Fish and Shell Fish:

In 2015, there were several events that affected fish and shellfish imports to the US:

1. **Chinese Seafood Inspection Crackdown (2015)**: In 2015, China, one of the major exporters of seafood to the US, underwent a crackdown on seafood inspection standards. This led to a decrease in Chinese seafood imports into the US as stricter standards were imposed, causing disruptions in the supply chain.
2. **West Coast Port Disruptions (2015)**: Labor disputes and congestion at West Coast ports in the United States during 2015 disrupted the flow of goods, including seafood imports. This affected imports from various countries, including those exporting fish and shellfish.
3. **Algal Bloom in Pacific Waters (2015)**: In 2015, a harmful algal bloom in Pacific waters affected seafood production, particularly shellfish, along the West Coast of the United States. This bloom led to closures of shellfish harvesting areas, reducing domestic supply and potentially increasing demand for imported shellfish.

Dairy:

Several events between 2016 and 2019 impacted food imports to the United States, particularly in the dairy sector. Here are a few notable occurrences during that time period:

1. **Dairy Trade Disputes with Canada**: In 2016, the United States faced trade disputes with Canada over dairy products. Canada's dairy supply management system, which imposes high tariffs on imported dairy products, became a point of contention. This led to tensions between the two countries and affected dairy exports from Canada to the US.
2. **US-China Trade War**: The trade war between the United States and China, which escalated in 2018, had implications for various industries, including agriculture. As part of retaliatory measures, China imposed tariffs on US dairy exports, reducing the demand for American dairy products in the Chinese market.
3. **USMCA Negotiations**: In 2018 and 2019, negotiations were underway to replace the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) with the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA). The dairy sector was a significant point of discussion, particularly regarding Canada's dairy market access and its impact on US dairy exports to Canada.

These events affected dairy imports to the United States from countries such as Canada, China, and Mexico. The trade disputes and negotiations influenced trade dynamics, tariffs, and market access for dairy products between these countries and the US.

Between 2016 and 2018, one significant event affecting food imports to the US, particularly cocoa and chocolate, was the impact of Hurricane Irma in September 2017. This powerful hurricane caused extensive damage to cocoa plantations in the Caribbean, particularly in countries like the Dominican Republic and Haiti, which are major exporters of cocoa to the US. The disruption in cocoa production led to a decrease in cocoa imports to the US and subsequently affected the availability and pricing of chocolate products.

In 2021 to 2022, one notable event affecting food imports to the US was the COVID-19 pandemic. While the pandemic primarily disrupted supply chains and trade across various sectors, it also had implications for food imports, including cocoa and chocolate. Countries like Ivory Coast and Ghana, which are major cocoa producers, faced challenges in maintaining production and exporting due to lockdowns, labor shortages, and logistical disruptions caused by the pandemic. These factors contributed to fluctuations in cocoa and chocolate imports to the US during this period.