Vegetables--fresh	5	5	5	4	1	X	X	-	X	X	80
Vegetable oils	6	6	5	5	2	-	-	X	-	X	40
Cocoa and products	11	8	9	7	5	-	-	-	-	X	20
Coffee and products	8	8	7	3	4	-	-	-	X	X	40
Average error and accuracy	9	6	6	5	3	13%	38%	38%	63%	100%	50

- = Error exceeds 5 percent. HL = hectoliters.

Table 10--Reliability of quarterly U.S. import projections, by country and quarter

Country/region	Average absolute forecast errors Fiscal 2004-15					Forecast accuracy Fiscal 2004-15					Forecast accuracy
	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May	Aug.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May	Aug.	
Import value	<i>Percent</i>					<i>"X" if error ≤ 5%</i>					<i>Percent</i>
Western Hemisphere	6	5	5	3	1	-	-	X	X	X	60
Canada	8	7	6	4	2	-	-	-	X	X	40
Mexico	6	6	4	3	1	-	-	X	X	X	60
Central America	8	7	8	5	2	-	-	-	-	X	20
Costa Rica	11	10	8	6	3	-	-	-	-	X	20
Caribbean	16	14	12	11	7	-	-	-	-	-	0
South America	6	5	6	4	2	-	-	-	X	X	40
Brazil	9	7	10	8	4	-	-	-	-	X	20
Chile	7	6	7	4	3	-	-	-	X	X	40
Colombia	8	8	9	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	0
Other South America	36	34	25	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	0
Europe and Eurasia	5	4	3	2	1	-	X	X	X	X	80
European Union-28	5	4	2	2	1	-	X	X	X	X	80
Other Europe	10	14	12	13	7	-	-	-	-	-	0
Asia	13	11	11	7	3	-	-	-	-	X	20
China	17	10	9	4	2	-	-	-	X	X	40
Other East Asia	28	5	6	4	4	-	-	-	X	X	40
Southeast Asia	20	13	14	8	4	-	-	-	-	X	20
Indonesia	45	17	18	11	5	-	-	-	-	-	0
Thailand	18	13	14	10	3	-	-	-	-	X	20
South Asia	23	20	28	15	6	-	-	-	-	-	0
India	24	21	26	15	7	-	-	-	-	-	0
Oceania	6	6	12	8	4	-	-	-	-	X	20
Australia	8	9	13	7	4	-	-	-	-	X	20
New Zealand	7	6	12	10	5	-	-	-	-	X	20
Africa	8	9	12	8	6	-	-	-	-	-	0
Ivory Coast	17	18	32	17	11	-	-	-	-	-	0
Middle East	8	7	12	4	5	-	-	-	X	X	40
Turkey	13	13	14	8	7	-	-	-	-	-	0
Average error & accuracy	14	11	12	8	5	0%	7%	14%	34%	66%	24

- = Error exceeds 5 percent.

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Related Websites

Outlook for U.S. Agricultural Trade

<http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/MannUsda/viewDocumentInfo.do?documentID=1196>

Foreign Agricultural Service homepage: <http://www.fas.usda.gov/>

Economic Research Service homepage: <http://www.ers.usda.gov/>

U.S. Trade Data: <http://www.fas.usda.gov/gats>

FAQ & Summary Data: [http://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/foreign-agricultural-trade-of-the-united-states-\(fatus\).aspx](http://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/foreign-agricultural-trade-of-the-united-states-(fatus).aspx)

Articles on U.S. Trade: <http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/international-markets-trade/us-agricultural-trade.aspx>

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