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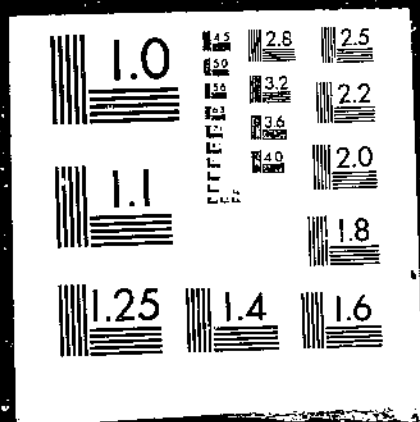
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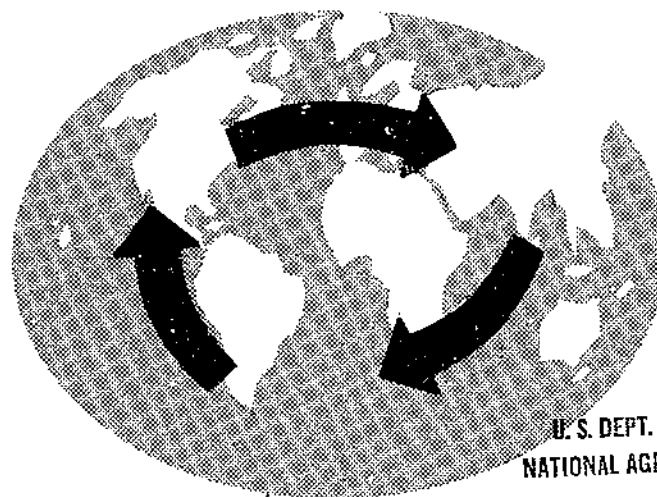
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FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES



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- Agricultural Imports and Exports of the EEC: Calendar years 1966 and 1967
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- Selected Price Series of International Significance
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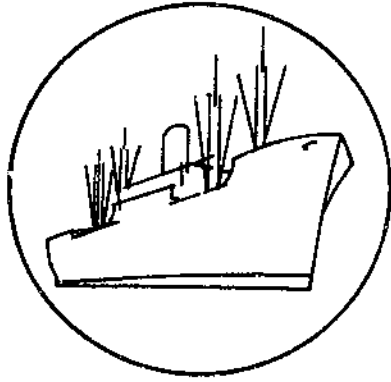
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Trade Statistics and Analysis Branch
Foreign Development and Trade Division
Economic Research Service



FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

Digest

Effects of the Latin American Free Trade Association on U.S. Agricultural Exports (see page 7). Trade among the original nine countries of the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA) reached a record high of \$1.4 billion in 1966, more than double the trade for LAFTA's first year of operation in 1961. The expansion in intra-LAFTA trade was concentrated in agricultural commodities, such as wheat, cotton, and coffee.

The United States is the main non-LAFTA supplier of agricultural commodities. Exports of U.S. farm products have increased slightly since 1955, and in 1967, they totaled \$392 million -- about one-third of LAFTA's total agricultural imports. About half have moved under P.L. 480 programs, including barter. Wheat has been the principal commodity exported, followed by dairy products and fats and oils. Restrictive trade policies in LAFTA countries have mainly affected U.S. exports of wheat, cotton, fats and oils, fruits, tobacco, and feed grain. Trade preferences granted by LAFTA countries for certain LAFTA commodities have mainly hurt U.S. cotton exports. In some years, LAFTA preferences have also adversely affected U.S. exports of wheat and tallow to Colombia, vegetable oils to Peru, and fruit to Brazil and Peru. State trading and bilateral agreements of LAFTA countries have been the main trade policies affecting most U.S. wheat exports to LAFTA. U.S. agricultural exports to Mexico and Venezuela have been mainly affected by quantitative restrictions and tariffs.

* * * * *

Agricultural Imports and Exports of the European Economic Community: Calendar Years 1966 and 1967 (see page 50). Imports accounted for more than two-thirds of the agricultural trade of the European Economic Community in 1967 and were valued at \$12.5 billion, slightly below the record imports in 1966. Exports continued to increase and reached \$6.2 billion in 1967, 7 percent higher than the value of exports in 1966. The principal agricultural commodities imported in 1967 were meats and preparations, corn, fruits, nuts and preparations, vegetables, coffee, animal feeds, and oilseeds. Intra-Community imports of agricultural products reached \$3,472 million in 1967, 28 percent of total agricultural imports. The share of imports from the United States declined to 12 percent in 1967 from 13 percent in 1960. Imports from the rest of the world were 25 percent higher than in 1960, and were 60 percent of total farm product imports in 1967. Imports of animals and animal products accounted for the largest portion of agricultural imports, with more than one-third originating within the EEC. The United States was the principal supplier of grains and preparations and accounted for nearly one-third of the total imported in 1967. EEC imports from LAFTA countries totaled \$1.5 billion in 1967;

coffee, and grains and preparations were the principal commodities imported from LAFTA countries. Exports of agricultural products from the EEC totaled \$6.2 billion in 1967, 7 percent higher than in 1966. The Netherlands was the largest EEC exporter and was an important supplier of vegetables and animals and animal products.

* * * * *

Price Level of Principal U.S. Agricultural Trade Items Declined 4.4 Percent in Fiscal Year 1968 (see page 69). The U.S. agricultural export price index was 5.9 percent below a year earlier, and the corresponding import index was down 1.9 percent. The indexes for the spring quarter reflected similar declines. The indexes for the preceding three quarters also reflected the downward trend of prices. Prices of only three commodities were decisively up, and those of seven other commodities differed only slightly from year-ago levels; but the remaining 11 principal commodities suffered substantial price declines.

* * * * *

Selected Price Series of International Significance (see page 73). The U.S. wheat export price declined for the fourth successive month, while Canadian and Australian wheat prices strengthened. Feed grain and soybean prices declined, while the Thai rice export price rose by 1 percent.

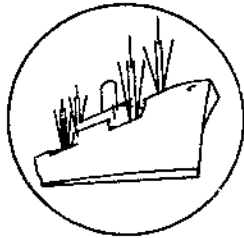
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Ocean Freight Rates for Export Grain, January-June 1968 (see page 75). U.S. flag vessels continued to reflect their greater operating cost in rates well above those of foreign flag vessels for the same routes during the first half of 1968. Grain rates from U.S. Gulf ports to the West Coast of India averaged \$26.87 in U.S. flag vessels, compared with \$10.61 in foreign flag vessels for the same movement during the second quarter of 1968. However, the ocean freight rates for transporting U.S. grain to foreign ports generally trended downward during the first half of 1968. A part of the general decline in ocean freight rates for grain is attributed to the steady increase in average carrying capacity of bulk vessels and tankers. The average capacity of bulk vessels increased by 83 percent between 1966 and 1967. Tankers have also shown significant increases in average capacity during the same period. The increases in vessel size, however, have been accompanied by increases in number. Between 1966 and 1967, the number of freighters increased by 32; bulk carriers and tankers increased by 265 and 86, respectively.

* * * * *

U.S. Agricultural Exports by Country, Fiscal Year 1968 (see page 78). While U.S. agricultural exports were shipped to more than 150 countries in 1967/68, 15 countries accounted for three-fourths of the total farm product exports. U.S. agricultural exports to the 15 major markets showed an average annual increase since 1962/63, although exports in 1967/68 were down from 1966/67 to Japan, Canada, the United Kingdom, West Germany, South Vietnam, France, and Belgium-Luxembourg. Partly offsetting these declines were increases to India, the Netherlands, Italy, Republic of Korea, Pakistan, Taiwan, and Brazil. Total U.S. agricultural exports in 1967/68 reached \$6.3 billion, 7 percent below the record level in 1966/67. Animals and animal products, cotton, tobacco, fruits, grains and preparations, oilseeds and products, and vegetables declined, while several individual commodities reached record quantities. Exports of rice, soybeans, and oil cake and meal, rose above the previous year's record level. Japan, which has ranked as the largest customer for U.S. agricultural exports since 1963/64, was again the largest market in 1967/68. The European Economic Community accounted for \$1.4 billion in 1967/68, while exports to the European Free Trade Association totaled \$653 million. Of the 15 major export markets for U.S. agricultural exports, nine were developed countries and six were developing countries.

Principal Sources of U.S. Agricultural Imports (see page 83). Brazil remained the leading source of U.S. agricultural imports as shipments climbed in 1967/68. Mexico maintained second place for the third consecutive year. Larger imports originated from the Philippines, Australia, New Zealand, the Dominican Republic, Argentina, Peru, the Netherlands, Italy, Turkey, Greece, Spain, Yugoslavia, and Panama. U.S. agricultural imports from most trade blocs and regional areas increased over the previous year's levels, including imports from the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA), the European Economic Community (EEC), the European Free Trade Association (EFTA), Africa, Asia, and Oceania.



SPECIAL in this issue

EFFECTS OF THE LATIN AMERICAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION ON U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS

by
Susan A. Libbin ^{1/}

Summary

Trade among the original nine countries of the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA) reached a high of \$1.4 billion in calendar year 1966, more than double the trade for LAFTA's first year of operation in 1961. Most of the expansion in trade was in agricultural commodities, such as wheat, cotton, and coffee. Reduction of trade barriers within LAFTA helped increase trade in some commodities, such as cotton, cattle, fruits, and fats and oils. Government controls and economic development in LAFTA countries also influenced the expansion in trade.

The United States is the main non-LAFTA supplier of agricultural commodities. U.S. agricultural exports to LAFTA have increased slightly since 1955; in 1967, they totaled \$392 million and accounted for about one-third of LAFTA's total agricultural imports. P.L. 480 programs, including barter, accounted for about half of U.S. shipments. Wheat has been the principal U.S. agricultural export, followed by dairy products and fats and oils.

U.S. agricultural markets in LAFTA have been mainly affected by domestic policies encouraging self-sufficiency in some LAFTA countries, periodic shortfalls in production in LAFTA countries, restrictive trade policies, and preferences to LAFTA suppliers.

The trade policies of LAFTA countries have mainly affected U.S. exports of wheat, cotton, fats and oils, fruits, tobacco, and feed grains. Among the LAFTA countries, the United States faces competition in wheat mainly from Argentina (Uruguay and Mexico are smaller suppliers); in vegetable oils from Argentina; in fruits from Argentina (Chile is a smaller supplier); and in cotton from Peru and Mexico. LAFTA preferences have adversely affected U.S. exports and benefited LAFTA suppliers of cotton to Chile, Ecuador, and Uruguay; wheat (in 1965) and tallow to Colombia; and edible vegetable oils to Peru (since 1965). State trading and bilateral agreements have been the main trade policies influencing U.S. wheat exports to most LAFTA countries. U.S. fruit exports to Brazil and Peru have been adversely affected by high tariffs applied by these countries to non-LAFTA suppliers. Most U.S. agricultural exports to Mexico and Venezuela are affected by quantitative restrictions and/or tariffs.

LAFTA has agreed to form a common market with the rest of Latin America between 1970 and 1985; this will provide preferential treatment and protection for Latin American trade. A Latin American Common Market could lead to an increase in trade barriers against non-Latin American countries and a loss of some U.S. agricultural markets.

^{1/} International Economist, Trade Statistics and Analysis Branch, Foreign Development and Trade Division, Economic Research Service.

However, if the proposed common market helps promote more rapid development in LAFTA countries, there would be an opportunity for the expansion of some dollar export markets. It is unlikely that the common market suppliers could meet all of LAFTA's need for increased agricultural imports. Achievement of the common market will be a slow and difficult process because of the wide social, political, and economic diversity between the Latin American countries. Thus, it is likely that it will be awhile before further regional integration has any major impact on U.S. agricultural exports to LAFTA..

Introduction

The Latin American Free Trade Association was established in 1961 to expand and diversify trade between its nine (original) members -- Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay. With the accession of Venezuela in late 1966 and Bolivia in 1967, LAFTA now includes 11 members.

At the Conference of American Republics in April 1967, LAFTA agreed to form a common market with the rest of Latin America between 1970 and 1985. The common market will provide preferential treatment and protection for Latin American trade. As LAFTA moves toward the common market goal, agriculture will be of special concern to the member countries. Trade in agricultural commodities accounts for about two-thirds of total intra-LAFTA trade. LAFTA members supply nearly half of their total agricultural imports.

The United States, as the main non-LAFTA supplier of agricultural commodities, will be increasingly concerned with the impact of LAFTA policies on U.S. agricultural exports during the formation of the common market. In 1967, U.S. agricultural exports to the 11 LAFTA countries totaled \$392 million.

This article analyzes the progress of trade liberalization within LAFTA, the changing pattern of U.S. agricultural trade with LAFTA since 1955, and the effect of LAFTA trade policies on U.S. agricultural markets.

Trade Liberalization Within LAFTA

The Treaty of Montevideo, which established LAFTA, requires member countries to liberalize intra-LAFTA trade through the negotiation of a Common List and National Lists. ^{2/} By 1973, LAFTA is to be a substantially free trade area for commodities traded between member countries. The Common List is to be negotiated every 3 years over the 12-year period 1962-73. Each time, the List is to include 25 percent of the commodities traded within LAFTA on which members will eliminate trade restrictions by 1973. The first part of the Common List, completed in 1964, included mostly agricultural products, principally coffee, cotton, cacao, and bananas. Since agricultural commodities have accounted for about two-thirds of intra-LAFTA trade, each Common List has to include mostly primary or processed primary products. However, to protect domestic producers, most member countries have been reluctant to include major agricultural commodities, such as wheat, on a free trade list.

The National Lists are negotiated annually and consist of tariffs and other trade concessions granted by each country to all LAFTA members. The number of National List concessions granted more than tripled from 1962 to 1968, reaching 10,000 in 1968. However, many of the concessions consisted only of very small duty reductions or were granted on products in which there was little or no trade among the countries. The

^{2/} Dell, Sidney, A Latin American Common Market, Oxford University Press: London, 1966, pp. 36-44, 70-88.

majority of concessions were on chemical products, machinery, and other manufactured products which account for a small percentage of total intra-LAFTA trade. ^{3/} In 1967, 23 percent of the total number of National List concessions were granted on agricultural commodities.

Liberalization of agricultural trade is hindered both by national interests and by the treaty's special escape clause provisions relating to agriculture. Countries can restrict agricultural imports to the amount needed to meet deficits in domestic production, provided such action does not cause a lowering of normal consumption or encourage uneconomic production. These restrictions can be applied beyond the 1973 date set for perfection of the free trade area. Countries can also take measures to equalize the prices of domestic and imported agricultural products, even if concessions have been granted on the commodities.

Expansion of Intra-LAFTA Trade ^{4/}

Before formation of LAFTA, trade between the original nine members reached a high of \$1 billion, or 11 percent of their total trade, in 1953-55; it then declined to a low of \$657 million in 1961, the year LAFTA was formed (table 1). The high level of intra-LAFTA trade in the early 1950's was due to the prosperity and large foreign exchange earnings resulting from the Korean War boom and the numerous number of bilateral agreements in effect. Intra-LAFTA trade more than doubled from 1961 to 1966, reaching \$1.4 billion -- or 10 percent of LAFTA's world trade in 1966.

Table 1.--Intra-LAFTA trade compared with total LAFTA trade, calendar years 1952-66 ^{1/}

Year	Total LAFTA trade ^{2/}			Intra-LAFTA trade ^{3/}			Share of intra-trade in total LAFTA trade
	Exports	Imports	Total	Exports	Imports	Total	
	-- Million dollars --						Percent
1952	4,053	5,147	9,200	359	449	808	9
1953	4,653	4,104	8,757	509	525	1,034	12
1954	4,849	4,964	9,813	495	539	1,034	11
1955	4,776	5,032	9,808	508	574	1,082	11
1956	5,082	5,108	10,190	358	408	837	8
1957	4,653	5,723	10,376	393	441	834	8
1958	4,408	5,175	9,583	374	602	776	8
1959	4,592	4,792	9,384	325	355	680	7
1960	5,799	5,664	11,463	341	375	716	6
1961	5,520	6,020	11,540	297	360	657	6
1962	5,218	5,974	11,192	356	420	776	7
1963	5,638	5,668	11,306	425	526	951	8
1964	6,108	5,992	12,100	557	646	1,203	10
1965	6,550	5,959	12,509	635	768	1,407	11
1966	7,130	6,813	13,943	675	784	1,459	10

^{1/} Excludes Bolivia and Venezuela.

^{2/} From International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics.

^{3/} 1952-65 from Banco Nacional de Comercio Exterior, Comercio Exterior de Mexico, Vol. xiii, No. 9, September 1967, p. 9, and 1966 from GATT, 24th Session, "Latin American Free Trade Association, "November 20, 1967 (unpublished).

^{3/} General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, 24th Sess., "Latin American Free Trade Association," (unpublished), November 20, 1967, pp. 15-24.

^{4/} "Latin American Free Trade Association," International News, London, March 1, 1967.

The rise in intra-LAFTA trade was not evenly distributed among the countries. The two largest traders, Argentina and Brazil, together contributed over half of the total increase in zonal trade from 1962 to 1966 (table 2). Most of the other LAFTA countries also achieved increases in their intra-LAFTA trade, but the gains were small in absolute terms. Venezuela has been a principal Latin American supplier of intra-LAFTA exports, although its exports to LAFTA have declined since 1962.

In 1965, 89 percent of the total trade between LAFTA countries received some type of preference over imports from non-LAFTA countries, mainly lower tariffs and/or fewer quantitative restrictions. Almost all the expansion in intra-LAFTA trade of member countries from 1962-65 occurred in products receiving LAFTA concessions (table 3). Agricultural commodities, accounting for about two-thirds of intra-LAFTA trade, provided most of the expansion (fig. 1). There were large increases in intra-LAFTA trade in wheat, cotton, coffee, fats and oils, cocoa, and sugar (table 4).

Reduction of trade barriers between LAFTA countries and trade preferences for LAFTA products led to part of the rise in intra-LAFTA trade, notably in the case of cotton. Also, in certain years, preferences helped expand intra-LAFTA trade in wheat, cattle, fruits, and vegetable oils. Although the expansion in trade has been almost entirely in commodities receiving concessions, many factors besides trade liberalization have been responsible. Some of the trade expansion has occurred in agricultural products that were traditionally traded before the formation of LAFTA, such as wheat and tropical products. In some cases, bilateral agreements rather than trade liberalization led to increased trade. Some of the expansion also reflects the statistical addition of products receiving concessions each year and the subsequent subtraction of these products from trade without concessions, rather than new trade that would not have taken place without the concessions. The number of concessions exceeds the number of products involved, because each member country may grant a concession on the same product. In 1965, about two-thirds of the total number of concessions granted involved commodities that were not traded among the member countries.

U.S. Agricultural Trade with LAFTA

Most U.S. exports to LAFTA are manufactured goods; agricultural commodities account for only about 10 percent of total exports (table 5). However, over half of U.S. imports from LAFTA are agricultural, mainly coffee, bananas, and cocoa beans. ^{5/} Since agricultural imports have far exceeded U.S. agricultural exports to LAFTA, the United States has had a negative agricultural trade balance with LAFTA. Although this trade deficit has declined since 1955, it was still above \$500 million in 1967. The total U.S. trade balance with LAFTA (including nonagricultural trade) has been positive.

The United States is the main non-LAFTA supplier of agricultural commodities. U.S. agricultural exports to LAFTA have slowly increased since 1955 and have accounted for about one-third of LAFTA's total agricultural imports (fig 2). In 1967, the 11 LAFTA members purchased U.S. farm products worth \$392 million, representing two-thirds of the total U.S. farm exports to Latin America (table 6). This compares with an annual average of \$287 million, in exports shipped to LAFTA during 1955-59, which was 56 percent of the total exported to the region. Most of the increase in exports is accounted for by P.L. 480 programs (including barter which can be considered commercial sales).^{*} They represented half of the total exported to LAFTA during 1956-67 (excluding Bolivia and Venezuela).

^{5/} For a detailed account of U.S. agricultural imports from LAFTA countries, see Corley, J., "Agricultural Trade of Latin American Countries," Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States, April, 1968, pp. 11-23.

^{*} Barter may be considered commercial sales, especially from 1963 when the emphasis shifted to overseas procurement for other U.S. agencies.

Table 2.--Total trade of selected LAFTA countries as compared with their intra-LAFTA trade, calendar years 1955 and 1957-67

Year	Argentina		Brazil		Chile		Colombia		Mexico		Peru		Venezuela ^{1/}	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
-- Million dollars --														
Total world trade ^{2/} :														
1955	1,173	929	1,306	1,423	376	472	669	580	885	807	300	268	942	1,873
1957	1,310	975	1,489	1,392	441	455	511	483	1,155	734	448	320	1,668	2,354
1958	1,233	994	1,353	1,243	414	388	400	461	1,128	735	380	281	1,428	2,334
1959	993	1,009	1,374	1,282	413	495	416	474	1,007	750	317	314	1,410	2,369
1960	1,249	1,079	1,462	1,269	526	290	518	466	1,186	763	374	432	1,061	2,415
1961	1,460	964	1,460	1,403	598	506	557	435	1,138	826	469	496	1,051	2,413
1962	1,356	1,216	1,475	1,214	571	530	540	463	1,143	929	540	537	1,158	2,609
1963	981	1,366	1,487	1,406	558	540	506	447	1,240	984	573	541	1,109	2,653
1964	1,077	1,410	1,263	1,430	609	623	586	548	1,493	1,054	584	666	1,086	2,063
1965	1,198	1,493	1,096	1,595	604	685	453	539	1,561	1,146	719	666	1,242	2,720
1966	1,124	1,593	1,496	1,741	755	879	674	506	1,605	1,228	817	763	1,337	2,689
Intra-LAFTA trade ^{3/} :														
1955	192	190	195	145	83	58	17	1	1	5	23	50	N.A.	N.A.
1957	176	134	114	140	57	33	11	5	2	6	30	21	N.A.	N.A.
1958	176	119	107	143	46	33	7	3	3	4	43	38	N.A.	N.A.
1959	107	138	117	75	55	39	9	3	4	4	21	47	N.A.	202
1960	107	162	108	86	82	30	6	5	4	6	28	33	N.A.	196
1961	126	100	45	95	94	35	10	6	4	8	32	32	N.A.	161
1962	103	141	129	76	80	39	12	7	6	17	45	49	19	179
1963	102	185	174	76	120	49	21	6	11	26	62	49	31	136
1964	171	218	166	133	129	54	33	11	17	34	59	64	33	113
1965	256	231	190	197	122	53	38	17	30	36	81	54	31	161
1966	227	243	167	182	141	54	56	29	34	57	92	52	35	149
1967 ^{4/}	212	271	172	154	N.A.	N.A.	32	15	32	45	93	34	N.A.	N.A.

N.A. = Not available.

^{1/} Export data 1959-61 from United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America, Statistical Bulletin for Latin America, August 1965 and other data from LAFTA Secretariat.

^{2/} From International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics.

^{3/} 1955 from Sidney Dell, A Latin American Common Market, 1966, pp. 219-221; 1957-60 from LAFTA Secretariat, ALALC, February 1968; and 1961-66 from GATT, 24th Session, "Latin American Free Trade Association," November 1967, (unpublished).

^{4/} Preliminary. From LAFTA Secretariat.

Table 3.--LAFTA trade under concessions and with no concessions, calendar years 1962-65

Country	1962	1963	1964	1965
-- Million dollars --				
Total LAFTA 1/				
Under concessions	321.5	446.4	573.9	686.8
No concessions	98.2	79.6	72.1	81.2
Argentina				
Under concessions	81.3	92.5	157.9	232.3
No concessions	21.7	9.5	13.1	23.7
Brazil				
Under concessions	112.0	147.3	161.5	183.7
No concessions	17.0	26.7	6.5	6.3
Chile				
Under concessions	55.1	93.6	116.1	113.7
No concessions	24.9	26.4	12.9	8.3
Peru				
Under concessions	33.1	54.1	48.6	64.7
No concessions	11.9	7.9	10.4	16.3
Colombia				
Under concessions	5.8	19.5	31.1	36.0
No concessions	6.2	1.5	1.9	2.0
Mexico				
Under concessions	4.1	9.1	15.0	21.1
No concessions	1.9	1.9	2.0	8.9

1/ Includes Ecuador, Paraguay, and Uruguay.

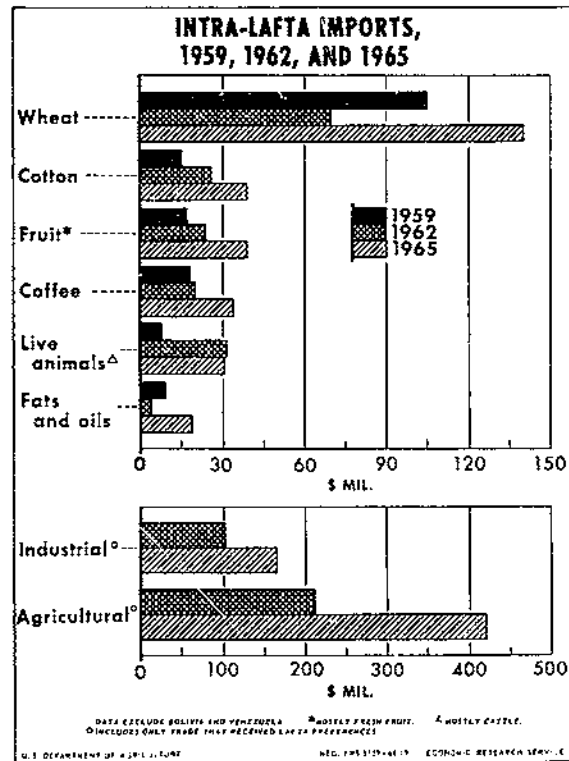


Figure 1

Table 4.--Intra-LAFTA imports with concessions: Value by selected commodities and countries, calendar years 1962-65

Commodity and country	1962	1963	1964	1965
	-- Million dollars --			
Agricultural imports:				
Wheat	66.5	67.6	97.2	137.6
Live animals	32.5	42.3	36.2	31.0
Cattle	31.4	39.4	35.0	30.2
Coffee	19.6	26.2	33.2	33.8
Fruits	23.8	30.9	33.8	38.8
Fresh fruit	20.1	25.3	26.6	31.8
Cotton	16.5	33.9	36.9	43.1
Vegetables	6.5	7.6	10.5	7.3
Meats	6.6	6.1	12.5	12.9
Fats and oils	4.9	11.5	17.3	18.6
Wool	4.6	10.4	12.6	11.0
Sugar	4.1	5.2	24.7	18.8
Cocoa	3.7	8.5	12.1	13.1
Other	35.4	31.2	44.2	53.8
Total	220.6	281.4	371.2	419.9
Industrial imports	101.2	165.0	202.7	166.9
Total	321.8	446.4	573.9	686.8
 Brazil:				
Agricultural imports	78.3	82.2	112.6	135.6
Industrial imports	33.7	65.1	48.9	48.1
Total	112.0	147.3	161.5	183.7
 Argentina:				
Agricultural imports	33.7	37.6	63.6	83.3
Industrial imports	47.6	54.9	94.3	149.0
Total	81.3	92.5	157.9	232.3
 Chile:				
Agricultural imports	51.0	73.4	99.1	80.0
Industrial imports	4.1	20.2	17.0	33.7
Total	55.1	93.6	116.1	113.7
 Peru:				
Agricultural imports	30.9	50.8	43.7	56.6
Industrial imports	2.3	3.3	4.9	8.1
Total	33.1	54.1	48.6	64.7
 Mexico:				
Agricultural imports	2.2	4.3	5.6	7.8
Industrial imports	1.9	4.8	9.4	13.3
Total	4.1	9.1	15.0	21.1

Source: LAFTA Secretariat.

Table 5.--U.S. trade with LAFTA and total LAFTA trade, average calendar years 1955-58 and 1959-62 and annual 1963-67 ^{1/}

Year	U.S. exports to LAFTA ^{2/}			US. imports from LAFTA ^{2/}			Trade balance : (exports minus imports)		LAFTA exports		LAFTA imports	
	Agri-cultural	Indus-trial	Total	Agri-cultural	Indus-trial	Total	Agri-cultural	Total ^{3/}	Total ^{3/}	Agri-cultural ^{4/}	Total ^{3/}	Agri-cultural ^{4/}
-- Million dollars --												
Average:												
1955-58 :	203	1,896	2,098	1,286	652	1,991	-1,138	106	4,730	3,379	5,259	673
1959-62 :	226	1,941	2,205	1,230	663	1,893	-1,004	312	5,282	3,450	5,613	633
Annual:												
1963 ... :	269	1,767	2,036	1,274	732	2,006	-1,005	29	5,638	4,003	5,668	802
1964 ... :	344	2,107	2,451	1,247	814	2,061	-903	390	6,108	4,207	5,992	899
1965 ... :	263	2,209	2,471	1,203	885	2,089	-941	383	6,550	4,374	5,959	803
1966 ... :	307	2,586	2,892	1,295	1,082	2,377	-988	516	7,130	N.A.	6,813	N.A.
1967 ... :	289	2,539	2,828	1,175	1,092	2,277	-886	550	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

N.A. = Not available.

^{1/} Data on LAFTA exclude Bolivia and Venezuela.

^{2/} From USDA, ERS, Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States by Country.

^{3/} From International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics.

^{4/} From USDA, ERS, Foreign Regional Analysis Division.

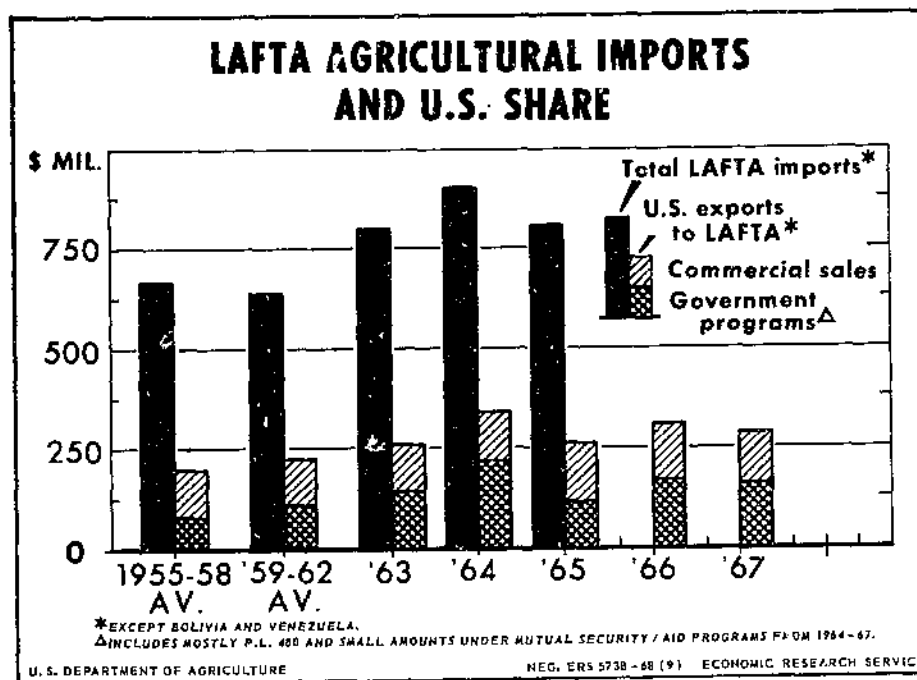


Figure 2

Most P.L. 480 exports moved under Title I sales for local currencies until the last few years, when emphasis shifted to Title IV dollar sales under long-term credits. ^{6/} P.L. 480, Title III barter sales have increased considerably since 1964. Wheat has accounted for about two-thirds of total P.L. 480 shipments to LAFTA (table 7). Over half the P.L. 480 wheat has been exported under barter since 1964. Other principal P.L. 480 commodities have been nonfat dry milk and edible vegetable oils. Brazil has been the principal importer of P.L. 480 commodities, followed by Chile, Colombia, and Peru (table 8).

Venezuela and Mexico have been the leading dollar markets for U.S. farm products in LAFTA. However, commercial sales to these two countries were fairly constant from 1955 to 1967. Principal commodities sold for dollars have been wheat (exported mainly to Venezuela), dairy products, feed grains, fats and oils, cattle and hides, and fruits and vegetables.

Since 1962, cotton showed the most marked decline in sales to LAFTA. Commercial sales of edible vegetable oils and corn also declined. P.L. 480 exports of dairy products and wheat (including barter) and commercial sales of fruits increased. In 1967, the principal commodities exported to LAFTA were wheat, dairy products, and fats and oils.

^{6/} Under the new P.L. 480 legislation of November 1966, Titles I and IV were combined into Title I.

Table 6.--U.S. agricultural exports to LAFTA compared with U.S. agricultural exports to Latin America, Government-financed programs and commercial shipments, calendar years 1955-67

Year	Exports to Latin America			Exports to LAFTA (minus Venezuela and Bolivia)			Exports to LAFTA (including Venezuela and Bolivia)			Government-financed programs to LAFTA 1/						
	Government 2/	Commercial	Total	Government 2/	Commercial	Total	Government 2/	Commercial	Total	Public Law 480 programs					Mutual security/A.I.D.	
										Title I	Title II	Title III Donations	Title III Barter 3/	Title IV		
-- Million dollars --																
1955	50.2	371.7	422.0	30.8	102.9	133.8	44.0	176.8	220.9	22.4	0.1	4.8	3.4	---	30.6	---
1956	133.6	390.0	523.6	111.6	104.7	216.3	126.5	182.8	309.3	91.0	2.4	6.3	11.5	---	111.2	---
1957	93.9	481.6	575.6	75.2	163.4	238.8	85.2	244.4	329.9	52.7	3.5	8.1	10.8	---	75.1	---
1958	103.7	439.8	543.4	96.2	120.2	216.4	98.6	204.7	303.3	68.0	6.3	21.1	0.7	---	96.1	---
1959	95.3	407.9	503.2	86.1	97.4	183.4	88.1	187.7	275.7	64.3	4/	10.3	11.4	---	86.0	---
1960	98.9	383.7	482.6	87.4	110.1	197.6	92.2	203.6	295.9	63.8	---	13.1	10.4	---	87.3	---
1961	192.6	298.2	490.8	178.8	102.8	279.1	164.8	194.6	376.9	136.6	4/	19.4	22.8	---	178.8	---
1962	147.8	289.9	437.7	124.5	119.7	244.3	133.9	184.7	318.7	63.2	4.1	28.2	19.5	9.2	124.2	---
1963	174.9	325.1	500.0	139.9	129.1	268.9	157.3	193.6	350.9	52.7	4.8	39.7	24.9	17.8	139.9	---
1964	258.4	345.5	603.9	221.0	123.0	344.0	234.7	208.1	442.7	118.9	7.0	42.9	30.9	15.1	214.8	6.1
1965	162.6	347.2	509.8	121.5	141.2	262.7	135.0	213.8	348.8	24.7	9.1	32.0	50.9	2.6	119.3	1.9
1966	211.5	363.5	575.0	170.6	136.3	306.8	180.1	217.7	397.8	12.3	7.7	20.0	92.3	31.4	163.7	6.9
1967	225.4	356.4	581.8	163.0	125.6	288.8	167.2	215.0	391.7	---	15.6	33.5	77.6	34.1	160.8	2.2

1/ Excludes Bolivia and Venezuela. Data may not add to total Government exports due to rounding.

2/ Includes mostly Public Law 480 and small amounts under Mutual Security/A.I.D. programs from 1964-67.

3/ May be considered commercial since 1963 when the emphasis under the barter program shifted to overseas procurement for other U.S. agencies.

4/ Less than \$100,000.

Table 7.--U.S. agricultural exports to LAFTA ^{1/}, by selected commodity, P.L. 480 programs and commercial shipments, calendar years 1955-67

Type of shipment and year	Wheat and flour ^{2/}	Dairy products ^{3/}	Corn and barley ^{4/}	Soybean and cottonseed oils ^{5/}	Other fats and oils ^{5/}	Cotton	Tobacco	Rice	Cattle	Fresh fruit	Dried peas and beans	Other exports	Total
-- Million dollars --													
P.L. 480													
1955-58	37.1	8.5	8.5	10.4	0.8	6/6.2	0.3	1.3	---	---	---	5.3	78.4
1959-62	90.2	4.5	3.4	4.1	0.2	3.6	1.1	1.5	---	---	---	10.6	119.2
1963-66	7/107.5	16.7	8/1.8	8/14.1	8/1.3	8/3.0	9/2.2	9/1.0	---	---	---	15.6	163.2
1967	6/106.8	21.2	6/2.6	12.5	8/1.1	8/0.2	8/4.1	---	---	---	---	14.5	163.0
Commercial													
1955-58	11.0	8.4	19.3	8.5	11.4	6.2	4.4	0.8	5.1	1.2	3.0	45.3	124.6
1959-62	14.5	11.9	5.2	4.7	7.3	4.3	7.6	2.4	3.7	1.7	4.8	39.4	107.5
1963-66	12.5	13.3	11.2	3.0	7.7	0.8	5.6	4.0	5.4	3.3	2.6	63.0	132.4
1967	7.7	7.2	2.3	0.8	7.4	0.4	1.9	10.2	7.4	4.0	3.1	73.4	125.6
Total													
1955-58	48.1	16.9	27.8	18.9	12.2	12.4	4.7	2.1	5.1	1.2	3.0	50.6	203.0
1959-62	104.7	16.4	8.6	8.8	7.5	7.9	8.7	3.9	3.7	1.7	4.8	50.0	226.7
1963-66	120.0	30.0	13.0	17.1	9.0	3.8	7.8	5.0	5.4	3.3	2.6	78.6	295.6
1967	114.5	28.4	4.9	13.3	8.5	0.6	6.0	10.2	7.4	4.3	3.1	87.9	288.8

^{1/} Excludes Bolivia and Venezuela.

^{2/} Mostly wheat.

^{3/} P.L. 480 includes mostly nonfat dry milk; commercial includes mostly other types of milk and eggs.

^{4/} P.L. 480 includes mostly corn.

^{5/} Mainly lard and tallow.

^{6/} About half under barter, which is considered commercial.

^{7/} Nearly half under barter.

^{8/} Includes small amounts under the Mutual Security/A.I.D. programs.

^{9/} About half under Mutual Security/A.I.D. programs.

Table 8.--U.S. agricultural exports to selected LAFTA countries: Government-financed programs and commercial shipments, and their world agricultural imports, calendar years 1955-67

Country	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
-- Million dollars --													
<u>Argentina</u>													
P.L. 480 1/	5.6	23.0	---	---	1.0	0.2	---	2/	---	1.8	5.2	0.1	2/
Commercial	4.0	0.6	1.5	1.0	1.6	1.6	3.9	2.8	2.3	5.8	2.4	4.3	2.8
Total U.S. exports	9.6	23.6	1.5	1.0	2.6	1.8	3.9	2.8	2.3	7.6	7.6	4.4	2.8
Agricultural imports from the world:	130.9	108.3	112.3	113.4	65.2	73.0	85.0	75.6	59.8	97.3	112.7	N.A.	N.A.
<u>Brazil</u>													
P.L. 480 1/	4.4	37.0	27.1	30.4	44.6	35.2	107.0	75.0	84.9	143.3	53.3	89.9	102.1
Commercial	8.8	5.3	13.6	9.7	1.7	9.0	5.2	19.4	17.1	3.8	6.0	11.3	7.6
Total U.S. exports	13.2	42.3	40.7	40.1	46.3	44.2	112.2	94.5	102.0	147.1	59.3	101.2	109.7
Agricultural imports from the world:	280.0	207.8	212.6	176.9	201.9	229.0	189.7	262.1	279.7	315.2	222.5	270.6	N.A.
<u>Chile</u>													
P.L. 480 1/	4.7	18.8	18.1	11.8	5.1	9.7	27.2	12.2	15.1	24.2	21.2	31.9	12.2
Commercial	8.2	7.7	8.7	2.6	5.4	12.1	7.1	14.8	6.7	6.8	10.4	9.0	12.7
Total U.S. exports	12.9	26.5	26.8	14.4	10.5	21.8	34.3	27.0	21.8	31.0	31.6	40.9	24.9
Agricultural imports from the world:	82.1	63.1	78.2	70.9	63.9	91.2	97.2	128.9	171.8	168.7	146.0	N.A.	N.A.
<u>Colombia</u>													
P.L. 480 1/	5.9	13.8	12.4	10.2	11.3	12.0	16.7	14.1	13.9	16.2	18.2	20.7	17.8
Commercial	21.4	15.6	21.2	15.4	12.3	12.8	8.4	10.0	12.1	13.3	11.4	11.8	7.1
Total U.S. exports	27.3	29.4	33.6	25.6	23.6	24.8	25.1	24.1	26.0	29.5	29.6	32.5	24.9
Agricultural imports from the world:	83.3	78.3	80.2	67.4	61.7	57.7	64.3	57.6	44.5	65.7	56.6	86.8	N.A.
<u>Ecuador</u>													
P.L. 480	5.9	13.8	12.4	10.2	11.3	12.0	16.7	14.1	13.9	14.2	18.2	20.7	17.8
Commercial	21.4	15.6	21.2	15.4	12.3	12.8	8.4	10.0	12.1	13.3	11.4	11.8	7.1
Total U.S. exports	27.3	29.3	33.6	25.6	23.6	24.8	25.1	24.0	26.0	27.5	29.6	32.5	25.0
Agricultural imports from the world:	12.9	11.0	10.2	11.0	11.0	10.7	12.7	14.3	14.6	21.1	17.4	18.0	N.A.
<u>Mexico</u>													
P.L. 480	1.8	8.6	4.3	29.1	1.2	1.3	2.8	7.5	9.1	11.9	6.8	1.6	---
Commercial	47.6	59.9	99.2	77.3	60.3	54.6	57.3	55.9	74.4	63.4	80.0	71.8	69.7
Total U.S. exports	49.4	68.6	103.5	106.3	61.5	55.9	60.1	63.4	83.5	75.3	86.8	73.4	69.7
Agricultural imports from the world:	71.2	98.4	130.0	123.1	80.3	82.4	73.0	81.8	132.6	116.7	116.4	121.7	N.A.
<u>Paraguay</u>													
P.L. 480	0.1	2.5	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.7	6.5	0.2	4.0	3.2	1.2	2.8	0.8
Commercial	0.1	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	3/-1.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
Total U.S. exports	0.2	2.5	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.7	5.2	0.4	4.2	3.5	1.4	3.1	1.0
Agricultural imports from the world:	6.7	6.3	7.6	4.9	5.3	5.1	5.9	6.3	6.2	5.5	5.2	N.A.	N.A.

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See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Table 8.--U.S. agricultural exports to selected LAFTA countries: Government-financed programs and commercial shipments, and their world agricultural imports, calendar years 1955-67--Continued

Country	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	-- Million dollars --												
<u>Peru</u>													
P.L. 480	8.1	4.3	9.1	12.7	6.5	9.8	15.1	12.1	8.5	16.6	9.3	18.8	21.5
Commercial	6.9	9.0	10.4	9.6	11.5	8.6	10.3	10.2	11.1	19.2	24.6	18.4	20.7
Total U.S. exports	15.0	13.3	19.5	22.3	18.0	18.5	25.5	22.4	19.6	35.9	33.9	37.2	42.2
Agricultural imports from the world:	42.0	42.3	53.4	54.2	59.6	61.5	76.1	83.6	88.3	96.9	121.4	151.0	N.A.
<u>Uruguay</u>													
P.L. 480	---	0.4	0.8	2/	15.3	18.2	0.2	1.7	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.6	1.1
Commercial	1.6	3.2	4.9	1.2	0.7	5.4	5.5	2.0	1.4	2.7	1.1	1.6	1.3
Total U.S. exports	1.6	3.6	5.8	1.2	16.0	23.6	5.7	3.7	2.0	3.5	1.9	2.2	2.4
Agricultural imports from the world:	34.6	35.4	41.3	25.0	35.3	27.2	28.6	25.6	24.4	29.1	20.4	N.A.	N.A.
<u>Bolivia</u>													
P.L. 480 1/	13.2	14.7	9.6	2.0	1.7	4.8	5.9	8.0	13.7	9.7	9.3	6.3	2/
Commercial	1.0	5.8	3/-0.8	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.3	1.4	0.6	5.5	0.9	2.6	2.8
Total U.S. exports	14.2	20.5	8.8	3.3	3.0	6.1	8.2	9.5	14.4	15.2	10.2	9.0	12.1
Agricultural imports from the world:	25.2	19.7	25.0	14.3	15.8	13.6	17.8	25.8	27.6	26.9	26.4	N.A.	N.A.
<u>Venezuela</u>													
P.L. 480	2/	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	2/	0.1	1.4	3.7	4.0	4.2	3.3	4.2
Commercial	72.9	72.3	81.9	83.2	89.0	92.2	89.5	63.6	63.9	79.6	71.7	78.8	86.6
Total U.S. exports	72.9	72.5	82.3	83.6	89.3	92.2	89.6	65.0	67.6	83.5	75.9	82.0	90.8
Agricultural imports from the world:	99.3	146.3	156.3	165.0	211.1	192.9	186.6	172.7	174.4	176.1	179.6	152.0	N.A.

N.A. = Not available.

1/ Includes small amounts under Mutual Security/A.I.D. programs, beginning in 1964.

2/ Less than \$100,000.

3/ Government exceeds total due to differences in reporting.

Effects of LAFTA Trade Policies on Selected U.S. Exports

LAFTA countries use tariffs and non-tariff controls to restrict agricultural imports. ^{7/} All the countries grant LAFTA suppliers duty free entry and/or preferential duties on many agricultural commodities exported by the United States.

To control imports, the Brazilian Government imposes tariffs and levies a port tax of 1 percent and an ocean freight charge of 10 percent on all imports. Several Brazilian states levy excise taxes on some agricultural imports. Excise taxes of 17 to 18 percent on fresh fruit imports apply only to non-LAFTA countries. Wheat and flour imports are handled by a government monopoly and are exempt from all import duties and charges.

Chile levies tariffs on many agricultural imports and also charges high prior deposit fees to non-LAFTA suppliers of some agricultural commodities, such as edible vegetable oils, cattle, and dried beans. The government has a monopoly over imports of wheat and flour, rice, dairy products, beef and poultry, and authorizes one private firm to handle all tobacco imports. Imports handled by the state are exempt from duties.

After having liberalized its trade policies in 1965, Colombia imposed many quantitative controls on imports in late 1966 due to balance-of-payments difficulties. Until recently, all imports required prior licensing. Due to improvement in Colombia's foreign exchange position, the Government removed the licensing requirement on almost all agricultural imports from LAFTA countries that receive duty concessions and on a few agricultural imports from non-LAFTA countries. Colombia applies a 3-percent surcharge to non-LAFTA suppliers and a 1-percent charge to LAFTA suppliers. High prior deposits are charged on many agricultural imports, and several imports are prohibited. LAFTA commodities receiving preferential duties are exempt from prior deposits and embargos.

A strict licensing system is Mexico's most effective means of controlling imports. ^{8/} Most imports from LAFTA countries do not require a license. Generally, it is difficult for an importer to obtain a license for commodities produced domestically. Mexico also levies a 3-percent surcharge on all imports and applies quotas and embargos on some agricultural imports. A government agency can import food commodities, such as grains, beans, eggs, and milk, free of duties. Compared with other members, Mexico grants few LAFTA concessions on agricultural products, because it is generally cheaper for the country to import from the United States than from LAFTA countries.

Venezuela relies mainly on quantitative controls to restrict imports. Licenses and a customs surcharge of from 2 to 3.5 percent are required for most agricultural imports. To maintain domestic prices and purchases of certain indigenous products, importers of milk, soybeans, and some other commodities must purchase a specified quantity of the domestic product to receive an import license. Quotas are set for some imports, such as milk and deciduous fruit, and imports are prohibited for products in adequate domestic supply, such as coffee and rice. There is state trading in some agricultural commodities. Bean imports were placed under a government monopoly in early 1968. Since Venezuela is a relatively recent member of LAFTA, it has granted few concessions on agricultural products.

^{7/} Foreign Regional Analysis Division, Agricultural Policies in the Western Hemisphere, October 1967, FAER No. 36.

^{8/} Francis Urban, Summary and Evaluation of "Projections of Supply of and Demand for Agricultural Commodities in Mexico to 1965, 1970, and 1975," January 1968, ERS-Foreign 208.

Peru uses tariffs and several quantitative controls to restrict imports. Licenses and a 4-percent tax on ocean freight are required on most imports. Imports handled by the Government are exempt from duties. The Government handles most imports of rice and some imports of breeding animals and tobacco. Since mid-1966, a Government agency has been authorized to import any food commodity considered to be in deficit. Due to balance-of-payments difficulties, Peru in March 1968, prohibited most non-essential imports of agricultural commodities, such as most fruit, coffee, and cigarettes. The embargo is scheduled to remain in effect until early 1969. A surcharge of 10 percent was placed on most imports. Agricultural imports exempt from the charge include wheat, edible vegetable oils, meat, cattle, and dairy products. This charge will be reduced in November and eliminated in early 1969.

Trade policies in LAFTA countries have mainly affected U.S. agricultural exports of wheat, cotton, fats and oils, fruits, feed grains, and tobacco.

Wheat

Wheat is the principal agricultural commodity imported by LAFTA countries. Wheat imports have accounted for about 20 percent of intra-LAFTA trade. ^{9/} Argentina supplies almost all the wheat traded within LAFTA. Uruguay exports small quantities occasionally, and Mexico has exported some wheat in the last few years. Brazil takes about three-fourths of the total intra-LAFTA trade in wheat. Peru is the other major wheat importer, while Chile, Venezuela, and Colombia are smaller importers.

The principal wheat-importing countries grant trade preferences to LAFTA suppliers and impose trade controls on imports (table 9). Brazil, Peru, and Venezuela have no duties on wheat imports from LAFTA countries, while Chile and Colombia have reduced duties to LAFTA substantially below those to other countries.

Intra-LAFTA trade ^{10/} in wheat increased from 1962-66, but the average for that period was about the same as during the 1956-60 period (table 10). Peru increased its imports from LAFTA during the 1961-66 period compared with prior years. Colombia's first imports from LAFTA occurred in 1964. Ecuador's total imports of wheat have been very small and have come from non-LAFTA suppliers. Mexico, Paraguay, and Uruguay also import only a small volume of wheat and offer no LAFTA concessions.

The United States supplies most of LAFTA's wheat imports from outside LAFTA. Except for 1965, the U.S. share of LAFTA's wheat market has increased since 1959 (fig. 3). Brazil and Venezuela are the largest markets, followed by Peru, Chile, and Colombia (table 11). Most of the wheat shipped to LAFTA (excluding Venezuela) has moved under P.L. 480 programs. P.L. 480 exports of wheat under barter (which since 1963 is mostly commercial) and long-term dollar credit sales have increased in the last few years. U.S. commercial sales of wheat to Venezuela rose substantially in 1966 and 1967.

LAFTA concessions generally have had little effect on intra-LAFTA trade in wheat because of the government controls in most LAFTA countries which make the preferences almost meaningless. ^{11/} Wheat imports are under a government monopoly in Brazil, Chile, Colombia, and Mexico and are exempt from all duties. The private sector imports

^{9/} Excluding Bolivia and Venezuela.

^{10/} Excluding Bolivia and Venezuela.

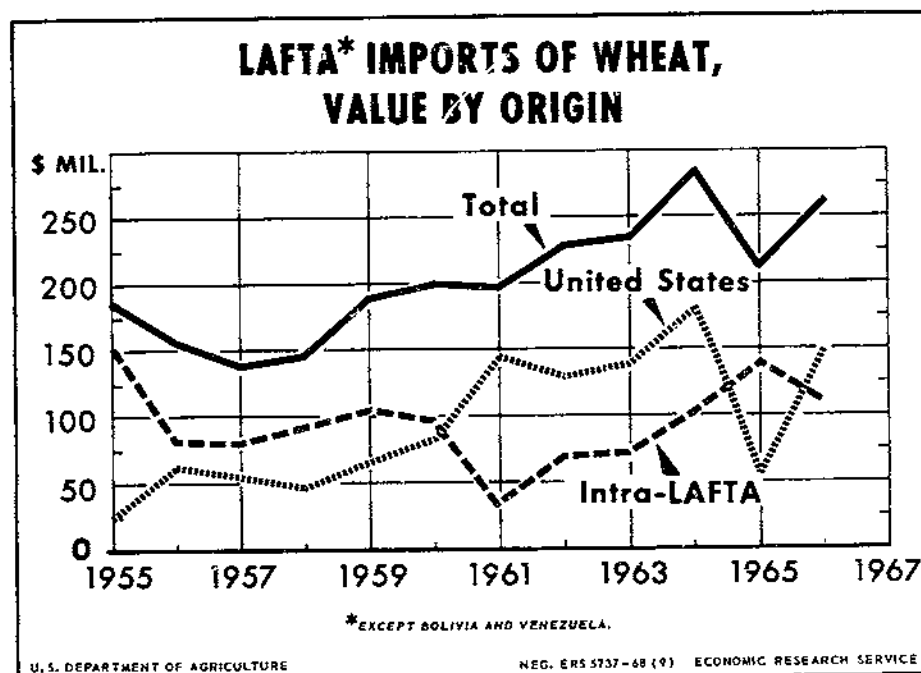
^{11/} Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 11th Session of the Study Group on Grains, "Regional Integration Schemes Outside Europe Affecting Trade in Grains," March 1967, pp. 10-13.

Table 9.--Trade restrictions on wheat imports in selected LAFTA countries, calendar year 1968

Country	Import duty		Other charges			Quantitative controls
	Specific	Ad valorem	Prior deposit	Customs sur-charge	Ocean freight	
	Unit				Percent	
Brazil						
LAFTA	---	---	---	1	10	Government monopoly, exempt from duty and charges, bilateral agreements.
Non-LAFTA	---	1/40	---	1	10	
Chile						
LAFTA	---	18	---	1	---	Government monopoly, exempt from all duties, bilateral agreements.
Non-LAFTA	---	35	---	1	---	
Colombia						
LAFTA	---	20	---	2/1	---	Government monopoly, exempt from duties.
Non-LAFTA	---	30	1	3	---	
Ecuador : sucres/kg.						
LAFTA	0.05	24	35	10	---	Prior licensing and annual quota.
Non-LAFTA	0.25	20	35	10	---	
Peru : soles/kg.						
LAFTA	2.0	---	---	---	4	Exempt from all duties, bilateral agreements, and prior licensing.
Non-LAFTA	0.05	10	---	---	4	
Venezuela : bolivars/kg.						
LAFTA	---	---	---	2-3.5	---	Prior licensing, preferential exchange rate.
Non-LAFTA	0.005	---	---	2-3.5	---	

1/ There is a duty free quota of 750,000 metric tons.

2/ Levied on the f.o.b. value (freight on board).



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Figure 3

Table 10.--Imports of wheat by selected LAFTA countries: Value by origin, calendar years 1955-66

Country	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
-- 1,000 dollars --												
<u>Brazil</u>												
LAFTA 1/	124,513	68,506	68,718	81,331	89,132	76,472	8,999	47,901	40,710	69,802	101,629	77,000
United States	11,892	40,056	35,457	30,478	41,198	52,580	117,508	85,583	100,979	139,757	34,270	87,905
Other	5,726	1	---	1	1,147	13,608	12,385	27,468	22,314	1	---	2,865
Total	142,131	108,563	104,175	11,810	131,477	142,660	138,892	160,952	164,003	209,560	135,899	167,770
<u>Peru</u>												
LAFTA 1/	9,125	9,542	10,369	6,773	7,644	13,721	13,497	18,235	23,829	26,627	27,679	22,709
United States	5,206	3,745	7,165	7,273	12,358	8,073	16,528	12,691	2,389	5,435	9,413	13,017
Other	298	5,042	2,814	4,824	5,552	4,276	2,219	110	1,487	1,346	1,946	1,129
Total	14,629	18,329	20,348	18,870	25,554	26,070	32,244	31,036	27,705	33,408	37,038	36,855
<u>Colombia</u>												
LAFTA 1/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	857	3,083	---
United States	3,475	8,510	6,474	5,554	6,523	7,496	9,261	12,816	8,336	11,900	8,758	19,958
Other	1,489	---	---	1,225	1,785	47	2,031	226	1	92	1,011	---
Total	4,964	8,510	6,474	6,779	8,308	7,543	11,292	13,042	8,337	12,849	12,852	19,958
<u>Chile</u>												
LAFTA 1/	14,289	6,771	2	449	3,659	1,481	4,658	3,232	4,312	868	5,114	3,731
United States	2,003	---	---	1,732	6,650	---	1,073	12,469	21,173	15,611	10,910	23,815
Other	1	---	17	36	---	1	2	---	671	---	---	863
Total	16,293	6,771	19	2,217	10,309	1,482	5,733	15,701	26,156	16,479	16,024	28,409
<u>Total LAFTA 1/</u>												
LAFTA	2/151,924	2/87,011	2/81,841	92,567	104,754	95,948	31,727	69,996	70,912	102,231	140,379	106,973
United States	24,606	2/61,449	51,766	46,278	68,055	82,713	145,690	128,843	136,753	177,742	65,550	149,698
Other	11,743	7,968	4,039	8,457	15,661	20,967	19,661	30,165	26,492	3,985	5,181	7,621
Total	3/188,273	3/156,428	137,646	147,302	188,470	199,628	197,078	229,004	234,157	283,958	211,110	264,292
<u>Venezuela</u>												
LAFTA 1/	---	---	---	20	---	375	435	1,125	519	910	163	---
United States	430	60	1,171	3,963	11,777	13,932	18,723	9,063	10,924	23,618	25,624	28,846
Other	513	112	229	2,519	5,088	4,853	3,367	9,073	10,269	23,386	24,360	7,878
Total	943	172	1,400	6,502	16,865	19,160	22,525	19,261	21,712	47,914	50,147	36,724
-- Percent --												
U.S. share as a percentage of total	13	39	38	31	36	42	74	56	59	63	30	57

N.A. = Not available.

1/ Excludes Bolivia and Venezuela. 2/ Includes estimate for Paraguay. 3/ Data includes Ecuador's imports only into principal ports.

Source: National trade books of individual countries.

Table 11--Exports of wheat to selected LAFTA countries, P.L. 480 programs and commercial shipments, calendar years 1955-67 ^{1/}

Type of shipment and country	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
-- 1,000 dollars --													
P.L. 480:													
Brazil	1,845	31,213	23,724	25,138	43,183	33,524	103,867	63,474	68,557	115,647	2/29,010	2/74,107	2/75,409
Chile	2,159	7,552	6,779	---	---	1,924	11,664	6,546	5,345	9,873	3/9,379	2/20,303	4/3,690
Colombia	2,244	3,400	3,427	1,674	4,899	4,219	8,035	6,795	3,245	4/8,418	3/7,028	4/10,306	4/6,707
Peru	6,570	1,606	5,973	5,247	4/5,397	2/5,251	4/11,664	4/7,870	4/5,429	4/7,889	4/6,091	4/12,679	4/13,223
Other LAFTA	1,445	10,547	866	546	454	12,633	5,504	691	4,139	3,463	1,177	4,261	3,774
Total LAFTA	14,263	54,318	40,769	32,605	53,933	57,551	140,734	85,376	86,715	145,290	2/52,685	2/121,656	2/102,803
Venezuela	24	49	86	108	---	30	10	---	1	---	---	---	---
Commercial:													
Brazil	4,982	2,167	7,418	2,947	5/-1,985	5,175	1,412	13,328	12,965	5/-224	5/-27	1,231	5/-1,318
Chile	112	5/-221	95	---	180	---	844	4,950	5/-176	3,435	1,167	1,950	2,820
Colombia	789	2,984	3,247	3,077	154	2,345	5/-268	1,470	4,402	2,280	1,347	3,485	504
Peru	5/-37	1,947	1,993	1,572	4,650	1,869	1,607	2,381	619	631	2,472	4,448	4,287
Other LAFTA	538	5/-1,777	2,630	403	685	2,582	281	4	81	1,721	917	987	63
Total LAFTA	6,384	5,100	15,383	7,999	3,682	21,971	3,876	22,133	17,891	7,843	5,876	12,101	6,356
Venezuela	392	268	1,084	3,625	12,992	15,231	19,081	11,900	13,468	19,982	18,145	27,978	40,513
Total:													
Brazil	6,827	33,380	31,142	28,085	41,198	38,699	105,279	76,802	81,522	115,423	28,983	75,338	74,091
Chile	2,271	7,331	6,874	---	180	1,924	12,508	11,496	5,169	13,308	10,546	22,253	6,510
Colombia	3,033	6,384	6,674	4,751	5,053	6,564	7,767	8,265	7,647	10,698	8,375	13,791	7,211
Peru	6,533	3,553	7,966	6,819	10,047	7,120	13,271	10,251	6,048	8,520	8,563	17,127	17,510
Other LAFTA	1,983	8,770	3,496	949	1,137	15,215	5,785	695	4,220	5,184	2,094	5,248	3,837
Total LAFTA	20,647	59,418	56,152	40,604	57,615	69,522	144,610	107,509	104,606	153,133	58,561	133,757	109,159
Venezuela	416	317	1,170	3,733	12,992	15,261	19,091	11,900	13,469	19,982	18,145	27,978	40,513

^{1/} Data on LAFTA exclude Venezuela and Bolivia.

^{2/} About over half under barter.

^{3/} Includes small amounts under Mutual Security/A.I.D. programs.

^{4/} Mostly under barter.

^{5/} P.L. 480 exceeds total U.S. exports due to differences in reporting and sources.

wheat in Peru, but the government exempts imports from all duties. Venezuela and Ecuador require import licenses. Ecuador also sets annual import quotas for wheat, and Venezuela permits wheat imports at a preferential exchange rate. Brazil and Peru have had bilateral wheat agreements with Argentina for many years prior to the formation of LAFTA. Brazil also had wheat agreements with Uruguay, Mexico, and other countries. Chile has recently signed an agreement with Argentina. Most LAFTA countries will probably continue for some time to maintain state trading and exempt wheat imports from duties in order to protect domestic producers or help relieve balance-of-payments problems. However, if wheat imports were not exempt from duty charges so that the LAFTA concessions could become effective and if LAFTA exporters had adequate supplies to take advantage of the preferences, U.S. exports would probably be adversely affected. This situation happened in Colombia in 1966. Private traders were allowed to import wheat and had to pay higher duties on wheat from the United States and other outside suppliers than from Argentina. ^{12/} Although Argentina and U.S. wheat cost the same before duty charges, the duty preference granted to LAFTA made U.S. wheat cost \$16 to \$20 per ton higher. A prior deposit of 16 percent was also applied against non-LAFTA suppliers. As a result of the preferences, Colombia purchased wheat from Argentina. Wheat was again placed under a government monopoly in late 1967 due to balance-of-payments difficulties.

Cotton

After wheat, cotton accounts for the largest volume of agricultural trade among LAFTA countries. Peru has supplied at least two-thirds of the cotton. Mexico's exports of cotton have increased considerably, and now account for nearly one-third of the total intra-LAFTA supply. Smaller exporters are Paraguay and, occasionally, Colombia. Chile is LAFTA's major cotton importer. The cotton-importing countries grant trade concessions to LAFTA suppliers and place controls on imports (table 12). Intra-LAFTA trade in cotton increased by two-thirds from 1962-65 and was considerably above the level of 1955-61 (table 13). Since 1961, LAFTA countries have supplied almost all of LAFTA's total imports of cotton, compared with about half during most of the 1955-61 period. The largest increases in intra-LAFTA imports have occurred in Chile and Argentina.

The United States is the main non-LAFTA supplier of cotton to LAFTA countries. Chile has been the principal U.S. market, while Colombia, Ecuador, and Uruguay have provided smaller markets (table 14). A major part of U.S. shipments have gone under P.L. 480 programs, mainly Title I sales for local currencies and Title III barter sales, from 1963 considered commercial. Since 1961, U.S. cotton exports to LAFTA have declined markedly. U.S. shipments averaged \$2.8 million from 1962-67, compared with \$12.8 million from 1956-61.

LAFTA trade preferences have been important causes of the increase in intra-LAFTA trade in cotton and the decline of U.S. markets in Chile, Uruguay, and Ecuador. Unlike wheat, cotton imports are not under government monopolies and are not exempt from duties; thus, the discriminatory charges against outside suppliers have been effective. Chilean preferences to LAFTA have practically eliminated the traditional U.S. market in Chile and have enabled Mexico and Peru to supply most of Chile's increased requirements. ^{13/} Chile's imports from the United States dropped from \$7.7 million in 1961 to \$228,000 in 1966, while its imports from LAFTA increased from \$6.8 million to

^{12/} Hudson, John and Rudbeck, James, "Latin American Import Policies and U.S. Agricultural Exports -- Two Case Studies: Colombia and Brazil," March 22, 1967, (unpublished), pp. 10-13.

^{13/} Rowan, Waldo, "U.S. Shares in Chile's Growing Agricultural Market," Foreign Agriculture, October 30, 1967.

Table 12.--Trade restrictions on cotton imports in selected LAFTA countries, calendar year 1968

Country	Import duty		Other charges		Quantitative controls
	Specific	Ad valorem c.i.f.	Prior deposit	Customs sur-charge	
	-- Unit --		-- Percent --		
<u>Argentina</u>	pesos/kg.				
LAFTA	0.335	---	---	1.5	
Non-LAFTA ...:	---	<u>1</u> /10	40	1.5	
<u>Chile</u>					
LAFTA	---	---	---	1	
Non-LAFTA ...:	---	5	---	1	
<u>Colombia</u>					
LAFTA	---	12	---	<u>2</u> /1	---
Non-LAFTA ...:	---	15	1	3	Prior licensing.
<u>Ecuador</u>	sucre/kg.				
LAFTA <u>3</u> /	---	---	35	10	Prior licensing
LAFTA <u>4</u> /	---	20	35	10	and annual
Non-LAFTA ...:	0.50	30	35	10	quotas.
<u>Uruguay</u>					
LAFTA	---	---	---	---	
Non-LAFTA ...:	---	<u>5</u> /18.9	---	10	
<u>Venezuela</u>	bolivars/kg.				
LAFTA	1	---	---	2-3.5	Prior licensing.
Non-LAFTA ...:	2	---	---	2-3.5	Prior licensing.

1/There is a 60 percent duty on cotton of 30 to 32 millimeters (mm).

2/Valued on a f.o.b. basis.

3/Less than 29 mm.

4/More than 29 mm.

5/There also is a duty of 8.4 percent of the f.o.b. value.

\$17.7 million (fig. 4). U.S. exports of cotton to Colombia have declined beginning in 1959, when that country became nearly self-sufficient in cotton production and began exporting it.

Fats and Oils

Intra-LAFTA trade in fats and oils is very small. Most of LAFTA's imports have been supplied by third countries, such as the United States. Argentina is the principal LAFTA supplier of edible vegetable oils (mainly olive oil and sunflower seed oil) and tallow to other member countries.

The main LAFTA markets for Argentine exports of edible vegetable oils are Brazil, Chile, and Peru. These countries grant preferences to LAFTA suppliers and impose trade controls on imports of vegetable oils (table 15).

Table 13--Imports of cotton by selected LAFTA countries: Value by origin, calendar years 1955-66

Country	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
-- 1,000 dollars --												
<u>Chile</u>												
LAFTA 1/	10,293	17,681	9,667	2,544	7,038	15,481	6,831	17,997	26,814	18,791	21,513	17,716
United States	3,799	2,702	7,581	8,459	1,353	7,955	7,695	2,316	4,325	275	144	228
Other	1,303	137	401	96	311	108	1	1	38	---	---	---
Total	15,395	20,520	17,649	11,099	8,702	23,544	14,527	20,314	31,177	19,066	21,657	17,944
<u>Argentina</u>												
LAFTA 1/	1,147	1,296	4,282	474	5,218	4,574	4,619	4,958	3,778	10,162	16,744	12,130
United States	---	2/	---	---	---	---	2/	---	---	2/	5	2/
Other	1,703	817	399	126	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total	2,850	2,013	4,681	600	5,218	4,574	4,619	4,958	3,778	10,162	16,744	12,130
<u>Uruguay</u>												
LAFTA 1/	5,986	3,716	431	487	982	267	1,330	1,423	3,258	5,771	2,649	3,333
United States	2/	290	3,218	29	3,755	1,098	3,921	815	---	---	---	---
Other	52	2,238	181	5,958	2,086	3,860	451	1,207	101	116	1,169	2,664
Total	6,038	6,244	3,830	6,476	6,823	5,225	5,702	3,445	3,359	5,887	3,818	5,997
<u>Ecuador</u>												
LAFTA 1/	368	148	8	89	128	202	296	1,081	1,008	1,320	644	4/260
United States	405	291	2	80	134	2	920	39	2	---	---	---
Other	149	---	3	1	---	58	112	1	3	15	7	---
Total	3/922	3/439	13	170	262	262	1,328	1,121	1,013	1,333	651	4/260
<u>Total LAFTA 1/</u>												
LAFTA	18,214	25,917	14,686	4,591	15,083	21,254	13,358	25,773	35,372	36,788	42,533	4/34,385
United States	6,014	10,363	18,237	14,596	7,187	9,055	12,536	3,357	5,042	1,600	4,778	4/3,485
Other	3,330	3,120	1,164	6,181	2,843	4,026	943	1,465	320	170	1,175	4/2,665
Total	3/27,558	3/39,400	34,087	25,368	25,113	34,335	26,837	30,595	40,734	38,558	48,486	4/40,555
<u>Venezuela 1/</u>												
LAFTA	6	124	217	60	3	---	72	736	1,642	3,161	5,167	3,459
United States	375	278	1,744	2,531	3	61	2,526	245	1,132	1,312	1,476	54
Other	193	23	5	901	---	3	292	342	323	777	236	561
Total	574	425	1,966	3,492	6	64	2,890	1,323	3,097	5,250	6,879	4,074
-- Percent --												
U.S. share as a percentage of total	21	26	53	56	28	26	44	10	12	5	10	8

N.A. = Not available.

1/ Excludes Bolivia and Venezuela. 2/ Less than \$1,000. 3/ Includes imports only into principal ports.
 4/ Estimated
 Source: National trade books of individual countries.

Table 14.--Exports of cotton to selected LAFTA countries, P.L. 480 programs and commercial shipments, calendar years 1955-67 ^{1/}

Type of shipment and country	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	-- 1,000 dollars --												
P.L. 480:													
Ecuador	---	284	---	122	---	---	674	---	---	---	---	---	---
Chile	---	<u>2/3,638</u>	4,025	---	---	2,356	4,182	23	3,387	<u>3/203</u>	<u>4/311</u>	<u>5/230</u>	<u>5/225</u>
Uruguay	---	<u>5/387</u>	<u>5/805</u>	<u>5/8</u>	6,815	163	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Colombia	1,578	6,661	<u>2/4,603</u>	2,723	---	---	---	---	---	<u>4/262</u>	<u>6/7,324</u>	<u>5/200</u>	---
Other LAFTA	---	---	21	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total LAFTA	1,578	10,970	9,454	2,853	6,815	2,519	4,856	23	3,387	465	<u>6/7,635</u>	<u>5/430</u>	225
Commercial:													
Ecuador	427	---	---	---	82	48	236	---	---	---	---	---	---
Chile	1,379	3,530	6,463	1,309	1,171	7,240	1,790	106	107	47	<u>7/-35</u>	164	236
Uruguay	---	59	2,061	51	363	317	3,681	473	13	---	---	100	---
Colombia	306	21	5,615	3,811	1,176	---	---	93	644	996	<u>7/-34</u>	10	1
Other LAFTA	---	---	---	7	39	144	75	191	191	151	309	808	151
Total LAFTA	2,112	3,610	14,118	5,178	2,831	7,749	5,782	863	955	1,105	99	1,082	388
Total:													
Ecuador	427	284	---	122	82	48	910	---	---	---	---	---	---
Chile	1,379	7,168	10,488	1,309	1,171	9,596	5,972	129	3,494	250	276	394	461
Uruguay	---	446	2,866	59	7,178	480	3,681	473	13	---	---	100	---
Colombia	1,884	6,682	10,218	6,534	1,176	---	---	93	644	1,169	6,984	210	1
Other LAFTA	---	---	---	7	39	144	75	191	191	151	309	808	151
Total LAFTA	3,690	14,580	23,572	8,031	9,646	10,268	10,638	886	4,342	1,570	7,734	1,512	613

^{1/} Data on LAFTA exclude Bolivia and Venezuela.

^{2/} About half under barter.

^{3/} Includes over half under Mutual Security/A.I.D.

^{4/} Includes about half under Mutual Security/A.I.D. programs and the other half under barter.

^{5/} Mostly under barter.

^{6/} Includes small amount under Mutual Security/A.I.D. programs. The remainder is mostly under barter.

^{7/} P.L. 480 exceeds total exports due to differences in reporting and sources.

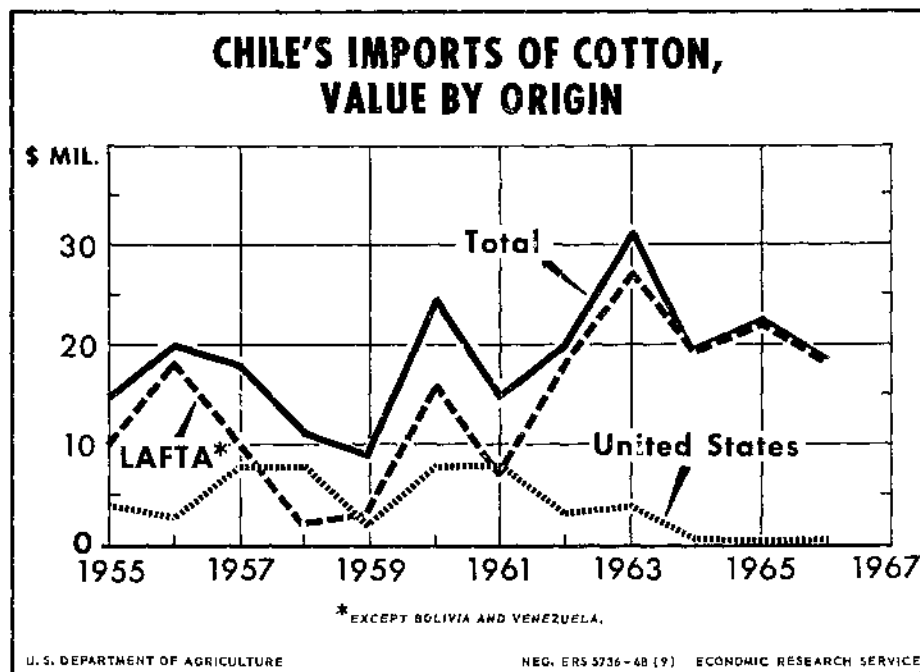


Figure 4

Since 1955, intra-LAFTA trade in vegetable oils has fluctuated (table 16). Brazil's imports from LAFTA were higher from 1962-66 than from 1955-61. Peru's imports did not increase until 1966, while Chile's imports from the region have declined since 1959.

The United States has been the principal supplier of edible vegetable oils (soybean and cottonseed oils) to LAFTA. More than half has gone under P.L. 480 programs in most years since 1955. Major U.S. markets are Brazil, Peru, Chile, Colombia, and Venezuela (table 17). U.S. exports to Brazil have increased since 1961 and were much higher than during the 1955-61 period. Exports to Peru have remained at about the same level since 1958. Chile has been a somewhat irregular market, mainly due to the country's efforts to become self-sufficient in the production of edible oils.

So far, the only case where LAFTA concessions have adversely affected U.S. exports of vegetable oils has been in Peru since 1965. Before then, the United States was the major supplier, and Peru imported only small amounts of vegetable oils from Argentina. A 20-percent duty applied to the United States, compared with a 6-percent duty to LAFTA countries caused Peru to increase substantially its imports of sunflower seed oil from Argentina in 1966 and 1967. Argentina then replaced the United States as Peru's leading supplier. ^{14/}

Colombia and Brazil are the main LAFTA markets for Argentine exports of tallow. Chile and Peru have provided smaller markets. These countries grant the trade preferences to LAFTA suppliers and impose controls on imports (table 18).

^{14/} U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, "Peru: Agricultural Policy," February 26, 1967, p. 13.

Table 15.--Trade restrictions on vegetable oil imports in selected LAFTA countries, calendar year 1968

Country	Import duty		Other import charges			Quantitative controls
	Specific	Ad valorem: c.i.f.	Prior deposit	Customs charge	Ocean freight	
	-- Unit --		-- Percent --			
<u>Brazil</u>						
Soybean oil (crude):						
LAFTA	---	1/38	---	1	10	
Non-LAFTA	---	45	---	1	10	
Soybean oil (refined):						
LAFTA	---	1/45	---	1	10	
Non-LAFTA	---	55	---	1	10	
Cottonseed oil (refined):						
LAFTA	---	1/53	---	1	10	
Non-LAFTA	---	55	---	1	10	
<u>Chile</u>						
Crude:						
LAFTA	---	2/57,65	---	1	---	
Non-LAFTA	---	70	10	1	---	
Soybean oil (refined):						
LAFTA	---	65	---	1	---	
Non-LAFTA	---	65	1,000	1	---	
<u>Peru</u>						
	soles/kg.					
Crude:						
LAFTA	2.0	1/6	---	---	4	Government can import free of all duties if conditions warrant.
Non-LAFTA	0.2	20	---	1.5	4	
Semirefined:						
LAFTA	1.0	30	---	---	4	Otherwise, prior licensing.
Non-LAFTA	1.0	30	---	1.5	4	
Refined:						
LAFTA	2.0	30	---	---	4	
Non-LAFTA	2.0	30	---	1.5	4	

1/ There is no duty for Paraguay.

2/ The duty for Bolivia is 60 percent and for Paraguay, 38 percent.

Table 16.--Imports of edible vegetable oils 1/ by selected LAFTA countries: Value by origin, calendar years 1955-66

Country	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
-- 1,000 dollars --												
<u>Peru</u>	---	3/	3/	557	701	3/	1,113	3/	10	4	---	11,260
LAFTA 2/	---	3/	3/	557	701	3/	1,113	3/	10	4	---	11,260
United States	4	1,294	511	79	2,627	999	2,938	3,431	151	2,053	6,704	1,319
Other	475	158	261	73	139	10	107	131	96	369	163	281
Total	479	1,452	772	709	3,467	1,104	4,158	3,562	257	2,426	6,867	12,860
<u>Brazil</u>	---	52	3,271	282	553	191	267	631	1,737	4,796	6,555	4,840
LAFTA 2/	---	52	3,271	282	553	191	267	631	1,737	4,796	6,555	4,840
United States	51	3/	---	1,331	2	---	23	1,143	918	5,311	3,826	8,956
Other	7,710	2,945	11,368	3,317	4,113	6,760	4,609	6,171	3,145	2,747	2,490	777
Total	7,761	2,997	14,639	4,930	4,668	6,951	4,899	7,945	5,800	12,854	12,871	14,573
<u>Colombia</u>	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	13	468
LAFTA 2/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	13	468
United States	45	3	3/	1	2,922	4,841	18	2,781	1,241	3,469	789	5,177
Other	153	63	100	5	11	169	468	240	9	126	44	1,111
Total	198	66	100	6	2,933	5,010	486	3,021	1,250	3,595	846	6,756
<u>Chile</u>	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8	1
LAFTA 2/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8	1
United States	347	1	8,861	2,777	5,134	124	169	172	129	8	1	2
Other	4,866	8,396	150	4,595	379	1,312	1,080	3,692	4,310	1,534	3,892	364
Total	5,375	8,474	9,281	7,603	6,056	2,515	2,638	5,861	5,928	2,887	5,434	2,468
<u>Mexico</u>	---	3/	4	---	---	---	---	---	35	40	94	---
LAFTA 2/	---	3/	4	---	---	---	---	---	35	40	94	---
United States	163	11	1,119	4,953	59	119	6,859	208	95	16	5,597	1,737
Other	550	224	648	495	347	323	396	653	737	414	179	---
Total	713	235	1,771	5,448	406	442	7,255	861	867	470	6,870	1,737
<u>Total LAFTA 2/</u>	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
LAFTA	397	222	12,355	3,630	6,407	357	1,608	805	1,925	4,859	8,119	N.A.
United States	5,165	10,268	2,055	11,718	7,244	8,465	11,906	11,979	6,752	13,650	21,832	N.A.
Other	9,612	3,750	12,904	4,389	5,444	8,707	7,526	10,088	5,539	5,649	4,445	N.A.
Total	4/15,174	4/14,140	27,314	19,737	19,095	17,529	21,040	22,872	14,216	24,158	34,396	N.A.
-- Percent --												
U.S. share as a percentage of total	33	71	7	60	37	44	57	52	50	58	62	N.A.

N.A. = Not available.

1/ Includes soybean, cottonseed, ground nut, sunflower seed and rape oils and olive oil. 2/ Excludes Bolivia and Venezuela. 3/ Less than \$1,000. 4/ Excludes Ecuador for 1955 and 1956.

Source: National trade books of individual countries.

Table 17.--Exports of soybean and cottonseed oils to selected LAFTA countries, P.L. 480 programs and commercial shipments, calendar years 1955-67 ^{1/}

Type of shipment and country	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
-- 1,000 dollars --													
P.L. 480:													
Brazil	83	---	---	1,459	---	---	---	1,729	1,147	5,535	8,062	6,055	6,209
Mexico	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	81	55	---	^{2/} 5,531	^{2/} 1,588	2
Peru	885	159	---	---	---	805	38	297	171	1,059	1,066	3,374	2,994
Chile	2,400	758	---	---	---	---	3,562	1,767	130	^{3/} 1,767	^{3/} 3,683	502	---
Colombia	988	1,500	904	208	2,459	3,396	15	413	2,906	---	2,168	^{2/} 4,292	2,221
Argentina	5,670	22,729	---	---	---	206	---	---	---	---	5,045	---	---
Other LAFTA	19	1,740	1,504	605	---	---	856	674	161	587	482	241	1,093
Total LAFTA	10,045	26,886	2,408	2,272	2,459	4,407	4,471	4,961	4,570	8,422	8,948	26,037	12,519
Venezuela	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	86	227	---	4,611	4,714	5,830
Commercial:													
Brazil	187	---	---	29	---	---	22	8	---	642	^{4/} -445	^{4/} -574	^{4/} -601
Mexico	123	1,565	1,065	4,950	74	159	6,233	169	20	271	1,019	26	14
Peru	8	158	400	2	2,105	52	2,378	2,785	445	1,650	2,440	^{4/} -762	^{4/} -984
Chile	4,091	8,348	6,079	68	1,430	962	^{4/} -3,217	^{4/} -1,209	219	2,027	28	18	---
Colombia	309	2	2,736	228	2,139	2,065	---	2,201	1,035	192	5	200	^{4/} -54
Argentina	2,800	---	---	---	578	---	---	1	7	1,902	^{4/} -1,349	7	1
Other LAFTA	916	^{4/} -529	174	174	---	13	^{4/} -491	203	^{4/} -143	877	1,685	1,293	2,461
Total LAFTA	8,434	9,544	10,455	5,451	6,326	3,251	4,925	4,158	1,583	7,035	3,384	^{4/} -92	837
Venezuela	773	875	1,326	660	685	1,511	3,200	2,526	2,693	3,532	1,598	233	^{4/} -72
Total:													
Brazil	270	---	---	1,488	---	---	22	1,737	1,147	6,177	7,617	5,481	5,608
Mexico	123	1,565	1,065	4,950	74	159	6,233	250	75	271	6,550	1,614	16
Peru	893	317	400	2	2,105	857	2,416	3,082	616	2,709	3,506	2,612	2,010
Chile	6,491	9,106	6,079	68	1,430	962	345	558	349	3,268	3,712	520	---
Colombia	1,297	1,502	3,640	436	4,598	5,461	15	2,614	3,941	192	2,173	5,129	2,167
Argentina	8,470	22,729	---	---	578	206	---	1	7	1,902	3,696	7	1
Other LAFTA	935	1,211	1,678	779	---	13	365	877	18	1,464	2,167	1,534	3,554
Total LAFTA	18,479	36,430	12,862	7,723	8,785	7,658	9,396	9,119	6,153	15,983	29,421	16,897	13,356
Venezuela	773	875	1,326	660	685	1,511	3,200	2,612	2,920	3,532	6,209	4,947	5,758

^{1/} Data on LAFTA exclude Venezuela and Bolivia.

^{2/} Mostly under barter.

^{3/} Includes some under Mutual Security/A.I.D. programs.

^{4/} P.L. 480 exceeds total U.S. exports due to differences in reporting and sources.

Table 18.--Trade restrictions on tallow imports in selected LAFTA countries, calendar year 1968

Country	Import duty		Other import charges			Quantitative controls
	Specific	Ad valorem : c.i.f.	Prior deposit	Customs sur-charge	Ocean freight	
	-- Unit --		-- Percent --			
<u>Colombia</u>						
Crude:						
LAFTA	---	16	---	1/1	---	---
Non-LAFTA ..	---	20	1	3	---	Licensing
Refined:						
LAFTA	---	17	---	1/1	---	---
Non-LAFTA ..	---	25	130	3	---	Prohibited
<u>Brazil</u>						
Crude:						
LAFTA	---	2/10	---	1	10	
Non-LAFTA ..	---	37	---	1	10	
<u>Chile</u>						
Inedible:						
LAFTA	---	30	---	1	---	
Non-LAFTA ..	---	90	10	1	---	
<u>Peru</u>						
Crude:	soles/kg.					
LAFTA	2.0	2/5	---	3/10	4	Sanitary certificate.
Non-LAFTA ..	0.2	30	---	3/10	4	

1/ Based on f.o.b. value.

2/ There is no duty for Paraguay.

3/ The surcharge will be reduced to 5 percent on November 30, 1968 and eliminated early in 1969.

Intra-LAFTA imports of tallow rose during 1961-66 compared with 1955-60 (table 19). Colombia contributed most of the increase. Chile and Peru decreased their total imports and those from member countries.

The United States has been the main supplier of tallow to LAFTA. Principal U.S. markets are Colombia, Ecuador, and Venezuela (table 20). Until 1959, Mexico was also a major market. U.S. tallow exports to Ecuador and Colombia have remained at about the same level since 1961.

Since 1961, the United States has been losing its share of the Colombian tallow market, mainly to Argentina. ^{15/} The United States maintained its aggregate volume of exports due to P.L. 480 sales and the "usual marketing requirement," which ties a certain level of commercial purchases to P.L. 480 Title I sales. Colombia has applied much higher import charges on tallow imports from non-LAFTA countries than from member

^{15/}Hudson, *op.cit.*, p. 19.

Table 19.--Imports of tallow ^{1/} by selected LAFTA countries: Value by origin, calendar years 1955-66

Country	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
-- 1,000 dollars --												
<u>Colombia</u>												
LAFTA ^{2/}	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	276	1,067	2,120	3,172	7,241
United States	1,407	714	910	1,039	2,131	2,141	2,441	2,185	1,800	2,593	2,414	2,312
Other	11	---	9	---	---	23	210	968	653	307	128	2
Total	1,418	714	919	1,039	2,131	2,164	2,651	3,429	3,520	5,020	5,714	9,555
<u>Mexico</u>												
LAFTA ^{2/}	N.A.	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
United States	N.A.	6,405	3,228	4,886	1,867	724	1	94	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	20	2
Other	N.A.	21	45	4	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total	N.A.	6,426	3,277	4,890	1,871	724	1	94	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	20	2
<u>Ecuador</u>												
LAFTA ^{2/}	N.A.	N.A.	29	---	---	---	---	---	---	78	246	<u>4/85</u>
United States	N.A.	N.A.	697	95 ^{4/}	1,024	1,421	1,379	1,693	1,530	2,238	2,276	<u>4/2,660</u>
Other	N.A.	N.A.	31	18	7	81	191	340	532	943	808	<u>4/1,205</u>
Total	N.A.	N.A.	757	1,013	1,031	1,502	1,570	2,033	2,062	3,259	3,330	<u>4/3,950</u>
<u>Total LAFTA ^{2/}</u>												
LAFTA	869	246	548	353	149	691	1,109	623	1,651	5,239	3,601	<u>4/8,062</u>
United States	2,432	9,186	6,133	7,622	5,958	5,182	5,444	5,242	3,794	5,620	5,301	<u>4/5,971</u>
Other	64	149	111	34	25	115	426	1,324	1,226	1,266	936	<u>4/313</u>
Total	3,365	9,581	6,792	8,009	6,132	5,988	6,984	7,189	6,671	12,125	9,838	<u>4/14,346</u>
-- Percent --												
U.S. share as a percentage of total	72	96	90	95	97	86	78	73	57	46	54	42

N.A. = Not available.

^{1/} Mostly inedible for U.S. data.^{2/} Excludes Bolivia and Venezuela.^{3/} Less than \$1,000.^{4/} Estimated.

Source: From national trade books of individual countries.

Table 20.--Exports of inedible tallow to selected LAFTA countries, P.L. 480 programs and commercial shipments, calendar years 1955-67 ^{1/}

Type of shipment and country	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
-- 1,000 dollars --													
P.L. 480:													
Colombia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	600	179	2/118	707	---	3/1,069
Ecuador	---	---	493	59	---	---	---	---	22	---	---	---	---
Chile	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2/13	---	---	---
Peru	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mexico	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2/1,465	---	---	---
Other LAFTA	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	600	201	2/1,596	707	---	1,061
Total LAFTA	---	---	493	59	---	---	---	600	201	2/1,596	707	---	---
Venezuela	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Commercial:													
Colombia	1,556	674	1,467	1,366	1,823	1,830	2,110	1,811	1,263	2,162	1,310	1,816	2,148
Ecuador	732	828	377	776	767	1,228	1,279	863	1,656	2,279	1,927	2,660	1,385
Chile	639	477	12	14	214	15	116	287	22	13	7	4	1
Peru	830	964	826	649	726	670	497	302	236	914	657	743	285
Mexico	4,243	4,563	3,362	4,139	999	463	70	63	14	7	83	229	223
Other LAFTA	---	---	---	8	---	308	---	8	---	536	417	216	---
Total LAFTA	8,000	7,506	6,044	6,952	4,529	4,514	4,072	3,334	3,191	5,911	4,401	5,668	4,042
Venezuela	292	447	644	623	770	567	908	934	930	2,458	1,452	1,673	1,261
Total:													
Colombia	1,556	674	1,467	1,366	1,823	1,830	2,110	1,811	1,442	2,280	2,017	1,816	3,209
Ecuador	732	828	870	835	767	1,228	1,279	1,463	1,678	2,279	1,927	2,660	1,385
Chile	639	477	12	14	214	15	116	287	22	26	7	4	1
Peru	830	964	826	649	726	670	497	302	236	914	657	743	285
Mexico	4,243	4,563	3,362	4,139	999	463	70	63	14	7	83	229	223
Other LAFTA	---	---	---	0	---	308	---	8	---	2,001	417	216	---
Total LAFTA	8,000	7,506	6,537	7,011	4,529	4,514	4,072	3,934	3,392	7,507	5,108	5,668	5,103
Venezuela	292	447	644	623	770	567	908	934	930	2,458	1,452	1,673	1,261

1/ Data on LAFTA exclude Venezuela and Bolivia.
 2/ All under Mutual Security/A.I.D. programs.
 3/ Includes a small amount under A.I.D. programs.

suppliers. However, until 1966, these concessions had no practical significance, because all tallow was imported by a government agency and was exempt from duties and charges. The private sector began importing tallow in 1966, and now the discriminatory import charges and quantitative restrictions are effective. Most of the loss in the U.S. share of the Colombian market has been due to the higher price of U.S. tallow relative to tallow from Argentina and other suppliers. Even when all imports were duty free, the U.S. was not able to meet Argentine prices. However, the preferential treatment granted to LAFTA suppliers has further weakened the U.S. competitive position in Colombia.

Mexico does not import tallow from LAFTA and offers no preferential duties to regional suppliers. A highly restrictive licensing policy applied to help promote domestic production of oilseeds has practically eliminated U.S. trade in inedible tallow and sharply reduced U.S. exports of lard to Mexico. 16/

Fruits

Fruits are one of the principal agricultural products traded among the LAFTA members. LAFTA countries supply almost all their total imports of fruit from all sources. Tropical fruit and deciduous fruit (apples and pears) each account for about half the total intra-LAFTA trade in fruit. Principal suppliers of tropical fruit are Brazil and Ecuador. The major LAFTA supplier of deciduous fruit is Argentina, while Chile is a smaller exporter. The major importers of tropical fruit are Argentina and Chile. Brazil is the major LAFTA market for deciduous fruit and Peru and Venezuela provide smaller markets. Several LAFTA countries grant trade preferences to LAFTA suppliers of fruit and also impose restrictions on some fruit imports (table 21).

Of the main LAFTA importers of nontropical fruit, Peru was the only country that substantially increased its imports from other members during 1962-66 compared with 1955-61 (table 22). Brazil and Venezuela maintained about the same level of imports from LAFTA. The United States is the principal non-LAFTA supplier of fresh and canned fruit, prunes, and dried raisins to LAFTA. Major U.S. markets include Mexico, Venezuela, and Peru (table 23).

LAFTA concessions have helped expand Chilean and Argentine exports of fruit to Peru. 17/ Chile is Peru's main LAFTA supplier of fruit. LAFTA concessions and a bilateral agreement have mainly affected Argentine exports of fruit to Brazil. For some time, Argentina has supplied Brazil with apples and pears in exchange for Brazilian bananas and citrus fruit.

U.S. fruit exports to Brazil and Peru have been adversely affected by high tariffs and other charges applied by these countries to non-LAFTA suppliers. Since the production season for fruit in Argentina and Chile differs from that in the United States, U.S. exports should not be affected by LAFTA preferences during the part of the year when LAFTA suppliers do not export fruit. Until mid-1966, U.S. fruit exports to Brazil were also restricted by licensing policies. Since March 1968, Peru has prohibited most fruit imports as well as other imports to help relieve balance-of-payments difficulties.

16/ Magleby, Richard, "Restrictions on Intra-North American Agricultural Trade; Inventory and Analysis," paper presented at the Conference on Pooling Agricultural Resources to Attain a North American Common Market for Meeting World Food Needs, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa, October 3, 1967.

17/ Hall, Howard, Peru: Market and Competition for U.S. Farm Products, ERS-Foreign 157, June 1966, pp. 29-30.

Table 21--Trade restrictions on fruit imports in selected LAFTA countries, calendar year 1968

Country	Import duty		Other import charges			Quantitative controls
	Specific	Ad valorem : c.i.f.	Prior deposit	Customs sur-charge	Ocean freight	
	-- Unit --		-- Percent --			
<u>Brazil</u>						
Fresh apples, pears, and raisins:						
LAFTA	---	---	---	1/1	10	
Non-LAFTA	---	37	---	1	10	
Canned fruit:						
LAFTA	---	2/16	---	1	10	
Non-LAFTA	---	80	---	1	10	
<u>Colombia</u>						
Fresh apples:						
LAFTA	---	3/60	---	1	---	---
Non-LAFTA	---	100	130	3	---	Prohibited.
Fresh pears:						
LAFTA	---	80	---	1	---	---
Non-LAFTA	---	100	130	3	---	Prohibited.
Certain other fruit ^{4/} :						
LAFTA	---	5/30	130	1	---	Prohibited.
Non-LAFTA	---	30	130	3	---	Prohibited.
<u>Peru ^{6/}</u>						
Apples:	soles/kg.					
LAFTA	2.0	7/5	---	10	4	Prohibited.
Non-LAFTA	1.5	60	---	10	4	Prohibited.
Raisins and pears:						
LAFTA	2.0	---	---	10	4	Prohibited.
Non-LAFTA	5.0	60	---	10	4	Prohibited.
Prunes, fresh:						
LAFTA	2.0	7/4	---	10	4	Prohibited.
Non-LAFTA	8/1.5	60	---	10	4	Prohibited.
Canned fruit:						
LAFTA	2.0	12	---	10	4	Prohibited.
Non-LAFTA	10,15	80	---	10	4	Prohibited.
<u>Venezuela</u>						
Fresh apples, pears, grapes and prunes:	bolivars/kg.					
LAFTA	---	---	---	2-3.5	---	License, quota
Non-LAFTA	0.10	---	---	2-3.5	---	
Canned fruit:						
LAFTA	9/1.0	---	---	2-3.5	---	License
Non-LAFTA	2.0	---	---	2-3.5	---	License

^{1/} Several Brazilian states levy an excise tax of 17-18 percent on fresh fruit imports from non-LAFTA. ^{2/} There is no duty for Ecuador and Paraguay. ^{3/} The duty to Paraguay is 19 percent. ^{4/} Includes citrus fruit, prunes (fresh and dried), fresh raisins, and fresh stone fruit. ^{5/} There is no duty for Ecuador and Paraguay for raisins and stone fruit. ^{6/} The surcharge will be reduced to 5 percent in November and eliminated in early 1969. ^{7/} There is no duty for Ecuador. ^{8/} The duty on dried prunes is 5.0 soles/kg. ^{9/} There is no duty for Paraguay.

Table 22.--Imports of fruits by selected LAFTA countries: Value by origin, calendar years 1955-66

Country	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
-- 1,000 dollars --												
Fresh fruit												
Brazil												
LAFTA 1/	18,936	11,361	12,096	3,323	5,349	5,982	6,829	10,977	15,265	11,474	13,664	13,298
United States	16	38	147	10	10	3	---	2	2	---	47	708
Other	245	431	335	59	176	236	136	44	62	27	9	472
Total	19,197	11,830	12,578	3,392	5,535	6,221	6,965	11,023	15,329	11,501	13,720	14,478
Peru												
LAFTA 1/	167	360	661	457	539	502	760	841	1,013	1,556	2,649	2,817
United States	63	107	110	53	53	67	96	241	380	245	573	706
Other	3	---	2	---	23	---	5	50	43	23	128	245
Total	233	467	773	510	615	569	861	1,132	1,436	1,824	3,350	3,768
Mexico												
LAFTA 1/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	93
United States	820	830	930	1,088	1,289	1,357	804	981	1,153	1,202	882	690
Other	---	---	---	---	---	3	---	---	11	8	2	15
Total	820	830	930	1,088	1,289	1,360	804	981	1,164	1,210	884	798
Argentina												
LAFTA 1/	23,391	17,782	17,041	15,421	7,162	5,872	5,612	3,864	4,953	8,252	12,778	7,321
United States	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other	380	---	54	---	---	---	3	---	---	2	19	22
Total	23,771	17,782	17,095	15,421	7,162	5,872	5,615	3,864	4,953	8,254	12,797	7,343
Total LAFTA 1/												
LAFTA	44,359	31,060	31,094	20,775	16,279	16,563	15,832	18,710	28,726	24,834	32,522	N.A.
United States	1,367	1,425	1,207	1,177	1,356	1,474	933	1,257	1,553	1,544	1,574	N.A.
Other	629	2,420	393	75	248	270	158	128	118	118	202	N.A.
Total	2/46,355	2/34,905	32,694	22,027	17,883	18,307	16,923	20,095	30,397	26,496	34,298	N.A.
Venezuela												
LAFTA 1/	548	1,151	1,861	2,510	1,821	1,627	2,390	1,998	1,882	1,150	1,743	1,043
United States	3,533	3,335	3,812	4,682	5,022	5,135	4,177	4,450	2,067	4,264	4,156	5,240
Other	200	109	107	196	316	243	391	644	1,138	282	266	471
Total	4,281	4,595	5,780	7,388	7,159	7,005	6,958	7,092	5,087	5,696	6,165	6,750
Fresh apples												
Peru												
LAFTA 1/	140	146	399	227	351	316	487	480	636	1,173	2,212	2,337
United States	39	67	54	37	23	39	62	191	300	188	175	268
Other	3	4	---	---	1	---	1	46	31	19	26	31
Total	182	217	453	264	375	355	550	717	967	1,380	2,413	2,637

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Table 22.--Imports of fruits by selected LAFIA countries: Value by origin, calendar years 1955-66 - Continued

Country	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
-- 1,000 dollars --												
<u>Fresh apples-Cont.</u>												
<u>Total LAFIA 1/</u>												
LAFIA 1/	13,082	7,704	9,676	2,164	4,777	4,668	6,390	9,390	13,637	10,360	12,632	13,310
United States	350	339	77	72	42	61	316	532	763	606	554	627
Other	11	5	58	---	6	12	68	78	231	75	68	618
Total	<u>2/13,443</u>	<u>2/8,048</u>	9,811	2,236	4,825	4,741	6,774	10,000	14,631	11,041	13,254	14,555
<u>Venezuela</u>												
LAFIA 1/	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	738	621	1,105	723	802	271	712	279
United States	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1,675	1,865	1,594	1,528	1,191	2,057	1,867	2,495
Other	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	148	121	265	180	97	187	189	252
Total	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2,561	2,607	2,964	2,431	2,090	2,515	2,768	3,026
<u>Raisins</u>												
<u>Peru</u>												
LAFIA 1/	19	33	8	34	14	26	16	7	26	54	71	51
United States	69	126	113	137	109	116	168	180	197	168	292	328
Other	1	1	11	8	20	20	18	32	51	65	98	154
Total	89	160	132	179	143	162	202	219	274	287	461	533
<u>Brazil</u>												
LAFIA 1/	712	875	416	334	421	691	583	820	739	921	841	818
United States	3	4	57	5	14	25	---	2	8	10	1	140
Other	177	266	132	46	137	141	19	13	5	6	3	148
Total	892	1,145	605	385	572	857	602	835	752	937	845	1,106
<u>Total LAFIA 1/</u>												
LAFIA 1/	778	955	514	441	550	825	693	888	922	1,153	1,241	929
United States	360	463	497	596	459	314	282	323	389	357	710	1,009
Other	132	220	8	74	34	10	208	383	316	227	19	542
Total	<u>2/1,270</u>	<u>2/1,638</u>	1,019	1,111	1,043	1,149	1,183	1,594	1,627	1,717	2,070	2,480
<u>Prunes, excluding canned</u>												
<u>Peru</u>												
LAFIA 1/	9	30	29	26	141	58	106	110	131	213	315	355
United States	49	70	80	34	23	34	43	36	58	18	41	41
Other	1	---	---	---	---	---	4	1	1	---	1	1
Total	59	100	109	60	164	92	153	147	190	231	357	397

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Table 22.--Imports of fruits by selected LAFTA countries: Value by origin, calendar years 1955-66 - Continued

Country	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
-- 1,000 dollars --												
<u>Prunes, excluding canned-Continued</u>												
<u>Brazil</u>												
LAFTA 1/	2,489	564	1,489	917	1,052	810	1,228	1,257	1,044	1,883	1,012	1,469
United States	3	---	25	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	33
Other	45	---	---	1	9	1	1	---	---	2	1	1
Total	2,537	564	1,514	918	1,061	812	1,229	1,257	1,044	1,885	1,013	1,503
<u>Total LAFTA 1/</u>												
LAFTA	2,498	594	1,518	943	1,193	879	1,334	1,369	1,200	2,207	1,476	N.A.
United States	162	73	246	197	213	39	184	214	192	183	210	N.A.
Other	70	120	3	1	10	39	35	96	37	42	3	N.A.
Total	2,730	787	1,767	1,141	1,416	957	1,553	1,679	1,429	2,432	1,689	N.A.
<u>Canned fruit</u>												
<u>Peru</u>												
LAFTA 1/	77	201	249	299	319	504	494	544	1,255	1,247	1,328	1,380
United States	475	136	461	198	58	52	70	160	223	181	147	193
Other	18	23	28	14	6	18	12	69	25	20	33	45
Total	570	360	738	511	383	574	576	773	1,503	1,448	1,508	1,618
<u>Total LAFTA 1/</u>												
LAFTA	505	1,243	1,711	906	779	632	1,317	559	2,126	1,792	1,597	N.A.
United States	598	490	882	564	378	639	492	783	864	828	239	N.A.
Other	1,422	1,290	1,327	1,668	849	1,396	106	570	225	198	121	N.A.
Total	2/2,525	2/3,023	3,920	3,138	2,006	2,667	1,915	1,912	3,215	2,818	1,957	N.A.
<u>Venezuela</u>												
LAFTA 1/	3/	---	---	3/	4	1	6	14	13	3/	---	---
United States	1,071	760	1,088	1,381	1,698	1,632	1,652	1,017	838	584	560	190
Other	138	97	129	163	447	792	717	837	489	679	548	613
Total	1,209	857	1,217	1,544	2,149	2,425	2,375	1,868	1,340	1,263	1,108	803

Note: Conversion rates used are as follows: Chile (gold pesos/dol.) 1955-60, 4.85461; Colombia (dols./peso, selling rate) 1955-56, 0.3984; 1957, 0.1675; 1958, 0.1385; 1959, 0.1563; 1961, 0.1492; 1962-64, 0.1111; Ecuador (sucres/dol.) 1955-60, 15; 1961-65, 18; Mexico (pesos/dol.) 1955-66, 12.5; Peru (soles/dol.) 1955, 19; 1956, 19.05; 1957, 19.17; 1958, 24.63; 1959, 27.71; 1960-66, 26.82; Venezuela (bolivars/dol.; import rate) 1955-60, 3.35 (wheat always converted at this rate); 1961, 3.61; 1962, 3.96; 1963, 4.40; 1964-66, 4.50. N.A. = Not available.

N.A. = Not available.

1/ Excludes Bolivia and Venezuela. 2/ Data include Ecuador's imports only into principal ports. 3/ Less than \$1,000.

Source: From national trade books of individual countries.

Table 23.--U.S. exports of fruit to selected LAFTA countries, calendar years 1955-67 ^{1/}

Commodity and country	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	-- 1,000 dollars --												
Fresh fruit:													
Brazil	13	37	91	7	15	8	4	1	1	---	27	956	1,175
Mexico	760	792	1,071	1,267	1,346	1,195	1,674	1,925	2,441	2,745	2,767	2,958	3,117
Peru	77	98	67	35	43	59	110	230	358	227	245	346	34
Other	269	222	22	15	15	38	20	26	37	103	44	87	18
Total	1,119	1,149	1,251	1,324	1,419	1,300	1,808	2,182	2,837	3,075	3,083	4,347	4,355
Venezuela	3,605	2,792	3,341	4,244	4,304	4,779	3,625	3,693	3,700	4,135	3,952	5,732	4,344
Fresh apples:													
Colombia	176	156	5	---	1	3	3	4	9	46	11	7	7
Mexico	271	218	355	479	402	399	353	421	579	539	624	648	633
Peru	53	72	32	28	24	35	68	183	259	157	179	245	23
Other	---	8	5	6	---	38	1	1	2	2	4	515	175
Total	500	454	397	510	427	475	425	609	849	742	818	1,415	938
Venezuela	1,220	920	1,045	1,643	1,640	1,880	1,402	1,308	1,586	2,122	1,884	2,883	1,667
Fresh pears:													
Brazil	13	29	86	2	6	4	4	1	---	---	15	407	758
Mexico	21	32	41	63	67	100	94	93	131	167	---	209	113
Peru	20	22	34	7	19	21	35	38	76	64	---	76	9
Other	12	7	1	4	1	2	---	---	---	2/	---	5	1
Total	66	90	162	77	93	127	133	133	207	231	15	697	881
Venezuela	706	550	696	901	881	864	577	708	491	611	567	798	696
Prunes (excl. canned):													
Peru	81	84	84	54	20	40	61	41	73	44	38	43	9
Mexico	94	134	97	138	266	220	247	177	207	173	226	202	196
Other	93	52	24	5	10	32	10	41	40	58	28	64	142
Total	268	270	205	197	296	292	318	259	320	275	292	309	347
Raisins (mostly dried):													
Brazil	15	4	49	10	10	31	9	2/	4	9	1	182	---
Ecuador	39	54	43	49	62	55	67	88	108	81	96	119	84
Mexico	226	339	351	497	449	485	347	363	409	501	406	666	339
Peru	147	183	146	178	123	141	---	---	227	242	---	276	307
Other	111	134	15	32	35	14	20	19	22	5	1	2	168
Total	538	714	604	766	678	726	443	470	770	838	504	1,245	890
Venezuela	---	---	---	---	---	---	324	358	444	562	448	583	584
Canned fruit:													
Peru	500	110	421	151	52	51	67	167	190	149	127	197	219
Mexico	89	84	40	89	103	118	94	126	183	216	209	345	261
Other	121	75	26	12	12	45	109	159	133	116	107	106	22
Total	710	269	487	252	167	214	270	452	506	481	443	648	502
Venezuela	1,510	1,084	1,842	2,792	3,117	1,588	1,449	1,254	1,536	1,020	637	233	165

^{1/} Data on LAFTA exclude Venezuela and Bolivia. ^{2/} Less than \$1,000.

Quantitative restrictions influence Venezuela's imports from both LAFTA and the United States. Imports of deciduous fruit are limited by quota controls. Importers who try to stimulate Venezuelan exports of tropical fruits may receive an additional quota. Imports of citrus fruits are prohibited or reserved solely for state trading.

Mexico does not import fruit from LAFTA and offers no concessions. U.S. exports of fruit to Mexico have been adversely affected by high duties, severe licensing restrictions, and other quantitative controls.

Other Commodities

Trade policies in some LAFTA countries have adversely affected other principal agricultural commodities in addition to wheat, cotton, fats and oils, and fruits. For example, restrictive licensing has hindered U.S. exports of feed grains to Peru and tobacco to Mexico. The Mexican Government has a monopoly over corn imports and has limited imports from the United States to amounts needed to meet shortfalls in domestic production.

Effects of a Future Common Market on U.S. Trade with LAFTA

A Latin American Common Market could lead to an increase in LAFTA trade barriers against agricultural imports from the United States. During the formation of the common market, Latin American countries are supposed to establish common external tariffs and provide trade preferences for products produced in the region. If common external tariffs are derived by averaging existing duties in LAFTA countries, the United States could face higher duties than now exist on some commodities, such as grains. The granting of preferences to Latin American suppliers could also increase the degree of discrimination now applied against imports from third countries.

While the common market could lead to increased intra-LAFTA trade and a loss of some U.S. agricultural markets in LAFTA, regional integration could also lead to expansion of other U.S. agricultural exports. Studies have indicated that as per capita incomes rise in the less-developed countries, their demand for commercial agricultural imports also increases. If the common market leads to more rapid development in LAFTA countries, there would be an opportunity for the expansion of dollar export markets. It is unlikely that the common market suppliers could meet all of LAFTA's need for increased agricultural imports during a period of growth. The agricultural economies of most Latin American countries are relatively underdeveloped, and the region has the highest population growth rate in the world.

Achievement of a Latin American Common Market will be a slow and difficult process because of the wide social, political, and economic diversity between the Latin American countries. ^{18/} Thus, it is likely that it will be a while before further regional integration has any major impact on U.S. agricultural exports to LAFTA. LAFTA probably will continue for some time to import nearly half its agricultural imports from non-member countries.

^{18/} Dell, *op.cit.*, pp. 51-69, 197-217; Johannsen, Virginia, "OAS Looks Toward Creation of a Common Market," *Foreign Agriculture*, April 10, 1967; and Florida Agricultural Experiment Stations, "Problems, Progress, and Status of Economic Integration in Latin America," Phase I, pp. 21-27, 29-31. (The last document is a 2-year study being done under contract for the Department of Agriculture and is to be completed in 1969.)

Table 24.--Imports of cattle by selected LAFTA countries: Value by origin, calendar years 1955-66

Country	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
-- 1,000 dollars --												
<u>Chile</u>												
LAFTA 1/	2,205	3,918	6,103	5,948	7,195	22,041	29,875	23,837	17,982	26,639	19,456	18,493
United States	---	---	13	43	30	---	3	37	6	---	---	52
Other	188	105	111	30	53	38	60	51	89	---	1,301	358
Total	2,393	4,023	6,227	6,021	7,278	22,079	29,938	23,925	18,077	26,639	20,757	18,903
<u>Peru</u>												
LAFTA 1/	38	295	866	759	148	94	342	5,899	17,701	6,265	9,588	13,530
United States	109	60	157	43	24	85	313	171	37	2/	370	535
Other	1,649	2,542	4,026	3,955	1,443	1,386	3,535	5,664	1,898	695	406	2,483
Total	1,796	2,897	5,049	4,757	1,615	1,565	4,190	11,734	19,636	6,960	10,364	16,548
<u>Mexico</u>												
LAFTA 1/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
United States	2,033	2,286	5,205	1,832	2,441	3,187	3,003	2,902	3,599	3,319	4,356	5,709
Other	233	140	29	73	292	245	456	654	719	627	878	1,146
Total	2,266	2,426	5,234	1,905	2,733	3,432	3,459	3,556	4,318	3,946	5,234	6,855
<u>Total LAFTA 1/</u>												
LAFTA	3,620	6,158	8,176	6,980	7,909	22,553	30,962	31,059	37,857	36,272	31,003	N.A.
United States	3,132	3,071	5,705	2,115	2,602	4,015	4,130	3,674	3,999	3,758	6,318	N.A.
Other	3,792	3,796	5,081	4,340	2,029	3,775	5,891	7,561	3,525	2,822	5,254	N.A.
Total	10,544	13,025	18,962	13,435	12,540	30,343	40,983	42,294	45,381	40,852	42,575	N.A.

N.A. = Not available.

1/ Excludes Bolivia and Venezuela.

2/ Less than \$1,000.

Source: National trade books of individual countries.

Table 25.--Total imports of selected commodities by selected LAFTA countries: Value by origin, calendar years 1955-66

Commodity	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
-- 1,000 dollars --												
Tobacco												
Mexico:												
LAFTA 1/	---	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	2/	---	---
United States	2,269	3,313	3,319	4,906	7,263	5,637	6,031	6,618	6,329	6,382	6,282	3,150
Other	10	6	17	27	---	---	83	75	63	42	92	792
Total	2,279	3,319	3,336	4,933	7,290	5,637	6,114	6,693	6,392	6,424	6,374	3,942
Uruguay:												
LAFTA 1/	1,860	1,762	1,893	2,056	1,686	1,511	1,804	2,400	919	1,711	989	422
United States	1,229	2,427	2,867	801	7,033	14	3/1,085	3/2,293	3/1,099	2,593	560	3,818
Other	1,372	1,908	761	2,000	761	2,914	1,532	927	1,077	684	672	3,671
Total	4,461	6,097	5,521	4,857	9,480	4,439	4,421	5,620	3,095	4,988	2,221	4,911
Total LAFTA 1/:												
LAFTA	1,880	1,762	1,893	2,056	1,774	2,549	1,808	2,416	929	1,756	1,007	600
United States	3,762	6,615	6,848	6,659	8,693	6,846	8,878	10,024	11,799	10,448	9,362	11,325
Other	1,850	2,480	1,227	2,035	1,000	3,575	2,600	1,166	2,184	1,183	1,487	5,797
Total	4/7,492	4/10,857	9,968	10,750	11,907	12,970	13,286	13,606	14,912	13,387	11,856	17,722
Corn												
Mexico:												
LAFTA 1/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2/	---	---
United States	151	61,434	63,784	47,217	1,763	1,906	2,327	6,702	27,429	3,145	1,654	653
Other	---	3,978	796	573	---	---	---	106	5,420	---	---	---
Total	151	65,412	64,580	47,790	1,763	1,906	2,327	6,808	32,849	3,145	1,654	653
Total LAFTA 1/:												
LAFTA	---	58	619	1,640	447	552	517	689	80	3,977	589	N.A.
United States	186	62,403	64,019	48,440	1,774	1,918	6,365	9,154	27,585	4,903	2,666	N.A.
Other	---	3,978	796	573	34	24	26	247	5,614	21	134	N.A.
Total	4/186	4/66,439	65,434	50,653	2,255	2,494	6,908	10,090	33,279	8,901	3,389	N.A.
Dried Peas and Beans												
Mexico:												
LAFTA 1/	N.A.	---	---	47	122	39	---	---	---	---	---	---
United States	N.A.	228	152	4,144	5,062	2,436	1,700	577	1,417	1,411	197	228
Other	N.A.	1	---	4	---	3	1	1	9	---	---	---
Total	N.A.	229	152	4,195	5,184	2,478	1,701	578	1,426	1,411	197	228
Peru:												
LAFTA 1/	3/	1	135	56	4	1	27	64	12	4	99	332
United States	9	71	130	107	73	90	102	165	227	294	400	99
Other	6	2	2	7	10	1	7	63	11	1	---	5
Total	15	74	267	170	87	92	136	292	250	298	499	436

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Table 25.--Total imports of selected commodities, by selected LAFTA countries: Value by origin, calendar years 1955-66 - Continued

Commodity	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
-- 1,000 dollars --												
Dried Peas and Beans												
Continued												
Brazil:												
LAFTA 1/	67	354	125	75	28	2	155	680	484	427	120	2,715
United States	2/	29	83	526	954	472	495	1,097	362	476	724	89
Other	---	16	114	68	22	9	35	22	15	10	30	14
Total	67	399	322	669	1,004	483	685	1,799	861	913	874	2,818
Total LAFTA 1/:												
LAFTA	87	356	262	300	154	42	444	797	507	761	312	N.A.
United States	161	456	403	4,875	6,092	3,012	3,658	1,965	2,016	3,293	1,454	N.A.
Other	64	633	182	79	31	41	83	110	38	410	34	N.A.
Total	312	1,445	847	5,254	6,277	3,095	4,185	2,872	2,561	4,464	1,800	N.A.
Venezuela:												
LAFTA 1/	1,138	780	751	42	87	223	1,046	56	2	174	1,260	1,141
United States	2,142	2,107	1,984	2,306	2,994	2,906	3,843	3,350	3,902	4,263	4,949	4,949
Other	640	367	406	2,336	430	864	103	198	364	1,608	1,290	76
Total	3,920	3,254	3,141	4,684	3,511	3,993	4,992	3,604	4,266	6,045	7,499	6,166
Nonfat dry milk												
Total LAFTA 1/:												
LAFTA	767	43	63	66	29	10	36	7	313	1	13	N.A.
United States	7,762	5,224	6,367	8,651	8,413	6,243	9,950	13,053	17,572	18,343	23,206	N.A.
Other	5,140	8,314	5,032	992	541	2,157	2,036	4,481	2,402	2,789	2,441	N.A.
Total	4/13,669	4/13,581	11,462	9,709	8,983	8,410	12,022	17,541	20,287	21,133	25,660	N.A.
Barley												
Brazil:												
LAFTA 1/	110	---	1	513	1,209	1,258	2,019	1,681	1,555	1,984	2,774	1,587
United States	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other	2	---	---	73	300	662	901	1,309	1,934	1,421	1,771	1,064
Total	112	---	1	586	1,509	1,920	2,920	2,990	3,489	3,405	4,545	2,651
Total LAFTA 1/:												
LAFTA	307	176	815	649	2,546	2,903	2,647	1,868	1,705	2,134	2,774	N.A.
United States	4	2,068	2,410	3,438	2,685	3,912	2,221	2,510	876	3,769	8,097	N.A.
Other	5	---	11	225	467	849	1,414	2,425	3,068	3,229	2,958	N.A.
Total	4/316	4/2,244	3,236	4,312	5,698	6,764	6,282	6,803	5,649	9,132	13,829	N.A.

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Continued--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 25.--Total imports of selected commodities, by selected LAFTA countries: Value by origin, calendar years 1955-66 - Continued

Commodity	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
-- 1,000 dollars --												
<u>Wheat flour</u>												
Total LAFTA ^{1/} :												N.A.
LAFTA	19,973	2,212	1,928	1,301	43	188	62	26	81	10	9	N.A.
United States ...	703	2,822	3,275	8,325	7,686	6,129	5,295	4,197	4,808	8,652	6,309	N.A.
Other	766	3,179	76	1,022	505	523	869	3,676	1,535	560	792	N.A.
Total	<u>4/21,442</u>	<u>4/8,213</u>	5,279	10,648	8,234	6,840	6,226	7,899	6,424	9,222	7,110	N.A.
<u>Rice</u>												
Total LAFTA ^{1/} :												N.A.
LAFTA	22	4	4,411	327	403	41	1,069	536	961	2,643	6,785	N.A.
United States ...	494	53	312	6,199	1,076	6,731	4,201	1,386	1,694	7,473	10,645	N.A.
Other	4	4	5	113	298	2,197	3,220	13	16	1,206	14	N.A.
Total	520	61	4,728	6,639	1,777	8,969	8,490	1,935	2,671	11,322	17,444	N.A.

N.A. = Not available

^{1/} Excludes Bolivia and Venezuela.

^{2/} Less than \$1,000.

^{3/} Estimated.

^{4/} Includes Ecuador's imports only into principal ports.

Source: From country trade books of individual countries.

Table 26.--U.S. exports of selected agricultural commodities to selected LAFTA countries, P.L. 480 programs and commercial shipments, calendar years 1955-67 ^{1/}

Type of shipment and commodity	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
-- 1,000 dollars --													
P.L. 480:													
Corn:													
Mexico	117	254	632	28,618	204	468	314	797	760	1,834	430	1	---
Peru	---	820	545	1,045	---	---	2/1,048	2/114	---	2/374	---	---	---
Total	117	1,683	1,268	29,663	1,176	3,844	4,974	1,690	829	2,455	3/773	2,957	2,595
Venezuela	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Nonfat dry milk:													
Brazil	2,085	3,767	1,443	370	260	388	1,036	4,789	6,818	6,376	9,805	5,830	11,070
Mexico	91	83	73	121	114	96	830	2,342	3,902	2,160	550	1	17
Chile	195	193	446	3,722	2,396	2,111	1,364	1,106	2,772	1,997	4,259	1,458	2,302
Total	4,274	7,721	4,457	7,564	4,292	4,391	7,080	11,424	18,553	15,041	20,877	9,295	21,147
Tobacco:													
Uruguay	---	---	---	---	2/13	---	---	1,364	77	2/315	2/258	2/306	2/348
Mexico	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Chile	---	---	---	---	---	187	1,051	1,449	---	4/1,442	4/297	4/4,339	563
Total	13	432	52	856	13	802	1,762	1,948	77	4/1,758	4/806	4/6,105	4,071
Wheat flour:													
Chile	---	---	364	2,132	2,490	1,347	1,574	1,109	610	3/2,045	1,708	1,355	877
Brazil	---	921	97	---	53	222	394	666	633	1,067	1,466	1,431	1,799
Colombia	---	---	593	879	2,801	1,901	2,201	1,596	1,323	527	874	506	495
Total	---	1,473	1,583	3,323	5,848	4,563	5,804	7,167	7,137	7,302	5,167	4,062	3,953
Venezuela	---	---	---	---	12	---	---	189	310	383	382	242	327
Bolivia	1,994	---	156	20	2/1,341	2/3,690	2/3,905	4,527	7,150	5,016	6,626	4,206	5,624
Commercial:													
Corn:													
Mexico	51	6,386	46,579	14,594	2,224	1,777	2,616	5,192	21,007	1,435	1,111	835	868
Peru	42	5/-59	254	107	10	153	5/-48	107	385	32	116	167	135
Total	93	6,327	46,833	14,701	2,312	1,975	2,127	5,256	21,392	2,825	759	1,279	1,410
Venezuela	22	35	27	28	30	41	1,746	981	40	5,958	3,410	1,419	7
Nonfat dry milk:													
Brazil	1,526	1,996	3,087	2,090	493	1,559	1,701	2,837	1,783	1,534	2,519	1,137	138
Mexico	402	1,289	1,364	1,825	1,822	2,057	1,966	1,509	1,558	1,972	3,823	852	270
Chile	1,085	128	128	---	---	---	111	57	5/-266	1	5/-71	566	---
Total	4,256	5,237	5,309	4,442	2,709	3,879	4,049	9,081	4,129	4,602	6,971	4,001	341
Tobacco:													
Uruguay	828	2,355	2,229	809	5,721	1,253	1,085	2,293	1,099	2,212	558	818	599
Mexico	2,098	2,453	2,463	3,836	5,192	3,696	4,458	5,179	4,381	4,626	3,819	2,436	117
Chile	75	222	103	216	251	579	321	1,638	1,660	1,494	2,386	5/-883	4,312
Total	3,169	5,157	4,795	4,580	11,429	5,687	5,467	7,824	7,199	8,090	6,288	818	1,901

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Table 26--U.S. exports of selected agricultural commodities to selected LAFTA countries, P.L. 480 programs and commercial shipments, calendar years 1955-67 1/-- Continued

Type of shipment and commodity	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
-- 1,000 dollars --													
Commercial-Continued:													
Wheat flour:													
Chile	23	19	245	80	124	453	596	1,328	438	237	811	144	405
Brazil	398	47	2,200	2,178	956	6	10	4	9	77	258	737	77
Colombia	330	210	342	537	5/-22	1,111	5/-478	33	46	71	107	113	129
Total	1,081	846	3,455	3,687	1,371	2,387	722	1,942	964	1,437	1,963	2,046	1,392
Venezuela	9,613	12,520	12,143	9,642	2,060	376	124	114	43	56	28	17	16
Bolivia	269	3,668	2,448	1,917	5/-91	313	1,814	1,347	434	2,572	903	2,343	3,922
Total:													
Corn:													
Mexico	168	6,640	47,211	43,212	2,428	2,245	2,930	5,989	21,767	3,269	1,541	836	868
Peru	42	761	799	1,152	10	153	1,000	221	385	406	116	167	135
Total	210	8,010	48,101	44,364	3,488	5,819	7,101	6,946	22,221	5,280	2,532	4,236	3,905
Venezuela	22	35	27	28	30	41	1,746	981	40	5,958	3,410	1,419	77
Nonfat dry milk:													
Brazil	3,611	5,763	4,530	2,460	753	1,947	2,737	7,626	8,601	7,910	12,324	6,967	11,208
Mexico	493	1,372	1,437	1,946	1,936	2,153	2,796	3,851	5,460	4,132	4,373	853	287
Chile	1,280	321	574	3,722	2,396	2,111	1,475	1,163	2,506	1,998	4,188	2,024	2,302
Total	8,530	12,958	9,766	12,006	7,001	8,270	11,129	20,505	22,682	19,643	27,848	13,296	21,488
Tobacco:													
Uruguay	828	2,355	2,229	809	5,708	1,253	1,085	829	1,022	1,897	300	512	947
Mexico	2,098	2,453	2,463	3,836	5,192	3,696	4,458	5,179	4,381	4,626	3,819	2,436	117
Chile	75	222	103	216	251	766	1,372	2,087	1,660	2,936	2,683	3,456	4,875
Total	3,182	5,589	4,847	5,436	11,442	6,489	7,229	9,772	7,276	9,847	7,094	6,923	5,972
Wheat flour:													
Chile	23	19	609	2,212	2,614	1,800	2,170	2,437	1,048	2,282	2,519	1,499	1,282
Brazil	398	968	2,297	2,178	1,009	228	404	670	642	1,144	1,724	2,168	1,876
Colombia	330	210	935	1,416	2,779	3,012	1,723	1,629	1,369	598	981	619	624
Total	1,081	2,319	5,038	7,010	7,219	6,950	6,526	9,109	8,101	8,739	7,130	6,108	5,346
Venezuela	9,613	12,520	12,143	9,642	2,072	376	124	303	353	439	410	259	343
Bolivia	2,263	3,668	2,604	1,937	1,250	4,003	5,719	5,874	7,584	7,588	7,529	6,549	9,546
Cattle:													
Argentina	276	211	138	5	99	371	271	128	92	305	575	315	47
Colombia	3,884	580	29	2,654	2,625	105	3,344	235	105	96	192	107	139
Mexico	2,333	2,703	6,041	28	1	3,227	296	3,339	4,165	3,332	4,499	5,318	6,273
Peru	49	52	166	40	66	297	134	232	---	177	378	686	354
Other	656	484	166	59	31	34	77	71	107	312	549	329	638
Total	7,198	4,030	6,540	2,786	2,822	4,034	4,122	4,005	4,469	4,222	6,193	6,755	7,451
Venezuela	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,035	1,053	2,600	2,036	2,112	977	1,373

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Table 26.--U.S. exports of selected agricultural commodities to selected LAFTA countries, P.L. 480 programs and commercial shipments, calendar years 1955-67 ^{1/}--Continued

Type of shipment and commodity	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
-- 1,000 dollars --													
Total-Continued:													
Dried peas:													
Brazil	150	20	85	441	235	392	408	143	85	1,121	68	53	424
Peru	11	23	135	88	52	74	90	233	324	270	316	220	504
Other	199	163	77	73	22	54	600	108	168	666	380	249	110
Total	360	206	297	602	309	520	1,098	484	577	2,057	764	522	1,038
Venezuela	1,550	1,325	1,339	1,550	1,828	1,181	1,522	1,750	1,871	2,344	1,493	2,014	2,237
Dried beans:													
Mexico	1,665	1,592	1,333	5,785	6,985	4,365	1,777	513	1,967	1,774	323	1,077	1,053
Colombia	1	19	1	1	1	4	247	5	9	541	105	8	103
Brazil	---	6	---	1	1,066	1	---	1,709	8	429	126	---	328
Other	20	15	55	9	14	39	10	10	13	39	92	96	546
Total	1,686	1,632	1,389	5,796	8,066	4,409	2,034	2,239	1,997	2,783	646	1,181	2,030
Venezuela	490	557	627	588	1,353	1,774	4,068	2,136	3,126	2,285	2,123	3,596	3,044

^{1/} Data on LAFTA exclude Bolivia and Venezuela.

^{2/} Mostly all under barter.

^{3/} Includes a small amount under Mutual Security/A.I.D. programs.

^{4/} Mostly under Mutual Security/A.I.D. programs.

^{5/} P.L. 480 exceeds total due to differences in reporting.



SPECIAL in this issue

AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY; CALENDAR YEARS 1966 AND 1967

by
Joseph R. Corley ^{1/}

Total trade of the European Economic Community reached a record \$111 billion in 1967. Slightly more than half was made up of exports, giving the EEC a favorable trade balance of \$1.2 billion, solely to the credit of West Germany (table 27). The imports of the remaining five countries exceeded exports, although the trade balance of Belgium-Luxembourg was nearly even. Imports of France, Italy, and the Netherlands exceeded exports by more than \$1 billion each.

Agricultural trade of the EEC totaled \$18.7 billion, 17 percent of total trade. Imports accounting for more than two-thirds of agricultural trade were valued at \$12.5 billion, slightly below the record imports in 1966. Exports continued to increase, and reached \$6.2 billion in 1967, 7 percent higher than the 1966 value. The increase in exports more than offset the decline in imports.

The principal agricultural commodities imported in 1967 were meats and preparations, maize (corn), fruits, nuts and preparations, vegetables and preparations, coffee, animal feeds, and oilseeds. The major export items were meats and preparations, dairy products, fruits, nuts and preparations, beverages (undistilled), and crude vegetable materials.

Intra-Community imports (imports from other EEC countries) of agricultural products reached \$3,472 million in 1967 and comprised 28 percent of total agricultural imports, up from 25 percent in 1966 and 18 percent in 1960. At the same time, the share of imports from the United States declined to 12 percent in 1967 from 13 percent in 1960, although total imports from the United States were up 35 percent. Imports of farm products from the rest of the world were 25 percent higher than in 1960, while the share of these other countries declined to 60 percent in 1967 from 69 percent in 1960. Total agricultural imports of the EEC have increased 144 percent since 1960. Of that increase, the imports from the EEC increased 125 percent (fig. 5).

The EEC countries have improved their trade importance to each other, relative to that of the other world countries. From the outset, the European Common Market's agricultural policy was oriented toward bringing the EEC to a greater degree of self-sufficiency by improving farm income and increasing farm production through increased efficiency. To achieve this, the EEC's agricultural commission, beginning in 1962, instituted a system of variable levies on imported agricultural commodities that were competitive with those produced in the EEC. These included rice, grains, pork, beef, veal,

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Table 27.--Total and agricultural trade of the EEC, calendar year 1967

Country	Total trade <u>1/</u>			Agricultural trade <u>2/</u>		
	Imports	Exports	Balance	Imports	Exports	Balance
-- Million dollars --						
Belgium-Luxembourg	7,156	7,038	-118	1,222	666	-556
France	12,410	11,388	-1,022	2,614	1,858	-756
West Germany	17,349	21,736	+4,387	4,632	679	-3,953
Italy	9,708	8,705	-1,003	2,607	998	-1,609
Netherlands	8,341	7,289	-1,052	1,451	1,994	543
Total	54,964	56,156	+1,192	12,526	6,195	-6,331

1/ Main Economic Indicators, OECD, March 1968.

2/ United Nations data.

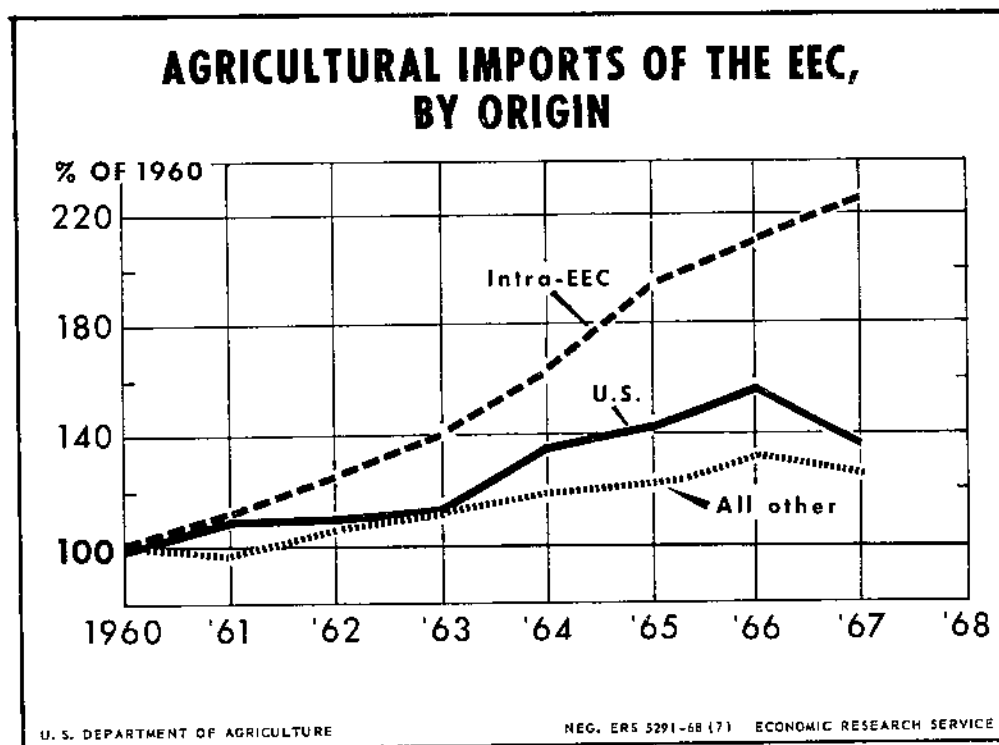


Figure 5

poultry and eggs, and dairy products. The import levies are designed to increase the cost or the import value to prevent foreign products from entering the Common Market at a lower price than the internal selling price. These import levies may be adjusted in accordance with the changes in domestic prices of the EEC.

For instance, the threshold price, used as a basis for calculating the levy on imported grains, is fixed at a level that will bring the selling price of imported grains up to the level of the target price in the region of the Community with the least adequate domestic supplies. (Target prices are fixed before the winter sowing and come into force at the beginning of the marketing season for that crop. Countries can determine target prices for separate regions when the difference between the selling price in the region and the overall target price exceeds 5 percent). The minimum import price for pig meat, eggs, and poultry coming from non-Community countries is referred to as the sluice gate price. ^{2/}

While the Community policy permitted each EEC country to apply levies to imports from EEC countries as well as third countries at the outset, provisions were made to gradually eliminate the internal EEC levies and eventually bring about a common pricing system among the EEC countries. Under this provision, grains, pork, poultry products, and eggs imported among EEC countries became duty-free in July 1967, rice in September 1967, and dairy products and beef and veal in April 1968.

Among the principal commodities subject to the EEC import levies, the share of dairy products imported from EEC countries has risen steadily and substantially since 1962 (table 29). Whereas the EEC had provided 55 percent of its imports of dairy products in 1962, the share increased to 73 percent in 1967. Imports of meat and meat products (including poultry) remained relatively stable from 1962 through 1966, but rose about 4 percentage points to 44 percent in 1967. The U.S. share of corn imports by the EEC was substantial from 1962 through 1967, although a marked drop occurred in 1967. From 1962 through 1966, the U.S. share of EEC corn imports rose from 45 to 54 percent, but declined to 41 percent in 1967. A prime factor causing this decline, however, was the reduction in U.S. corn exports in 1967. In addition, world supplies were up; this was reflected in the increased world share of EEC corn imports in 1967, which rose from 33 percent in 1966 to 47 percent in 1967. Before 1967, the world share had been on the decline, falling from 54 percent in 1962 to 33 percent in 1966. Efforts toward self-sufficiency in corn production in the EEC contributed to a rising share of the EEC's corn imports originating within the EEC, as evidenced by the rising share from 2 percent in 1962 to 14 percent in 1965 and 12 percent in 1967.

Production of the principal farm commodities that fell under the EEC levy system has expanded (table 28). Among the feed grains, France and Italy are the leading corn producers. Even though France's corn production dropped slightly from 1966, it was 40 percent above the 1960-64 average. Italian corn production has shown a slight increase over the 1960-64 average. Due to the locational disadvantage of the Italian farmer to the EEC market, Italy continues to receive a concessional subsidy from its corn exports to encourage larger production and trade with the other EEC countries. Oats and barley production has expanded considerably -- oat production in 1967 was 9 percent higher than the 1960-64 average, while 1967 barley production leaped 47 percent above the 1960-64 average.

With the increased feed grain production in the EEC, the demand for feed grains and feed ingredients has also grown, as evidenced by the substantial rise in production of animal products. Total meat production has expanded in each of the countries, so that the 1967 EEC total of over 20 million pounds was 10 percent above the 1961-65 average

^{2/} Agriculture in the Common Market, Community Topics 21, European Community Information Service, Washington, D.C.

Table 28.--Production of selected commodities in the EEC, average 1960-64, annual 1966-67

Country and calendar year	Meat <u>1/</u>	Lard	Milk	Rice	Rye	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Barley
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	1,000 m.t.	1,000 m.t.	1,000 m.t.	1,000 m.t.	1,000 m.t.	1,000 m.t.
Belgium-Luxembourg:									
Average 1960-64 <u>2/</u>	1,074	45	8,664	---	145	842	---	455	478
1966	1,124	52	8,823	---	83	689	---	324	523
1967 <u>3/</u>	1,220	59	8,934	---	98	888	---	410	670
France:									
Average 1960-64 <u>2/</u>	6,910	155	54,162	121	373	11,746	2,625	2,620	6,239
1966	7,331	168	55,422	100	356	11,297	4,331	2,578	7,421
1967 <u>3/</u>	7,696	181	57,775	115	362	14,383	3,679	2,758	9,724
West Germany:									
Average 1960-64 <u>2/</u>	6,584	570	45,368	---	3,225	4,731	39	2,211	3,433
1966	6,852	596	47,084	---	2,696	4,533	127	2,340	3,869
1967 <u>3/</u>	7,010	617	47,872	---	3,162	5,819	196	2,718	4,734
Italy:									
Average 1960-64 <u>2/</u>	2,449	45	<u>4/</u> 21,872	635	89	8,261	3,732	525	266
1966	2,545	45	<u>4/</u> 22,826	616	83	9,406	3,510	477	253
1967 <u>3/</u>	2,658	47	<u>4/</u> 24,046	780	82	9,564	3,830	556	295
The Netherlands:									
Average 1960-64 <u>2/</u>	1,573	35	15,597	---	354	583	---	425	374
1966	1,764	39	15,952	---	190	597	---	357	416
1967 <u>3/</u>	1,876	42	16,634	---	239	739	---	365	447
Total EEC:									
Average 1960-64 <u>2/</u>	18,540	850	145,663	756	4,186	26,163	6,396	6,236	10,790
1966	19,616	900	150,107	716	3,408	26,522	7,968	6,076	12,482
1967 <u>3/</u>	20,460	946	154,261	895	3,943	31,393	7,705	6,807	15,870

1/ Includes beef, veal, lamb, mutton, goat, and horse meat. 2/ Meat, lard, and milk production are shown for average 1961-65. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Includes sheep and goat milk.

Source: World Agricultural Production and Trade, FAS, U.S. Dept. Agri., monthly issues, March, April, May, and June 1968.

Table 29.--Imports of selected variable levy products by the EEC, calendar years 1962-67 and percentage change since 1962, by origin

Origin and commodity	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
-- 1,000 dollars --						
EEC:						
Meat and preps. ...	181,442	259,620	402,484	400,064	421,502	489,034
Dairy products ...	232,162	252,793	251,500	330,469	377,484	419,545
Corn	5,818	29,736	59,574	103,125	98,823	76,888
United States:						
Meat and preps. ...	71,217	48,155	73,753	71,155	67,888	54,844
Dairy products ...	5,403	18,334	51,704	38,202	12,786	1,967
Corn	168,204	237,394	266,762	379,953	412,947	269,709
Other World:						
Meat and preps. ...	211,230	356,736	715,227	531,164	575,901	575,866
Dairy products ...	187,203	184,877	142,270	162,433	166,408	156,131
Corn	201,427	291,324	220,023	244,032	253,151	299,062
Total:						
Meat and preps. ...	463,889	664,511	1,191,464	1,002,383	1,065,291	1,119,744
Dairy products ...	424,768	456,004	445,474	531,104	556,678	577,643
Corn	375,449	505,937	546,359	727,110	764,921	645,659
-- Percentage distribution --						
EEC:						
Meat and preps. ...	39.1	39.1	33.8	39.9	39.6	43.7
Dairy products ...	54.7	55.4	50.5	62.2	67.8	72.6
Corn	1.5	5.9	10.9	14.2	12.9	11.9
United States:						
Meat and preps. ...	15.4	7.2	6.2	7.1	6.4	4.9
Dairy products ...	1.3	4.0	11.6	7.2	2.3	0.3
Corn	44.8	47.0	48.8	52.3	54.0	41.2
Other World:						
Meat and preps. ...	45.5	53.7	60.0	53.0	54.0	51.4
Dairy products ...	44.1	40.5	31.9	30.6	29.9	27.1
Corn	53.6	57.6	40.3	33.5	33.1	46.9

production. Although lard has shown substantial growth, its expansion was a result of the increased animal slaughter. Milk production totaled 155 million pounds in 1967, 6 percent above the 1961-65 average.

While the EEC has had varying degrees of success in seeking self-sufficiency in many agricultural products, dairy and poultry production has become excessive. Putter exports by the EEC reached a total value of \$55 million in 1967. In 1962, EEC butter exports totaled \$25 million; for the 6-year period 1962-67, they rose to a high of \$57 million in 1965. Poultry exports totaling \$59 million in 1962 had expanded to \$123 million in 1966 and \$119 million in 1967 (table 30).

Agricultural Imports of the EEC

The United States and the Latin American Free Trade Association were the principal third-country suppliers of agricultural products, accounting for 36 percent of the EEC's agricultural imports in 1967. Intra-Community imports totaled \$3,235 million in 1967, with the Netherlands and France the major sources among the EEC countries. West Germany was by far the largest importer of farm products from other EEC countries. In 1967, its EEC imports totaled \$1,634 million, 37 percent of EEC's total intra-Community imports.

Imports of agricultural products by the EEC comprised about two-thirds of their agricultural trade and totaled \$12,526 million in 1967 (tables 31 and 32). The principal import commodities were animal products, grains and preparations, fruits and nuts, coffee, tea and cocoa, vegetables, animal feeds, and oilseeds and oilseed products. About three-fourths of the EEC imports originated from third countries or non-EEC countries, while the remaining one-fourth were intra-Community imports.

Animals and animal products.--EEC imports of animals and animal products reached \$3,240 million in 1967, slightly less than in 1966. Intra-Community imports accounted for the largest share and were 14 percent above the 1966 level. France and the Netherlands were the principal EEC origins for animals and animal products.

Table 30.--Poultry exports of the EEC by country of origin in calendar years 1962-67 ^{1/}

Country	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
-- 1,000 dollars --						
Belgium-Luxembourg	3,418	6,118	6,349	14,396	17,832	18,547
France	12,231	14,030	17,694	17,674	15,336	10,835
West Germany	475	533	241	102	761	672
Italy	584	207	309	1,133	1,968	1,226
Netherlands	42,100	49,578	55,528	80,174	87,066	87,966
Total	58,808	70,466	80,121	113,479	122,963	119,246

^{1/} Includes fresh, chilled, and frozen poultry.

Table 11.--European Economic Community: Agricultural imports, by commodity groups and origins, calendar years 1966 and 1967

Year and commodity groups	Origin of imports ^{1/}								
	United States	EEC-AOC	EFTA	LAPTA	Other Africa	Other Asia	EEC	Other	Total
-- 1,000 dollars (c.i.f.) --									
<u>1967</u>									
Animals and animal products	86,088	23,881	616,634	272,172	120,634	140,893	1,243,545	936,582	3,240,429
Grains and preparation	483,150	7,873	79,238	300,447	32,719	6,101	426,063	260,325	1,595,916
Fruits and nuts	70,642	167,909	7,541	141,672	137,909	85,394	425,211	400,262	1,436,530
Vegetables	16,242	17,732	21,002	6,256	106,990	96,743	407,746	124,335	797,086
Sugar and honey	3,937	61,826	3,774	10,577	3,491	3,686	38,025	25,088	157,424
Coffee, tea, and cocoa	2,072	257,473	3,136	306,879	162,396	68,796	49,811	143,047	988,110
Animal feeds ^{2/}	218,813	29,801	54,437	211,960	50,216	35,360	140,584	38,029	779,200
Fats and oils	50,323	94,640	17,742	53,850	18,531	48,035	113,737	123,721	510,579
Tobacco, unmanufactured	134,422	6,806	4,511	23,216	16,165	39,796	36,426	93,034	379,376
Oilseeds, etc.	340,733	80,615	6,562	28,822	111,713	101,441	18,531	80,137	768,554
Cotton	90,507	34,501	173	155,748	121,125	45,256	8,903	147,087	607,300
Other	25,245	97,137	77,515	29,536	75,933	301,802	563,393	95,198	1,265,799
Total	1,542,764	886,193	692,265	1,540,136	962,822	973,303	3,471,974	2,466,845	12,526,302
<u>1966</u>									
Animals and animal products	121,597	24,955	428,837	319,616	157,456	169,785	1,094,849	1,034,235	3,351,330
Grains and preparation	714,812	12,437	61,449	322,885	16,225	17,343	403,377	196,623	1,747,651
Fruits and nuts	73,421	178,678	6,772	140,819	140,893	77,785	397,253	390,633	1,406,254
Vegetables	20,409	14,964	20,049	9,929	91,945	89,123	403,668	142,166	792,293
Sugar and honey	3,663	71,634	2,717	11,960	4,161	3,972	46,033	26,237	172,377
Coffee, tea, and cocoa	2,183	232,913	2,594	276,927	165,458	60,237	42,058	157,460	939,826
Animal feeds ^{2/}	209,481	25,630	44,510	239,611	50,930	41,715	138,611	36,750	787,238
Fats and oils	54,119	92,896	18,333	59,108	46,193	53,164	101,688	68,558	494,059
Tobacco, unmanufactured	128,821	7,186	2,849	28,675	23,350	31,366	30,728	96,787	349,762
Oilseeds, etc.	346,024	83,834	11,485	18,875	149,366	130,488	17,404	75,473	832,949
Cotton	79,307	33,868	555	188,348	118,985	56,552	8,595	144,937	631,147
Other	27,195	174,790	76,821	29,271	90,105	131,438	550,659	103,088	1,383,367
Total	1,781,032	956,285	678,971	1,646,024	1,055,107	1,063,004	3,234,883	2,472,947	12,888,253

^{1/} See explanation of tables on page 68.

^{2/} Excludes feed grains, which are included under grains and preparations.

Table 32.--European Economic Community: Agricultural imports by commodity groups, origin, and country of destination, calendar year 1967

Destination and commodity groups	Origin of imports 1/								Total
	United States	EEC-AOC	EFTA	LAPTA	Other Africa	Other Asia	EEC	Other	
	-- 1,000 dollars (c.i.f.) --								
Belgium-Luxembourg									
Animals and animal products	4,929	575	42,006	37,390	4,609	7,151	107,647	86,827	291,134
Grains and preparations	76,030	1	7,294	43,000	7,021	1,676	81,227	26,385	242,634
Fruits and nuts	14,588	768	1,010	11,659	8,337	7,024	35,861	22,633	101,880
Vegetables	1,028	100	1,258	550	2,053	8,172	38,964	7,153	59,278
Sugar and honey	1,135	90	133	398	1,046	209	2,946	2,117	8,074
Coffee, tea, and cocoa	791	9,130	644	29,012	3,688	6,973	23,878	9,299	83,415
Animal feeds 2/	16,262	310	5,425	30,657	4,533	2,289	23,493	7,241	90,210
Fats and oils	1,477	3,996	667	3,392	39	3,139	23,701	3,411	39,822
Tobacco, unmanufactured	13,017	342	397	3,627	3,506	7,873	9,439	6,383	44,584
Oilseeds, etc.	30,868	80	243	1,088	8,565	6,916	1,157	3,229	52,146
Cotton	4,328	4,076	77	7,058	4,979	2,027	1,536	10,168	34,249
Other	1,322	3,845	15,728	1,175	5,791	32,329	108,132	6,333	174,655
Total	165,775	23,313	74,883	169,006	54,166	85,778	457,980	191,181	1,222,082
France									
Animals and animal products	26,311	17,358	63,972	48,298	37,325	25,629	194,623	218,573	632,089
Grains and preparations	56,339	4,296	1,638	19,445	5,547	1,395	27,513	15,228	131,401
Fruits and nuts	18,350	134,386	1,004	9,438	79,287	13,506	51,435	82,424	389,330
Vegetables	2,421	17,198	1,309	1,384	75,356	2,964	67,582	32,516	200,730
Sugar and honey	674	61,493	139	3,202	1,525	1,171	1,072	4,269	73,545
Coffee, tea, and cocoa	426	140,738	242	39,275	7,995	17,114	5,271	9,897	220,958
Animal feeds 2/	59,339	22,143	10,085	25,194	3,269	1,108	21,781	7,361	150,280
Fats and oils	5,603	63,484	1,315	10,934	7,558	2,654	31,167	3,892	126,607
Tobacco, unmanufactured	4,990	6,194	16	9,721	544	2,502	216	15,408	39,591
Oilseeds, etc.	17,288	70,402	7	780	39,052	8,537	1,601	11,363	149,050
Cotton	21,809	30,365	17	33,476	20,149	18,379	1,825	34,962	160,982
Other	6,584	73,347	17,810	9,958	37,956	87,337	87,848	17,779	338,625
Total	220,134	641,404	97,560	211,106	315,564	182,316	491,934	453,671	2,613,689
West Germany									
Animals and animal products	32,916	425	121,623	52,712	24,630	46,436	477,501	161,549	917,792
Grains and preparations	128,267	1,687	57,356	36,532	12,807	1,564	236,805	95,766	570,785
Fruits and nuts	20,443	6,045	4,306	40,464	42,823	49,867	298,132	240,135	742,185
Vegetables	8,967	89	7,820	1,917	17,070	69,404	256,366	56,639	418,272
Sugar and honey	957	485	192	6,160	851	1,408	23,372	9,974	43,399
Coffee, tea, and cocoa	24	47,932	184	112,931	69,339	12,506	9,654	99,276	351,846
Animal feeds 2/	67,827	7,196	27,429	82,215	33,555	24,837	33,915	12,665	289,639
Fats and oils	8,893	14,378	8,994	22,952	2,707	20,896	20,457	40,473	139,750
Tobacco, unmanufactured	106,149	266	16	10,061	3,704	26,874	7,003	60,047	214,120
Oilseeds, etc.	178,135	722	3,552	12,179	27,464	46,888	5,177	11,570	285,687
Cotton	21,118	955	12	58,316	43,841	12,424	---	46,193	182,859
Other	8,190	12,769	31,336	8,387	17,362	98,463	253,689	45,682	476,078
Total	582,056	92,949	262,820	484,827	296,153	411,567	1,622,071	879,969	4,632,412

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Table 32.--European Economic Community: Agricultural imports by commodity groups, origin, and country of destination, calendar year 1967--(continued)

Destination and commodity groups	Origin of imports ^{1/}								Total
	United States	EEC-AOC	EFTA	LAFTA	Other Africa	Other Asia	EEC	Other	
-- 1,000 dollars (c.i.f.) --									
<u>Italy</u>									
Animals and animal products	10,358	5,450	164,005	101,045	51,963	55,466	382,350	442,628	1,213,265
Grains and preparations	66,157	305	9,915	162,775	2,478	727	35,989	101,759	380,105
Fruits and nuts	7,107	24,941	456	19,212	1,504	1,502	2,585	22,078	75,587
Vegetables	2,319	242	5,649	1,492	7,212	1,654	18,704	14,995	54,267
Sugar and honey	150	16	35	333	580	38	2,462	3,410	7,524
Coffee, tea, and cocoa	740	32,813	591	67,858	15,872	9,489	2,108	11,111	140,582
Animal feeds ^{2/}	20,977	17	2,904	19,104	2,495	252	33,146	5,952	84,847
Fats and oils	10,381	8,266	3,329	9,177	7,074	9,021	22,657	62,964	132,869
Tobacco, unmanufactured	6,183	---	3,932	305	30	123	---	8,438	19,011
Oilseeds, etc.	57,802	6,663	1,997	10,444	27,078	9,376	6,606	47,837	168,309
Cotton	39,931	969	61	37,610	36,144	5,641	2,301	49,319	171,976
Other	4,185	4,168	4,726	5,901	7,294	62,475	57,022	12,541	158,312
Total	222,290	83,851	197,601	435,757	159,624	158,065	566,429	783,032	2,606,649
<u>The Netherlands</u>									
Animals and animal products	11,573	73	25,028	32,728	2,106	6,210	81,424	27,007	186,149
Grains and preparations	156,357	1,585	3,035	38,693	4,865	739	44,529	21,188	270,991
Fruits and nuts	14,174	1,767	765	20,900	6,059	13,195	37,198	32,989	127,047
Vegetables	1,547	102	4,966	913	5,299	12,550	26,130	13,031	64,538
Sugar and honey	1,042	1,742	3,276	483	4,488	859	7,674	5,317	24,881
Coffee, tea, and cocoa	590	26,860	1,474	51,803	65,502	22,715	8,898	13,467	191,309
Animal feeds ^{2/}	54,408	139	8,594	54,791	6,365	6,875	28,249	4,808	164,225
Fats and oils	13,969	4,516	3,437	7,396	1,152	12,326	15,756	12,979	71,531
Tobacco, unmanufactured	24,084	4	149	4,502	8,382	2,424	19,768	2,757	62,070
Oilseeds, etc.	56,641	2,747	763	3,831	9,555	29,703	3,990	6,137	113,367
Cotton	3,321	2,137	5	19,288	16,011	6,785	3,241	6,446	57,234
Other	4,803	3,008	7,908	4,114	7,531	21,197	56,702	12,866	118,129
Total	342,509	44,675	59,402	239,441	137,314	135,577	333,560	158,993	1,451,471

^{1/} See explanation of tables on page 68.

^{2/} Excludes feed grains, which are included under grains and preparations.

Meat imports including poultry totaled \$1,120 million in 1967, 5 percent more than in 1966. Fresh, chilled, or frozen meats totaled \$993 million and accounted for the largest share of meat imports. Beef and veal imports were nearly \$484 million, pork was \$208 million, and poultry totaled \$139 million. Intra-Community imports were 44 percent of total imports and amounted to \$436 million. The Netherlands exported most of the fresh meat to the other EEC countries in 1967, supplying about 46 percent of the intra-Community imports of beef and veal, and about four-fifths (78 percent) of the fresh poultry.

Imports from the United States totaled \$51 million. Two-thirds of the fresh meat imports from the United States were fresh edible offals (variety meats). Among other third countries, Argentina and Denmark were large suppliers. Nearly three-fourths of the fresh meat imports from Argentina were beef and veal, while two-thirds of the fresh meats from Denmark were beef and veal.

Intra-Community imports of dairy products, mainly from France and the Netherlands, accounted for 73 percent of total dairy product imports. Switzerland and Denmark were the largest non-EEC sources, supplying mainly cheese and curd. Dairy imports from the United States were valued at less than \$1 million.

The EEC's live animal imports reached \$443 million in 1967, 11 percent higher than in 1966. Cattle and hogs accounted for the largest portion. Intra-Community imports of cattle and hogs totaled \$131 million, 30 percent of the animal imports by the EEC countries. Austria and Denmark were also large suppliers. Live animal imports from the United States amounted to only 1 percent of total live animal imports.

Grains and preparations.--West Germany was the major importer of grains and preparations, followed by Italy and the Netherlands. The United States was the principal supplier. In 1967, imports from the United States totaled \$483 million, down 32 percent from 1966. Feed grains accounted for 73 percent of the imports from the United States, and wheat and flour imports, 22 percent. Rice and other grain preparations accounted for the remaining 5 percent.

Intra-Community trade in grains and preparations increased in 1967 to \$426 million from \$403 million in 1966, with France supplying two-thirds of the total. EEC imports of feed grains from France -- mostly barley and corn -- totaled \$202 million.

West German imports of feed grains reached \$570 million in 1967, with the EEC and the United States the principal suppliers.

EEC imports of grains and preparations from third countries, excluding the United States, totaled \$687 million. Of this total, LAFTA countries -- notably Argentina -- supplied grains and preparations valued at \$300 million in 1967.

Total imports of grains and preparations by the European Economic Community declined 9 percent to \$1,596 million in 1967. While imports from third countries declined 13 percent in 1967 from 1966, intra-Community imports rose 6 percent. The common grain price, reached in July 1967 (with the exception of the special concession to Italy) probably assisted the continual growth in the intra-Community trade of the EEC.

Fruits and nuts.--Fruits and nuts, with imports valued at \$1,437 million in 1967, ranked as the third largest commodity group imported by the EEC. Intra-Community trade, totaling \$426 million, accounted for the largest share of the total -- 30 percent, compared with 28 percent in 1966. Italy accounted for \$298 million, or 70 percent of the 1967 total. Among the third country suppliers, imports from Spain totaled \$179 million. Imports from the Associated Overseas Countries (EEC-AOC) totaled \$168 million, and imports from the European Associates (Greece and Turkey) were valued at \$99 million.

Citrus fruits accounted for 27 percent of total fruits and nuts imported. Oranges and tangerines came principally from Spain, Morocco, Israel, Algeria, and South Africa. Italy, the United States, Israel, and Spain were principal suppliers of lemons and grapefruit. Banana imports totaled \$265 million and originated from Latin America and the EEC Associated Overseas Countries. Martinique, a Latin American country, was the major AOC supplier. Intra-Community imports of apples totaled \$82 million; Italy and France were the principal exporters. Total apple imports in 1967 were valued at \$128 million.

Of total preserved fruit imports, 28 percent originated within the EEC; the United States ranked second, supplying 14 percent. Japan was the major Asian source, accounting for EEC imports totaling nearly \$8 million. Israel supplied \$7 million of the EEC's preserved fruit imports.

Vegetables.--Imports of vegetables by the EEC totaled \$797 million, slightly higher than in 1966. More than half originated from within the EEC, primarily the Netherlands and Italy. Vegetable imports from the Netherlands by the other five EEC countries totaled \$207 million, compared with \$195 million in 1966. The Netherlands has become a major supplier of vegetables (mostly fresh vegetables) for the EEC as well as other Western European countries. Italy and Belgium-Luxembourg were also large suppliers. In addition to EEC intra-Community trade, imports from Morocco, Taiwan, and Thailand boosted the share supplied by the Other African and Asian Countries. Vegetable imports by the EEC from the U.S. totaled \$16 million, 2 percent of total vegetable imports. Over half (\$9 million) were dry leguminous vegetables (dried peas and beans).

Of total vegetables imported by the EEC, four-fifths were fresh vegetables. Imports of fresh tomatoes alone totaled \$129 million, with the Netherlands and Morocco the principal sources.

Sugar and honey.--Sugar and honey imports by the EEC accounted for only 1 percent of total agricultural imports in 1967, with the bulk of the total being sugar (90 percent). The Associated Overseas Countries were the major source, supplying nearly half of the EEC's sugar imports. Intra-Community trade in refined sugar totaled \$25 million, or about two-thirds of the intra-Community trade in sugar and honey. Eastern Europe and Latin America accounted for much of the remainder. Sugar imports from Cuba accounted for about 5 percent of the EEC sugar imports.

Coffee, tea, and cocoa.--Imports of coffee by the EEC countries, totaling \$686 million, originated primarily in Latin American countries. Among the LAFTA members, Brazil supplied coffee imports valued at \$163 million; and Colombia, imports valued at \$80 million. El Salvador and Guatemala were the major Central American Common Market (CACM) countries supplying coffee to the EEC. Coffee imports from the African AOC totaled \$141 million. Imports from the Ivory Coast -- the largest African source -- were valued at \$54 million.

Cocoa imports by the EEC were valued at \$258 million in 1967. The EEC-AOC countries of Africa supplied cocoa to the EEC valued at \$113 million, nearly half of the total cocoa imports. The Ivory Coast and Cameroon were the two main suppliers, contributing \$98 million, or 87 percent of the African AOC total.

Imports of tea and mate totaled \$44 million in 1967 and were principally from Asian origins. Ceylon, India, and Indonesia were the main suppliers. Combined, these countries accounted for nearly 72 percent of the EEC's tea and mate imports.

Animal feeds.--Animal feed imports by the EEC were valued at \$779 million in 1967, about the same as in 1966. Animal feeds exclude corn, oats, barley, and sorghum grains, but include hay fodder, straw, vegetable products, brans, oil cake and meal, meat and fish meal fodder, food and feed wastes, waste of other vegetable products, and beet pulp.

The United States was the major source of animal feed in 1967, accounting for 28 percent of the EEC's total animal feed imports. Oil cake and meal were the principal U.S. animal feed products imported, accompanied by sizable quantities of food waste products and beet pulp. West Germany and the Netherlands accounted for more than half the total receipts from the United States.

Animal feed imports from LAFTA countries totaled \$212 million. Oil cake and meal, and meat and fish meal were the major animal feeds imported from LAFTA. Argentina and Brazil accounted for 93 percent of LAFTA shipments of animal feeds to the EEC. Peru, a major processor and exporter of fish meal, supplied the EEC with fish meal valued at \$71 million in 1967.

Fats and oils.--Imports of fats and oils by the EEC totaled \$511 million in 1967, 3 percent higher than in 1966. Intra-Community imports, the major source of fat and oil imports, totaled \$114 million -- 12 percent higher than in 1966. Most of the increase in the intra-Community trade is due to the increase in the rising production of cattle and hogs in the EEC countries. Hog numbers rose 1 percent from 1966 to 1967, but by early 1968 -- at 41 million head -- they were 7 percent higher than in 1967. Production of animal fats has increased with the rise in hog slaughter.

Other origins of fats and oils (totaling \$124 million in "other" column in tables 31 and 32) included Eastern Europe, with EEC imports totaling \$56 million, and Other Europe -- notably Spain -- with EEC imports totaling \$39 million. Fat and oil imports (c.i.f. value) from the United States were \$40 million, compared with \$94 million from the EEC-AOC countries. Tallow was the major import from the United States. Peanut oil imports from Senegal, valued at \$51 million, accounted for the largest AOC share. Imports of sunflower seed oil from Eastern Europe totaled \$48 million, notably from Russia. Total EEC imports of vegetable oils were valued at \$498 million.

Tobacco.--Tobacco imports by the European Economic Community totaled \$379 million in 1967, 8 percent higher than in 1966. West Germany, by far the major buyer in 1967, imported tobacco valued at \$214 million -- 56 percent of the EEC's total tobacco imports.

The United States was the major source of EEC tobacco imports. Its share totaled \$154 million in 1967. The EEC-associated countries of Greece and Turkey supplied tobacco valued at \$63 million. Rhodesia was a major supplier prior to the United Nations sanctions imposed in late 1966. As a result, EEC imports of Rhodesian tobacco reached only \$7 million in 1967, compared with \$17 million in 1966 (table 33).

Imports of raw and manufactured tobacco by the EEC have continued to increase, reaching more than \$461 million in value in 1967 for a 28-percent increase over 1963. Imports of raw tobacco from the United States have increased more slowly, rising 23 percent since 1963. Increased overseas supplies, higher taxes, the increased use of lower quality tobacco mixtures in filter cigarettes, and changes in other manufacturing procedures have tended to reduce the demand for more expensive U.S. tobaccos.

Oilseeds.--Imports of oilseeds by the European Economic Community totaled \$769 million in 1967, 8 percent lower than in 1966. Much of the decline occurred in imports from Other African Countries, which dropped to \$112 million in 1967 from \$149 million in 1966. In addition, declines occurred in imports from Other Asian Countries and in those from the United States. However, the declines in imports from the United States were slight -- only \$5 million.

Soybeans in 1967 accounted for 93 percent of oilseed imports from the United States. West Germany, Italy, and the Netherlands were the major markets.

Table 33.--Tobacco imports by the EEC, calendar years 1962-67

Origin	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	-- Metric tons --					
United States	66,927	69,650	67,492	72,279	75,070	86,089
Rhodesia ^{1/}	22,866	23,371	26,762	29,776	21,395	11,597
Greece	30,878	21,455	26,692	29,883	32,184	31,393
Turkey	25,001	10,127	9,087	8,404	13,753	13,709
Total	145,672	124,603	130,033	140,342	142,402	142,783
Total imports	273,219	263,586	274,730	277,206	283,545	301,008

^{1/} Beginning in 1965, United Nations data showed Rhodesia, Zambia, and Malawi as separate countries. These were combined in 1965-67 to maintain comparability with earlier years when they were shown as one country -- Rhodesia and Nyasaland. In 1967, EEC tobacco imports from Rhodesia were 6,924 metric tons.

Source: United Nations.

Among the African countries, imports of peanuts from Nigeria totaled \$56 million, while the AOC countries of Senegal and Niger together accounted for \$64 million.

Cotton.--Total imports by the EEC amounted to \$607 million in 1967, 4 percent below 1966. Imports of cotton originated primarily in the LAFTA countries. Brazil (\$68 million), Mexico (\$49 million), and Peru (\$24 million) were the principal LAFTA suppliers. Among the countries included in "Other" (where EEC cotton imports valued at \$147 million originated), Turkey and the Soviet Union were major suppliers. Imports from Turkey totaled \$75 million, while imports from the Soviet Union were valued at \$36 million.

EEC cotton imports from the United States totaled \$91 million in 1967, 14 percent higher than in 1966. The U.S. share of cotton imports by the EEC rose to 14 percent in 1967 from 13 percent in 1966. The increased EEC imports of cotton textiles from developing countries such as Hong Kong, Taiwan, and India have reduced their demands on world raw cotton supplies. In addition, the steady rise in the use of synthetic substitutes has dulled the demand for cotton. The static economic conditions in the EEC countries in 1967 further slowed mill activity there. EEC imports of textiles and products were at a 5-year low in 1967 (table 34).

Other.--Imports of products classified as "other" in tables 31 and 32 totaled \$1,266 million, with \$563 million or 44 percent originating within the EEC. These products include such items as spices, food preparations (sauces, soups, yeast, etc.), non-alcoholic and alcoholic beverages, rubber, vegetable fibers, plants, seeds, flowers, essential oils, and starches. Imports of crude vegetable materials -- such as plants, seeds, and flowers -- totaled \$375 million; imports of alcoholic beverages amounted to \$280 million; and rubber imports totaled \$184 million. West Germany was the largest importer of these commodities, with 53 percent originating within the Community.

Table 34.--EEC imports of tobacco manufactures and textiles, by country, calendar years 1963-67

Commodity and year	France	Belgium-Luxembourg	Netherlands	West Germany	Italy	Total EEC
-- Million dollars --						
Tobacco, raw and manufactures						
1963	50.7	36.9	60.0	166.1	45.5	359.2
1964	49.7	44.7	74.8	179.8	38.6	387.6
1965	50.1	49.6	80.8	192.1	25.2	397.8
1966	55.7	48.3	80.3	212.4	27.8	424.5
1967	57.7	57.0	88.7	218.5	39.4	461.3
Textiles and manufactures						
1963	524.5	315.0	143.1	465.4	499.9	1,947.9
1964	507.1	370.2	153.4	497.3	508.4	2,036.4
1965	446.8	328.3	133.7	469.0	421.4	1,799.2
1966	507.9	334.2	135.2	464.3	535.6	1,977.2
1967	410.0	273.6	127.6	423.9	500.3	1,735.4

Source: Monthly Statistics, Statistical Office of the European Communities, Brussels, Belgium.

The share of "other" imports from the United States was small, only 2 percent of the total. However, these "other" products are not the type ordinarily exported from the United States. Many, such as rubber, are tropical products. Others, such as cut flowers and plants, are produced in quantity in the EEC and are not imported great distances.

Exports of Agricultural Products

The European Economic Community exported agricultural products valued at \$6,195 million in 1967, 7 percent higher than in 1966 (table 35). The Netherlands was the largest exporter of agricultural products, followed by France and Italy. Animals and animal products was the largest commodity group, with grains and preparations being the second most important.

Exports from the Netherlands totaled \$1,994 million in 1967 (tables 36 and 37). Animals and animal products accounted for 42 percent of the total value of agricultural exports from the Netherlands. The Netherlands is also a large supplier of vegetables; in 1967, such exports amounted to \$311 million and ranked second in value after animals and animal products. Coffee, tea, and cocoa exports ranked third.

The Netherlands is an important supplier of animal products and vegetables for the other EEC countries. In 1967, Dutch agricultural exports to the EEC accounted for 60 percent of their total exports of farm products. West Germany was the principal market for the Netherlands exports. EFTA countries, especially the United Kingdom, were also major recipients of animal products from the Netherlands. Fresh and frozen meats were the principal animal products exported from the Netherlands, followed by dairy products, notably milk and cream.

Table 35.--Agricultural exports of the EEC to selected destinations, calendar years 1960-67

Destination	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
-- Million dollars --								
United States	206	211	214	221	247	265	298	329
EEC	1,527	1,700	1,902	2,159	2,458	2,989	3,186	3,505
EFTA	759	792	841	941	1,030	1,102	1,060	1,132
EEC-AOC	335	348	290	255	269	282	251	244
LAFTA	17	23	30	24	23	26	46	61
Other	544	606	644	762	859	932	943	924
Total	3,388	3,680	3,921	4,362	4,886	5,596	5,784	6,195

Exports from France totaled \$1,858 million, 30 percent of total EEC exports. Shipments of grains and preparations totaled \$576 million, and animal products totaled \$544 million. The other EEC countries represented the major destination for French exports; in 1967, such shipments totaled \$989 million and accounted for 53 percent of total French agricultural exports. West Germany was France's largest EEC market. West German receipts of French grains totaled \$159 million, and imports of French animal products were valued at \$150 million. French exports to EFTA countries totaled \$287 million, with the United Kingdom and Switzerland each receiving about 43 percent of the total to EFTA countries.

Fruits and vegetables accounted for 61 percent of Italy's \$998 million worth of agricultural exports. Intra-Community shipments of fruits and vegetables moved principally to West Germany and France. Nevertheless, Italian fruit and nut exports to the remaining EEC countries totaled \$275 million. Exports of apples, citrus fruit, stone fruit, pears, and fresh grapes to the EEC totaled \$247 million, 87 percent of Italy's total exports of these fruits. EFTA countries received the largest share of Italy's exports to third countries. Switzerland was the principal EFTA market.

Agricultural exports from West Germany and Belgium-Luxembourg each totaled nearly \$700 million. Animals and animal products, totaling \$291 million from Belgium-Luxembourg and \$240 million from West Germany, were the principal commodities exported. Intra-Community exports accounted for the largest part of their total exports, and shipments to EFTA countries accounted for the largest share of their exports to third countries.

The United States is a relatively large market for EEC exports of farm products to third countries; such shipments totaled \$329 million in 1967, 10 percent higher than in 1966. Exports to the United States in 1967 had a total value greater than those to either the AOC countries, Eastern Europe, or Asian countries. But in terms of total exports of farm products, the U.S. share was only 5 percent.

EEC agricultural exports have increased 83 percent since 1960, for an average annual increase of 13 percent. Growth in intra-Community exports of farm products has been

Table 3b.--European Economic Community: Agricultural exports, by commodity groups and destinations, calendar years 1966 and 1967

Year and commodity groups	Destination of exports ^{1/}								
	United States	EEC-AOC	EFTA	COMECOM	Other Europe	Other Asia	EEC	Other	Total
-- 1,000 dollars (f.o.b.) --									
1967									
Animals and animal products	110,103	79,249	235,437	23,322	50,716	93,735	1,282,022	136,054	2,010,638
Grains and preparations	6,526	51,626	166,711	30,333	46,550	54,057	434,521	109,902	900,216
Fruits and nuts	9,157	4,976	156,846	28,711	11,602	2,011	412,186	9,736	635,225
Vegetables	29,601	20,725	140,345	3,172	15,087	14,256	411,181	24,264	658,631
Sugar and honey	3,277	25,883	12,187	592	1,688	10,562	37,895	9,301	101,385
Coffee, tea, and cocoa	22,901	1,016	41,937	1,569	7,187	13,638	49,723	10,188	148,159
Animal feeds ^{2/}	1,247	3,322	40,033	9,959	6,413	4,825	138,775	9,331	223,905
Fats and oils	11,854	13,296	39,831	4,194	12,333	30,021	111,900	25,732	249,161
Tobacco, unmanufactured	89	58	6,987	577	436	24	18,380	31	26,582
Oilseeds, etc.	471	6,233	2,583	1,487	437	304	19,118	505	31,138
Cotton	24	70	8,031	1,052	1,012	262	23,643	233	34,327
Other	133,383	37,548	270,636	19,659	32,183	40,304	565,241	76,820	1,175,774
Total	328,633	244,001	1,131,564	124,628	155,635	263,999	3,504,585	412,097	6,195,141
1966									
Animals and animal products	108,310	78,142	229,478	22,778	42,930	81,086	1,104,774	135,224	1,802,722
Grains and preparations	5,200	47,727	157,962	126,443	40,522	36,739	391,039	73,589	878,821
Fruits and nuts	8,035	5,562	142,148	25,059	9,132	2,417	376,124	9,125	577,602
Vegetables	24,568	21,951	140,179	3,450	13,451	15,010	399,645	20,986	639,248
Sugar and honey	1,426	35,229	12,261	949	1,199	8,944	42,688	18,669	121,365
Coffee, tea, and cocoa	9,025	930	34,308	992	3,830	10,685	42,014	6,143	107,927
Animal feeds ^{2/}	883	3,151	39,992	5,490	6,390	4,178	140,842	7,541	208,467
Fats and oils	12,358	16,945	42,859	3,343	14,424	27,938	96,435	26,381	240,683
Tobacco, unmanufactured	686	1	7,639	172	25	4	17,380	174	26,081
Oilseeds, etc.	746	7,012	4,659	1,121	469	246	18,517	1,241	34,011
Cotton	14	34	5,648	548	354	56	18,917	106	25,677
Other	12,448	34,328	243,230	18,105	28,145	33,892	538,096	98,018	1,121,062
Total	298,499	251,012	1,060,363	208,450	160,879	220,795	3,186,471	397,197	5,783,666

^{1/} See explanation of tables on page 68.

^{2/} Excludes feed grains, which are included under grains and preparations.

Table 37.--European Economic Community: Agricultural exports, by commodity groups, origin, and country or region of destination, calendar year 1967

Origin and commodity groups	Destination of exports 1/								
	United States	EEC-AOC	EFTA	CONECOM	Other Europe	Other Asia	EEC	Other	Total
-- 1,000 dollars (f.o.b.) --									
Belgium-Luxembourg									
Animals and animal products	5,128	2,054	21,470	4,333	3,386	14,875	224,427	15,233	290,906
Grains and preparations	519	3,939	10,145	49	1,164	3,649	40,264	4,315	64,064
Fruits and nuts	3	73	2,251	---	36	3	22,683	13	25,062
Vegetables	2,530	765	6,162	8	2,085	202	54,683	1,087	67,522
Sugar and honey	374	4,139	2,776	---	576	1,800	7,916	1,362	18,943
Coffee, tea, and cocoa	---	163	99	---	16	---	3,175	16	3,469
Animal feeds 2/	---	86	1,850	30	1,046	516	19,593	2,373	25,494
Fats and oils	74	119	3,673	174	1,704	124	17,658	1,701	25,227
Tobacco, unmanufactured	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,649	---	1,649
Oilseeds, etc.	---	2	146	---	17	10	4,742	14	4,931
Cotton	---	---	533	87	---	---	887	---	1,507
Other	14,913	1,015	25,623	3,655	3,239	3,546	80,900	4,004	136,898
Total	23,542	12,356	74,728	8,339	13,289	24,726	478,576	30,118	665,674
France									
Animals and animal products	19,171	60,043	50,917	7,567	18,805	14,867	337,303	34,850	543,523
Grains and preparations	2,433	44,721	93,381	25,392	41,399	20,306	291,213	57,094	575,939
Fruits and nuts	3,484	4,535	32,164	78	2,754	418	68,085	1,775	113,493
Vegetables	2,134	11,536	11,794	101	3,760	862	45,417	3,286	78,990
Sugar and honey	1,369	21,720	4,026	153	689	541	23,938	6,337	58,773
Coffee, tea, and cocoa	3,029	424	242	265	168	23	1,606	575	6,332
Animal feeds 2/	124	2,920	6,838	1,430	1,542	802	48,809	978	63,443
Fats and oils	317	9,264	7,108	844	1,864	806	19,476	2,643	42,322
Tobacco, unmanufactured	5	---	422	---	---	22	803	20	1,272
Oilseeds, etc.	---	6,172	315	64	45	11	8,047	62	14,716
Cotton	---	67	58	2	---	1	338	8	474
Other	49,861	29,486	79,375	9,662	9,534	11,661	141,778	27,776	359,133
Total	81,927	190,888	286,641	45,558	80,560	50,320	986,812	135,704	1,858,410
West Germany									
Animals and animal products	8,228	572	26,400	1,987	5,763	6,545	182,741	8,257	240,493
Grains and preparations	875	277	34,679	507	812	8,066	11,714	18,543	75,473
Fruits and nuts	283	20	5,968	60	467	98	11,158	162	18,216
Vegetables	4,854	404	6,977	512	1,447	1,981	9,019	2,649	27,843
Sugar and honey	38	2	1,975	126	162	1,209	2,413	636	6,561
Coffee, tea, and cocoa	2,114	---	6,338	15	600	2,869	6,987	289	19,212
Animal feeds 2/	542	3	31,610	5,260	966	399	20,736	2,884	62,400
Fats and oils	1,500	1,348	16,948	1,365	4,137	5,486	34,830	7,510	73,124
Tobacco, unmanufactured	26	57	2,983	4	---	---	2,577	---	5,647
Oilseeds, etc.	33	---	737	124	123	118	1,999	31	3,165
Cotton	24	---	5,414	692	887	88	10,485	106	17,696
Other	20,515	1,273	34,791	1,775	6,157	5,922	46,775	11,600	128,808
Total	39,032	3,956	174,820	12,427	21,521	32,781	341,434	52,667	678,638

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Table 37.--European Economic Community: Agricultural exports, by commodity groups, origin, and country or region of destination, calendar year 1967--Continued

Origin and commodity groups	Destination of exports 1/								Total
	United States	EEC-AOC	EFTA	CONECOM	Other Europe	Other Asia	EEC	Other	
-- 1,000 dollars (f.o.b.) --									
<u>Italy</u>									
Animals and animal products	20,633	327	21,202	2,768	3,338	3,398	27,813	10,584	90,063
Grains and preparations	1,169	1,692	11,729	4,313	1,678	19,987	21,150	25,195	86,913
Fruits and nuts	4,533	187	108,168	28,548	7,877	1,288	274,654	7,235	432,490
Vegetables	17,335	4,797	51,266	407	623	6,065	82,700	9,780	172,973
Sugar and honey	959	---	76	---	1	13	1,032	25	2,106
Coffee, tea, and cocoa	622	7	4,366	79	501	279	1,647	171	7,672
Animal feeds 2/	442	1	5,402	683	487	874	5,454	1,240	14,583
Fats and oils	6,730	68	1,614	433	673	934	3,121	2,726	16,299
Tobacco, unmanufactured	---	---	1,272	573	397	---	7,499	10	9,751
Oilseeds, etc.	58	3	107	13	13	9	232	20	455
Cotton	---	2	2	---	125	---	4	51	184
Other	20,275	746	46,678	2,123	2,558	1,800	79,484	11,233	164,897
Total	72,757	7,831	251,883	39,941	18,271	34,647	504,789	68,270	998,385
<u>The Netherlands</u>									
Animals and animal products	56,944	16,253	115,447	6,667	19,424	54,049	509,738	67,132	845,654
Grains and preparations	1,530	997	16,777	72	1,467	2,048	70,181	4,755	97,827
Fruits and nuts	854	160	8,294	26	467	203	35,607	352	45,963
Vegetables	2,747	3,224	64,145	2,144	7,172	5,146	219,362	7,363	311,303
Sugar and honey	538	21	3,334	312	260	6,999	2,596	942	15,002
Coffee, tea, and cocoa	17,136	422	30,892	1,211	5,902	10,466	36,309	9,137	111,475
Animal feeds 2/	138	311	4,333	2,555	2,373	2,234	44,183	1,858	57,985
Fats and oils	3,233	2,497	10,488	1,378	3,955	22,671	36,815	11,152	92,189
Tobacco, unmanufactured	57	1	2,311	---	39	2	5,852	2	8,264
Oilseeds, etc.	379	56	1,278	1,286	240	157	4,098	377	7,871
Cotton	---	---	2,025	270	---	173	11,929	68	14,465
Other	27,818	5,028	84,169	2,441	10,694	17,374	216,305	22,208	386,037
Total	111,375	28,970	343,492	18,362	51,993	121,524	1,192,974	125,344	1,994,034

1/ See explanation of tables on page 68.

2/ Excludes feed grains, which are included under grains and preparations.

greatest, averaging 21 percent for the 7-year period. The U.S. share of EEC agricultural exports has grown at a rate of about 9 percent; this is somewhat higher than the rate for EFTA, but lower than the 10 percent for "other" countries. Exports to LAFTA have risen sharply, averaging a 37-percent rise per year since 1960. However, LAFTA's receipts account for less than 1 percent of total EEC agricultural exports. Exports to the AOC countries have declined during the 7-year period ending 1967, dropping at a rate of 4 percent per year.

EXPLANATORY NOTES FOR TABLES

The trade groups shown in the tables contain the countries listed below.

The EEC-Associated Overseas Countries (AOC) includes: Algeria, Burundi and Rwanda, Caldonia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, French Guyana, French Somaliland, Gabon, Guadeloupe, Ivory Coast, Malagasy Republic, Mali, Martinique, Mauritania, Netherland Antilles, Niger, Reunion, Senegal, Somali Republic, Surinam, Togo, and Upper Volta.

The European Free Trade Association (EFTA) includes: Austria, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

The Council of Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON) includes; Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and USSR.

The Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA) includes: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

Other African Countries includes: Angola, Comoro Islands ^{1/}, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Liberia, Libya, Mauritius, Malawi, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Other Portuguese West Africa, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Spanish Central Africa, Sudan, Tanganyika, Tanzania, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic (Egypt), Zambia, and Zanzibar-Pemba.

Other Asian Countries includes: Aden, Afghanistan, Bahrein, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, China (Mainland), China (Taiwan), Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Korea Republic, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, North Korea, North Vietnam, Pakistan, Philippines, Portuguese Asia, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sterling Arabic Countries, Syria, Thailand, South Vietnam, and Yemen.

Other European Countries includes: Albania, Cyprus, Finland, Iceland, Ireland, Spain, Yugoslavia, and nonspecified European countries.

^{1/} Although Comoro Islands data are included with the Other African Countries, it is a member of the EEC-AOC countries. In 1967, EEC agricultural imports from the Comoro Islands were \$1,902,000 and exports were \$452,000.



SPECIAL in this issue

PRICE LEVEL OF PRINCIPAL U.S. AGRICULTURAL TRADE ITEMS DECLINED 4.4 PERCENT IN FISCAL YEAR 1968

by
Hans G. Hirsch ^{1/}

Most of the 21 principal U.S. agricultural trade commodities were exchanged at lower prices in fiscal year 1968 than in fiscal year 1967. The average price level of export commodities declined 5.9 percent and that of import commodities, 1.9 percent; the combined decline was 4.4 percent. Averages for the quarter ending June 30 reflect a similar decline of the price level below the comparable quarter in 1967 (table 38).

The 1967/68 price decline tended to offset the 1966/67 price increase over 1965/66 (table 39). Thus, 1967/68 prices averaged virtually the same as in 1965/66. This also means that 1967/68 prices showed the same relationship to 1964/65 prices as did 1965/66 prices (cf. last and first line of table 39).

The terms of trade index (export price index divided by import price index) stood at 95.9 and was thus unfavorable to U.S. agricultural exports when 1967/68 is compared with 1966/67; but compared with 1965/66, it was virtually at par and compared with 1964/65, it amounted to 103.1 and was favorable to U.S. agricultural exports.

The import price indexes for the four quarters which make up fiscal year 1968, hardly varied from the fiscal year index of 98.1 (table 40). The export price indexes ranged from 96.3 during the summer quarter to 92.2 during the fall quarter. The winter and spring quarter indexes showed some successive recovery from that low level.

The only commodity with a strong upward price trend which runs counter to the general price weakness was cocoa beans. Both annual and quarterly unit values were 13 percent above a year earlier, furthering a trend which has continued uninterruptedly since the winter quarter of 1966 -- when the cocoa bean unit value started its recovery from the long-time low level of 12.6 cents a pound recorded in the fall of 1965. The spring 1968 price was 2.1 times as much, 26.7 cents. The annual prices for sugar and rice also showed strength; both were up 5.5 percent. The sugar price, however, seems to have stabilized. Both spring quarter and fiscal year prices amounted to 6.4 cents a pound. During the preceding 2 years, the sugar price was higher in the spring than in any other quarter. During the preceding 3 years, it rose between 0.4 and 0.6 cent a pound from winter to spring; in 1968 that rise was only 0.1 cent. The quarterly rice price was above the annual price and at its highest level in many years. U.S. price quotations for rice -- in contrast to the trade unit values here discussed -- were still at peak levels. In Asia, however, rice price quotations receded during the April-June quarter from the record levels registered some months ago.

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Table 38.--Unit values of 21 leading U.S. agricultural trade commodities, years and quarters ending June 30, 1968 and 1967 ^{1/}

Commodity	Unit	Unit Value					
		Year ending June 30			Quarter ending June 30		
		1968	1967	<u>1968</u> 1967	1968	1967	<u>1968</u> 1967
		Cents	Cents	Percent	Cents	Cents	Percent
<u>Export commodities</u>							
Wheat	Bu.	170.4	177.4	96.0	168.6	179.5	93.9
Wheat flour	Cwt.	478.2	438.4	86.3	379.7	435.6	87.2
Corn	Bu.	129.9	147.1	88.3	126.7	144.7	87.6
Sorghum grain	Bu.	128.6	127.6	100.9	132.0	133.1	99.2
Soybeans	Bu.	281.0	309.8	91.3	293.8	300.1	98.2
Soybean oil	Lb.	11.6	11.9	83.5	10.9	13.1	83.2
Protein Meal	Cwt.	405.5	440.7	92.0	364.2	432.1	84.3
Cotton	Lb.	23.4	24.8	98.3	23.5	23.7	99.2
Tobacco, flue-cured	Lb.	93.9	93.0	102.0	89.1	89.7	99.3
Rice, milled	Cwt.	821.2	778.1	105.5	875.6	768.1	114.0
Tallow, inedible	Cwt.	625.6	775.4	80.7	602.6	720.5	83.6
Hides and skins	S.	603.2	727.6	82.9	608.6	673.0	90.4
Average, i.e., index number ^{2/}				94.1			94.9
<u>Import commodities</u>							
Coffee	Lb.	34.9	34.9	97.1	33.8	34.2	98.
Sugar	Cwt.	639.2	605.8	105.5	636.9	638.3	99.8
Beef and veal, fresh, chilled, or frozen	Lb.	40.6	40.2	101.0	40.7	41.0	99.3
Rubber	Lb.	15.1	18.3	82.5	14.2	17.3	82.1
Wool, all	Lb.	58.1	58.8	81.8	45.6	56.5	80.7
Cocoa beans	Lb.	25.4	22.9	112.4	26.7	23.6	113.1
Tobacco	Lb.	64.7	68.2	94.9	65.8	67.6	97.3
Bananas	Cwt.	465.0	474.7	98.0	471.9	467.1	101.0
Hams	Lb.	74.0	75.2	98.4	73.9	73.1	101.1
Average, i.e., index number ^{2/}				98.1			98.0
<u>All above commodities</u>							
Average, i.e., index number ^{2/}				95.6			96.1

^{1/} Unit values were computed from the value and quantity figures published in Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States. Cotton poundages were obtained from U.S. Bureau of the Census Reports, Supplement to EM 522.

^{2/} The index numbers are of "Fisher's Ideal" type.

Table 39.--Price index numbers of U.S. foreign agricultural trade,
fiscal years 1966-68 1/

Year ending June 30	Exports	Imports	Total
Based on year earlier:			
1966	99.6	96.5	98.4
1967	105.9	101.7	104.4
1968	94.1	98.1	95.6
1968 based on 1966	99.7	99.8	99.8
1968 based on 1965	99.3	96.3	98.2

1/ The index numbers are of Fisher's "Ideal" type. The indexes on the last two lines are chained; that is, 1968 based on 1966 are upper section 1968 x 1967 numbers and 1968 based on 1965 are upper section 1968 x 1967 x 1966 numbers.

Table 40.--Price index numbers of U.S. foreign agricultural trade,
quarters of fiscal year 1968 1/

Quarter	Exports	Imports	Total
July-September 1967	96.3	98.2	97.0
September-December 1967	92.2	98.0	94.1
January-March 1968	93.9	98.3	95.5
April-June 1968	94.9	98.0	96.1
Fiscal year 1968	94.1	98.1	95.6

1/ The index numbers are of Fisher's "Ideal" type. Each period is compared with the same period 1 year earlier. Data on the last 2 lines are from table 38; those on the upper 3 lines from corresponding tables in preceding issues of this periodical.

Sorghum grain, cotton, flue-cured tobacco for export, coffee, bananas, beef and veal as well as hams are seven commodities which have displayed substantial price stability, with annual and quarterly unit values ranging from 97 to 102 percent of a year earlier. The other 11 principal commodities, however, suffered substantial price declines. The price of imported tobacco moved differently from that for export tobacco and is down 3 percent in spring and 5 percent for the year.

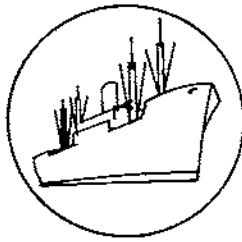
The wheat price was down 4.0 percent for the year and 6.1 percent for the quarter; and wheat flour prices were down 14 and 13 percent. Corn prices dropped 12 percent in both series, with the quarterly corn price 5.3 cents a bushel (4.0 percent) below the sorghum grain price. This is a still more abnormal price relationship than that observed during the winter quarter and quite different from the average 17 cents a bushel premium of corn over sorghum grain which prevailed during 1965-67.

The annual soybean price was down 9 percent and that of protein meal 8 percent. The quarterly soybean price, however, was down only 2 percent, while the quarterly protein meal price was 16 percent less than in spring 1967. Hardest hit were soybean oil, inedible tallow, hides and skins, rubber, and wool, with price declines ranging from 16 to 19 percent -- except for the quarterly hides and skins price, which dropped only 10 percent.

The quantity indexes were down for exports but steeply up for imports as shown by the following tabulation:

	Fiscal year 1968 Based on FY 1967	Spring quarter 1968 Based on spring quarter 1967
Exports	99.3	98.9
Imports	107.1	121.2
Total	102.0	107.1

The combined fiscal year value of the 12 principal export items was down 7 percent from a year earlier and the combined fiscal year value of the nine principal import items was up 5 percent from a year earlier, the same percentages as those reported for all agricultural exports and for all agricultural imports.



SPECIAL in this issue

SELECTED PRICE SERIES OF INTERNATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE

In July, the first month of the 1968/69 wheat marketing year, the price of Canadian No. 1 Northern wheat, in store Fort William-Port Arthur, was quoted at Can. \$1.99 a bushel, up 2 cents from June and only 8 cents (4 percent) less than a year earlier (table 41). By contrast, the seller's export price of U.S. No. 1 Hard Winter Wheat, ordinary protein, f.o.b. Gulf ports, continued to drop for the fourth successive month. The average July quotation was \$1.52 a bushel, 27 cents (15 percent) below a year earlier, and 22 cents below the applicable International Grains Arrangement (IGA) minimum price. That price has been maintained to the buyer by requiring exporters to purchase certificates which raise the price to the IGA minimum level. American No. 2 Hard Winter Wheat was quoted at \$1.98 a bushel (\$72.75 a metric ton) c.i.f., U.K. ports as of July 31, 1968, and was in line with the \$1.73 f.o.b. Gulf ports minimum price under the IGA.

The c.i.f., U.K. quotation of Australian wheat averaged 29½ pounds sterling per long ton in July, the highest monthly average since devaluation last November. That quotation was 6 percent less than that for American No. 2 Hard Winter Wheat c.i.f., U.K., which averaged 31.4 pounds sterling in July. Argentine wheat was not quoted in London.

The average July Liverpool quotation for Memphis Territory, strict middling cotton of 1-1/16 inch staple length was quoted nominally at 34.55 cents a pound, up 0.94 cents from June and 4.65 cents from a year ago.

Feed grain prices dropped from June to July. The c.i.f., U.K. price for Argentine corn was down 0.5 pound sterling (1.9 percent), while the price of U.S. No. 3 corn at that location dropped 0.1 pound (0.4 percent). The sorghum grain price was particularly weak at 22.1 pounds sterling (5.2 percent less than in June). In terms of pounds sterling, that price was only 1 percent below a year earlier; but in terms of dollars, it was 16.1 percent below a year earlier. The difference stems from the pound devaluation. These quotations imply an 8 cents a bushel discount for sorghum grain below U.S. corn and reflect a more normal price relationship between these two feed grains than that which prevailed during the previous year.

The export price of Thai rice rose slightly, by 1.0 pound sterling per metric ton (1.2 percent); but expressed in dollars, it was 21 percent below the September 1967 peak.

With a plentiful new crop in sight, the c.i.f., U.K. price of U.S. soybeans dropped to 46.5 pounds per long ton, the lowest post-devaluation level and, in terms of dollars, 5 percent below a year ago. The same proportionate drop from July 1967 to July 1968 was observed in the price received by U.S. farmers for soybeans; the marketing margin from the point of original sale by U.S. farmers to U.K. ports -- comprised mostly of freight costs -- was 19 percent of the price received by farmers in both periods.

Table 41.--Selected price series of international significance

Year and month	Wheat, Canada, No. 1,	Wheat, U.S. No. 1,	Wheat, Argentine	Wheat, Australian,	Cotton, American,					
	Northern, in store,	Hard Winter,	Up-River, c.i.f. U.K.,	c.i.f. U.K.,	Memphis Territory,					
	Fort William-Port Arthur	ordinary protein,	nearest forward	nearest forward	strict middling 1-1/6",					
	export (Class II)	f.o.b. Gulf ports	shipment	shipment	c.i.f. Liverpool					
	Can. \$/bu.	\$/m.t.	\$/bu.	\$/m.t.	£/l.t.	\$/m.t.	£/l.t.	\$/m.t.	c/lb.	\$/m.t.
1967										
July	2.07	70	1.79	66	---	---	26.6	73	29.90	659
August	2.04	69	1.75	64	---	---	26.3	72	30.40	670
September	1.93	66	1.73	64	---	---	25.8	71	1/31.04	1/684
October	1.94	66	1.73	64	---	---	25.8	71	1/31.43	1/693
November	1.90	65	1.71	63	28.7	73	27.2	71	1/34.30	1/756
December	1.91	65	1.69	62	30.6	72	29.3	69	1/37.81	1/834
1968										
January	1.98	67	1.70	62	29.4	69	28.8	68	1/36.69	1/809
February	1.92	65	1.70	62	29.6	70	28.8	68	1/34.55	1/762
March	1.94	66	1.73	64	30.1	71	28.9	68	1/34.14	1/753
April	1.94	66	1.68	62	---	---	29.0	69	1/33.30	1/734
May	1.93	66	1.65	61	---	---	29.0	69	1/33.30	1/734
June	1.97	67	1.58	58	---	---	29.2	69	1/33.61	1/741
July	1.99	68	1.52	56	---	---	29.5	70	1/34.55	1/762
	Corn, Argentine,	Corn, U.S. No. 3,	Sorghum grain, U.S. Milo	Rice, Thailand	Soybeans, U.S. No. 2,					
	c.i.f. U.K.,	yellow, c.i.f. U.K.,	No. 2, c.i.f. U.K.,	White, 5-7% broken,	bulk, c.i.f. U.K.,					
	nearest forward	nearest forward	nearest forward	Govt. std., f.o.b.	nearest forward					
	shipment	shipment	shipment	Bangkok	shipment					
	£/l.t.	\$/m.t.	£/l.t.	\$/m.t.	£/l.t.	\$/m.t.	£/l.t.	\$/m.t.	£/l.t.	\$/m.t.
1967										
July	---	---	22.7	62	22.3	62	86.0	241	42.2	116
August	---	---	21.9	60	21.0	58	84.0	235	40.4	111
September	---	---	21.3	59	21.0	58	90.0	252	40.1	111
October	---	---	21.1	58	21.4	59	90.0	252	39.8	110
November	---	---	22.2	57	21.5	60	86.0	241	42.6	111
December	---	---	24.2	57	26.0	61	92.0	221	48.0	113
1968										
January	---	---	24.8	59	26.0	61	94.5	227	48.3	114
February	---	---	24.6	58	---	---	101.0	242	48.4	114
March	27.4	65	24.8	59	---	---	98.0	235	48.7	115
April	25.9	61	23.9	56	---	---	90.0	216	48.1	114
May	26.2	62	23.8	56	2/23.8	56	90.0	216	48.4	114
June	27.0	64	23.5	56	2/23.3	55	3/82.5	3/198	48.3	114
July	26.5	63	23.4	55	2/22.1	52	3/83.5	3/200	46.5	110

1/ Nominal.

2/ U.S./Argentine sorghums transhipped from Continental European ports.

3/ Preliminary.

Source: Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics, FAO, and for recent months, original sources.



Ocean Freight Rate Highlights

OCEAN FREIGHT RATES FOR EXPORT GRAIN, JANUARY-JUNE 1968 ^{1/}

Although still well above the levels that prevailed immediately before the closing of the Suez Canal, ocean freight rates for transporting U.S. grain to foreign ports generally trended downward through the first half of 1968 (table 42). For a short while it appeared that the Suez Canal would be reopened to traffic. During this time, some charter parties made provision for shipment in U.S. flag vessels from the U.S. Gulf to the East Coast of India via Suez at rates averaging \$35.92 in the first quarter and \$32.18 in the second. The Suez Canal did not reopen, but had these rates become effective, they would have represented savings of \$0.98 and \$2.36 a ton, respectively.

Throughout the first half of 1968, U.S. flag vessels continued to reflect their greater operating costs in rates well above those of foreign flag vessels for the same routes. As an example, the rates of U.S. flag vessels carrying grain from the U.S. Gulf to the West Coast of India averaged \$26.87, more than twice the \$10.61 average for foreign flag vessels for the same movement during the second quarter of 1968.

At least a part of the general decline in ocean freight rates for grain can be attributed to the steady increase in the average carrying capacity of bulk carriers and tankers (table 43). The average capacity of bulk carriers, vessels whose chief cargoes are grain, ores, and dry chemicals such as fertilizer, increased by about 83 percent between 1966 and 1967 and by more than 356 percent between 1946 and 1967. Tankers -- which are usually thought of as carrying petroleum and other liquids, but also carry grain -- have shown less dramatic, but still highly significant, increases in average capacity during the same periods.

The increases in vessel size have been accompanied by increases in numbers. Between 1966 and 1967, the number of freighters increased by 32, and bulk carriers and tankers increased by 265 and 86, respectively. ^{2/}

First quarter - 1968

During the first quarter of 1968, ocean freight rates for transporting U.S. grain to foreign destinations averaged 11 percent below the previous quarter, but 26 percent above the first quarter 1967 average.

Countering the trend, large increases were shown for shipments in U.S. flag vessels from the U.S. Gulf to East Coast of India, and from Pacific Coast ports to West Coast of India. These rates increased, on the average, by \$3.15 and \$5.15, respectively,

^{1/} Prepared by T.Q. Hutchinson, Industry Economist, Marketing Economics Division, Economic Research Service.

^{2/} Merchant Fleets of the World, Seagoing Steam and Motor Ships of 1,000 Gross Tons and Over, as of December 31, 1966 and 1967, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 42.--Average voyage charter rates per ton for corn, wheat, and soybeans, calendar years 1967 and 1968 1/

Origin and destinations	Flag	1967	Fourth Quarter	Third Quarter	First Quarter		Second Quarter	
			1967	1967	1967	1967	1968	1967
Great Lakes Ports to:								
United Kingdom	Foreign	9.01 <u>R/</u>	9.99 <u>R/</u>	8.29	9.19	8.04	9.20 <u>R/</u>	6.71
Antwerp-Rotterdam-Amsterdam ..	Foreign	7.48 <u>R/</u>	8.05 <u>R/</u>	7.47 <u>R/</u>	6.54	5.36	7.50 <u>R/</u>	5.51
St. Lawrence River Ports to:								
United Kingdom	Foreign	5.80 <u>R/</u>	7.65 <u>R/</u>	6.63 <u>R/</u>	4.61 <u>R/</u>	4.87	5.35 <u>R/</u>	5.04
Antwerp-Rotterdam-Amsterdam ..	Foreign	3.87 <u>R/</u>	4.87 <u>R/</u>	4.91	2.30 <u>R/</u>	<u>2/</u>	3.34 <u>R/</u>	3.03
U.S. Atlanta Ports North from								
Cape Hatteras to:								
United Kingdom	Foreign	5.58 <u>R/</u>	6.43 <u>R/</u>	6.33 <u>R/</u>	3.93 <u>R/</u>	4.91	5.21 <u>R/</u>	4.60
Antwerp-Rotterdam-Amsterdam ..	Foreign	4.60 <u>R/</u>	4.56 <u>R/</u>	4.68 <u>R/</u>	2.77 <u>R/</u>	3.57	4.34 <u>R/</u>	3.14
U.S. Gulf Ports to:								
United Kingdom	Foreign	5.81 <u>R/</u>	<u>2/</u> <u>R/</u>	6.46	4.42 <u>R/</u>	5.19	6.03 <u>R/</u>	5.36
Antwerp-Rotterdam-Amsterdam ..	Foreign	4.36 <u>R/</u>	5.37	4.90 <u>R/</u>	3.29 <u>R/</u>	3.82	3.76 <u>R/</u>	3.73
East Coast India <u>3/</u>	Foreign	13.49 <u>R/</u>	15.80	16.47 <u>R/</u>	<u>2/</u> <u>R/</u>	14.09	11.64 <u>R/</u>	<u>2/</u>
	U.S.	31.36 <u>R/</u>	33.05 <u>R/</u>	31.29 <u>R/</u>	30.09 <u>R/</u>	36.20	30.44 <u>R/</u>	34.54
West Coast India <u>3/</u>	Foreign	13.59	14.74	15.32 <u>R/</u>	8.92	11.69	10.40 <u>R/</u>	10.61
	U.S.	27.28 <u>R/</u>	26.70 <u>R/</u>	28.47 <u>R/</u>	26.02 <u>R/</u>	27.71	27.04 <u>R/</u>	26.87
Japan	Foreign	10.24 <u>R/</u>	10.92	11.27 <u>R/</u>	8.72 <u>R/</u>	8.62	9.92 <u>R/</u>	7.38
Brazil	Foreign	7.27 <u>R/</u>	10.05 <u>R/</u>	9.81	5.16	6.96	7.22	7.54
		18.10	18.10	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	21.72
Pacific Coast Ports North from								
San Francisco to:								
East Coast India	Foreign	9.71 <u>R/</u>	14.02	11.29 <u>R/</u>	8.60 <u>R/</u>	9.46	8.41 <u>R/</u>	<u>2/</u>
	U.S.	26.87 <u>R/</u>	28.42 <u>R/</u>	29.04 <u>R/</u>	25.99	25.02	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
West Coast India	Foreign	7.98	10.87	10.62	<u>2/</u>	8.84	6.64	<u>2/</u>
	U.S.	25.13 <u>R/</u>	23.60 <u>R/</u>	25.28	<u>2/</u> <u>R/</u>	28.75	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
Japan	Foreign	7.66 <u>R/</u>	7.92 <u>R/</u>	8.04 <u>R/</u>	5.80 <u>R/</u>	7.97	7.13	7.38

1/ Average of rates for individual cargoes weighted by volume: Rates for 2,000 pound tons and calendar quarters of years. 2/ None reported. 3/ Via Suez Canal for January-May 1967, via Cape of Good Hope thereafter. R/ Revised.

Table 43.--Average dead-weight tonnage of world merchant fleets, by vessel type, selected years

Years	Freighters	Bulk carriers	Tankers
	-- <u>1,000 tons</u> --		
1946 <u>1/</u>	7.6	4.6	13.9
1951 <u>1/</u>	7.5	4.9	15.3
1961 <u>1/</u>	7.7	11.8	19.6
1966 <u>2/</u>	7.9	16.0	26.9
1967 <u>2/</u>	7.8	21.0	28.2
	-- <u>Percent</u> --		
Percentage increase 1946-67	2.6	356.5	102.9

1/ Merchant Fleets of the World, September 1, 1939-December 31, 1951, U.S. Department of Commerce.

2/ Merchant Fleets of the World, Seagoing Steam and Motor Ships of 1,000 Gross Tons and Over, as of December 31, 1966 and 1967, U.S. Department of Commerce.

from the fourth quarter of 1967. The rates charged by foreign flag vessels for these two trades averaged \$1.71 and \$2.03 below the previous quarter.

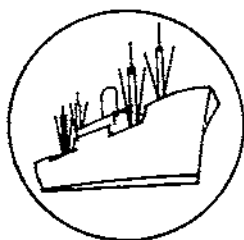
Rates to the Antwerp-Rotterdam-Amsterdam area from all Eastern and Southern U.S. and Canadian origins averaged 17 percent below those to the United Kingdom.

Second quarter - 1968

Ocean freight rates for grain declined an average of 17 percent between the first and second quarters of 1968. With the decline, ocean rates moved below the 1967 average but remained somewhat above the second quarter 1967 level.

Rates to Northern Europe averaged 29 percent below those to the United Kingdom, thus widening the spread over that of the first quarter.

Reduced programings of P.L. 480 wheat to India are evidenced in the absence of voyage charters reported from the Pacific Coast to Indian destinations. These reduced programings, by lowering the demand for shipping space, seem likely to be the immediate cause of the significant reductions in U.S. flag vessels' rates to India.



Export Highlights

U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS BY COUNTRY, FISCAL YEAR 1968

U.S. agricultural exports in fiscal 1968 (year ending June 30) totaled \$6,315 million, 7 percent below the record level in fiscal 1967. Substantial declines occurred in animals and animal products, cotton, tobacco, and fruits, with smaller declines for exports of grains and preparations, oilseeds and products, and vegetables. However, several individual commodities reached new records. Exports of rice, soybeans, and oil cake and meal were record high in 1967/68. The increased value of rice exports resulted from a larger quantity of exports as well as from higher prices. Oil cake and meal exports totaled 3.1 million short tons in 1967/68, up from the 2.7 million in 1966/67. Exports of soybeans rose to a new record of 265 million bushels. However, the export value of soybeans was down slightly due to the substantially lower prices.

Although U.S. agricultural exports were shipped to more than 150 countries in 1967/68, 15 countries accounted for 74 percent of the total farm product exports. Japan, which has ranked as the largest customer for U.S. agricultural exports since 1963/64, accounted for \$898 million in 1967/68 (table 44). Canada ranked as the second largest market, and received exports valued at \$543 million in 1967/68. However, some of the U.S. exports of agricultural products reported by the Bureau of the Census as U.S. exports to Canada are maintained in bonded storage at lower St. Lawrence River ports for subsequent shipment to Western Europe and other world markets. Because of this, the reported exports to Canada were readjusted by quantity and converted to an estimated value to show the value of U.S. agricultural exports transshipped through Canadian ports. In 1967/68, these transshipments -- mainly grains and soybeans -- amounted to \$79 million (table 45). Among the top 15 export markets for U.S. agricultural exports, the six EEC countries combined accounted for \$1,403 million in 1967/68. The EEC is the largest single customer for U.S. farm products (table 46). Exports to the European Free Trade Association totaled \$653 million, with the United Kingdom accounting for the largest share.

Of the 15 major export markets for U.S. agricultural exports, nine were developed countries, while the remaining six were developing countries. Among the developing countries that fell within the top 15, India, ranking third, received U.S. agricultural exports valued at \$511 million. The other developing countries included Pakistan, South Vietnam, Taiwan, and Brazil.

Each of the top 15 countries has shown an overall increase in receipts of U.S. agricultural products since 1962/63. South Vietnam has shown the largest growth rate, with an average annual increase of 76 percent since 1962/63. However, much of this increase resulted from the U.S. efforts toward liberation of the South Vietnamese from Communist control. For the 3 years 1962/63 through 1964/65, exports to South Vietnam increased relatively slowly, rising from \$32 million to \$53 million. However, beginning in 1965/66, U.S. agricultural exports jumped to \$103 million, and reached a high in 1966/67 of \$196 million before dropping to \$154 million in 1967/68. More than 68 percent of the U.S. exports to South Vietnam during these years was rice. Japan, France, South Korea, and Taiwan have also shown substantial growth rates since 1962/63 -- each one has had average annual increases greater than 10 percent.

Table 44.--U.S. agricultural exports to 15 major countries, fiscal years 1963-68

Country	Year ending June 30						Average annual change
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	
	-- Million dollars --						Percent
Japan	511	742	750	914	939	898	+15
Canada	517	618	618	629	594	543	+1
India	348	401	529	541	506	511	+9
Netherlands	344	413	423	515	473	494	+9
United Kingdom	367	448	417	435	454	398	+2
West Germany	348	410	406	476	494	387	+2
Italy	173	217	242	277	211	238	+8
Korea, Republic of (South)	111	109	98	89	116	179	+12
Pakistan	125	138	168	83	121	169	+7
Spain	128	88	127	201	158	158	+5
South Vietnam	32	44	53	103	196	154	+76
France	85	142	145	142	153	145	+14
Belgium-Luxembourg	119	150	153	183	179	139	+3
Taiwan	76	68	85	65	103	121	+12
Brazil	109	101	107	79	103	112	+1
Other	1,685	1,985	1,776	1,949	1,964	1,669	0
Total	5,078	6,074	6,097	6,681	6,761	6,315	+5

Table 45.--U.S. agricultural exports from Canadian ports: Quantity and value by commodity and destination, fiscal year 1968

Destination	Wheat		Barley		Corn		Oats		Rye		Flaxseed		Soybeans		Total
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Value
	1,000 bu.	1,000 dol.	1,000 bu.	1,000 dol.	1,000 bu.	1,000 dol.	1,000 bu.	1,000 dol.	1,000 bu.	1,000 dol.	1,000 bu.	1,000 dol.	1,000 bu.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.
<u>European Economic Community (EEC) -</u>															
Belgium-Luxembourg	1,380	2,189	---	---	1,979	2,434	---	---	---	---	---	---	73	199	4,822
France	804	1,275	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,275
Italy	997	1,581	724	804	42	52	442	324	---	---	---	---	224	612	3,373
Netherlands	3,040	4,822	---	---	5,153	6,338	---	---	142	177	337	1,012	2,534	6,918	19,267
West Germany	1,375	2,181	71	79	4,294	5,281	237	174	---	---	346	1,039	500	1,365	10,119
Subtotal	7,596	12,048	795	883	11,468	14,105	679	498	142	177	683	2,051	3,331	9,094	38,856
<u>European Free Trade Association (EFTA) -</u>															
Norway	644	1,021	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	81	221	1,242
Switzerland	4	6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6
United Kingdom	1,342	2,129	---	---	3,847	4,732	---	---	---	---	---	---	381	1,040	7,901
Subtotal	1,990	3,156	---	---	3,847	4,732	---	---	---	---	---	---	462	1,261	9,149
<u>Other -</u>															
Algeria	944	1,497	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,497
Barbados	---	---	---	---	4	5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5
India	4,440	7,042	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,042
Israel	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,143	3,120	3,120
Japan	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,610	4,395	4,395
Malta	299	474	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	474
Morocco	4,132	6,553	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,553
Poland	---	---	202	225	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	225
Spain	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,997	5,452	5,452
Taiwan	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	225	614	614
Tunisia	726	1,152	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,152
Subtotal	10,541	16,718	202	225	4	5	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,975	13,581	30,529
Total	20,127	31,922	997	1,108	15,319	18,842	679	498	142	177	683	2,051	8,768	23,936	78,534

Sources: Statistics Division, Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada; External Trade Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics; and Foreign Trade Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 46.--U.S. agricultural exports to major trade blocs, fiscal years 1963-68

Trade Bloc	Year ending June 30					
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
	-- Million dollars --					
EEC	1,070	1,333	1,371	1,593	1,516	1,403
EFTA	609	720	668	729	744	653
LAFTA	274	282	299	292	407	296
COMECON	103	312	101	129	141	91
CACM	31	37	37	40	42	42
Total	2,087	2,684	2,476	2,783	2,850	2,485

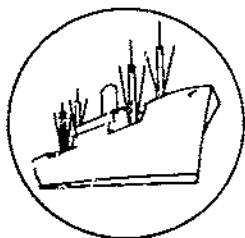
Exports of farm products to developed countries ranged in value from about \$3 billion to \$4.4 billion from 1962/63 to 1965/66 (table 47). Developed countries received an average of 61 percent of U.S. agricultural exports during the 6-year period. Exports to less developed countries ranged from a low of \$1.8 billion to a high of \$2.7 billion. Exports to the less developed countries averaged about 36 percent of the total U.S. agricultural exports during the 6-year period. Shipments to Eastern European countries declined to a low of \$91 million in 1967/68, after reaching a high of \$312 million in 1963/64 (table 47). The higher value of U.S. agricultural exports to Eastern Europe in 1963/64 resulted from the poor grain crops in Eastern European countries and the substantial exports of wheat and other grains to Poland, the Soviet Union, and other Eastern European countries.

While U.S. agricultural exports to the 15 major markets have shown an average annual increase since 1962/63, exports in 1967/68 were down from 1966/67 to Japan, Canada, the United Kingdom, West Germany, South Vietnam, France, and Belgium-Luxembourg.

Table 47.--U.S. agricultural exports by destination to developed and less developed countries and to Eastern Europe, fiscal years 1963-68

Destination	Year ending June 30					
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
	-- Million dollars --					
Developed countries	3,148	3,027	3,832	4,408	4,197	3,835
Less developed countries ..	1,828	2,735	2,164	2,142	2,429	2,389
Eastern Europe	103	312	101	130	141	91
	-- Percentage distribution --					
Developed countries	62.0	49.8	62.9	66.0	62.0	60.7
Less developed countries ..	36.0	45.0	35.5	32.1	35.9	37.8
Eastern Europe	2.0	5.2	1.6	1.9	2.1	1.5

Partly offsetting these declines were increases to India, the Netherlands, Italy, the Republic of Korea, Pakistan, Taiwan, and Brazil. As indicated by the countries listed, the bulk of the decline in U.S. agricultural exports in 1967/68 resulted from smaller exports to developed countries. These exports declined \$362 million in 1967/68, while the decline in exports to less developed countries was only \$40 million.



Import Highlights

PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS

U.S. imports of agricultural products amounted to \$4,657 million during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, almost 5 percent above the preceding 2 years. Imports from most leading suppliers were higher. The ranking of 16 major suppliers changed, but not markedly. Brazil maintained its predominant position by a wide margin, as shipments of coffee and other products increased sharply over the 4 previous years' levels. For the last 3 years, Mexico has held second place as a source of U.S. farm imports. Coffee, sugar, and certain fruits and vegetables contributed most to expanded Mexican exports to the United States. U.S. agricultural imports from the Philippines slipped to third place in 1965/66 because of the more rapid growth in U.S. purchases from Mexico. Still, U.S. agricultural imports from the Philippines continued their upward trend. Philippine exports to the United States include raw sugar, copra, coconut oil, and scrap tobacco. Larger imports were also evident from Australia, New Zealand, the Dominican Republic, Argentina, Peru, the Netherlands, and Italy (table 28).

Growth in imports from France may be slowed somewhat this year as a result of U.S. action on August 13 to impose countervailing duties on most French goods. U.S. duties were raised by an average of 2.5 percent to offset export subsidy measures adopted by the French Government in June. France plans to reduce these subsidies by one-half on November 1, and to terminate them at the end of January 1969. The countervailing duties will be halved when French export subsidies are lowered, and suspended upon their termination. Duty free imports from France, such as carpet wool, some hides, and certain essential oils, will not be affected by the additional levy.

Trade Blocs

U.S. agricultural imports from most members of the Latin American Free Trade Area (LAFTA) increased in value in 1967/68 from the previous year. The exceptions were Bolivia, Ecuador, and Venezuela. Imports from Central American Common Market (CACM) countries fell because of reduced purchases from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. Values increased for imports from Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

Among European Economic Community (EEC) members, U.S. farm imports from Italy, the Netherlands, and West Germany rose in value, while those from Belgium and France declined. Overall farm imports from the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) were higher, mainly because of larger purchases from Portugal. Those from Denmark, Austria, and Sweden were slightly less, and imports from the remaining members were about steady. After increasing for several years, imports from COMECON leveled off in 1967/68 due to reduced purchases from Poland and the USSR. Small increases took place in imports from Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia.

While overall U.S. agricultural imports from Africa increased in value during 1967/68 from the preceding year, shipments from individual countries showed wide differences.

Table 48.--U.S. agricultural imports from 16 major suppliers:
Value by country, fiscal years 1964-68

Country	Year ending June 30				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
	-- 1,000 dollars --				
Brazil	513,606	408,146	474,860	464,343	515,616
Mexico	278,642	269,728	304,657	328,808	354,220
Philippines	280,716	299,764	291,401	279,479	315,601
Australia	252,432	196,811	254,121	269,757	286,922
Canada	173,554	186,811	255,455	223,026	214,483
Colombia	222,838	224,330	220,355	165,875	167,657
New Zealand	162,159	127,114	143,424	154,449	155,850
Dominican Republic ..	123,093	106,085	97,080	120,410	134,742
Indonesia	95,935	117,410	133,767	131,104	124,537
Argentina	122,873	81,397	100,715	104,435	111,999
Netherlands	74,933	74,095	92,189	100,094	109,368
Denmark	63,147	66,876	102,159	108,843	105,762
Peru	75,015	77,618	80,912	76,108	96,969
Italy	65,161	71,390	75,885	76,988	85,982
Ecuador	72,627	87,900	94,506	86,580	80,184
France	57,900	70,186	69,064	78,236	77,721
Other	1,460,966	1,521,547	1,663,291	1,685,118	1,729,820
Total	4,095,707	3,987,208	4,453,841	4,453,953	4,657,433

Values increased for imports from Morocco, Ghana, Angola, Libya, Burundi-Rwanda, Congo (Kinshasa), Uganda, and the Malagasy Republic, while imports from Egypt, Sudan, Cameroon, Nigeria, Liberia, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, and South Africa showed declines.

Imports of agricultural products from Asia increased, especially those from the Philippines, Taiwan, Malaysia, Thailand, India, Iran, and Israel.

Table 49 shows the value of imports from Regional Trade Groups and other regions over the last 5 years.

Apart from the 16 principal sources and the Regional Trade Groups shown in tables 48 and 49, increases were recorded for U.S. agricultural imports from Turkey, Greece, Yugoslavia, Spain, and Panama (table 50).

Table 49.--U.S. agricultural imports from Regional Trade Groups: Value by region, fiscal years 1964-68

Region and group	Year ending June 30				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
-- 1,000 dollars --					
Western Hemisphere:					
LAFTA	1,334,434	1,202,371	1,347,085	1,276,526	1,369,890
CACM	199,623	236,463	259,808	284,302	248,391
Europe:					
EEC	240,916	265,227	293,724	323,412	333,140
EFTA	111,250	113,151	162,764	178,078	183,560
COMECON	32,302	39,315	49,645	59,729	57,324
Africa	451,400	471,674	520,554	481,091	500,862
Asia	752,886	761,441	769,997	737,281	787,507
Oceania	423,534	331,665	407,167	431,863	453,260

Table 50.--U.S. agricultural imports from 5 secondary sources: Value by country, fiscal years 1964-68

Country	Year ending June 30				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
-- 1,000 dollars --					
Turkey	58,163	63,196	70,195	70,458	76,608
Spain	42,797	47,542	46,726	59,829	64,527
Panama	18,931	32,435	40,434	51,184	53,531
Greece	28,102	37,907	37,800	37,823	45,916
Yugoslavia	15,247	19,003	22,794	21,704	26,789

Table 51.--U.S. agricultural exports: quantity and value by commodity,
July 1967 and 1968

Commodity exported	Unit	July 1/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1967	1968	1967	1968
		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS					
Animals, live					
Cattle	No.	3	3	1,275	1,234
Poultry, live -					
Eggs (chickens)	No.	52	451	976	1,556
Other live poultry	---	1/	1/	52	27
Other	---	1/	1/	71	366
Total animals, live	---	---	---	3,219	3,363
Dairy products					
Anhydrous milk fat, incl. donations	Lb.	110	529	92	524
Butter, including donations	Lb.	33	173	4	480
Cheese, including donations	Lb.	5.7	4.4	315	303
Infants' and dietetic foods	Lb.	1.64	5.0	1,061	1,195
Milk and cream -					
Condensed or evaporated	Lb.	3,362	9,173	513	2,185
Dry, whole milk and cream	Lb.	709	1,694	165	291
Fresh	Gal.	24	11	123	151
Skimmed dry, including donations	Lb.	30,511	10,249	2,171	4,992
Other	---	1/	1/	513	355
Total dairy products	---	---	---	9,621	10,481
Fats, oils, and greases					
Lard and other rendered pig fat	Lb.	19,107	10,368	1,905	921
Tallow -					
Stiff	Lb.	170	507	4	27
Fluid (including cream)	Lb.	113,322	110,976	13,292	9,527
Other animal fats, oils, greases	Lb.	11,758	1,870	894	179
Total fats, oils, and greases	Lb.	134,257	122,741	16,091	11,624
Meat and meat preparations					
Beef and veal (except offals)	Lb.	1,641	1,188	1,655	1,575
Lamb (except offals)	Lb.	1,944	1,104	277	1,519
Offals, edible (variety meats)	Lb.	15,746	13,137	4,104	3,127
Meat extracts	Lb.	1,351	555	247	471
Other (including meat extracts)	Lb.	1,278	1,304	92	244
Total meats (except poultry)	Lb.	23,960	27,288	8,369	7,526
Poultry products					
Eggs, fresh and preserved	Lb.	127	119	131	105
Eggs in the shell, for hatching	Doz.	547	891	535	841
Eggs in the shell, other	Doz.	317	292	107	99
Poultry meat (whole or parts),					
fresh, chilled or frozen -					
Chickens	Lb.	6,731	8,001	1,575	1,901
Turkeys	Lb.	1,547	1,159	925	686
Other	Lb.	860	1,335	320	424
Poultry, canned and preserved, etc.	Lb.	1,227	835	433	223
Total poultry products	---	---	---	4,286	4,279

Continued -

Table 51--U.S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity, July 1967 and 1968 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	July 1/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1967	1968	1967	1968
				1967	1968
Other animal products		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Feathers, etc., crude and dressed	Lb.	39	30	41	79
Gelatin, edible grade	Lb.	57	151	77	124
Hair, animal (except wool)	Lb.	367	213	100	72
Hides and skins (except furs) 3/4	No.	1,438	1,593	8,528	8,755
Honey, natural	Lb.	1,062	765	158	124
Wool, unmf'd. (including fine hair)	C.Lb.	280	887	250	556
Other		2/	2/	1,662	1,363
Total other animal products				10,818	11,048
Total animals and animal prods.				5,173	47,846
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS					
Cotton, unmanufactured					
Cotton	RBale	228	357	17,197	43,357
Linters	RBale	20	19	223	121
Total cotton and linters	RBale	248	376	18,030	43,989
Fruits and preparations					
Canned (prepared or preserved) -					
Fruit cocktail	Lb.	5,571	6,339	893	1,116
Peaches	Lb.	2,003	1,824	250	271
Pears	Lb.	154	275	39	63
Pineapples	Lb.	6,855	9,669	1,022	1,321
Other	Lb.	1,670	2,084	427	498
Total canned fruits	Lb.	16,253	19,591	2,622	3,269
Dried -					
Prunes	Lb.	5,377	7,499	1,244	1,588
Grapes (raisins)	Lb.	10,671	12,383	1,663	2,161
Other	Lb.	478	310	184	153
Total dried fruits	Lb.	16,526	20,192	3,091	3,902
Fresh -					
Apples	Lb.	6,262	3,157	630	400
Berries	Lb.	2,023	1,694	480	414
Grapefruit	Lb.	9,989	10,396	745	892
Grapes	Lb.	6,858	13,506	1,278	2,092
Lemons and limes	Lb.	33,692	35,356	2,889	3,245
Oranges and tangerines, etc.	Lb.	69,788	23,759	5,865	2,814
Pears	Lb.	70	2,634	13	336
Other	Lb.	58,091	82,373	4,644	5,604
Total fresh fruits	Lb.	186,773	172,875	16,550	15,799
Fruit juices -					
Grapefruit	Gal.	353	500	323	536
Orange	Gal.	1,448	1,701	1,808	2,652
Other	Gal.	1,206	1,033	949	888
Total fruit juices	Gal.	3,007	3,234	3,080	4,076
Frozen fruits	Lb.	524	292	112	58
Other		2/	2/	273	275
Total fruits and preparations				25,728	27,379

Continued -

Table 51.—U.S. agricultural exports: quantity and value by commodity,
July 1967 and 1968 - Continued

Commodity exported	July 1/			
	Quantity		Value	
	1967	1968	1967	1968
	Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Grains and preparations				
Feed grains and products -				
Barley (48 lb.)	Bu. : 7,774	890	9,456	884
Corn, incl. donations (56 lb.)	Bu. : 7,582	46,122	38,505	56,458
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu. : 25,014	10,798	32,768	12,951
Oats (32 lb.)	Bu. : 2,739	16	2,118	17
Total feed grains	M.Ton: 1,545	1,465	82,847	70,310
Malt, etc. (incl. barley malt)	Lb. : 5,493	6,293	386	421
Corn grits and hominy	Lb. : 3,263	2,291	243	163
Corn meal, including donations	Cwt. : 464	61	2,072	1,124
Corn starch	Lb. : 5,881	8,324	652	875
Wheat meal, groats, etc.	Lb. : 1,144	1,879	333	135
Total feed grains and products	M.Ton: 1,594	1,499	86,433	72,968
Rice -				
Milled, including donations	Lb. : 221,534	234,873	17,534	20,532
Haddy or rough	Lb. : 1,757	938	155	80
Total rice (milled basis)	Lb. : 223,291	235,811	17,689	20,612
Rye (56 lb.)	Bu. : 384	121	512	140
Wheat and products, incl. donations -				
Wheat (60 lb.)	Bu. : 57,701	48,650	101,607	79,540
Wheat flour, wholly of U.S.	Cwt. : 935	1,700	3,750	6,443
Other wheat products	Bu. : 1,196	835	2,714	1,807
Total wheat and wheat products	Bu. : 60,832	51,185	108,071	87,790
Bakery products	Lb. : 1,062	1,525	550	551
Other, including donations	---	---	1,021	1,144
Total grains and preparations	---	---	114,276	183,205
Oilseeds and products				
Oils, including donations -				
Cottonseed oil	Lb. : 5,045	5,028	741	795
Soybean oil	Lb. : 102,939	57,519	11,656	6,265
Other	Lb. : 15,808	25,184	2,481	3,654
Total oils (except essential)	Lb. : 123,792	87,731	15,878	10,714
Oilseeds -				
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu. : 843	1,346	2,571	4,244
Soybeans (60 lb.)	Bu. : 16,816	17,064	49,570	47,479
Other	---	---	854	1,064
Total oilseeds	---	---	52,995	52,787
Oil cake and meal	S.Ton: 29	270	19,690	22,075
Total oilseeds and products	---	---	88,563	85,576
Tobacco, unmanufactured				
Burley	Lb. : 5,367	2,140	4,460	2,112
Cigar wrapper	Lb. : 315	341	1,000	968
Dark-fired Kentucky and Tennessee	Lb. : 1,465	2,037	808	1,070
Flue-cured	Lt. : 20,723	34,030	17,574	28,945
Maryland	Lb. : 827	1,880	667	1,635
Other	Lt. : 2,728	3,268	834	1,141
Total tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb. : 31,425	43,696	25,343	35,871

Continued -

Table 51.—U.S. agricultural exports: quantity and value by commodity,
July 1967 and 1968 — Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	July			
		Quantity		Value	
		1967	1968	1967	1968
			1,000	1,000	
		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
<u>Vegetables and preparations</u>					
Canned (prepared or preserved) -					
Asparagus	Lb.	3,764	3,911	738	1,037
Corn	Lb.	786	707	144	144
Soups	Lb.	1,917	1,697	408	346
Tomatoes, sauce, puree, etc.	Lb.	1,236	653	225	141
Other	Lb.	2,348	1,185	404	384
Total canned vegetables	Lb.	9,051	9,153	1,919	2,052
Dried beans, including donations ...	Lb.	29,798	10,038	2,166	966
Dried peas, incl. cow and chick	Lb.	11,386	12,679	771	894
Fresh -					
Lettuce	Lb.	6,482	5,339	489	450
Onions	Lb.	18,663	14,564	764	641
Potatoes (except sweet potatoes) ..	Lb.	87,238	66,435	3,334	1,959
Tomatoes	Lb.	8,486	10,992	1,257	2,377
Other	Lb.	30,258	26,258	1,887	1,490
Total fresh vegetables	Lb.	146,127	133,388	6,711	6,726
Frozen vegetables	Lb.	894	2,384	222	450
Soups and vegetables, dehydrated ...	Lb.	1,973	1,989	699	801
Tomato juice, canned	Gal.	99	79	113	102
Vegetable seasonings	Lb.	384	915	71	483
Other	---	2/	2/	1,352	1,302
Total vegetables and preps.	---	---	---	14,224	13,776
<u>Other vegetable products</u>					
Coffee	Lb.	1,650	1,432	1,377	1,893
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc.	Lb.	589	433	493	283
Essential oils and resinoids	Lb.	1,062	911	1,874	2,093
Feeds, etc. (except oil cake)	---	2/	2/	7,352	8,733
Flavoring sirups, sugars, etc.	---	2/	2/	3,218	3,651
Hops	Lb.	328	375	183	261
Nursery stock	---	2/	2/	555	514
Nuts and preparations	Lb.	13,269	11,104	2,301	2,439
Seeds (except oilseeds)	Lb.	4,042	3,843	1,204	1,172
Spices	Lb.	518	789	359	431
Other, including donations	---	2/	2/	5,075	6,485
Total other vegetable products ...	---	---	---	23,995	28,155
Total vegetable products	---	---	---	420,149	417,951
Total agricultural exports	---	---	---	472,281	465,797
Total nonagricultural exports	---	---	---	1,917,919	2,198,636
Total exports, all commodities	---	---	---	2,390,200	2,664,433

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Reported in value only.

3/ Excludes the number of "other hides and skins," reported in value only.

Table 52.--U.S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity, July 1967 and 1968

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	July 1/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1967	1968	1967	1968
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS					
<u>Animals, live</u>					
Cattle (dutiabie)	No.	17	36	1,695	3,777
Cattle for breeding (free)	No.	1	1	444	473
Horses	No.	2/	2/	390	608
Other (including live poultry)	---	3/	3/	356	533
Total animals, live	---	---	---	2,885	5,391
<u>Dairy products</u>					
Blue-mold cheese	Lb.	252	458	136	255
Cheddar	Lb.	3	399	1	152
Colby	Lb.	5,622	40	1,641	8
Edam and Gouda	Lb.	499	3,780	228	1,031
Pecorino	Lb.	1,040	1,342	577	770
Swiss	Lb.	1,529	7,978	854	2,501
Other	Lb.	3,082	6,868	1,298	2,111
Total cheese	Lb.	12,027	20,865	4,735	7,128
Butter	Lb.	23	45	12	27
Casein or lactarene	Lb.	9,355	12,403	2,450	2,737
Other	---	3/	3/	1,446	382
Total dairy products	---	---	---	8,643	10,274
<u>Hides and skins (except furs)</u>					
Calf skins	Lb.	234	271	141	153
Cattle hides	Lb.	774	2,532	100	398
Goat and kid skins	Lb.	909	438	963	374
Sheep and lamb skins	Lb.	4,898	7,120	2,382	4,873
Other h/	Lb.	2,370	2,238	1,180	940
Total hides and skins	Lb.	9,185	12,599	4,766	6,738
<u>Meat and meat preparations</u>					
Beef and veal -					
Fresh, chilled, or frozen	Lb.	85,887	82,383	34,992	34,352
Other	Lb.	12,500	22,221	5,044	11,218
Total beef and veal	Lb.	98,387	104,604	40,036	45,570
Mutton, goat, and lamb	Lb.	3,735	5,907	1,029	1,636
Pork -					
Fresh, chilled, or frozen	Lb.	4,141	3,957	1,692	1,611
Hams and shoulders, canned, etc. ...	Lb.	17,692	19,193	13,261	14,293
Other	Lb.	3,718	4,291	1,885	2,601
Total pork	Lb.	25,551	27,441	16,838	18,505
Sausage casings	---	3/	3/	1,806	1,959
Other (incl. extracts)	Lb.	3,758	3,835	1,337	1,536
Total meats (except poultry)	---	---	---	61,046	69,206
<u>Poultry products</u>					
Eggs, dried and otherwise preserved ..	Lb.	5	5	2	10
Eggs in the shell	Doz.	116	64	170	69
Poultry meat	Lb.	10	40	35	74
Total poultry products	---	---	---	207	153

Continued -

Table 52.--U.S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,
July 1967 and 1968 - Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	July 1/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1967	1968	1967	1968
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
<u>Other animal products</u>					
Bones, hoofs, and horns	---	3/	3/	377	219
Bristles, crude or prepared	Lb.	140	321	521	789
Fats, oils, and greases	Lb.	1,661	1,925	89	87
Feathers and down, crude and sorted	Lb.	335	773	463	1,082
Gelatin, edible	Lb.	603	735	376	384
Hair, unmanufactured	Lb.	499	715	540	513
Honey	Lb.	1,329	1,051	123	111
Wool, unmd. (except free in bond)	G.Lb.	9,784	16,392	5,434	8,931
Other	---	3/	3/	1,903	2,248
Total other animal products	---	---	---	9,826	14,394
Total animals and animal prods.	---	---	---	87,373	106,156
<u>VEGETABLE PRODUCTS</u>					
<u>Cotton, unmanufactured (480 lb.)</u>					
Cotton	Bale:	4	2	444	242
Linters	Bale:	14	12	495	407
Total cotton and linters	Bale:	18	14	939	649
<u>Fruits and preparations</u>					
Apples, fresh	Lb.	845	2,023	50	216
Strawberries	Lb.	6,112	7,311	1,077	1,470
Other berries	Lb.	4,909	4,117	953	825
Cherries	Lt.	3,568	4,013	959	1,150
Dates	Lb.	227	140	22	11
Figs	Lb.	1,380	1,384	103	105
Grapes	Lb.	638	1,837	59	169
Melons	Lb.	271	529	16	13
Olives in brine	Gal.	952	1,305	2,444	3,071
Oranges, mandarin, canned	Lb.	6,539	5,680	1,235	1,077
Oranges, other	Lb.	181	1,803	13	115
Pineapples, canned, or preserved	Lb.	17,396	26,334	1,929	2,967
Pineapple juice	Gal.	262	395	63	89
Other	---	3/	3/	1,187	1,515
Total fruits and preparations	---	---	---	10,110	12,793
<u>Grains and preparations</u>					
Barley grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	620	321	793	440
Barley malt	Cwt.	39	41	195	205
Corn grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	6	141	17	188
Oats grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	111	115	100	115
Rice	Lb.	46	48	9	9
Rye grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	43	0	52	0
Wheat grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	0	11	0	34
Wheat flour	Cwt.	0	5	0	20
Biscuits, cakes, wafers, etc.	Lb.	3,471	4,891	1,221	1,723
Bread, yeast-leavened	Lb.	1,343	1,694	211	236
Other	---	3/	3/	430	268
Total grains and preparations	---	---	---	3,028	3,243

Continued -

Table 52.—U.S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,
July 1967 and 1968 - Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	July 1/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1967	1968	1967	1968
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
<u>Nuts and preparations</u>					
Almonds	Lb.	18	51	6	29
Brazil nuts	Lb.	1,062	6,008	323	1,264
Cashew nuts	Lb.	5,828	9,871	2,882	5,634
Coconut meat, fresh, or preserved	Lb.	5,437	18,409	657	3,930
Pistache nuts	Lb.	1,887	331	1,267	211
Other	---	3/	3/	266	284
Total nuts and preparations	---	---	---	5,401	11,352
<u>Oilseeds and products</u>					
Oils, crude or refined -					
Cocoa butter	Lb.	1,704	2,355	923	1,450
Carnauba wax	Lb.	692	1,067	229	340
Castor oil	Lb.	5,162	13,853	678	2,017
Coconut oil	Lb.	24,057	40,508	2,649	6,861
Olive oil, edible	Lb.	4,071	5,112	1,330	1,595
Palm oil	Lb.	0	8,664	0	697
Palm kernel oil	Lb.	9,034	14,100	1,037	2,407
Tung oil	Lb.	893	1,386	99	127
Other	Lb.	2,984	7,547	576	1,205
Total oils (except essential)	Lb.	48,597	94,592	7,521	16,699
Oilseeds -					
Copra	Lb.	49,567	49,168	3,733	5,668
Sesame seed	Lb.	3,040	1,446	500	222
Other	---	3/	3/	161	170
Total oilseeds	---	---	---	4,394	6,060
Oil cake and meal	Lb.	7,161	5,990	224	183
Total oilseeds and products	---	---	---	12,139	22,942
<u>Sugar and related products</u>					
Sugar, cane or beet	STon:	503	477	63,781	62,559
Molasses unfit for consumption	Gal.:	32,340	32,409	4,090	4,448
Other	---	3/	3/	908	536
Total sugar and related products	---	---	---	68,779	67,543
<u>Vegetables and preparations</u>					
Fresh, chilled, or frozen -					
Cucumbers	Lb.	21	144	3	18
Garlic	Lb.	1,765	2,301	243	443
Onions	Lb.	1,477	470	207	43
Potatoes, white or Irish	Cwt.:	24	1	63	6
Tomatoes	Lb.	4,969	4,126	557	577
Turnips or rutabagas	Cwt.:	5	4	12	9
Prepared or preserved -					
Cassava, tapioca, flour, etc.	Lb.	20,276	15,251	730	590
Mushrooms	Lb.	1,810	2,122	994	1,149
Pickled vegetables	Lb.	1,209	1,668	248	297
Tomatoes, tomato paste and sauce ..	Lb.	11,392	4,149	1,279	506
Other	---	3/	3/	2,738	2,928
Total vegetables and preparations: ..	---	---	---	7,074	6,566

Continued -

Table 52.--U.S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity, July 1967 and 1968 - Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	July 1/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1967	1968	1967	1968
		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Other vegetable products					
Feeds (except oil cake), etc.	---	3/	3/	1,224	1,112
Hops	Lb.:	3	0	2	0
Jute and jute butts, unmanufactured	:L.Ton:	1	4	205	563
Malt liquors (ale, porter, and beer)	: Gal.:	1,950	2,440	2,078	2,716
Nursery and greenhouse stock	---	3/	3/	44	133
Seeds, except oilseeds	---	3/	3/	811	1,118
Spices	Lb.:	4,359	4,650	518	715
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.:	14,942	18,427	9,724	11,042
Wines	: Gal.:	1,267	1,688	5,851	7,219
Other	---	3/	3/	1,129	1,630
Total other vegetable products	---	---	---	21,586	26,248
Total vegetable products	---	---	---	129,056	151,336
Total supplementary imports	---	---	---	216,429	257,492
COMPLEMENTARY					
Bananas, fresh	Lb.:	237,937	308,645	10,829	14,595
Coffee, green	Lb.:	231,252	328,186	80,546	111,703
Coffee, roasted or ground	Lb.:	226	565	64	166
Coffee extracts, essences, etc.	Lb.:	2,057	767	2,277	672
Cocoa beans	Lb.:	36,877	41,699	8,837	10,522
Cocoa and chocolate	Lb.:	9,667	17,906	1,485	2,836
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc.	---	3/	3/	1,921	3,782
Essential or distilled oils	---	3/	3/	2,303	3,013
Fibers, unmanufactured	:L.Ton:	8	10	1,446	1,609
Rubber, crude (natural)	Lb.:	52,132	114,811	8,779	17,593
Silk, raw	Lb.:	160	136	1,205	1,152
Spices	Lb.:	8,713	8,442	2,740	2,933
Tea	Lb.:	10,476	11,440	3,970	4,375
Wool, unmanufactured (free in bond)	:G.Lb.:	8,254	17,160	3,235	5,257
Other complementary agri. products	---	3/	3/	746	950
Total complementary imports	---	---	---	130,383	181,158
Total agricultural imports	---	---	---	346,812	438,650
Total nonagricultural imports	---	---	---	1,769,149	2,352,605
Total imports, all commodities	---	---	---	2,115,961	2,791,255

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Less than 500.

3/ Reported in value only.

4/ Excludes the weight of "other hides and skins," reported in value only.

Explanatory Note

U.S. foreign agricultural trade statistics in this report include official U.S. data based on compilations of the Bureau of the Census. Agricultural commodities consist of (1) nonmarine food products and (2) other products of agriculture which have not passed through complex processes of manufacture such as raw hides and skins, fats and oils, and wine. Such manufactured products as textiles, leather, boots and shoes, cigarettes, naval stores, forestry products, and distilled alcoholic beverages are not considered agricultural.

The trade statistics exclude shipments between the 50 States and Puerto Rico, between the 50 States and the island possessions, between Puerto Rico and the island possessions, among the island possessions, and intransit through the United States from one foreign country to another when documented as such through U.S. Customs.

EXPORTS The export statistics also exclude shipments to the U.S. armed forces and diplomatic missions abroad for their own use and supplies for vessels and planes engaged in foreign trade. Data on shipments valued at less than \$100 are not compiled by commodity and are excluded from agricultural statistics but are reflected in nonagricultural and overall export totals in this report. The agricultural exports statistics include shipments under P.L. 83-480 (Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act), and related laws; under P.L. 87-195 (Act for International Development); and involving Government payments to exporters. (USDA payments are excluded from the export value.) Separate statistics on Government program exports are compiled by USDA from data obtained from operating agencies.

The export value, the value at the port of exportation, is based on the selling price (or cost if not sold) and includes inland freight, insurance, and other charges to the port. The country of destination is the country of ultimate destination or where the commodities are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured. When the shipper does not know the ultimate destination, the shipments are credited to the last country, as known to him at the time of shipment from the United States, to which the commodities are to be shipped in their present form. Except for Canada, export shipments valued \$100-\$499 are included on the basis of sampling estimates; shipments to Canada valued \$100-\$1,999 are sampled.

IMPORTS Imports for consumption are a combination of entries for immediate consumption and withdrawals from warehouses for consumption. The agricultural statistics exclude low-value shipments from countries not identified because of illegible reporting, but they are reflected in nonagricultural and overall import totals in this report.

The import value, defined generally as the market value in the foreign country, excludes import duties, ocean freight, and marine insurance. The country of origin is defined as the country where the commodities were grown or processed. Where the country of origin is not known, the imports are credited to the country of shipment.

Imports similar to agricultural commodities produced commercially in the United States and others that are interchangeable in use to any significant extent with such U.S. commodities are supplementary, or partly competitive. All other commodities are complementary, or noncompetitive.

Further explanatory material on foreign trade statistics and compilation procedures of the Bureau of the Census is contained in the publications of that agency.

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