

# This document is discoverable and free to researchers across the globe due to the work of AgEcon Search. 

## Help ensure our sustainability. Give to AgEcon Search

AgEcon Search
http://ageconsearch.umn.edu
aesearch@umn.edu

Papers downloaded from AgEcon Search may be used for non-commercial purposes and personal study only. No other use, including posting to another Internet site, is permitted without permission from the copyright owner (not AgEcon Search), or as allowed under the provisions of Fair Use, U.S. Copyright Act, Title 17 U.S.C.

# USDA's Economic Research Service has provided this report for historical research purposes. 

Current reports are available in AgEcon Search
(http://ageconsearch.umn.edu)
and on https://www.ers.usda.gov.

United States Department of Agriculture
Economic Research Service
https://www.ers.usda.gov

United States
Department of Agriculture

Economic
Research
Service
Staff Report
AGES 830310

## Foreign Ownershipof U.S. Agricultural Land Through December 31, 1982

WAITE MEMORIAL BOOK COLLECTION
DEPT. OF AGRIC. AND APPLIED ECONOMICS


FOREIGN OWNERSHIP OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL LAND THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1982, by J. Peter DeBraal and T. Alexander Majchrowicz. Natural Resource Economics Division, Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Washington, D.C. 20250. ERS Staff Report No. AGES830310, April 1983.

Foreigners owned 13.5 million acres of U.S. agricultural land as of December 31, 1982. This is slightly more than 1 percent of all privately held agricultural land and 0.6 percent of all land in the United States. This share is too small to measure the impact on agriculture at the national level. However, some communities in areas of heaviest concentration could be affected. These findings are based on an analysis of reports submitted in compliance with the Agricultural Foreign Investment Disclosure Act of 1978.

Keywords: Agricultural land, foreign landownership, landholdings, land acquisitions, land dispositions.

```
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
* *
* This paper was prepared for limited distribution to *
* the research community outside the U.S. Department of *
* Agriculture *
* *
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
```

This report is made pursuant to section 5 of the Agricultural Foreign Investment Disclosure Act of 1978 which requires the Secretary of Agriculture to (1) analyze information on foreign ownership of U.S. agricultural land (farmland and forestry) required to be reported under the act; (2) determine the impact of such ownership, particularly the effects on family farms and rural communites; and (3) determine the efficiency and effectiveness of the reporting requirements. The act requires an annual report on a calendar-year basis. This report covers information received through December 31, 1982.
LIST OF TABLES ..... iv
SUMMARY ..... vii
INTRODUCTION ..... 1
Summary of the Act ..... 1
Definitions ..... 2
analysis of data reported under the act ..... 5
Holdings ..... 5
Acquisitions ..... 33
Dispositions and Land-Use Changes ..... 49
Trend ..... 56
IMPACTS OF FOREIGN OWNERSHIP ..... 57
EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS ..... 57
APPENDIX: REPORT FORM ASCS-153 ..... 59

1. U.S. agricultural landholdings of foreign owners,by State, December 31, 19828
2. U.S. agricultural landholdings by type of foreign owner, December 31, 1982 ..... 10
3. Foreign owners of U.S. agricultural landholdings by State, December 31, 1982 ..... 11
4. Foreign-owned U.S. agricultural landholdings by size of holding, December 31, 1982 ..... 12
5. Value of U.S. agricultural landholdings by type of foreign owner, December 31, 1982 ..... 12
6. Value of foreign-owned U.S. agricultural land- holdings by date of acquisition, December 31, 1982 ..... 13
7. Value of foreign-owned U.S. agricultural land- holdings by State, December 31, 1982 ..... 15
8. U.S. agricultural landholdings by country of foreign owner, December 31, 1982 ..... 16
9. Foreign ownership of U.S. agricultural landholdings by U.S. region, December 31, 1982 ..... 19
10. Foreign-owned U.S. agricultural landholdings by type of interest, method of acquisition, and owner- representative, December 31, 1982 ..... 23
11. Use of U.S. agricultural landholdings by country of foreign owner, December 31, 1982 ..... 25
12. U.S. forest and other nonagricultural landholdings of foreign owners by State, December 31, 1982 ..... 29
13. U.S. forest and other nonagricultural landholdings by country of foreign owner, December 31, 1982 ..... 30
14. U.S. forest and other nonagricultural landholdings by type of foreign owner, December 31, 1982 ..... 31
15. Foreign-owned U.S. forest and other nonagricultural landholdings by size of holding, December 31, 1982 ..... 31
16. Intended use of U.S. agricultural landholdings of foreign owners, December 31, 1982 ..... 31
Table
Page
17. Tenure of foreign-owned U.S. agricultural landholdings, December 31, 1982 ..... 32
18. U.S. agricultural land acquisitions of foreign owners by State, January 1-December 31, 1982 ..... 35
19. U.S. agricultural land acquisitions by type of foreign owner, January 1-December 31, 1982 ..... 35
20. Foreign owners of U.S. agricultural land acquisi- tions by State, January 1-December 31, 1982 ..... 36
21. Foreign-owned U.S. agricultural land acquisitions by size of acquisition, January 1-December 31, 1982 . ..... 37
22. Value of U.S agricultural land acquisitions by type of foreign owner, January 1-December 31, 1982 ..... 37
23. U.S. agricultural land acquisitions by country of foreign owner, January 1-December 31, 1982 ..... 38
24. Foreign ownership of U.S. agricultural land acquisi- tions by U.S. region, January 1-December 31, 1982 ..... 41
25. Foreign-owned U.S. agricultural land acquisitions by type of interest, method of acquisition, and owner-representative, January 1-December 31, 1982 ..... 43
26. Use of U.S. agricultural land acquisitions by country of foreign owner, January 1-December 31, 1982 ..... 44
27. U.S. forest and other nonagricultural land acquisi- tions of foreign owners by State, January 1-December 31, 1982 ..... 46
28. U.S. forest and other nonagricultural land acquisi-tions by country of foreign owner, January 1-December31, 198247
29. U.S. forest and other nonagricultural land acquisi- tions by type of foreign owner, January 1-December 31, 1982 ..... 47
30. Foreign acquisitions of U.S. forest and other non-agricultural land by size of acquisition, January 1-December 31, 198248
31. Intended use of U.S. agricultural land acquisitions of foreign owners, January 1-December 31, 1982 ..... 48
32. Tenure of foreign-owned U.S. agricultural land acquisitions, January 1-December 31, 1982 ..... 49
33. Dispositions of U.S. agricultural land by type of foreign owners, by State, January 1-December 31, 1982 ..... 50
34. Dispositions of U.S. agricultural land by foreign owners, by citizenship of purchasers, January 1- December 31, 1982 ..... 52
35. Dispositions of U.S. agricultural land by type of foreign owner, January 1-December 31, 1982 ..... 52
36. Dispositions of foreign-owned U.S. agricultural land by size of disposition, January 1-December 31, 1982 ..... 52
37. Dispositions of U.S. agricultural land by country of foreign owner, January 1-December 31, 1982 ..... 53
38. Dispositions of U.S. agricultural land by country of foreign owner, by U.S. region, January 1- December 31, 1982 ..... 54
39. Dispositions of U.S. agricultural land by country of foreign owner, by use, January 1-December 31, 1982 ..... 55
40. Acquisitions and dispositions of foreign-owned U.S. agricultural land, by date, January 1981-December 1982 ..... 56

Foreign persons reported that they owned 13.5 million acres, or slightly more than 1 percent, of U.S. agricultural land (farmland and forestry) as of December 31, 1982. This figure is 1 million acres larger than last year's figure. However, all of the increase in foreign landownership did not occur since the closing date of the previous report--December 31, 1981. The 1 million acres includes 424,000 acres that were acquired prior to 1982 but which were filed after last year's cutoff date. These and other findings are based on an analysis of reports submitted to the U.S. Department of Agriculture under the Agricultural Foreign Investment Disclosure Act of 1978.

Forest land accounts for 55 percent of all foreign-owned acreage, cropland for 13 percent, pasture and other agricultural land for 27 percent, and nonagricultural and unreported uses for 5 percent.

Corporations own 83 percent of the holdings acreage; partnerships, 9 percent; and individuals, 7 percent. The remaining 1 percent is held by estates, trusts, associations, institutions, and others.
U.S. corporations, in which 5 percent or more of the ownership is foreign, reported owning 63 percent of all the foreign-held acreage. The remaining 37 percent was reported as being held or acquired by foreign persons not affiliated with a U.S. corporation.

A number of parcels are owned only in part by foreign investors; that is, the foreign interest in some parcels is less than 100 percent, with the remaining percentage being owned, for example, by a U.S. partnership. When the 13.5 million acres are adjusted for these partial interests, the total foreign-owned acreage drops to 12.1 million acres, a reduction of 11 percent.

Foreign persons from Canada, the United Kingdom, Hong Kong, West Germany, and the Netherlands Antilles account for 75 percent of the foreign-held acreage.

The largest number of acres owned by foreign persons was reported in Maine. Foreign holdings in Maine account for 20 percent of the total reported holdings and 14 percent of the total privately owned agricultural land in Maine. Three large timber companies own 96 percent of the foreign-held acres in Maine. One company has only partial interests in 33 percent of the acres and the other two companies are U.S. companies which are partially foreign owned.

Except for Maine, foreign holdings are concentrated in the South and West--34 percent of the holdings are in the South and 31 percent in the West. Rhode Island is the only State with no reported foreign-owned agricultural land.

Foreigners do not appear to be taking purchased agricultural land out of production. No change in intended use was reported for 92 percent of the acreage. No change in tenure was reported for 42 percent of the acres while some change was reported for 29 percent of the acres. No responses regarding tenure change were received for the remaining 29 percent of the acres.

In general, the quantity of foreign-owned U.S. agricultural land remains too small to measure the impact on agriculture at the national level. In areas of heaviest concentration, some communities could be affected.

Data gathering and analysis cost the U.S. Department of Agriculture approximately $\$ 362,700$ for 1982. In fiscal year 1982 and the first quarter of fiscal year 1983, the Department assessed 309 penalties for late filings, amounting to approximately \$520,000.

FOREIGN OWNERSHIP OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL LAND THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1982
A Report to the Congress Under the Agricultural Foreign Investment Disclosure Act*

INTRODUCTION

Summary of the Act

Foreign individuals and entities reported owning 13.5 million acres of U.S. agricultural land as of December 31, 1982, an amount that represents slightly more than 1 percent of all privately owned U.S. agricultural land.

The objectives of this report are to (1) analyze information sent to the Secretary of Agriculture by foreign persons; (2) determine the impact of foreign ownership of agricultural land, particularly the effects on family farms and rural communities; and (3) determine the efficiency and effectiveness of the reporting requirements.

The Agricultural Foreign Investment Disclosure Act (AFIDA) was signed by the President on October 14, 1978, $1 /$ and the regulations thereunder became effective February 2, 1979. 2/ Briefly, the law, as implemented by the regulations, requires all foreign persons holding agricultural land as of February 1, 1979, to file a report of such holdings with the Secretary of Agriculture by August 1, 1979. All foreign persons who acquire or dispose of agricultural land on or after February 2, 1979, are required to report such transactions within 90 days of the transfer. In addition, any foreign person who holds land which subsequently becomes agricultural land or any person who holds agricultural land who subsequently becomes a foreign person must also file a report within 90 days of such change.

AFIDA specifies in detail the information to be supplied by the foreign person and provides that necessary additional information may be obtained by the Secretary. The information required to be reported consists of the legal name and address of the foreign person; citizenship, if an individual; if not an individual or a government, nature of the legal entity, including the entity's country of creation and principal place of business; type of interest; legal description; acreage; purchase price or any other consideration given; and intended use. In the case of a disposition, the seller is required to give the

* This report was prepared by J. Peter DeBraal, general attorney, and T. Alexander Majchrowicz, agricultural economist, in the Natural Resource Economics Division, ERS. Clevie Gladney and Karen Moore, Data Services Center, ERS, provided the data processing assistance. Laura Crenshaw prepared the manuscript.
$\frac{1 /}{2}$ Pub. L. No. 95-460, 7 U.S.C.§§ 3501-3508 (Supp. V 1981).
2/ 7 C.F.R. §§781.1-.5 (1982). See 7 C.F.R.§§ 2.21(b)(34), $.27 \overline{(b)}(15), .65(a)(34)$, and $.85(a)(15)$ (1982) for the delegation of authority.
legal name and address of the purchaser; citizenship, if the purchaser is an individual; and if the purchaser is not an individual or government, the nature of the entity, country of creation, and principal place of business. Failure to comply with AFIDA subjects the foreign owner to a possible civil penalty of up to 25 percent of the fair market value of the interest held in the land in question.

In accordance with section 7 of the act, completed report forms are made available for public inspection in Washington, D.C., within 10 days of receipt by the Secretary. Section 6 of the act requires that every 6 months the Secretary transmit to each State completed report forms for foreign-owned agricultural land in that State.

For this report, the term "holdings" applies to all U.S. agricultural land owned by foreign persons as of December 31, 1982. For those transactions which occurred in 1982, the terms "acquisitions" and "dispositions" refer to U.S. agricultural lands acquired or disposed of, respectively, by foreign persons. These terms are used as the titles for the subsequent sections analyzing the data reported under the act.
"Agricultural land" is defined in the act as all land used for agricultural, forestry, or timber production purposes. The regulations further refine this definition by including idle land if its last use within the past 5 years was for agricultural, forestry, or timber production purposes. The regulations exempt all land that is held in parcels of not more than 1 acre in the aggregate from which agricultural, foresty, or timber products are less than $\$ 1,000$ in annual gross sales and such products are for the use of the person holding an interest in the land.

AFIDA requires reporting "any interest" in the land other than a security interest (a mortgage or other debt-securing instrument). The regulations exempt leaseholds of less than 10 years' duration, contingent future interests, and those noncontingent future interests that do not become possessory upon termination of the present estate. In addition, nonagricultural easements and rights-of-way are exempt. In an interpretation issued by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), an interest solely in mineral rights is also exempt.

A "foreign person," as defined in the act, includes any individual who 1) is not a U.S. citizen or national, 2) is not a citizen of the Northern Mariana Islands or the Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands, or 3) is not lawfully admitted into the United States for permanent residence. Any person who holds an Immigration and Naturalization Service Form I-151, I-155, or I-551 (green card) is considered lawfully admitted for permanent residence and is exempt from the requirements of the act. Foreign governments, entities which are created under the laws of or have their principal place of business in a foreign country,
and U.S. entities in which there is a significant foreign interest or substantial control are also defined as foreign persons under the act.

For this study, individuals are defined as one person or a husband and wife. The "partnership" category includes all legally defined partnerships, joint ventures, and tenancies in common which include two or more persons who are not married. The term partnership does not differentiate between joint tenancies and tenancies in common. In the interest of simplicity and brevity, fine legal distinctions, however important in an individual case, are ignored.

Each foreign entity holding land is required to file a report. Therefore, if two individuals own land as a partnership, the partnership is to file one report as a partnership, with the partners' names and citizenship listed on the back of the form. Occasionally, however, two people will file as individuals, each filing a separate report on the same land with a partial interest of, for example, 50 percent listed on each form. Because it is not always possible to distinguish separate reports for the same land, two such individuals cannot be differentiated from one partnership. This may occur when there is no legal partnership but individuals own the land as tenants in common. If they file together on one form, they are automatically considered a partnership. If they file separately, they are generally considered individuals. Therefore, the data on individuals and partnerships and the number of reported parcels should be used with caution.

The act is designed to impute foreign person status to certain U.S. entities holding direct and indirect interests in U.S. agricultural land. For purposes of the act, this is a accomplished be defining each successive link in a chain of U.S. entities containing foreign interests as a foreign person. However, only the foreign person who actually holds the direct interest in the land (that is, the first layer or tier) is considered the reporting entity. This entity need not actually be foreign, but under the act it is deemed a foreign person because another foreign person holds a.significant interest or substantial control in it. (The regulations define "significant interest or substantial control" to mean a 5 percent or more interest in the entity.) In some instances, that second tier also may not actually be foreign but may be deemed foreign under the act for the same reason. The indirect foreign owner of the real estate may be at the end of a string of U.S. entities, each of which is owned at least 5 percent by the preceding. U.S. entity defined to be a foreign person.

Under the regulations, the reporting entity is required to disclose, in addition to information about the land, certain information about the second-tier interest. The regulations also provide that the second-tier interest may be asked to disclose information about the third tier. Some respondents have
given information on tiers beyond those required to be reported without being requested to do so. In those cases, the information on the last tier is used.

According to the regulations, the reporting entity, whether U.S. or foreign, must, if such entity is a person other than an individual or government, provide information (names, addresses, citizenship, and the nature of the entity) on all foreign persons individually holding a 5 percent or more interest in the entity. This 5-percent standard differs from the standard for determining whether or not an entity is required to file at all. In the latter instance, if several foreign persons cumulatively own 5 percent or more of the entity, and no single individual owns a 5-percent interest, the entity is defined as a foreign person and is required to file a report. However, such an entity may not be required to list the names, addresses, and related information about the foreign holders individually holding less than 5 percent of the entity.

When the foreign person is an individual from, or an entity created under the laws of, for example, West Germany, the report is processed as "Germany (West)." Where persons from many different countries hold direct and indirect interests in one piece of land, an attempt is made to identify the predominant country as the country of origin. When there is no predominant country--for example, an equal partnership between a Canadian and a West German--the report is processed as "Multiple." Reports filed by U.S. corporations with foreign shareholders are classified "U.S./(foreign country)." For example, a U.S. corporation with a Canadian shareholder who owns 5 percent or more of the shares of the U.S. corporation is processed as "U.S./Canada." Similarly, a U.S. corporation owned by another U.S. corporation which is 5 percent or more owned by a Canadian corporation is processed as "U.S./Canada." Where foreign shareholders with 5 percent or more interests are from a number of countries, none of which predominates, the report is processed as "U.S./ Multiple." If several foreign persons from different countries cumulatively own 5 percent or more of the U.S. corporation and no single person owns a 5 percent or more interest and there is no predominant foreign country, the report is processed as "U.S./ Multiple < $5 \%$." If three or more tiers of U.S. corporations are listed with no foreign interest indicated, the report is processed as "U.S./Third Tier." Noncorporate entities with U.S. interests are processed under the predominant country of origin.
U.S. agricultural land owned by a U.S. entity deemed a foreign person under the act (the party legally responsible for providing the information required by the act) is reported from the standpoint of the U.S. entity rather than that of the foreign shareholder.

The AFIDA procedures provide for land to be reported by parcels. All land held in the same manner (type of interest), located
in one county, and acquired at the same time is considered a parcel and is to be reported on a single form. Land does not have to be adjacent to be considered part of one parcel. This parcel concept is intended to ease the reporting burden.

All of the parcels (and acres) for each owner have been combined under each owner. Therefore, the number of owners is less than the number of parcels. However, because owners do not always report their names in exactly the same way on each form, it is difficult to attribute these forms with great precision to one person or legal entity. Some foreign persons hold land in their own names and also hold interests in entities which own other lands. These entities are treated as separate owners.

The data in this report should be viewed in light of the foregoing caveats and those accompanying the tables. Reporters' errors must also be considered in reviewing this study. $\mathrm{Re}-$ sulting data deficiencies are noted and highlighted as appropriate. The "No Report" category in the tables means that a response to the particular question was not made. Note that the acreage figures reported do not mean that they are wholly owned by foreign investors. Of the 13.5 million foreign-owned acres, 63 percent are owned by U.S. corporations that are 5 percent or more foreign owned (table 8). In addition, a number of acres are owned only in part by foreign investors. See, for example, table 2, which gives the acreage equivalent for those foreign owners reporting partial interests in the real estate. These partial interests reduce the 13.5 million acres of foreign holdings of U.S. agricultural land to an equivalent of 12.1 million acres.

ANALYSIS OF
DATA REPORTED
UNDER THE ACT

Holdings

Data in this section are derived from the 13,889 reports filed by foreign persons who held land as of December 31, 1982. These report forms account for 13.5 million acres of all U.S. agricultural land. This is an increase of 1 million acres over the 12.5 million acres foreign owners reported as of December 31, 1981.3/ Of the 1 million acres, 424,000 acres were acquired prior to 1982 and should have been included in the previous report. They were not included because they were not timely filed and/or completed, or statutorily did not have to be filed by the December 31, 1981, closing date of the previous report.

3/ The 12.7 million foreign-held acres reported in the previous report have been adjusted downward to 12.5 million acres because the 12.7 -million-acre figure overstated the amount of foreign-held U.S. agricultural land as of December 31, 1981, the closing date of the previous report.

Concentration of Foreign Ownership of U.S. Agricultural Land

Geographical
Distributions

Characteristics of Foreign Owners

Foreigners have reported acreage holdings in 49 States, Puerto Rico, and Guam (fig. l and table l). Rhode Island is the only State with no reported foreign-owned agricultural land. Except for Rhode Island and Maine, only a small proportion of the privately held agricultural land in each State is foreign owned (fig. 2 and table l). Deleting the acreage for Maine from the Northeast data, foreign investment is concentrated in the South and West which contain 34 and 31 percent, respectively, of all reported foreign holdings of U.S. agricultural land (table 9).

Maine has the largest amount of foreign-owned U.S. agricultural land, $2,658,669$ acres, or 14 percent of the privately owned agricultural land in the State and approximately 20 percent of the reported foreign-owned U.S. agricultural land. Most of the foreign-owned agricultural land in Maine, 2.5 million acres, is timberland owned by three large timber firms. One company owns various percentage interests in 881,000 acres. The other two companies, accounting for 793,000 and 861,000 acres, are U.S. companies which became foreign persons because they passed the 5-percent AFIDA threshold figure which defines foreign ownership.

South Carolina, Hawaii, and Georgia have the next largest proportions of reported foreign-owned agricultural land to all privately owned agricultural land in their States.

To more accurately examine the location of foreign investment in U.S. agricultural land, an analysis of such investment was made at a descriptive level which is more location specific than provided by statewide data. In a recent report, 4/ data collected under AFIDA through December 31, 1980, were calculated to give levels of foreign investment in agricultural land by county. A dot map distribution of all foreign-owned acreage at the end of 1980 showed large clusters of foreign investment in the Northeast and Southeast with smaller acres of concentrated investment throughout the United States (fig. 3). Much of the investment in the Northeast and Southeast is explained by large forest landholdings. In addition to forest land, the Southeast, particularly southeastern Tennessee, has large acreages reported by mining companies as nonagricultural land under AFIDA. For comparative purposes, AFIDA records which reported acreage solely as forest land, nonagricultural land, or a combination of forest land and nonagricultural land were eliminated from the 1980 data base to display foreign investment only in crop, pasture, and other agricultural land (fig. 4). Comparing this distribution to figure 3, shows that the amount of foreign-held farmland is noticeably less than the total foreign-held agricultural land in the Northeast and Southeast.

Type of Foreign Owner--Individuals are the most common type of owner. They account for 51 percent of the owners, followed by

4/ T. A. Majchrowicz, Analyzing Levels of Foreign Investment in U.S. Agricultural Land, U.S. Dept. of Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., November 1982.

Figure 1
State Concentration of Foreign Ownership of Agricultural Land, December 31, 1982


Figure 2
Proportion of Foreign-Owned Agricultural Land to All Privately Owned Agricultural Land in the United States, December 31, 1982

table l--U.S. agricultural landholdings of foreign owners, by state, december, 1982


NA $=$ NOT available
NEG. = NEGLIGIBLE
1/ 1980 LAND area from geography division, CENSUS bureau.
2/ PRIVATELY HELD LAND BASED ON T. FREY, UNPUBLISHED DATA, ECON. RES. SERV., U.S. DEPT. agर्., 1979. ESTIMATE OF TOTAL LAND LESS PUBLIC, INDIAN, TRANSPORTATION, AND URBAN LANIDS. includes forest land, pastureland, CROPLAND, RANGE, and miscellaneous.

Figure 3
Acres of Foreign-Owned U.S. Agricultural Land Through December 31, 1980


Figure 4
Acres of Foreign-Owned U.S. Farmland Through December 31, 1980

corporations, 33 percent, and partnerships, 12 percent (table 2). The remaining 4 percent of the owners are estates, trusts, institutions, associations, and others such as real estate investment trusts, church groups, and foreign organizations not identifiable with the above categories.

Corporations own 49 percent of the parcels and 83 percent of the acreage; individuals, 37 percent of the parcels and 7 percent of the acreage; partnerships, 12 percent of the parcels and 9 percent of the acreage; and all others, 2 percent of the parcels and 1 percent of the acreage. When partial interests are taken into account, foreign-owned acreage drops from 13.5 million acres to an equivalent of 12.1 million, but distribution among the types of owners remains virtually the same.

Corporate-held parcels average 1,642 acres, or 4,195 acres per holder, while individual-held parcels average 170 acres, or 209 acres per holder. Partnership holdings average 726 acres per parcel, or 1,261 acres per holder, and all other holdings average 536 acres per parcel, or 613 acres per holder.

Size of Holding--Holdings are concentrated with smaller acreages held by individuals and larger acreages held by corporations (tables 2 and 3). Owners of parcels with less than 300 acres (70 percent of all of the foreign owners) hold less than 3 percent of the land and owners of parcels with 300 acres or more (the remaining 30 percent) hold more than 97 percent of the land (table 4). Part of this concentration can be explained by the definition of agricultural land, which includes extensive uses of land such as ranching and forestry and intensive uses of land such as orchards and vegetable farms. The difrerent unit sizes due to differences in use may also explain part of the acreage differences among the States.

TABLE 2-U.S. AGRI CULTURAL LANDHOLDINGS BY TYPE OF FOREIGN ONNER. DECEMBER 31. 1982
( NUMBER)

| OHNER | OHNERS | PARCELS | ACRES | \|PARCELS HITH PARTIAL IINTERESTS 1/ | ACREAGE EQUIVALENT $2 /$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| INDIVIDUAL | 4.108 | 5,051 | 860,032 | 495 | 731.029 |
| CORPORATION | 2,668 | 6,815 | 11,192,825 | 492 | 10,099,789 |
| PARTNERSHIP | 982 | 1.706 | 1,238,391 | 249 | 1,126,429 |
| ESTATE | 14 | 17 | 3,970 | 2 | 3,929 |
| TRUST | 243 | 268 | 149,618 | 9 | 143,129 |
| INSTITUTICN | 2 | 2 | 885 | 1 | 825 |
| ASSOCIATION | 1 | 2 | 5.780 | 2 | 3,988 |
| CTHER | 17 | 28 | 9,527 | 0 | 9,527 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TOTAL | 8,035 | 13,889 | 13,461,028 | 1.250 | 12,120,645 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

$1 /$ PARCELS HITH PARTIAL INTERESTS ARE THOSE PARCELS Which are Owned ONLY IN PART BY THE FOREIGN INVESTOR; THAT IS, A PERCENTAGE INTEREST LESS THAN 100 PERCENT.

2/ ACREAGE EQUIVALENT EQUALS THE TOTAL ACREAGE REPORTED MULTIPLIED BY the percentage held by the fokeign owner.

TABLE B-円FOREIGN OWNERS OF UJS. AGRICULTURAL LANDHOLDINGS BY:STATE\# DECEMBER 31; 8982
(NUMBER)


In States where foreigners own few parcels, the possibility of one or two unusual situations prevents any generalization about concentration. For example, one large timber holding by a foreigner in a State with a large number of field-crop farms could easily be misinterpreted to suggest that a single foreigner was taking over the farming of the State.

Purchase Price and Value of Holding--As noted earlier under "Type of Foreign Owner," corporations own 83 percent of the acreage. However, corporate purchase price and nonpurchase price (estimated value) at time of acquisition account for only 75 percent of the total purchase price (table 5). The average per acre purchase price and nonpurchase price (estimated value) at time of acquisition was the lowest for corporations at $\$ 645$; followed by individuals, $\$ 1,008$; partnerships, $\$ 1,023$; and all others, \$1,348.

For recent acquisitions, purchase price generally will be close to, but not necessarily the same as, current value. As time passes, purchase price becomes a poor indicator of current

TABLE 4-FOREIGN-OWNED U.S. AGRICULTURAL LANDHOLDIRGS
BY SIZE OF HOLDING, DECEABER 31. 1982

| $\begin{gathered} \text { SIZE } \\ (A C R E S) \end{gathered}$ | OWNERS (NUMBER) | PARCELS <br> (NUMBER) | ACRES (NUMBER) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LESS THAN 20 | 2,152 | 2. 262 | 15,726 |
| 20-59 | 1,336 | 1,538 | 47,120 |
| 60-99 | 670 | 890 | 52,253 |
| 100-299 | 1,476 | 1.952 | 258,965 |
| 300-999 | 1,393 | 2,083 | 779,040 |
| 1000 OR MORE | 1,008 | 5,164 | 12,307,924 |
| total | 8,035 | 13,889 | 13,461,028 |

TABLE 5--VALUE OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL LANDHOLDINGS BY TYPE OF FOREIGN OWNER. DECEMBER 31. 1982

| OWNER | OHNERS <br> (NUMBER) | ACRES WITH PURCHASE PRICE REPORTED (NUMBER) | PURCHASE PRICE 1/ (1,000 DOLLARS) |  <br> ACRES <br> WITH <br> NON- <br> PURCHASE <br> PRICE <br> REPORTED <br> (NUMBER) | NONPURCHASE PRICE $1 /$ 11.000 DOLLARS) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| INDIVIDUAL | 4,108 | 723,614 | 836,815 | 136.418 | 29,815 |
| CORPORATION | 2.668 | 8,628,199 | 5,164,244 | 2,564,626 | 2,052,685 |
| PARTNERSHIP | 982 | 1,089,065 | 1,171,869 | 149,326 | 95,016 |
| ESTATE | 14 | 3,265 | 6,835 | 705 | 75 |
| TRUST | 243 | 130,698 | 196,714 | 18,920 | 7.073 |
| INSIITUTION | 2 | 885 | 1,042 | 0 | 0 |
| ASSOCIATION | 1 | 5,780 | 10,400 | 0 | 0 |
| OTHER | 17 | 8,564 | 6,096 | 963 | 691 |
| total | 8,035 | 10,590,070 | 7,394,015 | 2,870,958 | 2,185,355 |

$1 /$ PURCHASE PRICE AND NONPURCHASE PRICE AT TIME OF ACQUISITION.
value. For this reason, reported current value by date of acquisition was adjusted to April 1982 for all years prior to 1982 (table 6). The total adjusted current value indicates an 8 -percent increase in the reported current value. The adjustment factor was based on the national average change in farmland value over time. The adjusted current values are not presented as absolute values for the foreign-owned land in this report but should be viewed as approximations of change in value.

The data in table 6 are not intended in any manner to indicate trends over time in the level of acquisitions by foreign persons. Acreage owned in the years listed is the total amount of land that was reported purchased during that year and which remained foreign owned at the closing date of this report,

TABLE GO-VALUE OF FOREIGN-OWNED U.S. AGRICULTURAL LANDHOLOINGS BY DATE OF ACQUISITION, DECEMBER 31. 1982

d) purchase price and nunpurchase price (estimated value) at time of ACOUISITION.

2/ KEPURTED CURRENT VALUE REFLECTS VALUE AT TIME OF REPORTING AFTER FEBRUARY IO 1979.

3/ REPUKTE\| CIIRRENT VALUE ADJUSTED TO APRIL 1. 1982. REPORTED CURRENT. VALUE FOR HULUINGS ACNUIREO IN 1982 IS UNADJUSTED.

December 31, 1982. Because land is continually being disposed by foreign owners, acreage amounts in each year are decreased by these land dispositions.

Table 7 adjusts reported current value by State for the same reasons given in the discussion of table 6. Because the reported current value in table 7 is adjusted by each State's average annual change in farmland value, the total adjusted current value will differ from that of table 6. Simply explained, not all land values in table 6 would have changed at the national average. Therefore, the total adjusted current value in table 7 should be a better measure of value than that of table 6. The total adjusted current value by State indicates a 13-percent increase in reported current value.

Country of Origin--Of the $13,461,028$ acres of foreign-held agricultural land reported by foreign persons, 63 percent is held by U.S. corporations with foreign interests. The remaining 37 percent is held by foreign persons not connected with a U.S. corporation (table 8).
U.S. corporations with Canadian interests own the largest amount of reported foreign-held acres of U.S. agricultural land, $2,655,659$ acres, or 20 percent. Adding to this the $1,445,109$ acres owned by foreign persons from Canada not connected with a U.S. corporation raises Canadian ownership to 30 percent of all of the reported foreign-held acreage. Foreign persons from the United Kingdom (U.K.) and Hong Kong own 1,885,419 and $1,867,405$ acres, respectively, an additional 28 percent. Foreign persons from West Germany and the Netherlands Antilles own $1,155,631$ acres ( 9 percent) and $1,039,609$ acres ( 8 percent), respectively. These five countries of origin own a total of $10,048,832$ acres, or 75 percent of all reported foreign-owned holdings of U.S. agricultural land. Approximately 2 percent of the acreage, 251,849 acres, is not attributable to any foreign country of origin because no foreign country of origin is listed through the third tier of ownership.

Foreign persons from Canada and West Germany not affiliated with a U.S. corporation and U.S./U.K. corporations own the greatest number of parcels. Foreign-persons from Canada and West Germany account for the largest number of owners reporting.

In the South, U.S./Canada, U.S./U.K., U.S./West Germany, and U.S./Netherlands Antilles corporations own 2,396,784 acres, or 52 percent of the foreign-held acres in the region (table 9). An additional 684,382 acres, or 15 percent, are owned by foreign persons from these four countries not affiliated with a U.S. corporation.

In the West, U.S./Hong Kong corporations own more acres than any other single group--15 percent. Foreign persons from Canada, the Netherlands Antilles, West Germany, and the United Kingdom reported owning $2,094,992$ acres, or 50 percent. An additional

TABLE 7qoVALUE OF FOREIGN-OWNED U.S. AGRICULTURAL LANDHOLDINGS BY STATE, DECEMBER 31. 1982

 ACQUISITION.

21 REPORTED CURRENT VALUE REFLECTS VALUE AT TIME OF REPORTING AFTER FEBRUARY 10 1979.
3/ RFPORTED CURRENT VALUE ADJUSTED TU APRIL 1. 1982. REPORTED CURRENT VALUE FOR HOLDINGS ACOUIIRED IN 1982 IS UNADJUSTED.

TABLE 8-U.S. AGRECULTURAL LANDHOLDINGS BY COURTRY OF FOREIGN OWNER, DECEMBER 31. 1982 (NUMBER)


TABLE 8-U.S. AGRICULTURAL LAMDHOLDINGS BY COUNTRY OF FOREIGN OMNER, DECEMBER 31, 1982-CONTINUED (NUMBER)

| COUNTRY | OWNERS | PARCELS | ACRES |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| NETHERLANDS | 442 | 687 | 136,207 |
| NETHERLANDS ANTILLES | 397 | 511 | 531,966 |
| NEH ZEALAND | 6 | 6 | 367 |
| Nicaragua | 2 | 3 | 1,348 |
| Nigeria | 1 | 1 | 14 |
| NORHAY | 29 | 29 | 7,143 |
| OAAN | 2 | 2 | 267 |
| pakistan | 7 | 9 | 2,171 |
| Panama | 134 | 185 | 148,732 |
| Peru | 21 | 22 | 477 |
| PHILIPPINES | 30 | 41 | 2,250 |
| POLAND | 1 | 1 | 147 |
| PORTUGAL | 4 | 5 | 801 |
| St VINCENT | 2 | 4 | 2,637 |
| SAUDI ARABIA | 16 | 25 | 12,458 |
| SINGAPORE | 3 | 3 | 525 |
| SOUTH AFRICA | 4 | 5 | 249 |
| SPAIN | 16 | 17 | 2.619 |
| StEDEN | 15 | 16 | 6,074 |
| SHITZERLAND | 256 | 347 | 236,703 |
| SYRIA | 6 | 7 | 8,101 |
| taiwan | 19 | 24 | 2,805 |
| THAILAND | 2 | 2 | 131 |
| TRINIDADETOBAGO | 3 | 3 | 1,667 |
| TURKEY | 2 | 2 | 558 |
| TURKS ISLANDS | 9 | 10 | 1,585 |
| UNITED KINGDOM | 191 | 256 | 380,783 |
| URUGUAY | 7 | 9 | 12,459 |
| U.S.S.R. | 1 | 1 | 80 |
| venezuela | 99 | 139 | 24.811 |
| vietnam | 1 | 1 | 152 |
| Yugostavia | 2 | 2 | 161 |
| MULTIPLE | 30 | 40 | 19,415 |
| MULTIPLE < 5\% | 1 | 1 | 510 |
| THIRD TIER | - 5 | 426 | 182,512 |
| Subtotal $1 /$ | 6,604 | 8,870 | 4,917,761 |
| US/ARGENT INA | 1 | 2 | 3,560 |
| US/AUSTRALIA | 5 | 6 | 785 |
| US/AUSTRIA | 4 | 5 | 1,257 |
| US/BAHAMAS | 11 | 27 | 33,484 |
| US/BELGIUM | 24 | 36 | 60,009 |
| US/BERMUDA | 16 | 54 | 34,002 |
| US/BRAZIL | 3 | 4 | $1,887$ |
| US/BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS | 7 | 15 | 12,332 |
| US/CANADA | 272 | 933 | 2,655,659 |
| US/CAYMAN ISLANDS | 19 | 27 | 19,097 |
| US/CHINA | 3 | 3 | 548 |
| US/C OLOMBIA | 3 | 4 | 2,284 |
| US/DENMARK | 5 | 6 | 1.844 |
| SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE. |  |  | CONTINUED-- |

TABLE 8-U.S. AGRICULTURAL LANDHOLDINGS BY COUNTRY OF FOREIGN OWNER. DECEMBER 31, 1982-CONTINUED (NUMBER)

| COUNTRY | OWNERS | PARCELS | ACRES |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - |  |  |  |
| US/ECUADOR | 3 | 3 | 1,559 |
| US/EGYPT | 2 | 2 | 120 |
| US/EL SALVADOR I | 1 | 1 | 12 |
| US/FINLAND \| | 2 | 11 | 3,047 |
| US/FRANCE | 52 | 209 | 304,436 |
| US/GERMANY(HEST) \| | 189 | 366 | 480,480 |
| US/GREECE | 4 | 5 | 6,769 |
| US/GUATEMALA | 2 | 3 | 412 |
| US/GUYANA I | 1 | 2 | 334 |
| US/HONG KONG I | 8 | 70 | 1,691,629 |
| US/IRAN I | 7 | 9 | 4,049 |
| US/IRAQ I | 1 | 2 | 960 |
| US/ITALY I | 13 | 15 | 76,753 |
| US/JAPAN I | 36 | 57 | 27,078 |
| US/KOREA (SOUTH) I | 1 | 1 | 75 |
| US/KUHAIT I | 2 | 3 | 766 |
| US/LEBANON I | 2 | 2 | 153 |
| US/LIBERIA I | 13 | 16 | 29,952 |
| US/LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLICI | 2 | 3 | 280 |
| US/LIECHTENSTEIN \| | 51 | 82 | 60,805 |
| US/LUXEMBOURG I | 23 | 31 | 236,079 |
| US/mexico I | 18 | 21 | 32,503 |
| US/NETHERLANDS I | 85 | 575 | 227.555 |
| US/NETHERLANDS ANTILLESI | 114 | 192 | 507,643 |
| US/NEH HEBRIDES | 2 | 2 | 3,059 |
| US/NICARAGUA \| | 1 | 2 | 282 |
| US/NOREAY I | 1 | 1 | 147 |
| US/PANAMA I | 52 | 75 | 59,713 |
| US/PHILIPPINES I | 3 | 3 | 1,224 |
| US/SAUDI ARABIA ! | 3 | 4 | 7,077 |
| US/SOUTH AFRICA I | 2 | 2 | 3,309 |
| US/SPAIN I | 5 | 9 | 5,496 |
| US/SmEDEN I | 6 | 7 | 1,278 |
| US/SWITZERLAND I | 130 | 249 | 185,189 |
| US/TAIHAN I | 39 | 39 | 4,077 |
| US/THAILAND I | 1 | 3 | 252 |
| US/TRINIDADETOBAGO \| | 2 | 3 | 30 |
| US/TURKEY I | 1 | 2 | 443 |
| US/UNITED KINGDOM I | 118 | 1.686 | 1,504,636 |
| US/URUGUAY I | 1 | 1 | 581 |
| US/VENEZUELA I | 20 | 26 | 4,379 |
| US/MULTIPLE I | 20 | 31 | 171,960 |
| US/MULTIPLE < $5 \%$ \| | 3 | 11 | 601 |
| US/THIRD TIER I | 16 | 60 | 69,337 |
| SUBTOTAL 21 | 1,431 | 5,019 | 8,543,267 |
| , |  |  |  |
| rotal all LANDHOLDINGS | 8,035 | 13,889 | 13,461,028 |
| 1 |  |  |  |

$1 /$ TOTAL INTERESTS EXCLUDING U.S. CORPORATIONS WITH FOREIGN SHAREHOLDERS. $2 f$ TOTAL INTERESTS OF U.S. CORPORATIONS WITH FOREIGN SHAREHOLDERS.

TABLE 9-FOREIGN OWNERSHIP OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL LANDHOLDINGS BY U.S. REGION, DECEMBER 31. 1982
(NUMBER)


TABLE 9-FOREIGN ONNERSHIP OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL LANDHOLDINGS BY U.S. REGION, DECEMBER 31. 1982-CONTINUED
(NUMBER)


TABLE 9-FOREIGN ONAERSHIP OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL LANDHOLDINGS BY U.S. REGION, DECEABER 31. 1982--CONTINUED
(NUMBER)

/ TOTAL INTERESTS EXCLUDING U.S. CORPORATIONS WITH FOREIGN SHAREHOLDERS.
21 TOTAL INTERESTS OF U.S. CORPORATIONS WITH FOREIGN SHAREHOLDERS.

Interest in Land

Method of Acquisition

650,643 acres, or 16 percent, of the foreign holdings in the West were reported by U.S./Luxembourg and U.S./Netherlands corporations and foreign persons from Hong Kong and Japan not associated with a U.S. corporation. Foreign persons from Canada not associated with a U.S. corporation reported the largest number of parcels, 32 percent, but accounted for only 6 percent of the acres.

In the Northeast, foreign persons from Canada reported owning the most acreage--1,997,608 acres, or 58 percent. U.S./Hong Kong corporations reported owning an additional 973,658 acres, or 28 percent, bringing the concentration of foreign ownership between these two countries of origin to 86 percent of the for-eign-held acreage in the Northeast. The sizable Canadian figure is attributable to one Canadian corporation with partial interests in 8 parcels covering 881,000 acres and one U.S./Canada corporation owning 15 parcels covering 861,000 acres. The Hong Kong figure is attributable to one U.S./Hong Kong corporation which owns 25 parcels covering 974,000 acres. Foreign persons from Canada not affiliated with a U.S. corporation reported owning 61 percent of the parcels, but, removing the seven parcels covering 881,000 acres, accounted for only 4 percent of the acres.

In the North Central region, foreign persons from the United Kingdom reported owning 516,399 acres, or 41 percent, of the total foreign-held acres reported in the region. U.S./Hong Kong corporations and foreign persons from West Germany and Canada reported owning an additional 321,884 acres, or 26 percent. Eleven percent of the acreage is owned by U.S./Multiple entities, U.S. corporations which have foreign owners from a number of countries, none of which has a predominant interest in the corporation.

Of the 13,889 parcels of foreign-held U.S. agricultural land, 82 percent of the parcels, accounting for 81 percent of the reported acreage, is held in fee interest whole (that is, the owner holds the estate in its entirety). Partial interests are held in another 9 percent of the parcels and reported purchase contracts cover an additional 7 percent of the parcels (table 10).

Under the AFIDA regulations, leases of 10 years or longer are the only leases that need be reported. $\underline{\text { / }}$ Leases are treated separately because they represent a totally different type of interest. Questions on value, tenure, and method of acquiring land do not apply because the report form was not devised to deal with leases. The Department has received 351 reports covering a net total of 874,683 acres of leased land. Timberland accounts for 610,369 acres, or 70 percent of the reported foreign leaseholds.

More foreign investors reported paying cash for their U.S. agricultural landholdings than using any other method of

[^0]Relationship of Foreign Owner to Representative
acquisition. Of the total foreign-owned parcels, 47 percent, covering 34 percent of the acreage, were acquired for "Cash Only" (table 10). This compares with 35 percent of the parcels, containing 21 percent of the acreage, which were acquired by "Credit Only," and 2 percent of the parcels, containing 17 percent of the acreage, which were acquired by "Other Method Only." The "Other Method Only" category includes mergers, corporations that became foreign persons by having more than 5 percent of their shares held by foreigners, or an individual exchanging land for stock in a new corporation.

Forms were most commonly completed by the foreign owners. These owners completed and filed forms accounting for 29 percent of the parcels, or 38 percent of the total acreage (table 10). The second largest group is the "Other" category, which includes accountants, family members, and people associated with or

TABLE 10-OFOREIGN-OWNED U.S. AGRICULTURAL LANDHOLDINGS BY TYPE OF INTEREST. METHOD OF ACQUISITION. AND OWNER-REPRESENTATIVE, DECEMBER 31. 1982 (NUMBER)

d/ THE HEE INTEREST PARTIAL IS USED FUR THOSE PARCELS WHICH ARE OWNED ONLY IN PART BY THE FGREIGN INVESTOR: THAT IS, A PERCENTAGE Interest less than 100 PERCENT.
employed by corporations. People in the "Other" category filed forms for 25 percent of the parcels representing 19 percent of the foreign-held agricultural land.

Fifty-five percent of the reported foreign-owned holdings of agricultural land is timber or forest land (table 1l); cropland accounts for only 13 percent. Cropland, pasture, and other agricultural land (which includes, for example, orchards and vineyards) total 40 percent of all foreign-owned holdings, but only 0.4 percent of all privately held agricultural land in the United States. The "Other Nonagriculture" and "No Report" categories account for 5 percent of the reported foreign-held acres. Nonagricultural land includes acreages such as the homestead and roads commonly reported as part of the agricultural landholding or land that is idle now but its last use within the past 5 years was for agriculture.

Foreign persons from Canada own 3,437,658 acres, or 46 percent, of the reported forest landholdings. U.S./Hong Kong corporations hold an additional 23 percent of the forest land, followed by foreign persons from the United Kingdom with 15 percent. Three percent of this forest acreage is not attributable to any foreign country of origin because no foreign country of origin is listed through the third tier of ownership. The size of the Canadian and Hong Kong holdings are attributable to 1) a Canadian corporation with partial interests in 8 parcels covering 880,774 acres, 2) a U.S./Canada corporation which owns 96 parcels covering $2,047,692$ acres, and 3) a U.S./Hong Kong corporation which owns 62 parcels covering $1,685,171$ acres.

Foreign persons from West Germany, the Netherlands Antilles, and Canada own the most cropland, 919,303 acres, or 51 percent. Foreign persons with the next largest holdings of cropland are from the United Kingdom and Switzerland, each with 8 percent.

Foreign persons from the Netherlands Antilles, the United Kingdom, and West Germany own 48 percent of the pastureland, $1,454,537$ acres. Foreign persons from Canada account for an additional 9 percent, followed by U.S./Luxembourg corporations and foreign persons from Japan and Mexico not affiliated with a U.S. corporation which own 14 percent, or 421,908 acres.

The largest group of owners of other agricultural land are foreign persons from the United Kingdom who own 15 percent of the acres. They are followed by foreign persons from Canada, foreign persons from the Netherlands Antilles not affiliated with a U.S. corporation, and foreign persons from West Germany who own a total of 161,856 acres, or 30 percent. Foreign persons from Switzerland and the Netherlands and foreign persons from Mexico not affiliated with a U.S. corporation own an additional 117,085 acres, or 22 percent. The largest group of other nonagricultural landowners are foreign persons from Canada and U.S./U.K. corporations with 38 percent of the acreage.

TABLE 11--USE OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL LANDHDLDINGS BY COUNTRY OF FDREIGN OGNER. OECEMBER 31. 1982 (ACRES)


TAQLE 11--USE of U.S. AGRICULTURAL LANDHOLDINGS BY COUNTRY OF FOREIGN OWNER, DECEMBER 31. 1982-CONTINUED
(ACRES)


TABLE 11-USE OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL LANDHOLDIAGS BY COUNTRY OF FOREIGN OMNER, DECEMBER 31. 1982--CONTIMUED
(ACRES)

| COUNTRY | CROPLAND | PASTURE | FOREST | OTHER AGRICULTURE |  | NO USAGE REPORTED | TOTAL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| US/CHINA | 548 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 548 |
| US/COLOMBIA | 284 | 1.950 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2.284 |
| US/DENMARK | 292 | 235 | 1.301 | 10 | 6 | 0 | 1,844 |
| US/ECUADOR | 0 | 1.559 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.559 |
| US/EGYPT | 0 | 40 | 0 | 75 | 5 | 0 | 120 |
| US/EL SALVADOR | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| US/FINLAND | 0 | 0 | 2.975 | 0 | 72 | 0 | 3,047 |
| US/FRANCE | 21,673 | 44,365 | 202.914 | 19.962 | 15,522 | 0 | 304,436 |
| US/GERMANY(HEST) | 118,585 | 264.441 | 35,345 | 15.393 | 46.326 | 390 | 480,480 |
| US/GREECE | 23 | 3,531 | 0 | 0 | 3,215 | 0 | 6,769 |
| US/GUATEMAL A | 0 | 392 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 412 |
| US/GUYANA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 334 | 0 | 0 | 334 |
| US/HONG KONG | 1.113 | 5,319 | 1.685.170 | 0 | 27 | 0 | 1,691,629 |
| US/IRAN | 1.183 | 1,047 | 905 | 512 | 402 | 0 | 4,049 |
| US/IRAQ | 800 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 960 |
| US/ITALY | 15,416 | 11.322 | 29,543 | 6,487 | 13,985 | 0 | 76,753 |
| US/JAPAN | 9,800 | 1,610 | 10,291 | 1,524 | 3,853 | 0 | 27.078 |
| US/KOREA (SOUTH) | 0 | 63 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 75 |
| US/KUWAIT | 428 | 310 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 766 |
| US/LEBANCN | 50 | 40 | 61 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 153 |
| US/LIBERIA | 2.046 | 18,816 | 4,810 | 810 | 3,470 | 0 | 29.952 |
| US/LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLICI | 0 | 0 | 0 | 277 | 3 | 0 | 280 |
| US/LIECHTENSTEIN | 33,519 | 4,831 | 7,990 | 3,213 | 11.252 | 0 | 60,805 |
| US/LUXEMBOURG | 12,882 | 164,317 | 4,820 | 46,374 | 7,686 | 0 | 236,079 |
| US/MEXICO | 2,889 | 20.211 | 1,032 | 5,999 | 2,372 | 0 | 32.503 |
| US/NETHERLANDS | 52.739 | 60,652 | 59,437 | 16.981 | 37,746 | 0 | 227.555 |
| US/NETHERLANDS ANTILLESI | 99.227 | 368,647 | 15,237 | 9.489 | 15,043 | 0 | 507,643 |
| US/NEW HEBRIDES | 1,313 | 1,572 | 0 | 0 | 174 | 0 | 3.059 |
| US/NICARAGUA | 0 | 242 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 282 |
| USINGRWAY | 0 | 30 | 115 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 147 |
| US/PANAMA | 24,227 | 25,299 | 5.956 | 2.989 | 1,242 | 0 | 59.713 |
| US/PHILIPPINES | 780 | 59 | 0 | 0 | - 385 | 0 | 1,224 |
| US/SAUDI ARABIA | 1,573 | 3.562 | 1,891 | 0 | 51 | 0 | 7.077 |
| US/SOUTH AFRICA | 1.200 | 1,831 | 178 | 50 | 50 | 0 | 3,309 |
| US/SPAIN | 2. 177 | 1,705 | 1.523 | 85 | 6 | 0 | 5,496 |
| US/SWEDEN | 936 | 145 | 0 | 0 | 197 | 0 | 1.278 |
| US/SWITZERLAND | 80,103 | 42,365 | 29.768 | 20.929 | 12,024 | 0 | 185.189 |
| US/TAIWAN | 4, 062 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,077 |
| US/THAILAND | 175 | 0 | 0 | 77 | 0 | 0 | 252 |
| US/TRINIDAD E TOBAGO | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 |
| US/TURKEY I | 350 | 93 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 443 |
| US/UNITED KINGDOM | 64,668 | 301,913 | 967.950 | 61.851 | 108,049 | 205 | 1.504.636 |
| US/URUGUAY | 558 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 581 |
| US/VENEZUELA | 744 | 1,033 | 1,178 | 335 | 1.089 | 0 | 4.379 |
| US/MULTIPLE | 6, 539 | 4,244 | 159.767 | 426 | 994 | 0 | 171.960 |
| US/MULTIPLE < 58 | 270 | 26 | 0 | 68 | 237 | 0 | 601 |
| US/THIED TIER | 11,766 | 2,939 | 54.019 | 29 | 584 | 0 | 69,337 |
| SUBTOTAL $2 /$ | 682.182 | 1,500,761 | 5,742,331 | 257.792 | 359,606 | 595 | 8,543,267 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TOTAL ALL I |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LANDHOLDINGS I | 1,802,711 | 3,000,193 | 7,449,090 | 544,545 | 662,807 | 1.682 | 13,461,028 |

[^1]21 TOTAL INTERESTS OF U.S. CORPORATIONS WITH FOREIGN SHAREHOLDERS.

Based on reports by foreign owners who reported owning only forest land or forest land and other nonagricultural land, these reports account for 52 percent of all the foreign-owned U.S. agricultural land (tables 1 and 12). The remaining 48 percent is primarily farmland, although it includes some forest and/or other nonagricultural land commonly reported as part of the farm landholding (table 11).

The average parcel size for parcels with forest land or forest land and other nonagricultural land is 2,395 acres (table 12). Except for Maine (the uniqueness of which has been noted previously), the forest or forest and other nonagriculture acres are concentrated in the South and West. Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, the Carolinas, and Tennessee account for 33 percent of the acres reported. California, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington account for an additional 14 percent.

Foreign persons from Canada own 48 percent of the foreign-owned U.S. forest land or forest and other nonagricultural lands (table 13). One U.S./Hong Kong corporation owns an additional 24 percent, followed by foreign persons from the United Kingdom with 15 percent.

Individuals make up the largest number of owners reporting holdings of forest land or forest and other nonagricultural land but account for only 15 percent of the parcels and 1 percent of the acres (table 14). Corporations reported holding 66 percent of the parcels, representing 94 percent of the acreage. The remaining 19 percent of the parcels and 5 percent of the acres are held by partnerships, trusts, estates, and others. When partial interests are taken into account, the acreage equivalent is 888,229 acres less than the acres for which reports were filed.

Owners of parcels with less than 300 acres, 70 percent of all the owners, own 19 percent of the parcels covering only 0.4 percent of the forest land or forest and other nonagricultural land (table 15). The remaining 30 percent of the owners, owning parcels with 300 or more acres, own 81 percent of the parcels covering 99.6 percent of these lands.

Intended Use
Concern has been expressed about farmland being purchased and taken out of agricultural production. Foreigners do not appear to be proceeding in this direction in any substantial degree. No change in intended use was reported for 92 percent of the acres (table 16). Intended use changes to other agricultural usage were reported for holders of 2 percent of the acres. Reports for 5 percent of the acres indicate that some change to nonagricultural use is intended. Such reports do not necessarily mean, however, that all of these acres will be changed. What the reports do mean is that the holders of these acres intended to change the use of some of the acreage. However, the report form does not ask how many acres will be involved. Reports representing 1 percent of the acres did not indicate intended use.


TABLE 13-U.S. FQREST AND OTHER NOMAGRICULTURAL LAMDHOLDIHGS
BY COUATRY OF FOREIGN OWNER, DECENBER 31. 1982 (NUMBER)

| COUNTRY I | OWNERS | PARCELS | ACRES |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I |  |  |  |
| ARGENTINA I | 1 | 1 | 59 |
| AUSTRALIA I | 3 | 5 | 667 |
| AUSTRIA I | 5 | 12 | 11,466 |
| BAHAMAS I | 1 | 1 | 7,200 |
| BELGIUM | 1 | 1 | 150 |
| BELIZE | 1 | 2 | 102 |
| BERMUDA I | 5 | 5 | 125 |
| BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS I | 4 | 6 | 19,908 |
| CANADA I | 320 | 360 | 965,033 |
| CAYMAN ISLANDS I | 2 | 3 | 1,979 |
| CHILE I | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| CHINA I | 1 | 1 | 808 |
| DENMARK I | 3 | 4 | 1,597 |
| EGYPT I | 2 | 2 | 85 |
| FRANCE I | 3 | 5 | 3,212 |
| GERMANY(WEST) I | 92 | 131 | 86,386 |
| GREECE I | 3 | 3 | 118 |
| HONG KONG I | 1 | 4 | 3,638 |
| INOONESIA I | 1 | 1 | 20 |
| IRAN I | 2 | 2 | 131 |
| ITALY I | 1 | 1 | 80 |
| JAPAN I | 1 | 1 | 200 |
| JORDAN I | 2 | 3 | 193 |
| LEBANON I | 1 | 1 | 25 |
| LIBERIA I | 2 | 2 | 4.290 |
| LIECHTENSTEIN I | 7 | $i$ | 8,335 |
| AEXICO I | 3 | 7 | 3,866 |
| NETHERLANDS I | 7 | 8 | 4.5330 |
| NETHERLANDS ANTILLES I | 26 | 36 | 40,973 |
| NEW LEALAND I | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| PANAMA I | 3 | 3 | 3,024 |
| PHILIPPINES I | 3 | 3 | 146 |
| ST VINCENT ¢ | 1 | 1 | 20 |
| SAUDI ARABIA I | 1 | 1 | 77 |
| SHITZERLAND I | 13 | 26 | 31,176 |
| SYRIA I | 2 | 2 | 147 |
| TURKS ISLANDS I | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| UNITED KINGDOM I | 18 | 28 | 108,447 |
| VENEZUELA I | 10 | 12 | 2,193 |
| VIETNAM I | 1 | 1 | 152 |
| MULTIPLE I | 5 | 5 | 3,005 |
| THIRD TIER I | 1 | 417 | 180.205 |
| 1 |  |  |  |
| SUBTOTAL 1/ ! | 562 | 1,117 | 1,493,783 |
| US/AUSTRIA \| | 2 | 3 | 360 |
| US/BELGIUA I | 2 | 2 | 1,567 |
| US/BERAUDA I | 4 | 9 | 6,523 |
| US/BRITISH VIRGIN I |  |  |  |
| ISLANDS US/CANADA | 12 | 421 | 9,586 $2,350,141$ |
| US/DENMARK I | 2 | 2 | 386 |
| US/FINLAND I | 2 | 11 | 3,047 |
| US/FRANCE I | 5 | 47 | 145,730 |
| US/GERMANY(HEST) I | 11 | 35 | 21.499 |
| US/HONG KONG I | 1 | 62 | 1,685,170 |
| US/JAPAN I | 6 | 11 | 7.418 |
| US/LIBERIA I | 4 | 4 | 3,520 |
| US/LIECHTENSTEIN I | 2 | 3 | 6,648 |
| US/LUXEMBOURG I | 1 | 1 | 8 |
| US/NETHERLANDS I | 8 | 24 | 46.286 |
| US/NETHERLANDS ANTILLESI | 4 | 12 | 1.745 |
| US/PANAMA I | 5 | 8 | 2.396 |
| US/SPAIN I | 1 | 1 | 60 |
| US/SHITZERLAND I | 8 | 12 | 7,072 |
| US/UNITED KINGDOM I | 39 | 1.056 | 934.469 |
| US/VENEZUELA I | 1 | 1 | 1.500 |
| US/MULTIPLE I | 2 | 10 | 159,556 |
| US/THIRD TIER I | 1 | 41 | 52,173 |
| SUBTOTAL 21 \| | 146 | 1.781 | 5,446,860 |
| 1 |  |  |  |
| TOTAL | 708 | 2.898 | 6.940.643 |

$1 /$ TOTAL INTERESTS EXCLUDING U.S. CORPORATIONS WITH FOREIGN SHAREHOLDERS.

2f TOTAL INIERESTS OF U.S. CORPQRATIONS WITH FOREIGN SMAREHORDERS.

$1 /$ PARCELS WITH PARTIAL INTERESTS ARE THOSE PARCELS WHICH ARE OWNED ONLY IN PART BY THE FOREIGN INVESTOR: THAT IS, A PERCENTAGE INTEREST LESS THAN 100 PERCENT.

2/ ACREAGE EQUIVALENT EQUALS THE TOTAL ACREAGE REPORTED MULTIPLIED BY the percentage helo by the foreign owner.

TABLE 15--FOREIGN-DWNED U.S. FOREST AND OTHER NONAGRICULTURAL LANDHOLDINGS BY SIZE OF HOLDING, DECEMBER 31, 1982

| SIZE <br> (ACRES) | OWNERS <br> (NUMBER) | PARCELS <br> (NUMBER) | ACRES |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| (NUMBER) |  |  |  |

TABLE 16-®INTENDED USE OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL LANDHOLDINGS OF FOREIGN OWNERS DECEMBER 31. 1982
(NUMBER)

| ITFM | 1 | NO C.mange | $\begin{aligned} & \text { I UTHER } \\ & \text { IAGRICULTURL } \end{aligned}$ | IOTHER NUN- I \| AGRICULTUREI | $\begin{array}{cc} \text { NOT } & 1 \\ \text { REPORTED } & \text { i } \end{array}$ | TOTAL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| INIIVIUIIALI | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| FARCEIS KFPORTEO | 1 | 4.540 | 162 | 273 | 76 | 5.051 |
| Ac.ies | 1 | 1411.242 | 67,542 | 47.481 | 4.767 | 860.032 |
| TRGAINILAIICIN: | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| DARCEIS REPURTEU | 1 | 7.116 | 282 | 1,322 | 128 | 8.838 |
| alkes | 1 | 11,622.221 | 2150011 | 594.218 | 169,420 | 12,600,996 |
|  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| TO1AL: | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| PARCRLS KFPCIRTEI) | 1 | 11.646 | 444 | 1.595 | 204 | 13.889 |
| ACKFS | 1 | 12.362,469 | 282,613 | 641.759 | 174.187 | 13.461.028 |

Tenure

Tenure Change

Tenants and foreign owners each operate 34 percent of the parcels of foreign-held U.S. agricultural land, whereas managers only operate 8 percent of the parcels (table 17). No responses to the tenure question were received for the remaining 24 percent of the parcels. However, tenants operate 24 percent of the acres while foreign owners directly operate 51 percent and managers 5 percent. No responses on tenure were received for the remaining 20 percent of the acres. Foreign owners directly operate the largest number of the acres of U.S. agricultural land in all regions of the country.

Rental agreements were reported for 5,094 parcels, or 37 percent, covering 25 percent of the acres. Of the rental agreements, cash agreements accounted for 64 percent and cropshare agreements for 34 percent of the parcels.

No tenure changes were reported for 38 percent of the parcels, or 42 percent of the acres (table 17). Reports for 35 percent of the parcels containing 28 percent of the acres indicate a new tenure arrangement on at least part of the land. The number of

TABLE 17motenure OF FOREIGN-OWNED U.S. AGRICULTURAL LANDHOLDINGS. DECEMBER 31, 1982 (NUMBER)

acres affected by the new tenure arrangements are not reported. Thus, the acreage may be overstated; that is, all of the acres in these parcels are not necessarliy affected by new tenure arrangements. Nevertheless, reports for 0.3 percent of the parcels, accounting for 0.2 percent of the acres, indicated that some of the tenure arrangements would remain the same and some would change. No responses on tenure changes were received for 26 percent of the parcels containing 29 percent of the acres.

In the South, new tenure arrangements were reported for 49 percent of the parcels containing 42 percent of the acres, whereas no tenure change was reported for 36 percent of the parcels and 29 percent of the acres. The North Central region also has more acres and parcels reporting tenure changes than the West and Northeast which reported more parcels and acres with the same tenure arrangements than new ones. However, in the Northeast, reports for 47 percent of the parcels accounting for 53 percent of the acres did not respond to the tenure question.

The data in this section are net figures for U.S. agricultural land acquired by foreign persons between January 1 and December 31, 1982; that is, the total reported aquisitions data for the year less dispositions data for lands that were acquired and disposed during the year.

Foreign persons reported that they acquired 957 parcels of U.S. agricultural land covering 576,190 acres during 1982 (tables 18 and 19). Included in these acquisitions data are reports filed by U.S. entities which became foreign during 1982. This change occurs when a 5 percent or more interest in a U.S. entity is subsequently acquired by a foreign person. Consequently, all of the reported acres are not necessarily recent land purchases. These acquisitions could include land held for any length of time by a U.S. entity which recently came within the definition of foreign person under the act.

The reported acquisitions data should be regarded as preliminary in that it understates to some degree the total acreage acquired by foreign persons during the 1982 report year. Because foreign persons have a statutory 90 days within which to report their acquisitions, not all of the acquisitions acquired in the 90 days preceding the December 31, 1982, closing date of this report were received for processing by USDA. Therefore, many reports for the months of October, November, and December are not included in this report. Table 40 shows that the distribution of acquisition dates during 1982 is skewed toward the first half of the year. In addition, a further understatement of the acreage acquired by foreign persons in 1982 would result from transaction reports that were not timely filed and/or completed by the closing date of this report. Consequently, these reports would not have been processed for inclusion in this report.

Concentration of Foreign Acquisitions of U.S. Agricultural Land

Characteristics
of Foreign Owners

Michigan, Colorado, Texas, Georgia, and South Carolina are reported to have the largest acreages acquired from January 1 through December 31, 1982 (table 18). Their total of 370,375 acres represents 64 percent of the acres acquired during this period.

Type of Foreign Owner--Corporations reported acquiring 55 percent of the parcels during this period (table 19). Individuals account for 12 percent of the acres acquired during this period; corporations, 70 percent; partnerships, 17 percent; and all others, 1 percent. When partial interests of foreign investors are taken into account, the total acreage figure drops from 576,190 to an acreage equivalent of 560,708 , but the distribution among the types of owners remains virtually the same.

Corporations acquired an average of 765 acres per parcel, or 1,467 acres per owner, compared with individuals who acquired an average 350 acres per parcel, or 385 acres per holder. Partnerships reported acquisitions averaging 470 acres per parcel, or 1,273 acres per owner.

The largest number of parcels acquired by individuals during the period was reported for New York (table 20). However, the largest acreage acquired by individuals was in Colorado. Organizations reported acquiring the largest acreage in Michigan, Texas, and Colorado.

Size of Acquisition--The largest number of owners reported their acquisitions in the range of 100 to 999 acres (table 21). However, owners of parcels with 1,000 acres or more ( 14 percent of the owners) acquired approximately 81 percent of the acres and owners of parcels with less than 1,000 acres ( 86 percent of the owners) acquired the remaining 19 percent of the acres. Parcels ranging in size from 300 to 1,000 or more acres accounted for 72 percent of the value. The value per acre, however, is concentrated in the reports of holders of less than 60 acres-\$12,507 per acre, compared with $\$ 560$ per acre for holdings of 1,000 or more acres.

Equity is frequently used to measure net foreign investment transfer. To approximate equity, debt was subtracted from current value for all reports that provided information on debt and current value. The 947 reports providing information on debt, $\$ 196,395,000$, and current value, $\$ 610,645,000$, resulted in an equity figure of $\$ 414,250,000$ (table 22). These figures reveal an equity figure of 68 percent in relation to current value.

Country of Origin--U.S. corporations with foreign interests acquired 60 percent of the acreage; foreign persons not affiliated with a U.S. corporation acquired the remaining 40 percent (table 23). Foreign persons from Canada and West Germany and U.S./U.K. corporations accounted for the largest number of parcels reported, representing 42 percent of the reported

TABLE $18 \sigma_{0} \mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{S}}$. AGRICULTURAL LAND ACQUISITIONS OF FOREIGN OWNERS BY STATE; JANUARY L-DECEABER 31. 1982

| j j j j jommmenmen |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| STATE | 1 | ACRES 1 | value | StATE | 1 | ACRES | value |
| ANI) U.S. | 1 | (NUMBER) I | (1.000 | AND U.S. | 1 | (NUMBER) | (1.000 |
| TERRITORY | 1 | I | UOLLARS) d/ | TERRITORY | 1 |  | DOLLARS) $1 /$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | -n---0.monom |  |
| alabama | 1 | 13.089 | 8.480 | inebraska | 1 | 6,960 | 1.805 |
| ARIIUNA | 1 | 3,704 | 23,071 | INEW HAMPSHIRE | 1 | 101 | 150 |
| ARKANSAS | 1 | 8,527 | 12,371 | INEW JERSEY | 1 | 639 | 2.682 |
| CALIFORNIA | 1 | 22.214 | 81.666 | INEW MEXICO | 1 | 805 | 2,005 |
| COLORADO | 1 | 83,674 | 70,156 | INEW YORK | 1 | 25.676 | 6,343 |
| flurida | 1 | 13,897 | 49.199 | INORTH CAROLINA | 1 | 20,264 | 15.151 |
| GEURGIA | 1 | 47.054 | 58.190 | 10hio | 1 | 2,681 | 6.364 |
| hawall | 1 | 304 | 1,418 | IOKLAhuma | 1 | 2,140 | 1.231 |
| IDAHO | 1 | 464 | 1,023 | IOREGON | 1 | 411 | 2.877 |
| ILLINOIS | 1 | 3.186 | 8,876 | IPENNS YLVANIA | 1 | 119 | 181 |
| INUIANA | 1 | 456 | 2,685 | ISOUTH CAROLINA | I | 38,681 | 28.988 |
| KANSAS | 1 | 935 | 561 | I SUUTH DAKOTA | I | 162 | 190 |
| KENTUCKY | 1 | 2,609 | 2,688 | 1 TENNESSEE | 1 | 7.172 | 4.849 |
| LOUISIANA | 1 | 4.156 | 4,948 | ITEXAS | 1 | 58.889 | 92,474 |
| MAINE | 1 | 16.990 | 4,057 | IUTAH | 1 | 240 | 176 |
| MARYLAND | 1 | 3.717 | 15,339 | IVERMONT | 1 | 2.321 | 2,013 |
| MASSACHUSETTS | 1 | 4 | 60 | IVIRGINIA | I | 8,159 | 17.279 |
| MICHIGAN | 1 | 142,077 | 34.107 | IWASHINGTON | 1 | 681 | 1.938 |
| MINNESOTA | 1 | 49 | 150 | IWEST VIRGINIA | 1 | 6.650 | 426 |
| MISSISSIPPI | 1 | 3.480 | 4.826 | IWISCONSIN | 1 | 733 | 1.007 |
| MISSOUKI | 1 | 538 | 175 | 1 | 1 |  |  |
| MUNTANA | 1 | 21.382 | 5,378 | 1 tutal | 1 | 576,190 | 577.553 |

d/ VALUE IS PURCHASE PRICE OR NONPURChaSE PRICE (EStimated VALUE).

TABLE 19円ol.S. AGRICULTURAL LAND ACQUISITIONS BY TYPE OF FOREIGN OWNER• JANUARY 1-DECEMBER 31. 1982
(NUMBER)


1/' PARCELS WITH PARTIAL INTEKESTS ARE THGSE PARCELS WHICH ARE LWIJED
ONLV IN PART GY THE FGREIGIN INVESTURI THAT ISP A PERCENIAGE INTEREST LESS THAN 100 PERCENT.
2) ACREAGE EUUIVALENT EQUALS THE TOTAL ACREAGE REPURIEG MIILIIPLIED EY the percentage helo hy the foreign linner.

TABLE 20®ロFOREIGN OWNERS OF UOS: AGRICULTURAL LAND ACQUISITIONS BY STATED JANUARY I-DECEMBER 31\% 1982 (NURBER)


TABLE 2IOAFOREIGN-OWNED UIS. AGRICULTURAL LAND ACOUISITIONS BY SIZE OF ACQUISITION, JANUARY IODECEMBER 31. 1982

d/ Value is purchase price or nonpurchase price (estimated value).

TABLE 22-ovaLUE OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL LAND ACQUISITIONS BY TYPE OF FOREIGN OWNER JANUARY JODECEMBER 3I॰ 1982


TABLE 23- U.S. AGRICULTURAL LAND ACQUISITIONS EY COUNTRY OF FORESGN OWNER, JANUARY I-DECEMBER 31, 1982

| COUNTRY | OWNERS REPORTING (NUMBER) | PARCELS REPORTED (NUMBER) | ACRES (NUMBER) | value <br> (1.000 <br> DOLLARS) $d /$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| ANDORRA | 1 | 2 | 3,742 | 1.267 |
| AUSTRIA | 3 | , | 217 | 163 |
| bahamas | 3 | 3 | 58 | 2.120 |
| BELGIUM | 2 | 2 | 118 | 260 |
| BERMUDA | 8 | 8 | 804 | 545 |
| BRAZIL | 1 | 1 | 460 | 828 |
| BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS | 6 | 7 | 2.248 | 3,441 |
| CANADA | 86 | 96 | 70,792 | 64.401 |
| CAYMAN ISLANDS | 4 | 4 | 999 | 5.705 |
| CHINA | 1 | 1 | 4 | 10 |
| COLOMBIA | 1 | 1 | 20 | 1.494 |
| costa rica | 3 | 3 | 1.020 | 673 |
| DENMARK | 1 | 1 | 161 | 242 |
| EL SALVADOR | 1 | 1 | 10 | 665 |
| FRANCE | 22 | 23 | 10.103 | 13,972 |
| GERMANY(WEST) | 87 | 112 | 59,966 | 62,261 |
| HONG KONG | 3 | 3 | 202 | 2,087 |
| IRAN | 2 | 2 | 281 | 653 |
| IRAO | 1 | 1 | 550 | 580 |
| JAPAN | 2 | 2 | 131 | 421 |
| JORDAN | 1 | 1 | 153 | 337 |
| LEBANON | 1 | 1 | 42 | 423 |
| LIECHTENSTEIN | 7 | 9 | 1.167 | 2,560 |
| LUXEMBOURG | 1 | 1 | 289 | 290 |
| MALAYSIA | 2 | 1 | 10 | 291 |
| MEXICO | 16 | 19 | 3.302 | 7.385 |
| NETHERLANDS | 16 | 18 | 7.814 | 43.746 |
| NETHERLANDS ANTILLES | 32 | 36 | 15.467 | 43.184 |
| PANAMA | 7 | 7 | 2.140 | 7.348 |
| SAUDI ARABIA | 3 | 4 | 768 | 1,999 |
| SINGAPORE | 1 | 1 | 480 | 155 |
| SOUTH AFRICA | 1 | 1 | 17 | 90 |
| SPAIN | 1 | 2 | 5 | 85 |
| SHEDEN | 2 | 3 | 353 | 590 |
| SWITZERLAND | 18 | 22 | 8,098 | 13.744 |
| SYRIA | 1 | 2 | 334 | 1.445 |
| TRINIDAD \& TOBAGO | 2 | 2 | 1.018 | 791 |
| UNITED KINGDOM | 22 | 25 | 7.062 | 15.740 |
| VENEZUELA | 10 | 10 | 2.080 | 4.681 |
| Yugoslavia | 1 | 1 | 160 | 115 |
| MULTIPLE | 3 | 3 | 343 | 1.203 |
| THIRD TIER | 1 | 114 | 21.407 | 20.938 |
| SUBTOTAL 31 | 386 | 556 | 231;395 | \$28.028 |
| SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TAB |  |  |  | CONTINUED-- |

PABLE GSGOU.S. MORIGULTURAL LAND ACQUIEITIONS OY COUNPRY OF FOREIGN OWNER, JANUARY JODECEMBER II dOESニECONTINUED

| COUNTRY i | OWNERS REPORTING (NUMBER) | PARCELS REPORTED (NUMBER) | ACRES (NUMBER) | $\begin{gathered} \text { VALUE } \\ \text { (IOOOO } \\ \text { DULLARS) } 1 / \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 00000000000000000000mb |  | -mmonomend | -0000menomb | -menomonomon |
| 1 |  |  |  |  |
| US/BELGIUM | 1 | 1 | 1.083 | 975 |
| US/bermuda | 2 | 3 | 237 | 1.193 |
| US/BRAZIL | 1 | 1 | 170 | 397 |
| US/BRITISH VIRGIN |  |  |  |  |
| ISLANOS | 2 | 2 | 364 | 595 |
| US/CANADA | 20 | 25 | 16.195 | 26,633 |
| US/DENMARK I | 1 | 1 | 161 | 242 |
| US/EGYPT I | 2 | 2 | 120 | 2.325 |
| US/FRANCE | 20 | 40 | 19.749 | 14.938 |
| US/GERMANY(WEST) | 26 | 38 | 50,136 | 41,352 |
| US/GREECE | 1 | 1 | 23 | 139 |
| US/GUATEMALA | 1 | 2 | 20 | 665 |
| US/IPALY | 2 | 2 | 587 | 1,475 |
| US/JAPAN | 4 | 5 | 1.589 | 11.434 |
| US/LEBANON | 1 | 1 | 19 | 266 |
| US/LIECHTENSTEIN | 2 | 3 | 665 | 1.516 |
| US/LUXEMBOURG | 1 | 1 | 8 | 6 |
| US/AEXICO | 2 | 3 | 7.791 | 7,150 |
| US/NETHERLANDS | 10 | 23 | 4.108 | 19,199 |
| US/NETHERLANDS ANTILLESI | 8 | 9 | 50186 | 10,532 |
| US/PANAMA I | 10 | 13 | 4.116 | 13,168 |
| US/SAUDI ARABIA | 2 | 3 | 3,535 | 3,019 |
| US/SHEDEN | 1 | 1 | 5 | 470 |
| US/SHITZERLAND | 13 | 14 | 14.268 | 10,991 |
| US/TAIHAN I | 2 | 2 | 160 | 476 |
| US/TRINIDAD 6 TOBAGO | 1 | 2 | 10 | 124 |
| US/UNITED KINGDOM I | 26 | 165 | 43.213 | 30,138 |
| US/AULTIPLE | 4 | 13 | 2600687 | 43,384 |
| US/MULTIPLE S 9\% | 1 | 1 | 65 | 274 |
| US/THIRD TIER | 2 | 24 | 10.525 | 6.649 |
| SUBTOTAL A/ I | 169 | 401 | 3440.795 | 249,525 |
| SOTAL ALL i |  |  |  |  |
| LAND ACQUISITIONS | 555 | 957 | 576.190 | 577.593 |

If VALUE IS PURCHASE PRICE OR NONPURCHASE PRICE (ESTIMATED VALUE).
If TOPAL INTERESFS EXCLUDING UISO CORPORATIONS HITH FOREIGN
SHAREHOLDERS.
g/ TOYAL INTERESTS OF UOE CORPORAFIONS WIFH BOREIGN SHAREHOLOERG.

Interest in Land

Method of
Acquisition

Relationship of Representative to Foreign Owner

Land Use
arreage during the period. An additional 28 percent of the acreage is owned by U.S./Multiple entities, U.S. corporations which have foreign owners from a number of countries, none of which has a predominant interest in the corporation.

Most of the acres acquired during this period were in the South (table 24). No foreign country of origin had exceptionally noticeable acquisitions, although foreign persons from West Germany and U.S./U.K. corporations had the largest acquisitions, accounting for 38 percent of the total. Third Tier owners, those without an identifiable country of origin because no foreign country of origin is listed through the third tier of ownership, accounted for an additional 17 percent of the foreign-held acres in the South. In the North Central region, U.S./Multiple owners account for 86 percent of the foreign ownership.

Of the reported foreign-acquired parcels of U.S. agricultural land, 88 percent (accounting for 93 percent of the reported acres) were acquired in fee interest whole (table 25). Partial interests were acquired in 6 percent of the parcels, representing 5 percent of the acres.

More parcels of agricultural land were acquired by foreign owners for "Cash Only" than by all other methods of acquisition combined (table 25). Of the total parcels, 57 percent, covering 39 percent of the total acreage, were reported as being acquired for "Cash Only." This compares with 21 percent of the parcels, covering 18 percent of the total acreage, which were reported as being acquired by "Credit Only." The "Other Method Only" category (which includes mergers, U.S. corporations which became foreign owned, land exchanged for stock in a corporation, and other arrangements) contains reports for 3 percent of the parcels but covers 29 percent of the acreage.

Attorneys filed forms for the largest number of parcels, 37 percent, containing 60 percent of the acres (table 25). Attorneys may have accounted for the largest number of filings because they were involved in the transactions and filed the forms when the transactions occurred. The "Other" category (accountants, family members, persons associated with corporations, and others) accounted for the next largest number of parcels, 32 percent, reflecting 20 percent of the acres. Foreign owners themselves filed forms for only 13 percent of the parcels covering only 8 percent of the acreage.

Of the acres acquired during 1982,49 percent were forest 1 and (table 26). Cropland, pasture, and other agricultural land totaled 254,192 acres, or 44 percent of the acquisitions. Seven percent of the acreage acquired was reported in the "Other Nonagriculture" category.

The largest acquisitions of cropland were reported by foreign persons from West Germany and foreign persons from Canada not affiliated with a U.S. corporation, 62,987 acres, or 50 percent of the cropland. The largest acquisitions of pastureland

TABLE 24-FOREIGN OANERSHIP OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL LAND ACOUISITIONS BY U.S. REGION. JARUARY 1-DECENBER 31. 1982 (NUMBER)


SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

TABLE 24-FOREIGN ONNERSHIP OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL LAND ACQUISITIONS BY U.S. REGION, JANUARY 1-DECEABER 31. 1982--CONTINUED (NUMBER)

$1 /$ TOTAL INTERESTS EXCLUDING U.S. CORPORATIONS WITH FOREIGN SHAREHOLDERS.
2/ TOTAL INTERESTS OF U.S. CORPORATIONS WITH FOREIGN SHAREHOLDERS.
were reported by foreign persons from West Germany and foreign persons from Canada not affiliated with a U.S. corporation. These acquisitions totaled 62,205 acres, or 63 percent of the pastureland. U.S./Multiple corporations acquired 159,447 acres of forest land, or 57 percent. Unidentifiable Third Tier foreign persons acquired an additional 13 percent of the forestland. U.S./Switzerland corporations acquired 34 percent of the other agricultural land, 9,875 acres. Of the nonagricultural land, U.S./West Germany corporations acquired 24,382 acres, or 60 percent.

Separating out data on reports for only forest land or forest land and other nonagricultural land shows that 44 percent of all reported acquisitions are in these two land-use categories (tables 18 and 27). The remaining 56 percent is primarily farmland, although it includes some forest and/or other nonagricultural land commonly reported as part of the farmland acquisition (table 27).

TABLE 25-®FOREIGN-UWNED U.S. AGRICULTURAL LAND ACOUISITIONS BY TYPE OF INTEREST, METHOD OF ACQUISITION, AND OWNERのREPRESENTATIVE, JANUARY 1ヵDECEMBER 31, 1982 (NUMBER)


TABLE 26-USE OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL LAND ACQUISITIONS BY COUNTRY OF FOREIGN ONNER, JANUARY 1-DECEMBER 31. 1982
(ACRES)


TABLE 2G-USE OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL LAND ACQUISITIONS BY COUNTRY OF FOREIGN OHNER, JANUARY 1-DECEMBER 31. 1982--CONTINUED
(ACRES)

| COUNTRY | CROPLAND | PASTURE | FORES 1 | OTHER AGRICUL TURE | IOTHER NONI AGRICULTURE $\qquad$ | no usage REPORTEU | 1 | total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| US/BELGIUM | 800 | 0 | 203 | 0 | 80 |  | 0 | 1.083 |
| US/BERMUDA I | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 207 |  | 0 | 237 |
| US/BRALIL I | 170 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 170 |
| US/BRITISH VIRGIN I |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ISLANDS I | 0 | 320 | 0 | 44 | 0 |  | 0 | 364 |
| US/CANADA I | 6,977 | 3,730 | 3,761 | 1.380 | 347 |  | 0 | 16.195 |
| US/DENMARK I | 0 | 0 | 161 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 161 |
| US/EGYPT I | 0 | 40 | 0 | 75 | 5 |  | 0 | 120 |
| US/FRANCE I | 2.677 | 5,378 | 8,559 | 1.908 | 1.227 |  | 0 | 19.749 |
| US/GERMANY(WEST) I | 11,043 | 10,938 | 2,937 | 834 | 24,382 |  | 0 | 50.136 |
| US/GREECE I | 23 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 23 |
| US/GUATEMALA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 |  | 0 | 20 |
| US/ITALY | 0 | 76 | 0 | 511 | 0 |  | 0 | 587 |
| US/JAPAN I | 585 | 441 | 289 | 0 | 274 |  | 0 | 1.589 |
| US/LEBANON | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 19 |
| US/LIECHTENSTEIN | 597 | 31 | 0 | 7 | 30 |  | 0 | 665 |
| US/LUXEMBOURG | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 3 |  | 0 | 8 |
| US/MEXICO | 800 | 6.991 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 7,791 |
| US/NETHERLANDS | 1.356 | 909 | 1,063 | 27 | 753 |  | 0 | 4,108 |
| US/NETHERLANOS ANTILLES! | 4,780 | 0 | 135 | 46 | 225 |  | 0 | 5,186 |
| US/PANAMA I | 1,372 | 0 | 1,645 | 641 | 458 |  | 0 | 4,116 |
| US/SAUDI ARABIA | 1,573 | 20 | 1,891 | - 0 | 51 |  | 0 | 3,535 |
| US/SWEDEN | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |  | 0 | 5 |
| US/SWITZERLANO | 3,381 | 489 | 168 | 9,875 | 355 |  | 0 | 14,268 |
| US/TAIWAN | 160 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 160 |
| US/TRINIDAD \& TOBAGO | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 10 |
| US/UNITED KINGDOM | 2.198 | 695 | 38,843 | 524 | 953 |  | 0 | 43,213 |
| US/MULTIPLE | 0 | 1,000 | 159,477 | 200 | 10 |  | 0 | 160.687 |
| US/MULTIPLE < 5\% | 0 | 0 | - 0 | 0 | 65 |  | 0 | + 10.525 |
| US/THIRD IIER | 2,393 | 0 | 8,047 | 0 | 85 |  | 0 | 10.525 |
| SUBTOTAL 21 | 40,946 | 31,058 | 227,184 | 16,092 | 29.515 |  | 0 | 344.795 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TOTAL ALL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LAND ACQUISITIONS | 126,105 | 99,060 | 281,050 | 29,027 | 40.948 |  | 0 | 576,190 |

[^2]TABLE 27ロaU.So FOREST AND OTHER NONAGRICULTURAL LAND ACQUISITIONS OF FOREIGN OWNERS BY STATE. JANUARY IODECEABER 31. 1982

U.S./Multiple corporations purchased most of the U.S. forest land or forest and other nonagricultural lands (table 28). These corporations account for 63 percent of such acquisitions, 159,447 acres.

Corporations account for the largest number of owners reporting acquisitions of forest land or forest and other nonagricultural land--61 percent of the owners reported acquiring 56 percent of the parcels covering 86 percent of the acres (table 29). Twenty-six percent of the owners were individuals who reported acquiring 6 percent of the parcels covering only 1 percent of the acres.

Owners of parcels with less than 1,000 acres, 79 percent of all owners, reported acquiring 25 percent of the parcels covering only 4 percent of the forest or forest and other nonagricultural lands (table 30). The remaining 21 percent of the owners, owning parcels with 1,000 or more acres, reported acquiring 75 percent of the parcels covering 96 percent of these lands.

Intended Use
The reports for acquisitions indicated no change in land use for 89 percent of the acres (table 31). Intended changes to other agricultural use and nonagricultural use were reported for holders of 7 and 4 percent of the acquired acres, respectively. Because the form asks for changes by parcels and not acres, all of these acres may not be affected by the indicated changes.

TABLE 2800U.S. FOREST AND OTHER NONAGRICULTURAL LAND ACQUISITIONS BY COUNTRY OF FOREIGN OWNER, JANUARY IODECEMBER 31, 1982


1/ VALUE IS PURCHASE PRICE OR NUNPURCHASF PRICE (ESTIMATED VALUEI. 21 TOTAL INTERESTS EXCLUDING U.S. CORPORATIONS WITH FOREIGN
Shakehulders.
3/ TOTAL INTERESTS OF U.S. CORPORATIONS WITH FOREIGN SHAREHOLDERS.

TABLE 29aOU.S. FOREST AND OTHER NONAGRICULTURAL LAND ACOUISITIONS BY TYPE OF FOREIGN OGNER, JANUARY LODECEMBER 31, 1982 ( NU MBER)

d/ PARCELS HITH PARTIAL INTERESTS ARE THOSE PARCELS WHICH ARE UWNEC UNLY IN PART GY THE FOREIGN INVESIGRI THAT IS. A PERCENTAGE INTEREST LESS THEN 100 PERCENT.

21 ACREAGE EQUIVALENT GUUALS THE TOTAL ACKFAGE REPURTED MULIIPLIED by the percentage held by the foreign owner.

TABLE 30ヵøFOREIGN ACQUISITIONS OF U.S, FOREST AND OTHER NONAGRICULTURAL LAND BY SIZE OF ACQUISITION, JANUARY IODECEMBER 31. 1982

table 3l-aintended use of u.s. agricultural land acouisitions of foreign owners, January ledecember 31. 1982 (NUMBER)


Tenure
Foreign owners directly operate 52 percent of the parcels acquired during the period and 63 percent of the acres, whereas tenants operate 24 percent of the parcels and 21 percent of the acres (table 32). Managers, however, operate only 11 percent of the parcels and 7 percent of the acres. No responses on tenure were received for 13 percent of the parcels covering 9 percent of the acres. Foreign owners operate parcels accounting for 33 percent of the value, whereas tenants operate parcels accounting for 43 percent of the value.

Rental agreements were reported for 27 percent of the parcels covering 24 percent of the acres acquired during this period.

TABLE 32--TENURE OF FOREIGN-OWNED U.S. AGRICULTURAL LAND ACQUISITIONS, JANUARY loDECEMBER 31. 1982

| TENIJRt | 1 | pakcels REPIRIEU (:VIMBtR) | 1 1 1 | ACRES (N(IMBER) | value 11,000 UOLLARS) d/ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CURRENT: |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FUkEIGN IIWNEK | 1 |  | 499 | 360.169 | 192.919 |
| marager | 1 |  | 102 | 42.400 | 55.282 |
| tinatst | 1 |  | 226 | 121.974 | 248.772 |
| w() RtPURT | 1 |  | 129 | 50.900 | 78.349 |
|  | 1 | 957 |  |  |  |
| futal | 1 |  |  | 576.190 | 577.553 |
|  | 1 |  |  |  |  |
| RENTAL: | 1 |  |  |  |  |
| CRIIP | 1 |  | 96 | 38,774 | 74.946 |
| CASH | 1 |  | 151 | 95.586 | 191,829 |
| BUIH | 1 |  | 2 | 2.336 | 1.521 |
| NO REPURT | 1 |  | 203 | 79,325 | 116.348 |
| NTIT APPLICABLE | 1 |  | 494 | 360.169 | 192.909 |
| fOTAL | 1 |  | 951 | 576.190 | 517.553 |
|  | 1 |  |  |  |  |
| INTENDED CHANGE: | 1 |  |  |  |  |
| NITNE | 1 |  | 314 | 170,089 | 275.362 |
| NEW | 1 |  | 507 | 347.601 | 214.633 |
| BOIH | 1 |  | 1 | 960 | 384 |
| N() REPOKT | 1 |  | 135 | 57.540 | 87,174 |
| tutal | 1 |  | 951 | 576.190 | 577.553 |

1/ value is purchast prict ur ivelinpurchase price (EStimated value).

Of the rental agreements, cash agreements accounted for 62 percent of the parcels covering 70 percent of the acres.

Tenure Change

Dispositions and
Land-Use Changes

Reports for 33 percent of the parcels acquired during the period indicate no tenure change for 30 percent of the acreage (table 32). Reports for 53 percent of the acquired parcels containing 66 percent of the acres indicated a tenure change. Because the number of acres affected by new tenure arrangements was not reported, the acreage may be overstated; that is, all of these acres are not necessarily affected by new tenure arrangements. No responses on tenure change were made for 14 percent of the parcels accounting for 10 percent of the acres.

Data in this sections are derived from the 288 reports (table 33) filed by foreign persons who disposed of U.S. agricultural land and 6 reports.of land-use changes out of agriculture between January 1 and December 31, 1982. Dispositions totaled 128,451 acres, while land-use changes to nonagriculture occurred on 2,382 acres.

For the same reasons noted at the outset of the acquisitions discussion, the reported dispositions and land-use changes data should be regarded as preliminary for the 1982 report year. Reports that were not timely filed and/or completed or statutorily were not required to be filed by the closing date for this report are not included.

TADLE 3BGADISPOSITIONS OF UGS. AGRICULTURAL GAND OY TYAE OF FBREJGN OUNORSO BY gTATEAJANUARY JCDECGADOR 13202902 ( A UABIR)


Characteristics of Foreign Owners
Disposing Land

Land Use
Type of Foreign Owner--The largest amounts of acres which were disposed were in Colorado, Texas, and Georgia and covered 50 percent of the total dispositions acreage (table 33). The greatest number of dispositions occurred in Texas, accounting for 19 percent of the parcels and 15 percent of the acreage. Twenty-one States reported no dispositions during the period.

Transfers by foreign investors to U.S. purchasers accounted for 45 percent of the parcels and 49 percent of the acres (table 34). Reports for 37 percent of the parcels and 36 percent of the acres indicated that they were transferred to other known foreign persons. Reports for 19 percent of the parcels covering 13 percent of the acres indicated dispositions to persons of unknown citizenship.

Corporations were the most active type of foreign owner disposing of land--accounting for 47 percent of the owners, 55 percent of the parcels, and 76 percent of the acres (table 35). In comparison, individuals accounted for 35 percent of the owners, 27 percent of the parcels, and 10 percent of the acres.

Size of Disposition--The most acreage disposed was for parcels with 1,000 or more acres accounting for 80 percent of the acres (table 36). As should be expected, sales prices per acre were higher for smaller parcels. Average selling price of acreage in the less than 20 -acre range was $\$ 27,644$ per acre compared with $\$ 787$ per acre in the 1,000 or more acre range. Average selling price of all reported dispositions was $\$ 1,304$ per acre.

Country of Origin--Foreign persons from Canada and West Germany and U.S./U.K. corporations disposed of the most parcels of land, accounting for 48 percent of the disposed parcels (table 37). The most acreage was disposed by foreign persons from Canada who sold 35 percent of all the dispositions acreage.

Most of the dispositions occurred in the South covering 63 percent of the parcels and 48 percent of the acres (table 38). Foreign persons from the Netherlands Antilles not associated with a U.S. corporation disposed of 35 percent of the acres in this region. The West accounted for 21 percent of the disposed parcels and 36 percent of the acres. Foreign persons from Canada were responsible for 66 percent of the acres disposed in the West.

Of the acres disposed in the report period, 40 percent were cropland, 28 percent pasture, and 24 percent forest land (table 39). The largest dispositions of cropland were made by foreign persons from Canada and the Netherlands Antilles not affiliated with a U.S. corporation which accounted for 47 percent of the disposed acres in this land-use category. U.S./Canada corporations disposed of the most pastureland, 49 percent of the total. Foreign persons from Canada not affiliated with a U.S. corporation disposed of the greatest amount of forest land, 36 percent.

TABLE 3GEmDISPOS:TIONS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL LAND EY FOREIGN OGNERSD BY CITBZENSHIP OF PURCHASERSP. JANUARY YGDECEMEER IS. 1982 (NUMBER)


TABLE 35--DISPOSITIONS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL LAND BY TYPE OF FOREIGN OHNER, JANUARY 1-DECEMBER 31. 1982 ( MUABER)

| OWNER |  | PARCELS REPORTED | ACRES | $\begin{aligned} & \text { IPARCELS HITH } \\ & \text { PARTIAL } \\ & \text { INTEREST } \\ & \text { REPORTED } 1 / \end{aligned}$ | aCREAGE EQUIVALENT $2 /$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 |  |  |  |  |
| I NDI VIDUAL | 160 | 78 | 13,469 | 8 | 12.952 |
| CORPORATION | 181 | 157 | 97,102 | 14 | 79,186 |
| PARTNERSHIP | 122 | 41 | 16,987 | 6 | 14,663 |
| TRUST | 19 | 12 | 893 | 0 | 893 |
|  | 1 |  |  |  |  |
| total | 1172 | 288 | 128.451 | 28 | 107,694 |

1/ PARCELS WITH PARTIAL INTERESTS ARE THOSE PARCELS WHICH ARE OWNED ONLY IN PART BY THE FOREIGN INVESTOR: THAT IS, A PERCENTAGE INTEREST LESS THAN 100 PERCENT.

2/ ACREAGE EQUIVALENT EQUALS THE TUTAL ACREAGE REPORTED MULTIPLIED by the percentage held by the foreign owner.

TABLE 36-DISPOSITIONS OF FOREIGN-OANED U.S. AGRICULTURAL LAND BY SIZE OF DISPOSITION, JANUARY 1-DECEMBER 31. 1982

| $\begin{gathered} \text { SI2E } \\ \text { (ACRES) } \end{gathered}$ | OWNERS REPORTING (NUMBER) | PARCELS REPORTED (NUMBER) | ACRES (NUMBER) | SELLING PRICE (1,000 DOLLARS) $1 /$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| LESS THAN 20 | 33 | 36 | 188 | 5.197 |
| 20-59 | 29 | 49 | 986 | 9,338 |
| 60-99 | 14 | 16 | 1,054 | 16,312 |
| 100-299 | 30 | 51 | 5,391 | 17.922 |
| 300-999 | 39 | 67 | 18,538 | 38,175 |
| 1000 OR MORE | 27 | 69 | 102,294 | 80,531 |
| TOTAL | 172 | 288 | 128,451 | 167,475 |
|  |  |  |  | 167,475 |

$1 /$ SELLING PRICE IS VALUE AT TIME OF DISPOSITION.

TABLE 37--DISPOSITONS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL LAND BY COUNTRY DF FOREIGN OWNER, JANUARY 1-DECEMBER 31. 1982

| COUNTRY | OWNERS REPORTING (NUMBER) | PARCELS REPORTED (NUMBER) | ACRES (NUMBER) | $\begin{gathered} \text { SELLING } \\ \text { PRICE } \\ \text { (1,000 } \\ \text { OOLLARS) } 1 / \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 |  |  |  |  |
| AUSTRALIA I | 1 | 10 | 48 | 47 |
| AUSTRIA I | 1 | 1 | 114 | 48 |
| BELGIUM I | 2 | 2 | 88 | 1,166 |
| BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS \| | 3 | 9 | 999 | 2,628 |
| CANADA I | 28 | 40 | 23,771 | 14,962 |
| CAYMAN ISLANDS I | 3 | 3 | 5,268 | 11,185 |
| COLOMBIA I | 1 | 1 | 8 | 67 |
| COSTARICA I | 1 | 1 | 340 | 672 |
| FRANCE I | 5 | 5 | 1,126 | 1.582 |
| GERMANY(HEST) | 26 | 29 | 11,606 | 16,006 |
| GREECE | 1 | 1 | 5 | 20 |
| IRELAND I | 1 | 4 | 383 | 240 |
| ITALY I | 1 | 1 | 120 | 4,395 |
| LIBERIA I | 1 | 2 | 106 | 411 |
| MEXICO I | 4 | 5 | 395 | 767 |
| NETHERLANDS I | 8 | 11 | 1,273 | 1,203 |
| NETHERLANDS ANTILLES I | 15 | 16 | 22,839 | 26,887 |
| PANAMA I | 2 | 2 | 515 | 26.826 |
| SPAIN I | 1 | 1 | 110 | 1,043 |
| SHEDEN I | 2 | 2 | 331 | 495 |
| SHITZERLAND I | 6 | 7 | 107 | 3,406 |
| SYRIA I | 1 | 1 | 270 | 34 |
| TURKS ISLANDS I | 1 | 1 | 20 | 40 |
| UNITED KINGDOM I | 3 | 4 | 5,116 | 3,605 |
| VENEZUELA I | 4 | 10 | 1,103 | 662 |
| THIRD TIER \| | 3 | 10 | 1,204 | 3,690 |
| - subtotal 21 \| | 125 | 179 | 77,265 | 96,087 |
| 1 |  |  | 77.265 | 96,087 |
| US/BAHAMAS I | 1 | 1 | 260 | 2,225 |
| US/BRAZIL I | 1 | 1 | 1,280 | 480 |
| US/CANADA I | 10 | 21 | 20,696 | 27,010 |
| US/FRANCE I | 5 | 12 | 7,185 | 6,003 |
| US/GERMANY (HEST) I | 4 | 15 | 5,571 | 8,088 |
| US/JAPAN I | 2 | 4 | 1,545 | 1,195 |
| US/LIECHTENSTEIN I | 1 | 1 | 237 | 1,667 |
| US/LUXEMBOURG I | 1 | 1 | 492 | 901 |
| US/NETHERLANDS I | 6 | 8 | 1,493 | 9,174 |
| US/NETHERLANDS ANTILLESI | 1 | 2 | 4,877 | 1,825 |
| US/PANAMA I | 2 | 2 | 718 | 1,152 |
| US/SHITZERLAND I | 4 | 5 | 1,252 | 1,798 |
| US/UNITED KINGDOM I | 7 | 34 | 5,568 | 9,865 |
| US/MULTIPLE I | 1 | 1 | 10 | 3 |
| US/THIRD TIER I | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| SUBTOTAL 3/ 1 | 47 | 109 | 51,186 | 71,388 |
| SUBTOTAL 3 |  |  | 51.186 | 71.388 |
| TOTAL ALL \| |  |  |  |  |
| LAND DISPOSITIONS I | 172 | 288 | 128,451 | 167,475 |

$1 /$ SELLING PRICE IS VALUE AT TIME OF DISPOSITION.
2/ TOTAL INTERESTS EXCLUDING U.S. CORPORATIONS WITH FOREIGN SHAREHDLDERS.

3/ TOTAL INTERESTS OF U.S. CORPORATIONS WITH FOREIGN SHAREHOLDERS. 53

TABLE 34ニ円DISPOS8TIONS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL LAND EY FORESGN OHNERSD BY CITEZENSHIP OF PURCHASERSO JANUARY EGDECEMAER ISIO 2982 (NUMBER)


TABLE 35--DISPOSITIONS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL LAND BY TYPE OF FOREIGN OHNER, JANUARY 1-DECEMBER 31. 1982
(NUABER)

| OWNER |  | PARCELS REPORTED | ACRES | \|PARCELS HITH | ACREAGE EQUIVALENT $2 /$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| INDIVIDUAL | 60 | 78 | 13,469 | 8 | 12.952 |
| CORPORATION | 81 | 157 | 97,102 | 14 | 79,186 |
| PARTNERSHIP | 22 | 41 | 16,987 | 6 | 14,663 |
| TRUST | 9 | 12 | 893 | 0 | 893 |
|  | 1 - |  |  |  |  |
| TOTAL | 172 | 288 | 128.451 | 28 | 107,694 |

1/ PARCELS WITH PARTIAL INTERESTS ARE THOSE PARCELS WHICH ARE OWNED ONLY IN PART BY THE FOREIGN INVESTOR; THAT IS, A PERCENTAGE INTEREST LESS THAN 100 PERCENT.

2/ ACREAGE EQUIVALENT EQUALS THE TUTAL ACREAGE REPORTED MULTIPLIED by the percentage held by the foreign owner.

TABLE 36-DISPOSITIONS OF FOREIGN-OMNED U.S. AGRICULTURAL LAND BY SIIE OF DISPOSITION, JANUARY 1-DECEABER 31. 1982

| $\begin{gathered} \text { SI2E } \\ \text { (ACRES) } \end{gathered}$ | OWNERS REPORTING (NUMBER) | PARCELS REPORTED (NUMBER) | ACRES (NUMBER) | $\begin{gathered} \text { SELLING } \\ \text { PRICE } \\ \text { (1,000 } \\ \text { DOLLARS) } 1 / \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| LESS THAN 20 | 33 | 36 | 188 | 5.197 |
| 20-59 | 29 | 49 | 986 | 9,338 |
| 60-99 | 14 | 16 | 1,054 | 16,312 |
| 100-299 | 30 | 51 | 5,391 | 17,922 |
| 300-999 | 39 | 67 | 18,538 | 38,175 |
| 1000 OR MORE | 27 | 69 | 102,294 | 80,531 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| TOTAL | 172 | 288 | 128,451 | 167,475 |

$1 /$ SELLING PRICE IS VALUE AT TIME OF DISPOSITION.

TABLE 37--DISPOSITONS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL LAND BY COUNTRY DF FOREIGN OWNER, JANUARY 1-DECEMBER 31, 1982

| COUNTRY | OWNERS REPORTING (NUMBER) | PARCELS REPORTED (NUMBER) | ACRES (NUMBER) | $\begin{gathered} \text { SELLING } \\ \text { PRICE } \\ \text { (1,000 } \\ \text { DOLLARS) } 1 / \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| AUSTRALIA I | 1 | 10 | 48 | 47 |
| AUSTRIA I | I | 1 | 114 | 48 |
| BELGIUM I | 2 | 2 | 88 | 1,166 |
| BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS $\mid$ | 3 | 9 | 999 | 2,628 |
| CANADA I | 28 | 40 | 23,771 | 14,962 |
| CAYMAN ISLANDS I | 3 | 3 | 5,268 | 11,185 |
| COLOMBIA I | 1 | 1 | 8 | 67 |
| COSTARICA 1 | 1 | 1 | 340 | 672 |
| FRANCE I | 5 | 5 | 1.126 | 1.582 |
| GERMANY(HEST) \| | 26 | 29 | 11,606 | 16,006 |
| GREECE I | 1 | 1 | 5 | 20 |
| IRELAND I | 1 | 4 | 383 | 240 |
| ITALY I | - 1 | 1 | 120 | 4,395 |
| LIBERIA 1 |  | 2 | 106 | 411 |
| MEXICO I | 4 | 5 | 395 | 767 |
| NETHERLANDS I | 8 | 11 | 1,273 | 1.203 |
| NETHERLANDS ANTILLES I | 15 | 16 | 22,839 | 26,887 |
| PANAMA 1 | 2 | 2 | 515. | 826 |
| SPAIN I | 1 | 1 | 110 | 1,043 |
| SWEDEN I | 2 | 2 | 331 | 495 |
| SHITZERLAND I | 6 | 7 | 107 | 3,406 |
| SYRIA I | 1 | 1 | 270 | 34 |
| TURKS ISLANDS | 1 | 1 | 20 | 40 |
| UNITED KINGDOM I | 3 | 4 | 5,116 | 3,605 |
| VENEZUELA | 4 | 10 | 1,103 | 662 |
| THIRD TIER I | 3 | 10 | 1,204 | 3,690 |
| , SUBTOTAL 21 | 125 | 179 | 77.265 | 96,087 |
| US/BAHAMAS I | 1 | 1 | 260 | 2,225 |
| US/BRAZIL I | 1 | 1 | 1,280 | 480 |
| US/CANADA | 10 | 21 | 20,696 | 27,010 |
| US/FRANCE I | 5 | 12 | 7.185 | 6,003 |
| US/GERMANY(HEST) I | 4 | 15 | 5,571 | 8,088 |
| US/JAPAN I | 2 | 4 | 1,545. | 1,195 |
| US/LIECHTENSTEIN I | 1 | 1 | 237 | 1,667 |
| US/LUXEMBOURG I | 1 | 1 | 492 | 901 |
| US/NETHERLANDS ! | 6 | 8 | 1,493 | 9,174 |
| US/NETHERLANDS ANTILLES! | 1 | 2 | 4.877 | 1,825 |
| US/PANAMA ! | 2 | 2 | 718 | 1,152 |
| US/SHITZERLAND ! | 4 | 5 | 1,252 | 1,798 |
| US/UNITED KINGDOM I | 7 | 34 | 5.568 | 9,865 |
| US/MULTIPLE I | 1 | 1 | 10 | 3 |
| US/THIRD TIER I | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| SUBTOTAL 3/ 1 | 47 | 109 | 51,186 | 71,388 |
| TOTAL ALL 1 |  |  |  |  |
| LAND DISPOSITIONS | 172 | 288 | 128,451 | 167,475 |

$1 /$ SELLING PRICE IS VALUE AT TIME OF DISPOSITION.
$2 /$ TOTAL INTERESTS EXCLUDING U.S. CORPORATIONS WITH FOREIGN SHAREHOLDERS.

3/ TOTAL INTERESTS OF U.S. CORPORATIONS HITH FOREIGN SHAREHOLDERS. 53

TABLE 38－®DISPOSITIONS OF U．S．AGRICULTURAL LAND BY COUNTRY OF FOREIGN OWNER，BY U．S．REGION， JANUARY $2=D E C E M B E R$ 31． 1982 （NUMBER）

| 1 | SOU | H｜ | WEST |  | NORTH | EAST | NORTH CE | CENTRAL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| COUNTRY |  |  |  |  |  |  | －m－mom－m |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PARCELS } \\ & \text { RREPURTED } \end{aligned}$ | ACRES I | PARCELS I REPORTED 1 | ACRES | PARCELS IREPORTED | ACRES | PARCELS REPORTED | －ACRES |
|  |  |  | －0．0d | － | －－－m－mom | －a゙ロ | －moー－ |  |
| AUSTRALIA I | 10 | 48 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| AUSTRIA I | 1 | 114 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| BELGIUM I | 2 | 88 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANUS I | 18 | 936 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 63 | 0 | 0 |
| CANADA I | 2 | 62 | 26 | 12．180 | 12 | 11．529 | 0 | 0 |
| CAYMAN ISLANDS I | 11 | 1.682 | 1 | 3.506 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 80 |
| CULUMBIA I | 12 | $\dot{8}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| COSTA RICA I | 1 | 340 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| FRANCE 1 | 14 | 806 | 1 | 320 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| GERMANY（WEST）I | 121 | 6.742 | 2 | 618 | 3 | 306 | 3 | 3，940 |
| GREECE I | 11 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| IRELAND I | 14 | 383 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ITALY I | 12 | 120 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| LIBERIA | 12 | 106 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MEXICO I | 13 | 310 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 85 | 0 | 0 |
| NETHERLANDS | 14 | 1.028 | 6 | 240 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| NETHERLANDS ANTILLES I | 114 | 21.877 | 2 | 962 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| PANAMA | 11 | 110 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 405 | 0 | 0 |
| SPAIN | 11 | 110 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SWEDEN | 12 | 331 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SWITZERLAND I | 17 | 107 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SYRIA | 1 | 270 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TURKS ISLANDS | 10 | 0 | 1 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| UNITED KINGDOM | 13 | 1，516 | 1 | 3.600 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| VENEZUELA | 110 | 1.103 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| THIKD TIER | 18 | 897 | 2 | 307 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SUBTOTAL ${ }^{\text {d／}}$ | 113 | 39，099 | 42 | 21.753 | 20 | 12，393 | 4 | 4,020 |
| US／BAHAMAS | 1 | 260 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| US／BRAZIL | 1 | 1.280 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| US／CANADA | 120 | 1.937 | 7 | 18.193 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 566 |
| US／FRANCE | 9 | 6.811 | 3 | 374 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| US／GERMANY（WEST） | 115 | 5.571 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| US／JAPAN | 14 | 1.545 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| US／LIECHTENSTEIN | 0 | 0 | 1 | 237 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| US／LUXEMBUURG | 1 | 492 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| US／NETHERLANDS | 12 | 507 | 4 | 535 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 431 |
| US／NETHERLANDS ANTILLESI | 10 | 0 | 2 | 4.877 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| US／PANAMA I | 11 | 558 | 1 | 160 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| US／SWITZERLAND | 13 | 669 | 1 | 70 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 513 |
| US／UNITED KINGDOM | 19 | 3.135 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | $2,433$ |
| US／MULTIPLE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | $10$ |
| US／THIRO TIER | 11 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SUBTUTAL 21 | 167 | 22.767 | 19 | 24.466 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 3.953 |
|  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| total all <br> LAND DISPOSITIONS | 11880 | 61.866 | 61 | 46.219 | 20 | 12．393 | 27 | 7.973 |

）TOTAL INTERESTS EXCLUDING U．S．CORPORATIONS WITH FOREIGN SHAREHOLDERS． TOTAL INTERESTS OF U．S．CORPORATIONS WITH FOREIGN SHAREHOLDERS．


[^3]Table 40 is new to the AFIDA report. It shows acreage and value data by year and month for acquisitions and dispositions. In subsequent years it will permit comparisons for these data from year to year and month to month. Unlike the net data in the acquisitions section, the acquisitions figures here are gross figures for each year.

The data for 1982 are skewed toward the first half of the year, whereas the data for 1981 are more evenly distributed throughout the year. This has also been the case for current year data in past AFIDA reports. This can be explained primarily in terms of AFIDA which allows persons 90 days within which to report their transactions to USDA. Consequently, all of the transactions for October, November, and December are not reported to USDA by the December 31 closing data for each report year. Some of the skewing is also due to reports that are not timely filed and/or completed by that closing date. The foregoing discussion also means that the current year data, and in some instances data for prior years, are understated and should be regarded as preliminary.

TABLE 40--ACQUISITIONS AND DISPOSITIONS OF FOREIGN-OWNED U.S. AGRICULTURAL LAND, BY DATE JANUARY 1981 - DECEMBER 1982

| DATE | ACQUISITIONS |  |  | DISPOSITIONS |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | PARCELS <br> REPORTED <br> (NUMBER) | ACRES <br> (NUMBER) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { VALUE } \\ & \text { (1,000 } \\ & \text { DOLLARS) } 1 / \end{aligned}$ | PARCELS <br> REPORTED <br> (NUMBER) | ACRES <br> (NUMBER) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { VALUE } \\ & (1,000 \\ & \text { DOLLARS) } 1 / \end{aligned}$ |
| 1981 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 143 | 59,334 | 98,966 | 49 | 17,016 | 22,253 |
| February | 144 | 43,101 | 86,109 | 28 | 10,064 | 16,401 |
| March | 272 | 2,232,978 | 1,916,663 | 41 | 104,857 | 29,639 |
| April | 168 | 103,389 | 120,825 | 39 | 48,776 | 33,795 |
| May | 181 | 136,372 | 219,455 | 37 | 9,745 | 14,113 |
| June | 188 | 114,379 | 108,373 | 45 | 49,482 | 33,569 |
| July | 168 | 108,792 | 176,040 | 45 | 30,817 | 40,504 |
| August | 123 | 86,224 | 89,420 | 30 | 19,466 | 38,780 |
| September | 140 | 42,563 | 98,298 | 33 | 4,891 | 8,562 |
| October | 145 | 98,984 | 62,437 | 42 | 16,515 | 12,766 |
| November | 126 | 70,284 | 67,176 | 41 | 21,628 | 17,380 |
| December | 139 | 110,316 | 103,249 | 52 | 29,880 | 33,182 |
| Mutiple | 2 | 957 | 1,864 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total 1981 | 1,939 | 3,207,673 | 3,148,875 | 482 | 363,137 | 300,944 |
| 1982 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 166 | 83,745 | 132,789 | 57 | 29,947 | 39,426 |
| February | 86 | 49,900 | 64,455 | 25 | 16,402 | 11,145 |
| March | 121 | 44,409 | 71,912 | 19 | 2,431 | 2,690 |
| April | 100 | 46,911 | 47,723 | 28 | 26,727 | 6,394 |
| May | 90 | 45,907 | 42,264 | 34 | 8,965 | 24,643 |
| June | 105 | 38,112 | 47,387 | 19 | 2,141 | 6,043 |
| July | 108 | 60,011 | 63,732 | 30 | 10,207 | 17,264 |
| August | 82 | 179,605 | 76,016 | 19 | 13,669 | 14,633 |
| September | 36 | 14,030 | 10,899 | 15 | 3,150 | 3,843 |
| October | 51 | 8,835 | 15,341 | 31 | 2,498 | 2,225 |
| November | 30 | 16,028 | 9,217 | 8 | 12,055 | 2,134 |
| December | 6 | 920 | 1,052 | 3 | 259 | 676 |
| Multiple | 5 | 2,864 | 3,794 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total 1982 | 986 | 591,277 | 586,581 | 288 | 128,451 | 131,116 |

1/ value is purchase price or nonpurchase price (estimated value).

IMPACTS OF FOREIGN OWNERSHIP

EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS

Section 5 of AFIDA requires USDA to determine the impacts of foreign ownership of U.S. agricultural land, particularly the effects on family farms and rural communities. In general, the quantity of foreign-owned U.S. agricultural land remains so small that it is unlikely to have either a positive or negative overall impact on agriculture. However, in areas of heaviest concentration, some communities could be affected.

The previous report on foreign investment in U.S. agricultural land summarized the impacts of foreign ownership on family farms and rural communities in selected counties in California, Iowa, and Mississippi. The Department is currently examining additional areas for impact research.

In addition to USDA research, a number of State agencies and academic institutions are also conducting research on foreign investment in U.S. agricultural land. A recently released report by the Governor's Task Force on Foreign Investments in Texas concluded:
[T]he Task Force. . .believe[s] that agricultural investments by foreign interests warrant special mention. Foreign investment in agricultural land has been and will continue to be an emotional issue. . . . The Task Force has. . .found the amount of Texas farmland acquired by foreign interests to be minimal--indeed less than one percent of the total agricultural acreage available. . . . [R]ational judgment leads us to conclude that there is nothing sinister or wrong with the acquisition of some Texas farmland by foreigners. 6 /

However, the Task Force did recommend that the Texas Department of Agriculture continue to monitor, analyze, and distribute information about foreign investment in Texas agricultural land. ㄱ/

Section 5 of AFIDA requires the Secretary to report on the efficiency and effectiveness of the reporting requirements in section 2 of the act. Efficiency is interpreted to mean the costs of current procedures. Effectiveness is interpreted to mean compliance.

Administration of the AFIDA program for obtaining and analyzing the data has required an estimated 13.5 person-years at a cost of $\$ 362,700$ to the Department for the past year. The Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service contributed approximately 11 person-years at an estimated cost of $\$ 298,400$. The remaining costs and person-years are attributable primarily to the Economic Research Service, with some contributions by the Office of the General Counsel and the Office of Governmental and Public Affairs.

[^4]In fiscal year 1982, USDA assessed 267 late-filing penalties amounting to $\$ 517,519$, of which the Department collected $\$ 232,046$. In the first quarter of fiscal year 1983, the Department assessed 42 penalties and collected $\$ 30,259$.

Since the AFIDA program began, the Administrator of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service has decided 373 cases appealing penalty assessments. The Administrator denied the appeals in 168 cases, reduced the penalties in 125 cases, and dismissed the penalties in 80 cases.

## APPENDIX: REPORT FORM ASCS-153




#### Abstract

P. L. $95-460$ authorizes collection of the deta on this form. The data will be used to determine the effects of foreign persons acquiring, transferring and holding agricultural land, and the effects of such activity on family farms'and rural communities. FurnMOTE ishing the data is mandatory. Failure to comply or falsification of reporting is subject to civil penalty, not to exceed 25 percent of the fair market value bf the interest held in the tract on the date of the assessment of such penalty. The data may be furnished to.any Agency responsibte for enforcing the provision of the Act and to the public.


IMPPORTANT
DEFINITION: "Perzon" means any individual, corporation, company, association, firm, partnership, society, joint stock company, trust, estate, or any other legal entity.
You are a "foreign person" under the provisions of P.L. 95-460 and must complete the front side of this form (ASCS.153) if your answer to each of these three questions is "No".

1. I AM a citizen of the United States
2. I AM a citizen of the Northern Mariana Islands or the Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands.
3. I AM lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence, or paroled into the United States, under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

OR if your answer to any of these three questions is "Yes".
4. IAAA a "person" other than an individual or government, which is created or organized under the laws of:
2. A foreign government or which has its principal place of business located outside the United States.
b. Any State of the United States, and in which $5 \%$ or more interest is held directly or indirectly by any foreign individual, government, or legal entity.
5. I AM a foreign government.

## INSTRUCTIONS

Complete this form in an original and three copies for each tract of land. Report as a tract all acreages under the same ownership in each county or parish. Land in different counties or parishes must be reported as eeparate tracts. Insertion of carbons is necessary.
Return the original and two copies to the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS) county office where the tract of land is located or administered. Retain the last copy (Foreign Person Copy) for your records. DO NOT SEND THIS FORM DIRECT TO WASHINGTON, D.C.
After the original disclosure on ASCS-153 on the tract(s) of land owned by the same person within a county or parish, each subsequent change of ownership or use must be reported by filing another ASCS-153.

Itom 1. ONLY ONE BOX MAY BE CHECKED. If the tract of land to be listed under item 2 was:

1. Owned on February 1,1979, check $A$ LAND $\longrightarrow X$ and return the completed form by August $1,1979$.

If the tract of land to be listed under item 2 was, on or after February 2, 1979:
2. Acquired, check B LAND $\longrightarrow X$; or
3. Disposed of, check CIAND $\longrightarrow X$; or
4. Changed from non-agricultural to agricultural use, check $D$ LAND USE CHANGE $X$; or
5. Changed from agricultural to non-2gricultural use, check ENONDUSE CHANGETO X
and return the completed form within ninety (90) days after the transaction.
Itam 3E3c. If incorporated or formed in the United States as an independent, affiliate, or subsidiary company, show the State of incorporation or formation.
If the answers to $3 E 3 \mathrm{~b}$ and c are "United States" or any "state", list the name of all foreign persons who hold any interest in your organization and their address, citizenship of individual, country of government, and country of incorporation or principal place of business of organizations.

Item 8. This date would be as follows for activity checked in Item 1:
Box A and B. When acquired.
Box C . When disposed of
Eox $D$ and $E$ - When land use changed.
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (Use additional sheots if more space is needed)


[^0]:    5/ TC.F.K. §781.2(c) (1982).

[^1]:    $1 /$ TOTAL INTERESTS EXCLUDING U.S. CORPORATIONS HITH FOREIGN SHAREHOLDERS.

[^2]:    1/ TOTAL INTERESTS EXCLUDING U.S. CCRPCRATIONS WITH FOREIGN SHAREHOLDERS.
    $2 /$ TOTAL INTERESTS OF U.S. CCRPORATIONS WITH FOREIGN SHAREHOLDERS.

[^3]:    $\mathbf{1}^{\prime}$ TOTAL INTFKFSTS EXCLUDING U.S. CURPORAIIONS WITH FUREIGN SHARFHOLDFRS
    2f TOTAL INTEKESTS UF U.S. CUKPURATIONS WITH FOKEIGN SHAREHOLOERS.

[^4]:    6/ Governor's Task Force on Foreign Investments in Texas, Report and Recommendations 2 (August 1982).

    7/ Id. at 15.

