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# AGRICULTURE and TRADE of the DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

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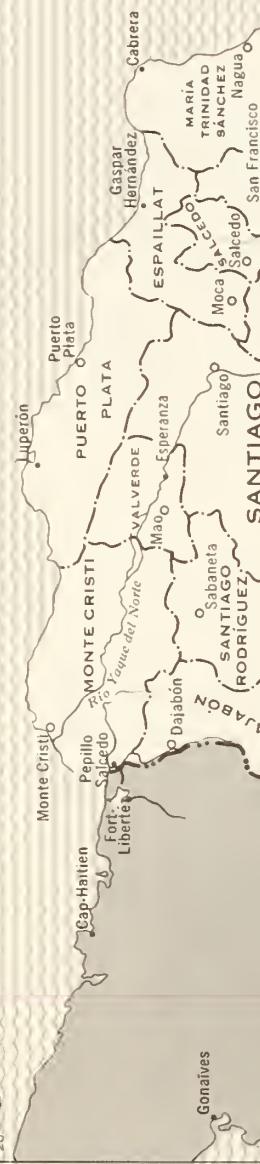
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

# DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

International boundary  
 Provincia boundary  
 • National capital  
 o Provincia capital

0 20 40 Miles  
 0 20 40 Kilometers

ATLANTIC OCEAN



HAITI



CARIBBEAN SEA

## ABSTRACT

This study examines the agricultural economy and trade of the Dominican Republic and its key role as a major Caribbean trading partner of the United States. Problems hindering greater economic progress are identified and Government plans for diversification of agriculture are discussed. The report includes a section on outlook for the Republic's major agricultural products and imports and exports. Also included are 23 tables detailing information on selected agricultural commodities and export and import values.

**Key Words:** Dominican Republic, agriculture, trade deficits, sugarcane, development, political stability, diversification.

## EXPLANATORY NOTE

This publication supersedes and updates ERS-Foreign 51, The Dominican Republic--Agriculture and Trade, published in August 1963.

Statistical support for much of the information presented in the report is supplied by the tables appearing at the close of the text. Variations in trade table totals commonly reflect time differences in shipping and arrival and may also be attributed to different sources of data.

Normally, Puerto Rican trade would be included in the totals for the United States since Puerto Rico is a part of the U.S. customs territory. It is shown separately in this study to demonstrate its relation to trade of the nearby Caribbean and to permit further analysis.

The values appearing in this report are in U.S. dollars. Quantities, unless otherwise designated, are in metric ton units of 2,204.6 pounds. Tarea, the Dominican unit for land area, is equal to 0.1554 acre. The commonly used hectare is equivalent to 2.471 acres.

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## HIGHLIGHTS

The Dominican Republic continues to rank next to Puerto Rico as the most important U.S. trading partner in the Caribbean.

In recent years, the United States has taken an average of 85 percent of all Dominican exports while furnishing approximately half the imports, including wheat and flour, oilseeds and vegetable oils, dairy products, and fruits and vegetables. Agriculture's share of Dominican exports in 1968 came to 88 percent; more than half this total represented returns from raw sugar sales. In this same year, the United States purchased virtually all of the raw sugar as well as most of the cocoa beans and coffee.

Agriculture, the dominant industry of the Dominican Republic, is relatively undeveloped. The few large estates that produce for the export market contrast sharply with the multitude of small subsistence units that supply domestic needs. Dominican agriculture commonly suffers from undercapitalization, primitive production methods, and lack of suitable marketing facilities.

Rural migration to Dominican cities is stimulating demand for food imports. At the same time, production of domestic food crops is rising but not in proportion to population growth. Government price supports, notably successful in increasing rice production, may be used to stimulate domestic production of other food crops.

The production of sugarcane and its processing into sugar dominate all other economic activities. The sugar industry employs two-thirds of all persons engaged in agriculture. Much agricultural work is seasonal, however, and the workers generally are unskilled and poorly educated. Government reliance on sugar is especially great because three-fifths of the industry is federally owned. The relative importance of sugar, however, is expected to diminish as the country's economy becomes more diversified.

Large amounts of financial and technical assistance have been given the Dominican Republic by the United States, other nations, and international organizations. These have directly influenced Dominican economic progress. Limited credit, however, continues to seriously restrict agricultural development.

Granted reasonable political stability and normal weather conditions, Dominicans may expect further economic growth in both the agricultural and industrial sectors in the next few years. The future, however, remains clouded with problems arising from likely difficulties in marketing sugar and increasing trade deficits.

# AGRICULTURE AND TRADE OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

by

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## Background and Introduction

The Dominican Republic, an agricultural nation of over 4 million, occupies the eastern two-thirds of the island of Hispaniola, second largest of the Caribbean's Greater Antilles. The Republic encompasses an area of slightly less than 19,000 square miles--about the size of the States of New Hampshire and Vermont combined (see frontispiece map).

The coastline of the Dominican Republic extends for about 1,000 miles, and the Republic also has a 193-mile common border with Haiti. <sup>1/</sup> Four nearly parallel mountain ranges create an irregular terrain of steep slopes and elongated valleys. Elevations range from extremes of 144 feet below sea level to the Caribbean's highest peak (Pico Duarte), which rises more than 10,000 feet. Though large areas within the Dominican Republic are semiarid, its soils, rainfall, and mild climate favor production of many temperate and subtropical crops, most important of which is sugarcane.

Early discovery by Christopher Columbus earned the Dominican Republic the title, "Cradle of the Americas." Santo Domingo, its capital, believed to be the oldest permanent settlement of European origin in the Western Hemisphere, was founded by Spanish colonists brought by Columbus on his second voyage in 1493. In its early colonial period, Hispaniola became a staging area for expeditions to the American mainland. The Dominicans won their political independence from Spain in 1844, but their heritage continues to be strongly Spanish.

## Importance to the United States

The Dominican Republic is a major trading partner of the United States in the Caribbean, ranking second only to Puerto Rico. In 1968, the United States purchased more than \$138 million worth of Dominican exports (nearly 85 percent of the total), while furnishing \$102 million (52 percent) of its imports. Dominicans regularly spend more than half their incomes on food items. Significantly, about 15 percent of all farm products consumed by Dominicans are imported.

## Level of Economic Development

The essentially agricultural economy of the Dominican Republic has made some advances but continues to be relatively undeveloped. Political disturbances in 1965 adversely affected agricultural and industrial progress. The period of civil unrest was followed by a prolonged drought which sharply curtailed crop production. Since 1968, however, more normal conditions have prevailed. In 1969, agriculture's share of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was 24 percent and reached nearly 30 percent when sugar processing was included. Farming in the Dominican Republic is characterized by

<sup>1/</sup> Organization of American States, American Republic Series, Dominican Republic, 1967.

a few large, export-oriented estates (mainly sugar and livestock operations) and a great many small subsistence units. Dominican farming methods are quite primitive, except in large commercial properties. The amount of productive land within the Dominican Republic continues high relative to population (especially for the Caribbean).

A substantial part of Dominican agriculture and industry is owned by the Government. It currently operates 12 of the country's 16 sugar mills and estates, which together account for three-fifths of the sugar production. These units are managed by the State Sugar Council (CEA). Additionally, the Dominican Corporation for State Enterprises (CORDE) administers 30 Government-owned businesses of such varied natures as tire-recapping and hardware sales. In 1963, state-owned industries generated 37 percent of all nonsugar industrial production, and their share of output today is about the same.

Commercial minerals of the Dominican Republic include bauxite, gypsum, iron ore, and salt--the latter being virtually an entire mountain. Most Dominican mining activities, however, have not progressed beyond early development stages, despite the scheduling of ferro-nickel exports for 1973.

The industrial sectors of the Dominican economy, with sugar processing excepted, contribute only 10 percent to the GDP. Growth of Dominican industry, excluding sugar manufacture, is handicapped by the small size of the market, limited purchasing power of the people, lack of such basic resources as raw products and domestic fuel sources, and limited technical and managerial skills.

Most Dominican processing is associated with agricultural production. The industrial pattern, however, is slowly changing, largely because of a 1968 industrial incentive law which provides varying degrees of income tax and import duty relief. In 1969, 111 industries--38 of which were new--benefited under this legislation. Nevertheless, sugar production continues to dominate the Dominican economy, annually supplying 15 percent of the GDP and earning more than half the income from all exports.

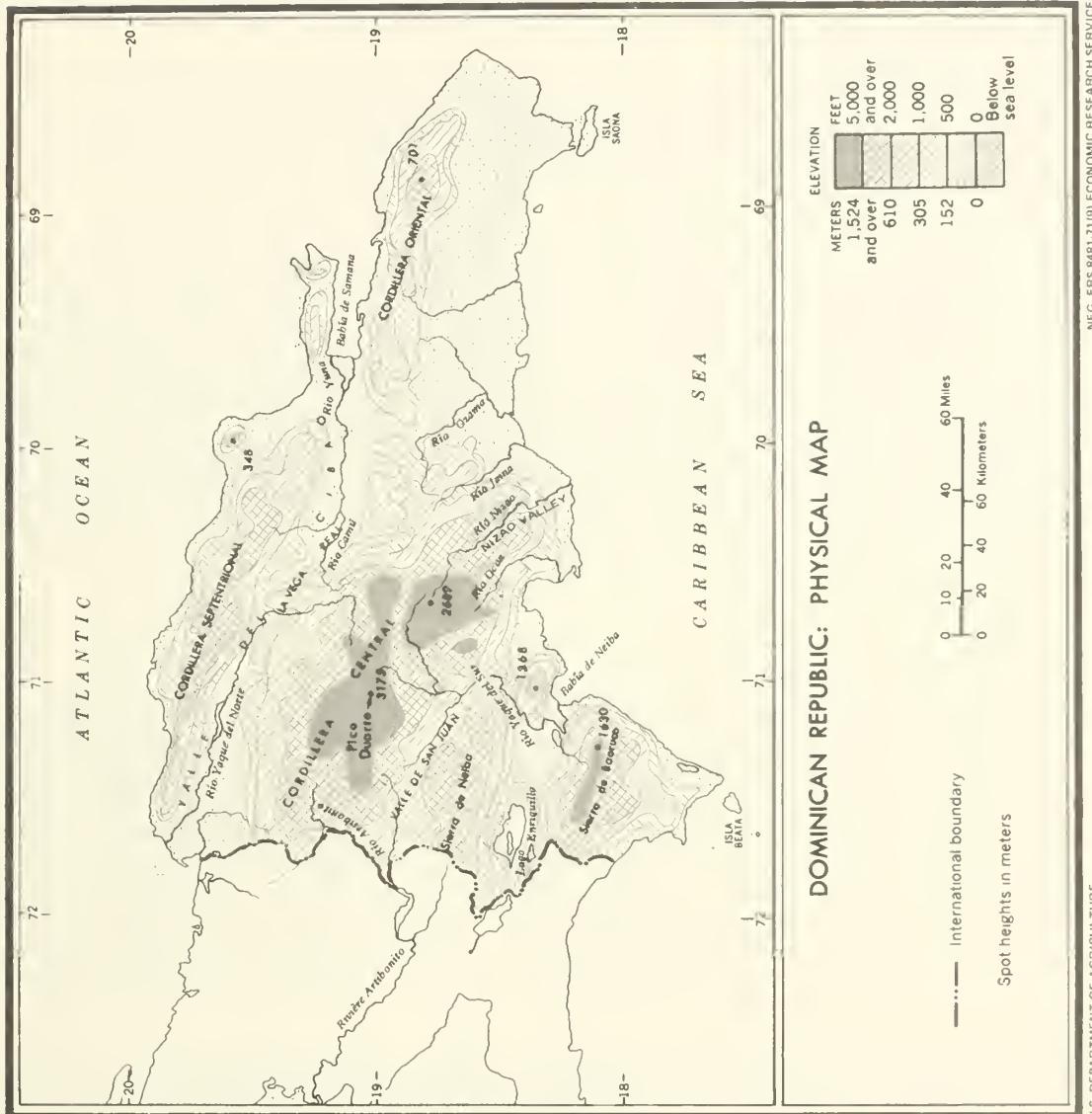
Though the Dominican Republic hosted 61,500 visitors in 1970, tourism is not a major economic factor. Much of the tourist traffic has consisted of home visits by Dominicans living abroad and Puerto Ricans on holiday. Earnings from tourism in 1970, however, totaled nearly \$15 million. To attract more tourists from the United States, the Dominican Republic is expanding its accommodations, easing its divorce requirements, and conducting an intensive promotion campaign.

Fishing has had slight economic significance, while income from forest products has also been limited because of unrestricted cuttings in earlier periods. As an erosion control measure, timber cutting is now severely limited.

### Physical Resources

Although the Dominican Republic is situated wholly within the tropics, temperatures seldom rise above 90 degrees F. because of trade winds and the island's proximity to large bodies of water. While little seasonal variation in temperatures occurs throughout the year, varying altitudes produce a wide range of climatic conditions (fig. 1).

The Dominican terrain is mostly rugged (60 percent of its area is mountainous) with parallel ranges running in an east-west direction. The Cordillera Central, largest of the ranges, divides the country into two nearly equal parts. It extends into Haiti, constitutes the main watershed for the area, and determines the direction of the rivers. To the north, the Cordillera Septentrional range extends from the port of Monte Cristi in the west to the tip of the Samana Peninsula. In the southern part



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Figure 1

of the country are two other smaller ranges--the Sierra de Neiba, which follows the northwesterly line from the Bay of Neiba, and Sierra de Bahoruco, which rises in the center of the southern peninsula.

Cibao, the largest and most fertile valley of the Republic, is situated in the central part of the country between the Cordillera Central and Cordillera Septentrional ranges (fig. 2). It extends about 150 miles in length and 10-30 miles in width. Nearly half the Dominican population lives in this valley. Cibao also produces most of the nation's food crops, including most of the cocoa and tobacco for export. A watershed near the city of Santiago splits the Cibao into two distinct geographical and climatic regions.

Between the Cordillera Central and the south Dominican coast extends the large Southern Coastal Plain whose eastern sector includes most of the sugarcane lands as well as the grazing areas for the country's cattle. A third major agricultural area is the San Juan Valley, situated in the western uplands between the Sierra de Neiba and the Cordillera Central.

Rainfall varies widely and its seasonality directly affects agriculture (fig. 3). In the southern part of the island and inland, two-thirds of the rainfall occurs between May and November. On the northern coast and in much of the Cibao Valley, the rainy season commences in October. Rainfall is heaviest along the northeastern coast where an average of 93 inches is common. Annual rainfall generally declines as one proceeds westward, averaging only 25 inches near the Haitian border in the northwest. In the mostly arid western part of the Cibao Valley, irrigation is needed to produce crops. Much of the Dominican southwest is also semiarid. Major government projects to make land more productive include rehabilitation of existing irrigation systems, irrigation of new lands, and construction of water storage facilities. Dominicans are also exposed to the vagaries of severe tropical storms.

## Human Resources 2/

Though the Dominican population was estimated at approximately 4.2 million in 1969 and reported to be increasing at an annual rate of 3.5 percent, preliminary tabulation of the 1970 Census suggests a total population of only 4 million with an annual growth rate of about 3 percent (see table 1). Families are large and the population young--1970 estimates put 57 percent of the population at less than 20 years of age, suggesting rapid future growth (see table 2). The Dominican literacy rate is estimated at only 60 percent. However, of those classified as literate in the 1960 Census, 90 percent lacked more than primary grade training. Educational levels within the Dominican Republic--especially those prevailing in rural areas--are responsible for much of the slow economic growth. Difficulties in communication, largely because of illiteracy, directly affect extension teaching. Such training further suffers from lack of qualified instructors.

The preliminary 1970 Census designated 40 percent of the population as urban, compared with 30 percent at the time of the 1960 Census. One-third lives in Santo Domingo, the capital. The urban population is increasing more rapidly than that of rural areas--75 percent urban increase versus 13 percent rural between 1960 and 1970--largely because of migration. The shift has created additional demand for food imports.

The Dominican labor force, now estimated at more than 1 million persons, is growing at the rate of 30,000 new workers annually, but much of it is both unskilled and

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2/ Sources differ on the level of the Dominican population.

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: MAJOR AGRICULTURAL AREAS

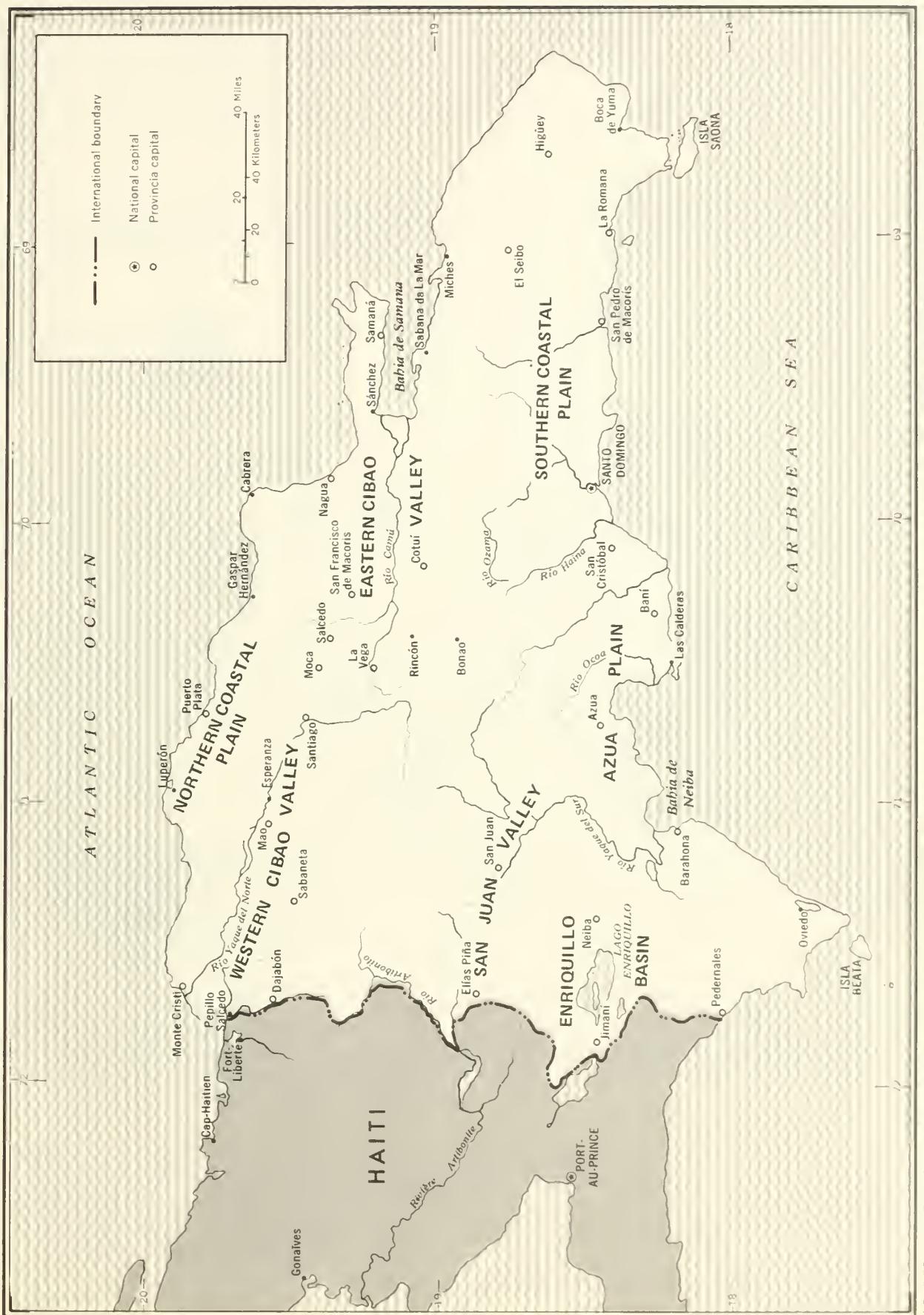
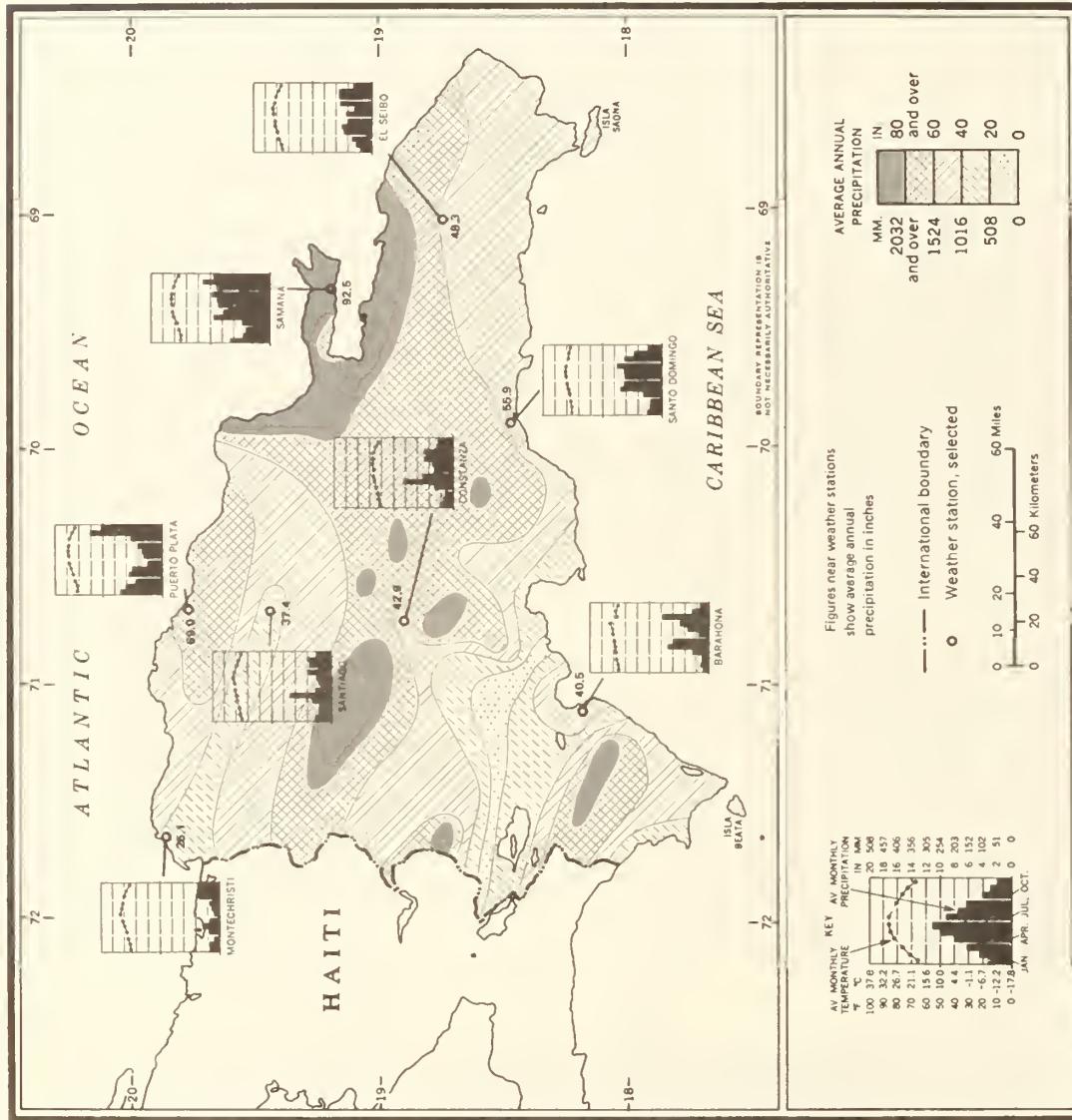


Figure 2

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: PRECIPITATION AND TEMPERATURE



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Figure 3

uneducated. Two-thirds of all agricultural jobs are in the sugar industry. Despite high unemployment and underemployment, a shortage of both semiskilled and skilled workers exists in the Dominican Republic. At the same time, low wages and distaste for canecutting and similar manual labor have produced labor shortages in the sugar industry. While agriculture normally provides employment for about two-thirds of the Dominican labor force, much agricultural work is seasonal, creating substantial periods of unemployment.

According to 1968 estimates, <sup>3/</sup> approximately 100,000 Dominicans were employed in the manufacturing sector where sugar processing accounted for 75,000 workers. Of the remaining industrial workers, 8 percent were employed in food and beverage processing, 5 percent in minerals and metal products, and 4 percent in the manufacture of textiles and shoes.

Diets of the Dominican people tend to lack balance, running high in starches and low in protein. Annual per capita meat consumption averaged about 24 pounds in 1970; milk was about 18 gallons.

### Dominican Economy

#### Characteristics and Structure

Despite recent gains in manufacturing and Government efforts toward sectoral diversification, the Dominican economy continues to be preponderantly agricultural. Sugar production is expanding while accompanying high production costs increase its dependence on U.S. quotas and their favorable prices.

A rising level of public and private investment, accompanied by a strong spirit of economic nationalism, <sup>4/</sup> characterized the period 1950-58. <sup>5/</sup> High world prices for Dominican products, accompanied by import restrictions on many articles, produced favorable trade balances. Monies thus acquired were used to purchase capital goods. Cash reserves from the profitable World War II period also enabled the Dominican Government to complete a number of public projects. Funds spent in developing local industries, however, usually failed as sound investments because production costs were high and domestic markets limited. During the 1950-58 period, educational facilities for the people tended to be neglected.

Between 1959 and 1961, political problems began to mount, producing an economic recession. Military expenditures rose sharply, investment dropped by 40 percent, and unemployment increased. After Gen. Trujillo, the Dominican dictator, was assassinated in 1961, a strong reaction to restraints set in. Imports accompanied by trade deficits rose sharply. The large commercial and agricultural holdings of the Trujillo family were confiscated and retained by the Government.

Civil disturbances in 1965 severely handicapped the economy by disrupting manufacturing, construction, and commercial activities. The index for agricultural production (1961-65=100) declined to 93 in 1965. Full recovery was further delayed by the drought of 1967-68, with sugar output the principal casualty. Drought losses, however, were largely offset by improvements in other sectors and by 1970 a limited economic gain for the fifth consecutive year had occurred.

<sup>3/</sup> National Statistical Office of the Dominican Republic.

<sup>4/</sup> The spirit of nationalism was a natural reaction from previous experiences when the country serviced a huge foreign debt.

<sup>5/</sup> Dominican National Planning Office, Platforma para el Desarrollo Economico y Social de la Republica Dominicana (1968-1985), 1968.

Foreign assistance contributed to the recovery from the political and economic troubles experienced in 1965. U.S. interest in the welfare of the Dominican Republic over the years has been expressed in much technological and financial assistance. Since 1962, U.S. financial aid under Alliance for Progress programs has exceeded \$417 million. Substantial financial and technical assistance has also come from other international organizations.

#### Relative Importance of Major Sectors

In constant prices, the GDP climbed by 7.7 percent in 1969, indicating satisfactory recovery from drought conditions (see table 3). Preliminary estimates disclose a 6-percent increase in 1970. The post civil war period (1966 through 1969) was characterized by a steady gain in export volume and a decline in spending, the latter primarily the result of the Government's austerity policies.

Agriculture, including forestry and fishing, provided 24 percent of the GDP in both 1969 and 1970. Forestry and fishing, however, were relatively insignificant, accounting for only 0.6 percent of agriculture's total. Manufacturing supplied 17 percent of the 1970 GDP, including sugar processing which contributed 6 percent of the total. Government operations furnished over 8 percent of the GDP, and construction, 5 percent. While mining operations accounted for less than 2 percent of the 1970 GDP, the percentage is expected to increase sharply in the next few years.

#### Growth Trends and Outlook

Agriculture's percentage of the GDP is expected to decline as manufacturing, construction, and other components develop. Foreign investment (mostly of U.S. origin) can be expected to rise with continued political stability. Increased numbers of small labor-intensive industries utilizing imported materials for reexport are also foreseen. The Government will continue its efforts to diversify agricultural production, especially that of domestic food crops. It is reasonable to assume that Puerto Rico's increasing industrialization, though temporarily stalled, will result in greater demand for Dominican fruits, vegetables, and meats.

#### Development Plans

The agricultural sector of the Government's National Development Plan calls for an annual increase in crop production (exclusive of sugar) of 5.5 percent during 1970-74. (Growth during 1962-69 was cited as only 2.8 percent.) The projected increase is considered necessary to maintain a balanced rate of economic development. New agricultural investment in excess of \$60 million has been charted. Under the plan, sugar output is also expected to rise to full mill capacity of 1.2 million metric tons, with increased productivity per acre freeing land for other agricultural purposes. Production goals for 22 different commodities, representing two-thirds of all crop production, have been set (see table 4). A separate part of the plan dealing exclusively with livestock earmarks \$28 million for investment in the industry during 1970-74. The program envisions the creation of a number of dairy and beef cattle farms and provides for their equipment and servicing.

Land Use

The Dominican Republic is one of the few Caribbean areas where cropland is commonly underutilized. Existing titles to agricultural lands are often unclear and tend to discourage capital improvements. Concentration of ownership has also been a key factor in delaying development. Arable land is often held in large estates where it is not used intensively. Good cropland may be pastured and marginal lands cropped. Double-cropping opportunities tend to be overlooked. Meanwhile, productive areas remain undeveloped because access roads, irrigation, and other needs are lacking. Only 2.2 million hectares (less than half of the country's total of 4.8 million hectares) are in farms. Similarly, less than one-third of the farmland is in crops (see table 5). In 1967, cropland, including fallow land, amounted to 850,000 hectares or 39 percent of all farmland. Another 826,000 hectares were classed as pasture. Efforts are being made to expand the area under irrigation. Most farmland could benefit from irrigation because rainfall is undependable and seasonal; yet the area irrigated in 1967 was less than half of 1 percent of all land in farms. Additionally, nearly one-fourth of the area in farms in 1967 was woodland, built-on, or otherwise unsuitable for crops or pasture.

The larger landholdings are generally found in the eastern provinces where sugarcane and cattle predominate. Most food crops are produced in the Cibao Valley on medium-sized, owner-operated farms that also raise cocoa and tobacco for export. Subsistence farms are scattered throughout the country, but are most numerous in the region bordering Haiti.

Table 6, based on the 1960 Census, classifies farms within the Dominican Republic according to size. A 1967 survey supports the belief that the pattern has changed little since 1960. <sup>6/</sup> Nearly 15 percent of all farms (over 65,000) were less than 5 tareas (about 0.3 hectares) in size in 1960. The largest grouping, about 25 percent, occurred in the range of 20-50 tareas (approximately 1.3 to 3.1 hectares). On the other hand, more than 8,000 properties of 500 or more tareas (over 30 hectares), representing less than 2 percent of all farms, included more than half of all farmland.

Table 7 classifies farms according to their management. Owner-operators in 1960 managed nearly 60 percent of the units which included 73 percent of the farmland. Renter-operators, including sharecroppers, comprised the next largest group with nearly 31 percent of the units and about 21 percent of the farmland area. Between one-fourth and one-fifth of these were sharecroppers who operated 4.2 percent of the farmland, or about one-fifth of the share attributed to renter-operators.

Annual crops grown in the Dominican Republic during 1967 occupied nearly 9 percent of all land in farms (see table 8). About one-fourth of all annual crops consisted of rice. Subsequent expansion of acreage planted to rice may be attributed to Government price-support programs which have already made the Dominican Republic self-sufficient in rice. Over three-fourths of the 1967 rice area was irrigated. Other annual crops consisted of tobacco, corn, pulses, peanuts, root crops such as yams and sweetpotatoes, and many temperate and tropical zone vegetables.

Perennial crops, on the other hand, are grown mostly for export. Sugarcane is the principal perennial crop, but coffee, cocoa and plantains, and bananas also contribute significantly to the country's foreign trade. The major production inputs (see table 9) are nearly all applied to the production of export crops, chiefly sugarcane.

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<sup>6/</sup> Harold B. Sorenson, The Dominican Republic Agricultural Market Relative to Caribbean and U.S. Trade, Texas A&M University, 1969.

Though details are available only through 1968, such inputs (machinery and equipment, fertilizers, herbicides, and fungicides) have continued to rise. Only in 1968 was there a decrease in the importation of agricultural machinery and equipment, which may be attributed to the decline in sugar output due to the severe drought. Sugarcane occupied about one-third of the total area in perennial crops in 1967 and one-fifth of total land in crops. Only 10 percent of the area in perennial crops was irrigated in 1967, but the acreage is being slowly expanded. The Dominican Republic also raises many kinds of tropical fruits for domestic use.

#### Agricultural Policies and Programs

Dominican agricultural policy consists of substituting domestically produced foods for agricultural imports and expanding both the quantity and variety of agricultural exports. Related goals include upgrading rural living standards, creating employment opportunities (only a small percentage of rural workers have continuous employment), and developing more efficient agriculture. 7/

With the possible exception of large export-oriented estates, Dominican agriculture suffers from use of outdated farming methods and lack of incentives. 8/ Not only are the educational levels of rural people low and extension services poor, but funds and credit are generally lacking. As recently as 1968, designated funds available for production loans were sufficient to meet the needs of only 5 percent of the farms, leaving the other 95 percent either without credit or obligated to seek high-cost loans from other sources. The Agricultural Bank, sponsored by the Government, has been relieved of some of its nonbanking activities to free more of its capital for lending. Though it has instituted a managed-credit program and improved its collection rate substantially, many of the Bank's funds continue to be bound up in delinquent accounts. Commercial banks also make agricultural loans, but mostly for larger estates. 9/

Three institutions are authorized to operate supervised credit programs for farmers who are unable to obtain regular bank loans: Secretariat of Agriculture, Agrarian Reform Institute (ARI), and Institute for Cooperative Credit (IDECOOP). The Agricultural Bank is responsible for their accounting. The Secretariat of Agriculture has principally made loans for the rehabilitation of cacao plantations, while the ARI has loaned its funds almost exclusively to rice growers. Since the ARI also handles marketing of rice, it has been relatively successful in revolving its funds. The loanable funds available to IDECOOP are not extensive and have been used primarily to diversify and rehabilitate coffee plantings. 10/ The Government has recently established a National Agricultural Investigation Center with seven regional offices to co-ordinate agricultural programs in research, training, planning, and services.

The ARI was established in 1962 to acquire and prepare land for settlement. During its early years of operation, the Institute distributed acreage forfeited by the Trujillo family. At the close of 1967, however, nearly all available lands had been passed out and the Government had to either award land it already owned or purchase additional land for redistribution. By mid-1970, 10,753 families had been resettled. Since 30,000 new workers are annually added to the labor force, the present yearly rate of resettlement (about 2,000 families) affords only a small measure of relief to the pressure for land ownership (see table 10). Plans are under way to greatly expand the number of families annually resettled.

7/ Organization of American States, CIAP/389, January 16, 1970.

8/ U.S. Department of Commerce, Basic Data on the Economy of the Dominican Republic, OBR 68-114.

9/ Organization of American States, CIAP/453, December 14, 1970.

10/ Ibid.

The IDECOOP has thus far failed to become an effective organization, probably because educational and organizational levels of the rural populations have not been high enough for its development. Some progress, however, is being made in the development of producer cooperatives, particularly those serving coffee, rice, cocoa, and banana industries.

In 1969, the Institute of Price Stabilization (IEP), which consolidated the commodity purchasing and storage operations of the Agricultural Bank as well as related activities of the Secretariat of Agriculture, was established. Specific goals of the new agency include the regulation of supplies of agricultural and livestock products. During 1970, the Institute carried out stabilization programs for rice, corn, grain sorghum, and beans. The Institute's main concern has been rice which, because of existing oversupply conditions, has been difficult to stabilize. The Institute also handles Public Law 480 purchase agreements and is charged with trade negotiations with nearby Puerto Rico.

The National Institute for Water Resources (INDRHI) operates a public irrigation system that services about 23,000 independent units involving 100,000 hectares of the country's best agricultural lands.<sup>11/</sup> Much of the area irrigated is planted to rice. In recent years, the Institute has been plagued by low rates of collection for water usage and excessive maintenance costs. Two large dams presently under construction, the Tavera in the Yaque del Norte Valley and the Valdesia in the Nizao Valley, should add substantially to the total water supply for irrigation.

#### Production of Sugarcane

Sugarcane is planted over a relatively long period, usually between March and November. Only 15 percent of the Dominican crop is renewed each year, although the recommended rate is higher. From 14 to 18 months elapse before the first planting becomes ready for harvest. The harvest commences in December and extends into June, with the peak in February and March. Much of the canecutting, a hand operation, is performed by former residents of Haiti.

Sugarcane yields are highest during their first year and frequently double those obtained later. After the first crop is removed, the original root structure produces another crop known as "ratoons" which is harvested every 12 months. Eventually, productivity declines and the field requires replanting. By world standards, Dominican cane yields are low, ranging between 50 and 70 tons to the hectare. Yields generally, however, have been rising owing to improved cultural practices including increased fertilization and use of herbicides, better planting stock, and irrigation. Sugarcane yields in 1960 averaged 55.6 metric tons per hectare; 1971 estimates indicate an average yield of nearly 70 tons to the hectare (see table 11). The sugar content per ton of cane, an equally important factor, varies from season to season. In 1971, in addition to the 16 large estates, there were 3,200 private growers who furnished 23 percent of all sugarcane milled.

The Dominican Republic's 16 sugar mills (fig. 4) possess a 24-hour capacity of nearly 60,000 tons of cane. Mill efficiency is hampered by lack of harvest mechanization, a requirement for faster deliveries of cane to permit optimum mill operations. Another serious problem is poor mill location with respect to sources of cane supplies. Recent studies and a determined effort by the Government have produced some reduction in costs, particularly through improved labor efficiency. Operational costs, however, tend to be high, leaving the industry very dependent on its protected market.

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<sup>11/</sup> The total area under irrigation is presently about 160,000 hectares, but over 30 percent lacks effective irrigation.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: LOCATION OF SUGAR MILLS

ATLANTIC OCEAN

Sugar mill

Railroad

Road

0 20 40 Miles

0 20 40 Kilometers



Figure 4

Peak sugar output was attained in 1960 when production reached more than 1 million metric tons of raw sugar (see table 12). Both the 1970 and 1971 crops approached the 1960 record and new production levels may soon be established. Since Dominican production costs are usually greater than world prices, losses will probably be sustained on most sugar that must move in world markets. Table 13 shows a constant buildup of stocks since 1968, a recent year of low production.

The 12 estates and mills owned by the Dominican Government annually account for more than three-fifths of the entire Dominican sugar output. The U.S.-owned mill, the Central Romana, is the largest single operation in the Republic and annually supplies between one-third and one-fourth of the Dominican production. Figure 5 shows sugarcane at La Romana. Three smaller factories owned by the Vicini family account for the balance. U.S. sugar quotas (table 14) are customarily distributed in a manner that affords the Dominican Government operation (CEA) 60 percent of the total allocation. See table 15 for comparative production data on the country's 16 sugar mills.



Figure 5.--Cut sugarcane on tracks at La Romana mill

#### Other Agricultural Production

Coffee is the second most important export crop of the Dominican Republic with two-thirds of the annual production customarily marketed overseas (see table 16). Coffee's share of total exports amounted to 11 percent in 1968. The United States is the principal customer, annually purchasing about four-fifths of the export tonnage. The Dominican Republic receives an annual quota from the International Coffee Organization but in recent years has had difficulty in filling its allocation.

Dominican coffee is a variety of arabica, known as typica (fig. 6). It is grown mostly by small farmers on small plots in the Cibao, Northern Cordillera, and Barahona regions. Cultural practices are generally poor with little or no use of fertilizers, herbicides, or mulching. Most trees are past their prime and yields are relatively low. The Government is endeavoring to replace many of the overage trees with better yielding varieties. In 1968, coffee plantings occupied about 84,000 hectares and constituted the principal employment for much of the poorer rural population.



Figure 6.--A heavy set of  
Dominican coffee cherries

Dominican production of cocoa beans is centered in the Cibao Valley where the crop is raised on many small farms. Little attention is given the trees except at harvesttime. Cacao plantings, similar to coffee, tend to be overage, though otherwise in good condition and relatively free of disease. A tree bearing a good crop of cacao is shown in figure 7. The crop is normally raised without fertilization or herbicides and fungicides. In 1969, there were 69,000 hectares of cacao trees.



Figure 7.--An abundant crop of Dominican cacao

The decline in production of cocoa beans that had been taking place for several years was checked in 1969 when output doubled at 40,000 metric tons. The increase was due to ideal growing conditions. Production declined to 26,300 tons in 1970, but is expected to reach 29,000 tons in 1971. Cocoa beans, usually third in value among Dominican exports, at times exceed coffee returns from foreign sales. The United States is the principal purchaser of Dominican cocoa beans. At one time, processed cocoa products comprised a substantial part of the exports but now are of little significance. Twelve companies in the Dominican Republic are reportedly engaged in cocoa bean exports.

Tobacco is grown throughout the Cibao Valley, occupying 19,300 hectares in 1968. Some 19,000 Dominican farmers annually raise from 19,000 to 22,000 metric tons of tobacco. In general, there are two types: "Olor," used principally for cigars, and "Criollo," a lower quality tobacco employed principally in the manufacture of cigarettes. About four-fifths of the Dominican tobacco crop is the Criollo type. Attempts are also being made to produce some burley and a Virginia-type tobacco, known as "tabaco rubio," to substitute for similar imports. While two-thirds of the tobacco produced is exported--chiefly to Europe, the Dominican Republic also imports substantial quantities of tobacco and tobacco products--mainly from the United States.

Rice is the Dominican Republic's most important grain. It is grown strictly for domestic consumption, since the Government support program under which it is produced has pushed prices about two-thirds higher than those prevailing in world markets (see table 17). At the same time, Government support programs have successfully increased annual production from an average of 109,000 metric tons of paddy rice during 1957-59 to 210,000 tons in 1970. Not only has the Dominican Government succeeded in substituting domestic production for most rice imports (13,000 tons were imported to counter speculation in 1968), but it has also substantially increased domestic consumption.

Other important Dominican field crops include peanuts, corn, and beans--all raised for domestic consumption. Peanuts are grown on drier soils in rotation with corn. In 1970, about 79,000 metric tons of peanuts (in-shell) were produced on 78,000 hectares. More than 90 percent of the peanuts are crushed for cooking oil. In recent years, domestic production of peanuts has been inadequate to satisfy Dominican requirements. The deficit has been filled by substantial imports of U.S. soybean oil both under Public Law 480 and through commercial channels. No imports of peanuts or peanut oil have been made, however, since 1968. Efforts are being made to increase Dominican peanut oil production through use of better oil-yielding varieties, modern cultural practices, and improved extraction processes. Use of coconut oil is also increasing.

Wheat, an imported commodity, and rice are staple food grains while corn is used primarily as animal feed. Price variations and seasonal shortages, however, have tended to discourage use of domestic corn as feed for livestock and poultry. Nevertheless, corn is now being imported from the United States in increasing quantities, primarily for poultry feed. Grain sorghum, relatively new as a Dominican crop, is also gaining popularity as feed grain. Dried bean and pigeon pea acreage has been expanding, with bean imports scheduled to be phased out by 1971. Exports of pigeon peas, mainly to Puerto Rico, will probably increase.

The Dominican Republic produces a wide range of winter vegetables, root crops (chiefly sweetpotatoes, yucca, yams, and yautia or dasheen), and tropical fruits for both domestic and export markets. Bananas and plantains are also grown throughout the Republic, with banana production concentrated in the northwest, near Monte Cristi. Puerto Rico is a good market for these crops, especially plantains. Marketing in Puerto Rico, however, has been plagued by problems of seasonal shortages and gluts, improper handling and storage, lack of uniformity, and trade barriers raised by the Puerto Ricans.

Prospects for developing a profitable livestock industry in the Dominican Republic are good. From one-third to one-half of the land in farms is believed better suited for grazing than for any other purpose. Beef production is concentrated in the eastern half of the country in the eastern Cibao, and in the Provinces of El Seibo, San Cristobal, San Pedro de Macoris, and La Altagracia as well as along the north coast. Despite warm climate, few disease problems exist, and parasite and insect pests appear controllable.

Beef cattle numbers declined in 1968, while slaughter rose sharply (see table 18). Herd-culling following the 1967-68 drought was partly responsible for the 20-percent rise in beef production, but the major factors appear to be certification of meat inspection rules and procedures. Two slaughterhouses were certified in 1968 for shipment to U.S. markets, and Dominican export controls were relaxed. In 1969, 5,000 tons of Dominican fresh and frozen beef valued at about \$4 million were exported--nearly all to Puerto Rican and U.S. markets. Exports of beef created some internal problems (culminating in export embargoes) when it was believed that overseas shipments to areas offering more attractive prices contributed to domestic shortages.

In the past, Dominican beef production was not regarded sufficiently profitable to compete with other agricultural alternatives. Rising domestic and world prices have since become incentives for expanding the industry (31,000 tons of beef were produced in 1970). In 1971, the Dominican share under the new U.S. Voluntary Meat Import Restraint Program was 11.7 million pounds.

Very little hog raising is done commercially, even though pork has become an important source of meat for the rural population. The incidence of disease is high, and internal parasites further retard normal growth. Although production of pork has been slowly increasing, it does not satisfy the domestic market.

Poultry raising in the Dominican Republic has reached a level where the Republic is now self-sufficient in poultry meat and eggs. Nevertheless, large quantities of poultry feed and eggs for hatching continue to be imported.

### Related Agricultural Industries

Related agricultural industries (in addition to sugar processing discussed earlier) include several commercial dairies, numerous slaughterhouses (three have been certified for meat shipments to the United States), peanut and coconut oil processing plants, several feed mills and a flour mill, and five vegetable processing plants. There are also several firms specializing in tobacco manufacture, sisal and cotton products, and beverages.

Sugar is produced principally for export though two mills also refine sugar for the domestic market. In addition, there is considerable export trade in Dominican tobacco products, beef, and furfural. From 250,000 to 300,000 cases of guandules (pigeon peas) are canned each year, mostly for export. Some fresh guandules also are exported. About 4,500 hectares of tomatoes are grown for processing. Efforts are being made to develop markets for processed tomatoes (mostly paste), but to date high production costs have limited most sales to domestic markets. The three largest of the five vegetable processing plants are located at Santiago, Esperanza, and Bani. The other two plants are in Puerto Plaza and San Cristobal.

### Agricultural Trade of the Dominican Republic

#### Total Trade

By 1970, total Dominican exports (including nonagricultural products) reached \$212 million, reflecting agriculture's full recovery from the drought. The increase during 1970 amounted to over 15 percent. Imports, however, rose even more rapidly, reaching nearly \$267 million for a 27-percent gain, and resulting in a trade deficit of \$55 million. In 1968, the last year officially reported in detail, exports amounted to \$164 million; imports were \$197 million (see table 19). There was drought in 1968, however, so data are not representative. Sugar output had fallen about 18 percent, making it necessary for the industry to cancel sales to other countries to fulfill its U.S. quota.

#### Direction, Value, and Volume

Agriculture's share of total Dominican exports in 1968 was approximately 88 percent, practically unchanged from the preceding year and similar to the 1961 share. The principal agricultural exports were sugar and sugar products, coffee, cocoa beans, and tobacco (see table 19). Significant nonagricultural items included bauxite (less than 8 percent of the value of all exports) and furfural, a sugar byproduct source of cellulose (less than 2 percent). According to value, sugar contributed 55 percent of the income from exports, even though 1968 was a year of low production (fig. 8). The United States purchased virtually all sugar and sugar products in 1968 and 85 percent of all Dominican exports (see table 20). Dominican exports to the United States increased rapidly during 1962 when the United States broke off trade relations with Cuba and sought other offshore sugar supply sources. The next ranking customer for Dominican goods in 1968, Puerto Rico, lagged far behind with only 4.2 percent of the total, followed by Spain's 3.2 percent share (see table 20). Sales to Europe and Latin America, however, averaged 5 and 7 percent, respectively, in 1970.

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: RAW SUGAR PRODUCTION AND SUGAR QUOTA CHARGES\* TO THE UNITED STATES

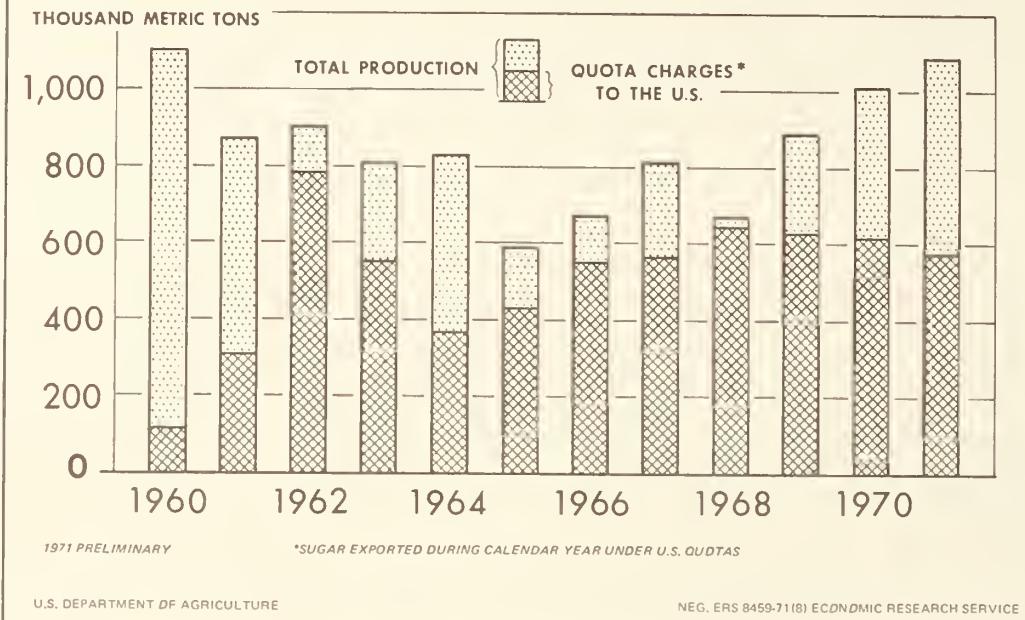


Figure 8

The Dominican Republic managed a favorable balance of trade in agricultural commodities in excess of \$100 million in both 1967 and 1968. During these 2 years, agricultural import shares were 20 and 22 percent, respectively, of total agricultural trade (see table 21). In 1961, Dominican agricultural imports were only \$6.2 million, or less than 5 percent of total agricultural trade (\$132.5 million).

Sugar and molasses provided 62 percent of the income from agricultural exports in 1968, and nearly 66 percent in 1967 (see table 21). These two commodities, however, generated only 52 percent of the agricultural export returns in 1961 when U.S. purchases of Dominican sugar and sugar products were much more modest. Loss in export volume of sugar and sugar products in 1968 (table 22) was more than offset by higher prices and greater overall returns from other agricultural products such as cocoa beans, tobacco, and meat--the latter stimulated by the acceptance of some slaughterhouses for meat shipments to U.S. markets. Banana and plantain export earnings, worth nearly \$12 million in 1961, dropped sharply to only \$223,000 by 1968 because of Panama disease.

Incomplete trade figures for 1969 disclose that four major agricultural exports (sugar and sugar products, coffee, cocoa, and tobacco) accounted for 92 percent of the total of \$184 million in export income. Total export trade accordingly rose by 12.5 percent in 1969. Favorable weather in 1969 and good prices reportedly were responsible for the improvement. Preliminary estimates, meanwhile, point to a 15-percent rise in 1970.

Agricultural imports by the Dominican Republic rose from a low of only \$6.2 million in 1961 to \$39.6 million in 1968 (one-fifth of total imports). Major categories of Dominican agricultural imports in 1968 and their shares were: wheat, 19 percent; dairy products and eggs, 17 percent; and vegetable oils, 14 percent. Nearly all Dominican agricultural imports were food items.

The United States was the principal supplier of Dominican agricultural imports, retaining 75 percent of the market in 1968. The Netherlands ranked second with about 10 percent of the total. The major agricultural import from the Netherlands was canned and dried milk which accounted for three-quarters of its agricultural shipments. Venezuela was the third most important supplier of agricultural commodities. Nearly all of its 1968 exports to the Dominican Republic consisted of rice, a commodity wherein the Dominicans are now self-sufficient. Other important countries supplying agricultural imports were: Canada, Puerto Rico, Denmark, and West Germany.

In 1968, U.S. agricultural exports to the Dominican Republic amounted to roughly \$30 million. These declined to less than \$25 million in 1969, but recovered to about \$30 million in 1970 (see table 23). As recently as 1961, U.S. agricultural exports were valued at only \$2.5 million. Dominican data for 1968 agricultural imports from the United States disclose that wheat accounted for 24 percent; fruit and vegetables, 7 percent; and cereal preparations, 4 percent. Virtually all wheat and flour and vegetable oil imports came from the United States. The United States also supplied most of the cotton and cotton manufactures. Much of the large gain in agricultural imports by the Dominican Republic after 1961 resulted from emergency food programs provided by the United States. Commodities with the most notable increases included cereals and cereal preparations, vegetable oils, dairy products and eggs, and fruit and vegetables.

#### Factors Influencing Dominican Trade and Outlook

The Dominican Republic is both economically and socially dependent on agriculture. Most traditional exports are either directly affected by quotas from importing countries or are subjected to wide price fluctuations. Dominican commerce is presently free of trading arrangements such as the Caribbean Free Trade Association or preference agreements with British Commonwealth countries and states. The Dominicans, however, do have a bilateral agricultural trade agreement with Puerto Rico.

The Dominican Republic ranks second only to Puerto Rico as a U.S. trading partner in the Caribbean. This has not always been the case, for during the 1950's most Dominican sugar was marketed in the United Kingdom under prevailing world prices. Recent years have witnessed increased agricultural production for export markets. The gain in output for the domestic food market, however, has not been sufficiently great to maintain pace with the rapid population increase.

#### Outlook and Conclusions

Continued economic progress within the Dominican Republic appears to be closely linked to political stability. Civil unrest in the past has discouraged much needed foreign and domestic investment, disrupted normal trade patterns, and precluded long-range planning. Production of agricultural commodities within the Dominican Republic can be expected to increase as more credit becomes available and better use of land resources takes place. Added investment should also help in creating a suitable infrastructure, especially access roads to production areas, agricultural storage, and similar facilities.

The short-term outlook for Dominican agriculture is optimistic. Market prospects for export crops--especially coffee, cocoa, and tobacco--are relatively favorable. Domestic production of food crops will also improve. However, the pattern of under-utilized cropland and the concentration of agricultural lands under few owners may continue for some time. In the immediate future, gains in the mining, tourist, and light industry sectors should take place, all of which should contribute to a rising standard of living and somewhat alleviate unemployment.

The long-run economic view is less optimistic. Difficulties in marketing sugar appear imminent. Sharp reductions in production costs will be necessary to compete in world markets. The Dominican Government is seeking a larger quota in the world sugar market to forestall a serious buildup in stocks. Dominicans will also have to contend with a serious unfavorable balance of foreign trade which continues to widen despite the Government's austerity program and other measures.

The United States, which currently takes four-fifths of all Dominican exports--virtually all agricultural--probably will continue to be the Republic's foremost customer. Dominicans will likely resolve some of their marketing problems with Puerto Rico and expand this nearby market for fruits, vegetables, and meat. Though the export of raw sugar will continue to dominate Dominican trade, its importance is expected to diminish as Dominican agriculture becomes more diversified.

Little change is foreseen in the existing pattern of Dominican agricultural imports. Domestically produced rice could be used to displace some of the imported wheat, particularly should the price for local rice become more competitive. Demand for locally produced meats such as beef, pork, and poultry will also rise. Dominican vegetable oil production does not appear capable of fully meeting future demand, and the developing tourist industry should provide a stimulus for imports of U.S. specialty foods. The rapidly increasing population of the Dominican Republic may be counted on to sustain and probably increase food imports from the United States.

Prospects are excellent for increased demand for farm machinery and equipment and agricultural supplies such as fertilizers, pesticides, and seeds. Growth of Dominican demand for such items, however, will be closely linked to the future availability of Dominican agricultural credit.

Table 1.--Population of Dominican Republic, persons per square mile, and rural share, selected years

Year	Total population	Persons per square mile	Rural share
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1920. . . . .	894,665	46	83.4
1935. . . . .	1,479,417	77	82.0
1950. . . . .	2,135,872	110	76.2
1960. . . . .	3,013,525	156	69.5
1968. . . . .	4,029,520	215	67.2
1969. . . . .	4,174,490	223	67.0

Note: Preliminary 1970 Census estimates place total population at approximately 4.0 million, 60 percent of which is rural.

Sources: Republica Dominicana en Cifras 1968 and 1969, and IV Censo Nacional de Poblacion, 1960.

Table 2.--Population in selected age groups, Dominican Republic, 1950, 1960, and 1970

Age group	Number of persons		
	1950	1960	1970
			<u>Thousands</u>
0 - 4 years. . . . .	375.9	559.7	736.1
5 - 9. . . . .	297.7	487.3	641.9
10 - 14. . . . .	276.8	393.9	517.6
15 - 19. . . . .	225.7	286.1	376.9
20 - 29. . . . .	371.2	469.9	619.6
30 - 59. . . . .	488.8	698.8	921.0
Over 60. . . . .	99.7	151.4	198.6
Total . . . . .	2,135.8	3,047.1	<u>1/4,011.7</u>

1/ Preliminary.

Sources: Republica Dominicana en Cifras, Vol. IV, 1969 (1950 and 1960). National Office of Statistics and Census estimates (1970).

Table 3.--Gross domestic product by major sectors and per capita GDP, at 1962 market prices, Dominican Republic, selected years

Sector	1962	1966	1967	1968	Preliminary 1969
<u>Million dollars</u>					
Agriculture including forestry and fishing. . .	228.9	245.0	242.4	245.1	267.7
Net agriculture. . . . .	(224.6)	(239.6)	(237.2)	(239.1)	(261.7)
Mining. . . . . . . . .	9.6	10.4	13.7	13.0	14.3
Manufacturing . . . . .	154.9	156.4	166.8	161.1	177.8
Construction. . . . . .	27.6	38.8	45.2	49.2	53.5
Commerce. . . . . . .	159.5	169.2	173.0	190.6	209.9
Transport . . . . . . .	40.0	54.4	55.2	61.2	67.9
Communication . . . . .	4.4	5.9	6.5	6.8	7.1
Electricity . . . . . .	9.3	12.8	14.2	15.2	16.9
Finance . . . . . . .	10.1	16.8	17.2	17.9	18.6
Rental income . . . . .	55.7	74.0	78.9	84.1	89.5
Government. . . . . . .	109.8	97.3	98.4	96.1	93.8
Other services. . . . . .	77.5	84.9	86.4	88.5	90.8
Total GDP. . . . . . .	887.3	965.9	997.9	1,028.8	1,107.8
Per capita GDP (US dollars)	272	257	256	255	265

Sources: 1962 and 1966-68, Banco Central; 1969 estimated by U.S. Attache DR0004, 1-20-70.

Table 4---Agricultural production goals, Dominican Republic, 1970-74

Commodity	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
<u>Metric tons</u>					
Corn. . . . .	45,000	52,000	57,000	60,000	65,000
Sorghum . . . . .	15,000	25,000	30,000	35,000	38,000
Rice. . . . .	200,000	218,950	239,750	262,530	287,400
Pigeon peas . . . . .	24,000	26,220	28,300	30,390	32,500
Beans (all types) . . . . .	34,350	37,720	41,000	45,000	49,400
Yautia. . . . .	32,760	34,780	36,810	38,220	39,000
Potatoes. . . . .	24,000	24,710	25,060	26,460	28,000
Yams. . . . .	20,420	21,030	21,650	23,100	24,440
Sweetpotatoes . . . . .	87,000	88,920	92,260	95,690	99,290
Yucca . . . . .	170,000	175,900	182,580	189,520	196,660
Plantain. . . . .	500,210	515,170	530,638	546,490	562,890
Bananas . . . . .	2,000	60,000	110,000	150,000	190,000
Garlic. . . . .	3,990	5,000	5,000	6,000	6,640
Onions. . . . .	11,000	13,000	14,000	15,000	16,000
Tomatoes. . . . .	15,900	16,050	16,290	16,520	16,670
Cocoa . . . . .	46,400	46,420	51,350	52,600	54,500
Coffee 1/ . . . . .	92,140	97,240	105,190	105,200	105,670
Tomatoes (industrial) .	45,680	51,020	56,360	61,700	67,040
Peanuts 2/ . . . . .	74,445	76,307	78,214	80,170	82,000
Coconuts (copra). . . . .	18,670	19,560	20,440	21,330	22,220
Tobacco . . . . .	21,600	22,000	24,000	26,000	27,000
Cotton. . . . .	3,500	4,000	6,000	8,000	10,000
Yucca, bitter . . . . .	--	--	8,200	11,300	11,300
Total. . . . .	1,488,065	1,630,997	1,780,092	1,906,220	2,031,620

1/ Cherry basis.

2/ In shell.

Source: Technical Secretariat of the Presidency, National Development Plan, 1970-74.

Table 5.--Utilization of land in farms, Dominican Republic, 1967

Estimated land use	:	Area	:	Share of total
	:	1,000 hectares	Percent	
	:	1,000 hectares	Percent	
Irrigated:	109	2.3		
Annual crops. . . . .	(57)	(1.2)		
Perennial crops . . . . .	(52)	(1.1)		
Dry land:	534	11.0		
Annual crops. . . . .	(138)	(2.8)		
Perennial crops . . . . .	(396)	(8.2)		
Fallow	207	4.3		
Grassland:	826	17.0		
Improved pasture. . . . .	(567)	(11.7)		
Native pasture. . . . .	(259)	(5.3)		
Other:	530	10.9		
Undeveloped . . . . .	(100)	(2.1)		
Wood and brush. . . . .	(385)	(7.9)		
Waste . . . . . . . . .	(45)	(0.9)		
Land in farms . . . . .	2,206	45.5		
Land not in farms . . . . .	2,638	54.5		
Total land . . . . .	4,844	100.0		

Source: Dominican Republic Department of Agriculture.

Table 6.--Number of farms according to size and percentage of total,  
Dominican Republic, 1960

Size of farm	Farms		Area	
	Number	Percentage of total	Hectares	Percentage of total
	:	:	:	:
Less than 5 tareas <sup>1/</sup> .	65,600	14.7	10,042	0.4
5 - 10 tareas. . . . .	60,501	13.5	25,567	1.1
10 - 20 . . . . .	106,500	23.8	83,384	3.7
20 - 50 . . . . .	112,250	25.1	204,460	9.1
50 - 100. . . . .	50,921	11.4	204,979	9.1
100 - 500. . . . .	43,258	9.7	509,261	22.6
500 or more. . . . .	8,068	1.8	1,220,006	54.0
Total . . . . .	447,098	100.0	2,257,699	100.0
	:			

<sup>1/</sup> 1 tarea equals 0.0629 hectare.

Sources: Republica Dominicana en Cifras, 1968 and V Censo Nacional Agropecuario, 1960.

Table 7.--Number and area of farms according to land tenure, Dominican Republic, 1960

Type of tenure	Farms		Farmland	
	Units	Percentage of total	Area	Percentage of total
	No.	Pct.	1,000 ha.	Pct.
Owner-operators. . . . .	262,979	58.8	1,512.4	73.1
Renter-operators (sharecroppers). . . . .	137,865 (30,782)	30.8 (6.9)	427.2 (86.6)	20.6 (4.2)
Concessional operators <sup>1/</sup> . . . . .	35,596	8.9	109.3	5.3
Other arrangements . . .	6,658	1.5	20.3	1.0
Total . . . . .	447,098	100.0	2,206.92	100.0
	:			

<sup>1/</sup> Operators without land titles excluding renters and sharecroppers.

<sup>2/</sup> Does not include approximately 189,000 hectares suitable for growing sugarcane.

Source: Republica Dominicana en Cifras, 1969.

Table 8.--Area of major crops as percentage of land in farms and percentage of total land, Dominican Republic, 1967

Major crops	Area	Percentage of	Percentage of
	: 1,000 ha.	: land in farms	: total land
<u>Annual crops</u>	<u>195</u>	<u>8.8</u>	<u>4.0</u>
Rice. . . . .	49	2.2	1.0
Irrigated . . . . .	(38)	(1.7)	(0.8)
Nonirrigated. . . . .	(11)	(0.5)	(.2)
All other . . . . .	146	6.6	3.0
Irrigated . . . . .	(18)	(.8)	(.4)
Nonirrigated. . . . .	(128)	(5.8)	(2.6)
<u>Perennial crops</u>	<u>450</u>	<u>20.3</u>	<u>9.3</u>
Sugarcane . . . . .	142	6.4	2.9
Irrigated . . . . .	(28)	(1.3)	(.6)
Nonirrigated. . . . .	(114)	(5.1)	(2.3)
Coffee. . . . .	79	3.6	1.6
Cocoa . . . . .	69	3.1	1.4
Coconuts. . . . .	22	1.0	.5
Platano . . . . .	67	3.0	1.4
Irrigated . . . . .	(16)	(.7)	(.3)
Nonirrigated. . . . .	(51)	(2.3)	(1.0)
All other . . . . .	71	3.2	1.5
Irrigated . . . . .	(8)	(.4)	(.2)
Nonirrigated. . . . .	(63)	(2.8)	(1.3)

Source: USAID, Agricultural Division, Santo Domingo.

Table 9.--Imports of selected agricultural inputs, Dominican Republic, by volume and value, 1965-68

Input	1965	1966	1967	1968
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Agricultural machinery and equipment . . . . .	2,541	4,379	5,639	3,600
Fertilizer . . . . .	12,744	739	13,055	1,112
Insecticides . . . . .	919	244	1,024	413
Herbicides . . . . .	237	250	633	758
Fungicides . . . . .	57	102	111	139
			108	139
			267	269

Source: CIAP: Agricultural Sector of the Dominican Republic, 1969.

Table 10.-- Land distribution under agrarian reform, Dominican Republic, 1962-70

Year	Parcels	Total area	Average size
	distributed	distributed	of parcel
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Hectares</u>	<u>Hectares</u>
1962. . . . .	883	3,744	4.5
1963. . . . .	783	4,696	6.0
1964. . . . .	1,807	10,245	5.7
1965. . . . .	--	--	--
1966. . . . .	300	2,007	6.7
1967. . . . .	1,999	10,146	5.1
1968. . . . .	1,518	7,316	4.8
1969. . . . .	2,482	11,932	4.8
1970 <u>1/</u> . . . . .	981	3,833	3.9
Total. . . . .	10,753	53,919	<u>2/</u> 5.0

1/ January-June 30 only.2/ Average.

Source: Instituto Agrario Dominicana.

Table 11.--Sugarcane: Area harvested, total production, and sugar recovery and production, Dominican Republic, 1960 and 1966-71

Year	Sugarcane				Sugar produced	Sugar yield per hectare
	Area harvested	Yield per hectare	Total production	Average sugar recovery		
	<u>1,000 ha.</u>	<u>M.t.</u>	<u>1,000 m.t.</u>	<u>%</u>		
1960. . .	183.2	55.6	10,186	10.8	1,102	6.02
1966. . .	124.6	53.9	6,715	10.0	671	5.39
1967. . .	121.4	58.0	7,040	11.5	812	6.69
1968. . .	133.5	42.3	5,643	11.8	666	4.99
1969. . .	<u>1/</u> 133.9	62.2	8,328	10.6	885	6.61
1970. . .	137.6	67.0	9,226	11.0	1,014	7.37
1971 <u>2/</u> . . .	141.6	68.4	9,689	11.2	1,089	7.69

1/ Estimate from Azucar y Melaza report.2/ Preliminary.

Note: Sugar harvest commences in December and ends June of following year. It is reported herein under year when most of harvest takes place.

Source: Dominican Sugar Institute.

Table 12.--Sugar: Production, domestic consumption, and export volume,  
Dominican Republic, 1960-71

Year	Production	Domestic consumption	Exports		
			Total exports	To United States <sup>1/</sup>	U.S. share
1,000 metric tons				Percent	
1960. . .	1,102	78	1,009	438	43.4
1961. . .	873	79	793	342	43.1
1962. . .	902	113	846	804	95.0
1963. . .	806	116	671	535	79.7
1964. . .	828	110	662	373	56.3
1965. . .	583	102	522	450	86.2
1966. . .	671	113	572	551	96.3
1967. . .	812	109	647	626	96.8
1968. . .	666	135	605	605	100.0
1969. . .	885	133	636	629	98.9
1970. . .	1,014	124	793	615	77.6
1971 <sup>2/</sup> . .	<u>3/</u> 1,089	<u>3/</u> 132	<u>3/</u> 907	n.a.	n.a.

<sup>1/</sup> Export totals include above-quota shipments to United States.

<sup>2/</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>3/</sup> Estimated by U.S. Agricultural Attaché.

n.a. = Not available.

Sources: Dominican Sugar Institute and ASCS Sugar Reports, USDA.  
Comercio Exterior de la Republica Dominicana.

Table 13.--Sugar and molasses: Supply and distribution, Dominican Republic, average 1962-66, annual  
1967-70, 1971 forecast

Item	5-year average	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
1962-66						forecast
<u>Sugar</u>						
Supply:						
Beginning stocks (Jan. 1)	78,869	59,243	115,579	42,148	157,886	254,937
Production	754,993	812,385	666,271	884,736	1,014,243	1,088,633
Total supply	833,862	871,628	781,850	926,884	1,172,129	1,343,570
Distribution:						
Domestic consumption	109,990	109,518	134,852	132,742	124,304	131,543
Exports	653,218	646,531	604,840	636,256	792,888	907,190
Carryover	70,654	115,579	42,148	157,886	254,937	304,837
Total distribution	833,862	871,628	781,850	926,884	1,172,129	1,343,570
<u>Molasses</u>						
Supply:						
Beginning stocks (Jan. 1)	6,234	4,749	6,362	9,433	8,350	9,650
Production	49,424	50,947	38,445	56,232	63,600	65,000
Total supply	55,658	55,696	44,807	65,665	71,950	74,650
Distribution:						
Domestic consumption	3,963	8,974	8,284	9,050	9,300	9,650
Exports	44,485	40,360	27,090	48,265	53,000	57,000
Carryover	7,210	6,362	9,433	8,350	9,650	8,000
Total distribution	55,658	55,969	44,807	65,665	71,950	74,650

Sources: Comercio Exterior de la Republica Dominicana. Dominican Sugar Institute and U.S. Agricultural Attaché estimates. Attaché reports: DR 9021, 5-26-69; DR 9035, 10-7-69; DR 0020, 5-6-70; DR 0033, 10-9-70; and DR 1017, 5-7-71.

Table 14.--Sugar: Final U.S. quota charges 1/, average net annual prices, and net returns from U.S. shipments, Dominican Republic, 1960-70

Year	Final U.S.	Net price	Net returns from
	quota	Dominican Republic <u>2/</u>	shipments to United States
	<u>Metric tons</u>	<u>Dollars/metric ton</u>	<u>\$1,000</u>
1960. . . . .	291,987	177.95	34,440
1961. . . . .	302,463	118.17	35,742
1962. . . . .	781,568	122.58	95,805
1963. . . . .	535,243	160.28	85,789
1964. . . . .	361,482	131.84	47,658
1965. . . . .	425,695	127.87	54,434
1966. . . . .	546,975	132.94	72,715
1967. . . . .	560,765	139.33	78,131
1968. . . . .	641,413	144.19	92,485
1969. . . . .	628,747	148.81	93,564
1970. . . . .	615,267	153.00	94,136

1/ Actual shipments under U.S. quotas.

2/ Raw sugar price, duty paid, New York for shipments within quota, less adjustments for freight, insurance, duty, unloading charges, and bag allowance.

Sources: ASCS Sugar Reports and Dominican Sugar Institute.

Table 15.--Sugar mills and ownership: Cane area harvested and production of raw sugar and molasses, Dominican Republic, 1966-70 1/

Sugar mills and ownership	1966			1967			1968			1969			1970		
	Harvested :		Molasses :	Harvested :	Sugar :	Molasses :	Harvested :	Sugar :	Molasses :	Harvested :	Sugar :	Molasses :	Harvested :	Sugar :	Molasses :
	Ha.	M.t.	Kals.	Ha.	M.t.	Kals.	Ha.	M.t.	Kals.	Ha.	M.t.	Kals.	Ha.	M.t.	Kals.
CEA 2/ units															
Amistad . . . . .	668	4.6	409	763	5.5	386	880	6.0	370	1,000	5.8	514	1,000	6.0	424
Barahona . . . . .	8,430	62.2	5,630	9,451	80.5	7,473	7,822	87.9	7,637	7,000	72.4	7,121	7,000	86.5	8,064
Boca Chica . . . . .	4,345	27.2	2,196	3,963	37.3	2,435	5,787	29.7	2,086	8,000	47.8	3,576	8,000	36.3	2,802
Catarey . . . . .	2,736	22.5	1,450	2,803	20.3	1,229	3,773	28.8	1,577	4,900	34.6	2,097	4,900	30.9	2,292
Consuelo . . . . .	6,119	20.0	1,976	7,280	16.3	1,816	6,633	6.8	746	7,550	43.2	3,372	7,550	58.9	4,335
Esperanza . . . . .	2,162	15.5	1,330	2,106	16.5	1,341	1,758	16.2	1,071	1,950	17.7	1,317	1,950	17.6	1,335
Monte Llano . . . . .	3,830	32.1	2,212	4,024	36.4	2,049	4,967	38.2	2,425	4,100	24.3	2,379	4,100	34.0	2,325
Ozama . . . . .	5,887	37.9	3,470	6,575	54.5	4,117	8,562	55.7	4,134	8,000	51.8	4,229	8,000	63.3	4,578
Porvenir . . . . .	4,215	34.2	3,680	5,230	26.0	2,390	7,124	40.8	2,852	7,150	43.9	2,965	7,150	41.2	2,704
Quisqueya . . . . .	3,628	25.7	2,248	3,765	29.9	2,489	5,537	23.7	1,725	7,100	40.1	2,669	7,100	36.7	4,010
Rio Haina . . . . .	16,518	102.8	8,289	21,298	167.5	12,175	21,519	159.8	9,774	21,320	159.0	11,716	21,520	154.5	12,455
Santa Fe . . . . .	3,907	22.5	2,053	4,208	33.1	2,668	2,732	12.0	946	4,000	23.0	2,500	4,000	38.8	4,457
Total . . . . .	62,447	407.2	34,943	71,466	523.8	40,568	77,145	505.6	35,343	82,270	563.6	44,655	82,270	604.7	49,761
Vicini units															
Angelina . . . . .	2,001	14.6	2,042	2,852	21.8	1,347	1,215	7.8	517	1,806	17.2	1,152	1,806	20.3	1,778
Caei . . . . .	1,554	10.6	1,242	1,987	15.0	1,246	2,058	13.4	1,347	2,100	14.9	1,007	2,100	21.3	2,162
Cristobal Colon . . . . .	1,725	12.5	1,062	3,455	28.5	2,579	2,552	21.2	1,594	3,020	25.4	2,290	3,020	29.2	2,880
Total . . . . .	5,280	37.7	4,346	8,294	65.3	5,172	5,825	42.4	3,458	6,926	57.5	4,451	6,926	70.8	6,420
Gulf and Western															
Romana . . . . .	29,397	226.1	14,654	27,286	206.2	13,784	36,192	98.6	6,116	44,790	237.8	16,796	44,790	308.8	18,118
Grand total . . . . .	3,971,122	671.0	53,943	3,107,046	795.3	59,524	3,119,162	646.7	44,917	133,986	858.9	65,902	133,986	984.3	74,299

1/ Molasses data based on gallons of 3,240 cubic centimeters.

2/ Consejo Estatal del Azucar--State Sugar Council.

3/ Totals do not include area farmed by small growers.

Note: Sugar production totals for the years 1967-70 are not in full agreement with totals appearing elsewhere in this publication. Mill records are presented here to permit comparison of individual mill operations from year to year and according to ownership groupings.

Sources: Estadistica Industrial de la Republica Dominicana; Azucar y Melaza, and Atucha estimates for harvested areas.

Table 16.--Production of selected agricultural commodities, Dominican Republic,  
average 1957-59, annual 1966-70

Commodity	: Average	: 1966	: 1967	: 1968	: 1969	: 1970
	: 1957-59					
<u>1,000 metric tons</u>						
Rice, paddy. . . . .	: 109	178	147	172	195	210
Corn, shelled. . . . .	: 48	42	39	40	43	45
Beans, dry . . . . .	: 22	29	23	20	26	32
Potatoes . . . . .	: 5	18	20	20	23	23
Cassava. . . . .	: 150	153	152	155	165	170
Sweetpotatoes. . . . .	: 81	77	75	78	84	87
Sugarcane. . . . . (raw sugar). . . . .	: 7,621 (781)	6,715 (671)	7,040 (812)	5,643 (666)	8,328 (885)	9,226 (1,014)
Tobacco. . . . .	: 22	20	19	16	21	22
Peanuts, in shell. . . . .	: 57	51	45	47	73	79
Bananas. . . . .	: 257	240	240	250	267	275
Coffee . . . . .	: 33	30	38	32	39	41
Cocoa beans. . . . .	: 35	28	30	21	40	30
Beef and veal. . . . .	: 22	25	25	30	32	32
Pork . . . . .	: 7	9	9	10	10	11
Milk . . . . .	: 228	255	231	247	264	283

Sources: U.S. Dept. Agr., Indices of Agricultural Production for Western Hemisphere, ERS-Foreign 264; 1970 estimates from Attaché commodity reports; and Oficina Nacional de Estadística.

Table 17.--Farm prices for selected agricultural commodities, Dominican Republic,  
average 1960-64, annual 1965-69

Commodity	Average 1960-64	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Cents per kilo						
Rice, paddy. . . . .	16.06	17.0	15.7	15.6	15.6	15.8
Corn, grain. . . . .	5.9	6.4	6.5	7.8	7.3	7.0
Sugarcane. . . . .	0.41	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6
Tobacco. . . . .	42.6	42.2	34.8	39.3	43.3	50.4
Coffee cherries. . .	20.1	26.5	25.6	23.7	23.7	23.8
Cocoa beans. . . . .	29.7	24.1	32.2	38.8	42.9	59.8
Peanuts. . . . .	17.6	17.7	17.7	17.7	17.3	18.5
Beans. . . . .	24.5	31.9	25.5	28.3	31.4	26.4
Pigeon peas. . . . .	7.8	8.2	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.7
Potatoes . . . . .	6.2	5.1	5.7	5.1	5.0	5.1
Onions and cebollin. .	14.8	14.3	15.4	19.1	16.5	18.3
Tomatoes . . . . .	4.8	5.3	4.1	5.2	5.3	5.2
Coconuts . . . . .	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.8
Plantains. . . . .	0.5	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.4	0.9

Sources: Grupo Conjunto Ingreso Nacional, Banco Central de la Republica Dominicana, and Secretaria de Agricultura.

Table 18.--Cattle and hogs: Number and annual slaughter and production of meat, Dominican Republic, 1960-70, 1971 forecast

Year	Cattle		Production		Hogs		Production	
	Number	Slaughter	of beef and veal	1,000 m.t.	Number	Slaughter	of pork	1,000 m.t.
	<u>1,000 head</u>		<u>1,000 m.t.</u>		<u>1,000 head</u>		<u>1,000 m.t.</u>	
1960. .	1,132	178	25	712	186	7		
1961. .	1,125	157	25	679	205	8		
1962. .	1,121	183	25	647	216	8		
1963. .	1,115	141	25	617	205	8		
1964. .	1,109	170	26	587	200	8		
1965. .	1,104	154	24	560	195	8		
1966. .	1,099	157	25	533	220	9		
1967. .	1,093	164	25	508	215	9		
1968. .	1,082	188	30	485	240	10		
1969. .	1,090	194	32	487	230	10		
1970. .	<u>1/</u> 1,100	<u>1/</u> 170	<u>1/</u> 31	<u>1/</u> 498	<u>1/</u> 250	<u>1/</u> 11		
1971 <u>2/</u>	<u>3/</u> 1,150	<u>4/</u> 177	<u>3/</u> 32	<u>3/</u> 500	<u>3/</u> 335	<u>1/</u> 15		

1/ FAS incoming telegram from U.S. Attache, Santo Domingo, 2-23-71.

2/ Forecast.

3/ FAS incoming telegram from U.S. Attache, Santo Domingo, 5-25-71

4/ TOFAS, Santo Domingo, 8-31-71, and Attache Report DR 1029.

Sources: Oficina Nacional de Estadistica, and estimates of U.S. Agricultural Attaché.

Table 19.--Value of exports and imports, Dominican Republic, by selected commodities, total and United States, 1962 and 1965-68

Commodity	1962	1965	1966	1967	1968
Exports	Total	U.S.	Total	U.S.	Total
1,000 dollars					
Sugar and molasses . . . . .	96,763	94,846	57,041	76,740	90,148
Raw sugar . . . . .	(58,953)	(87,023)	(53,143)	(70,345)	(81,822)
Cacao and cacao products . . . . .	13,311	7,611	7,125	7,108	11,207
Cocoa beans . . . . .	(7,611)	(7,611)	(6,343)	(10,810)	(10,810)
Coffee . . . . .	19,886	16,883	21,081	16,436	20,952
Tobacco, unmanufactured . . . . .	10,027	539	9,294	1,495	6,612
Bauxite . . . . .	8,718	8,718	11,678	11,678	10,346
Furfural. . . . .	2,636	2,339	2,430	1,931	3,725
Other exports . . . . .	21,093	10,314	9,487	3,392	7,135
Total. . . . .	172,434	141,250	125,521	99,081	136,717
U.S. share of total exports . . . . .	81.9	78.9	87.2	85.2	84.6
Imports					
Dairy products . . . . .	1,519	493	2,746	814	5,214
Wheat and wheat flour . . . . .	4,433	892	3,302	2,520	5,144
Rice. . . . .	4	3	21	21	1/
Vegetable oils. . . . .	1,657	520	5,112	3,214	2,567
Fruits and vegetables 2/ . . . . .	3,120	1,111	2,359	1,335	2,769
Cotton and cotton manufactures . . . . .	15,729	8,237	3,695	1,628	9,677
Autos and other vehicles . . . . .	13,475	6,480	5,754	2,821	14,537
Metals and metal manufactures . . . . .	7,934	2,265	5,015	1,229	10,737
Other imports . . . . .	81,212	41,498	58,745	29,298	110,109
Total. . . . .	129,083	61,499	86,749	42,880	160,754
U.S. share of total imports . . . . .	47.6	49.4	46.1	46.1	51.6

1/ Less than \$500. 2/ Does not include nuts.

Source: Comercio Exterior de la Republica Dominicana.

Table 20.--Value of exports and imports, Dominican Republic, by principal countries, 1962 and 1964-68

Country	1962		1964		1965		1966		1967		1968	
	Exports	Imports										
<u>1,000 dollars</u>												
United States	141,250	61,499	113,132	97,171	99,081	42,880	119,229	74,178	133,138	90,082	138,391	102,520
Canada. . . . .	978	8,094	2,232	8,110	1,134	3,933	748	5,701	396	3,975	798	5,202
Netherlands												
West Indies	465	5,566	815	8,398	550	4,790	288	6,516	756	10,292	467	9,991
Puerto Rico .	3,965	1,950	4,698	4,527	2,043	3,986	1,241	4,423	2,671	6,044	6,859	6,659
Venezuela . . .	195	1,674	562	4,109	829	2,060	257	2,059	631	1,694	125	3,912
West Germany.	7,525	8,075	4,959	12,524	2,676	5,335	1,120	10,137	1,857	10,507	654	13,390
Belgium . . . . .	1,409	3,005	2,403	4,892	2,191	1,859	2,312	3,911	2,424	3,828	1,738	3,706
Spain . . . . .	3,695	1,186	2,262	2,562	3,131	1,075	2,320	2,903	3,961	2,604	5,157	3,042
France. . . . .	691	2,850	1,952	4,340	695	957	1,467	2,033	996	1,511	1,016	1,632
Italy . . . . .	2,046	4,067	9,171	5,471	1,766	2,540	1,510	4,350	1,353	4,536	1,020	4,807
Netherlands . . .	5,098	4,082	3,131	5,965	4,258	3,370	2,178	5,700	1,719	6,148	1,629	6,248
United Kingdom.	574	7,617	10,884	9,119	1,093	2,436	309	6,816	1,809	6,627	1,174	6,849
Switzerland . . .	165	858	--	1,207	--	380	--	1,014	--	952	--	1,123
Japan . . . . .	603	9,669	296	12,356	486	3,870	3	13,985	31	12,184	1,196	12,100
Other . . . . .	3,775	8,891	22,892	11,522	5,578	7,278	3,735	17,028	4,454	13,727	3,321	15,669
Total. .	172,434	129,083	179,389	192,373	125,503	86,749	136,717	160,754	156,196	174,711	163,545	196,850

Source: Comercio Exterior de la Republica Dominicana.

Table 21...Trade in specified agricultural commodities, Dominican Republic, by principal countries of origin and destination, 1961, 1967, and 1968

Commodity	1961	1967	1968	Commodity	1961	1967	1968
EXPORTS	U.S. \$1,000			IMPORTS	U.S. \$1,000		
<u>Animals, live.</u>	<u>652</u>	<u>396</u>	<u>714</u>	<u>Animals, live.</u>	<u>140</u>	<u>468</u>	<u>596</u>
Martinique	398	113	590				
Netherlands West Indies	91	236	111	<u>Dairy products</u>	<u>158</u>	<u>4,902</u>	<u>6,791</u>
<u>Meat and meat preparations</u>	<u>1,353</u>	<u>283</u>	<u>4,018</u>	United States	80	1,175	2,517
United States	13	5	778	Netherlands	60	3,094	3,610
Puerto Rico	1,241	207	3,059	Wheat	2,209	5,925	7,362
<u>Bananas and plantains</u>	<u>11,769</u>	<u>118</u>	<u>223</u>	United States	395	5,925	7,362
United States	2,601	97	206	Canada	1,814	--	--
West Germany	4,855	--	--	<u>Other cereals and preparations</u>	<u>381</u>	<u>2,137</u>	<u>2,174</u>
Netherlands	2,348	--	--	United States	269	1,601	1,460
<u>Fruits and vegetables, n.e.s. 1/</u>	<u>1,104</u>	<u>1,520</u>	<u>189</u>	Canada	21	82	205
United States	843	1,193	94	Netherlands	31	131	197
Puerto Rico	154	243	32	<u>Fruits and vegetables 1/</u>	<u>634</u>	<u>1,917</u>	<u>2,103</u>
<u>Sugar, raw</u>	<u>59,830</u>	<u>81,822</u>	<u>82,839</u>	United States	228	1,270	1,485
United States	32,392	80,618	82,835	Italy	241	336	163
United Kingdom	13,527	--	--	Spain	61	108	173
<u>Molasses</u>	<u>5,669</u>	<u>8,325</u>	<u>6,390</u>	Puerto Rico	5	154	231
United States	5,669	5,329	4,216	<u>Miscellaneous food preparations</u>	<u>328</u>	<u>2,734</u>	<u>3,579</u>
United Kingdom	--	1,704	364	United States	194	1,986	2,600
<u>Coffee</u>	<u>14,354</u>	<u>17,025</u>	<u>17,927</u>	<u>Beverages</u>	<u>597</u>	<u>1,052</u>	<u>1,159</u>
United States	11,899	13,187	14,041	United States	167	333	664
Italy	1,576	1,346	1,014	West Germany	55	218	262
France	92	945	1,016	Spain	110	90	105
Netherlands	228	548	913	United Kingdom	224	163	288
<u>Cocoa beans, paste, butter</u>	<u>8,483</u>	<u>11,642</u>	<u>13,608</u>	<u>Tallow</u>	<u>435</u>	<u>922</u>	<u>854</u>
United States	8,240	11,642	13,545	United States	416	914	848
<u>Chocolate and chocolate preparations</u>	<u>5,573</u>	<u>398</u>	<u>256</u>	<u>Vegetable oils</u>	<u>94</u>	<u>2,093</u>	<u>5,539</u>
United States	5,417	259	162	United States	2	1,833	5,226
Puerto Rico	129	139	93	Spain	89	252	257
<u>Animal feed</u>	<u>2,165</u>	<u>2,131</u>	<u>1,263</u>				
Norway	1,007	1,390	1,006				
Denmark	87	199	225	<u>Other agricultural imports</u>	<u>1,224</u>	<u>11,195</u>	<u>9,319</u>
Puerto Rico	299	10	21	Total agricultural imports	6,200	33,345	39,576
<u>Tobacco, unmanufactured</u>	<u>9,462</u>	<u>10,341</u>	<u>11,226</u>	Total imports	69,490	174,711	196,850
United States	291	1,412	2,188	Agricultural percentage	8.9	19.1	20.1
Spain	2,493	3,608	5,157				
Belgium	1,205	1,617	1,073				
West Germany	1,054	887	504				
Puerto Rico	1,045	1,270	1,637				
Netherlands	1,491	728	279				
<u>Oilseeds and oilnuts</u>	<u>1,123</u>	<u>1,438</u>	<u>834</u>				
United States	129	449	386				
Surinam	207	377	--				
Other agricultural exports	4,727	1,417	4,342				
Total agricultural exports	126,264	136,856	143,829				
Total exports	143,147	156,196	163,545				
Agricultural percentage	88.2	87.6	87.9				

1/ Does not include nuts.

Source: Comercio Exterior de la Republica Dominicana.

Table 22.--Volume of agricultural exports and imports, Dominican Republic, by selected commodities, 1962 and 1965-68

Commodity	1962			1965			1966			1967			1968		
	Total	U.S.	Total	U.S.	Total	U.S.									
<u>Exports</u>															
Sugar, raw . . . . .	801,538	779,597	520,962	442,130	548,321	543,134	646,531	626,095	604,840	604,793					
Molasses 1/ . . . . .	47,222	46,725	34,553	32,048	36,084	36,084	35,220	30,864	22,675	22,675					
Cocoa beans . . . . .	18,621	18,621	22,432	22,432	25,943	25,943	23,927	23,927	25,266	25,141					
Coffee. . . . .	29,281	25,175	24,547	19,118	25,375	19,766	22,184	17,392	23,521	18,581					
Bananas . . . . .	168,361	17,878	47,345	407	9,987	3,714	413	387	4,082	3,792					
Tobacco, raw. . . . .	18,234	853	14,861	870	12,703	547	19,993	1,944	16,480	2,327					
Beef and veal . . . . .	284	--	--	--	--	--	--	477	8	5,091	1,008				
<u>Imports</u>															
Wheat . . . . .	44,701	4,722	35,376	27,685	70,938	70,938	76,339	76,339	112,374	112,374					
Wheat flour . . . . .	10,673	3,674	10,416	8,389	2,728	2,728	2,021	2,021	5,736	5,736					
Rice. . . . .	25	25	84	84	1	1	2/	17	11	13,012	1,193				
Cereal preparations . . . . .	8,344	6,342	7,453	3,787	9,185	6,746	9,858	8,804	11,230	8,890					
Meats, fresh and frozen . . . . .	304	282	81	81	53	53	22	22	22	129	82				
Fruits, fresh and canned. . . . .	1,002	802	1,414	1,043	1,666	1,497	1,822	1,622	1,535	1,358					
Onions and garlic . . . . .	2,010	1,506	2,048	1,647	2,815	2,337	101	38	786	186					
Milk, condensed, malted and fresh .	3,682	1,736	5,485	1,888	11,944	4,073	11,001	2,053	15,060	4,351					
Vegetable oils (edible) . . . . .	4,868	1,696	15,716	9,587	6,650	6,227	5,670	5,307	21,305	20,951					
<u>1/ 1,000 gallon units.</u>															
<u>2/ Less than 500 metric tons.</u>															

Source: Comercio Exterior de la Republica Dominicana.

Table 23.--U.S. agricultural trade with Dominican Republic, according to value, 1965-70

SITC code	Description	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	
		U.S. \$1,000						
<b>EXPORTS</b>								
00	Animals, live.	911	640	558	644	583	1,069	
01	Meat and meat preparations	207	161	117	198	178	314	
02	Dairy products and eggs.	1,973	1,971	1,878	3,687	3,592	3,807	
04	Cereals and preparations of cereals,							
	flour, etc.	9,859	7,710	7,448	11,406	7,532	8,206	
041	Wheat, unmilled.	2,031	4,615	4,977	6,849	4,489	4,695	
046.0(1)	Wheat flour	806	478	265	330	475	146	
047	Meal and flour of cereals, n.e.s.	634	903	467	795	819	534	
048.1(2)	Breakfast cereals, prepared.	852	744	600	996	877	874	
05	Fruits and vegetables.	2,370	2,085	1,626	2,139	2,607	3,173	
06	Sugar, sugar preparations, & honey	446	697	584	261	171	334	
062	Sugar, confectionery, and prep.	393	678	384	132	67	--	
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, and spices	123	155	193	234	137	262	
08	Animal feeds.	1,216	1,440	1,703	1,667	1,609	2,817	
081.9	Food wastes & prepared animal feed	1,155	1,182	1,462	1,287	1,334	2,643	
09	Miscellaneous food preparations.	1,408	1,652	1,757	2,031	2,053	1,947	
099	Soup, sauce, yeast, and vinegar.	927	1,102	955	722	701	728	
121	Tobacco, unmanufactured.	17	47	35	27	40	--	
22	Oilseeds, oil nuts and kernels	--	856	2,639	1,255	103	618	
221.1	Peanuts and ground nuts, green	--	843	2,633	1,251	--	--	
261-265	Natural fibers and their waste	46	192	219	143	82	67	
29	Animal and vegetable materials,							
	n.e.s., crude	103	164	163	167	175	344	
4	Oils and fats, animal and vegetable	5,729	4,005	3,443	6,231	5,785	6,639	
421.2	Soybean oil, except hydrogenated	1,225	1,833	2,062	4,655	3,033	2,711	
421.4	Peanut oil, except hydrogenated.	3,066	795	288	240	--	2,148	
	Total agricultural exports.	24,408	21,775	22,363	30,090	24,647	29,597	
	Other exports	50,538	64,843	74,098	83,621	98,902	112,373	
	Total exports.	74,946	86,618	96,461	113,711	123,549	141,970	
	Agricultural percentage	(33)	(25)	(23)	(26)	(20)	(21)	
<b>IMPORTS</b>								
01	Meat and meat preparations	8	2	203	3,638	4,392	3,740	
011.1	Beef and veal, fresh or frozen	6	--	203	3,545	4,388	3,720	
05	Fruits and vegetables.	2,310	1,786	2,625	3,741	4,688	5,730	
051.7	Nuts, edible	247	300	348	422	533	571	
051.9	Fruits, n.e.s., fresh, or in brine	139	159	340	74	216	158	
054	Vegetables, n.e.s., fresh, chilled,							
	frozen, or dry	159	212	509	660	1,214	1,750	
055	Vegetables, prepared or							
	preserved, n.e.s.	847	441	1,031	1,646	1,290	1,009	
06	Sugar, sugar preparations & honey	64,578	81,695	85,067	96,366	98,597	106,568	
061.1-2	Sugar-cane, raw, or refined	59,649	75,204	79,825	92,265	93,551	102,044	
061.5	Molasses	4,910	6,478	5,235	4,100	5,039	4,458	
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, and spices	24,099	29,033	23,497	29,589	34,533	42,917	
071	Coffee	16,312	17,680	11,692	15,331	14,908	22,618	
072.1	Cocoa beans	6,790	10,832	11,473	13,887	19,250	19,925	
121	Tobacco, unmanufactured.	7,019	2,771	2,648	5,075	3,774	4,362	
29	Animal and vegetable materials,							
	n.e.s., crude	520	505	598	497	447	629	
4	Oils & fats, animal & vegetable	180	197	335	252	242	297	
	Total agricultural imports.	98,714	115,989	114,973	139,158	146,673	164,243	
	Other imports	16,533	14,589	18,556	17,006	18,145	19,616	
	Total imports.	114,547	130,576	133,529	156,164	164,818	183,859	
	Agricultural percentage	(86)	(89)	(86)	(89)	(89)	(89)	

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census: FT 420, FT 455, FT 125, and FT 155.

DOMINICAN AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Banco Agricola--Bank of Agriculture

Centro Dominicano de Promocion de Exportaciones--Dominican Headquarters for Export Promotion

Centro Nacional de Investigaciones Agropecuarias--National Headquarters for Agricultural Research

Compania Financiera Dominicana (CFD)--Dominican Finance Company

Consejo Estatal del Azucar (CEA)--State Council for Sugar

Corporacion de Fomento Industrial (CFI)--Industrial Development Corporation

Corporacion Dominicana de Empresas del Estado (CORDE)--Dominican Corporation for State Enterprises

Fondo de Inversiones para el Desarrollo Economico (FIDE)--Investment Fund for Economic Development

Instituto Azucarero Dominicana (INAZUCAR)--Dominican Sugar Institute

Instituto de Agrario Dominicana (IAD)--Dominican Agricultural Institute

Instituto de Desarrollo y Credito Cooperativo (IDECOOP)--Institute of Cooperative Credit

Institute de Estabilizacion de Precios (IEP)--Price Stabilization Institute

Instituto de Reforma Agraria (ARI)--Agrarian Reform Institute

Instituto del Tabaco--Tobacco Institute

Instituto Nacional de Recursos Hidraulicos (INDRHI)--National Institute of Water Resources

Oficina Nacional de Estadistica--National Office of Statistics

Oficina Nacional de Planificacion (ONP)--National Planning Office

Secretaria de Agricultura--Secretariat of Agriculture

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