



AgEcon SEARCH
RESEARCH IN AGRICULTURAL & APPLIED ECONOMICS

The World's Largest Open Access Agricultural & Applied Economics Digital Library

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

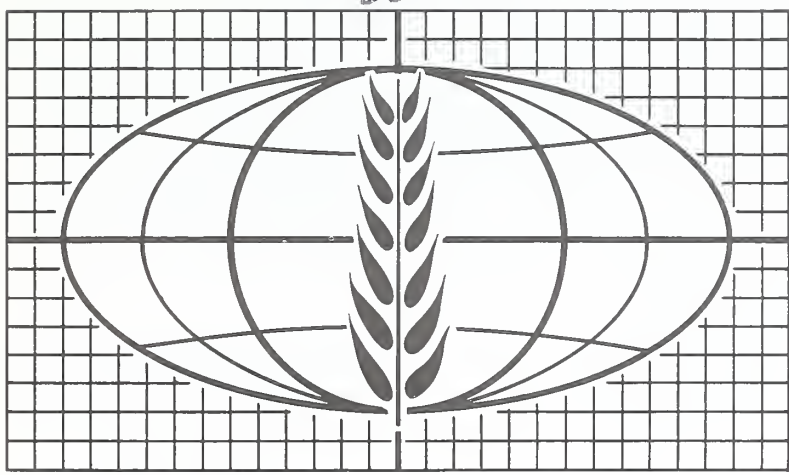
*Papers downloaded from **AgEcon Search** may be used for non-commercial purposes and personal study only. No other use, including posting to another Internet site, is permitted without permission from the copyright owner (not AgEcon Search), or as allowed under the provisions of Fair Use, U.S. Copyright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

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

A281.9
Ag 83
Cop. 3

DC BRANCH



ERS-Foreign 312

U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY
FEB 1971
Economic Research Service
PROCUREMENT SECTION
CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Review of 1970 and Outlook for 1971

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Washington, D.C.

ABSTRACT: Canada's agricultural production fell in 1970 due to a sharp cut in wheat acreage. A strong recovery in grain and oilseed exports cut back burdensome stocks, improving Canada's agricultural outlook. Latin American production exceeded the 1969 record as a 3 percent rise in per capita food output more than offset sharp cuts in coffee and cotton. Exports of feedgrains and bananas were near record and, except cotton and meat, trade values for other commodities were high. U.S. agricultural exports to the Hemisphere hit an all-time high in 1970, but may decline in 1970 due to growing trade competition and increased Latin American production.

KEY WORDS: Agricultural production, agricultural trade, Canada, Latin America.

FOREWORD

This annual review of the Western Hemisphere Agricultural Situation supplements the *World Agricultural Situation*, WAS-1. Other 1970 regional reviews are being published for Western Europe, the Communist Area, Africa and West Asia, and the Far East and Oceania.

This report omits the agricultural situations of the United States and Cuba, which are covered in other reports prepared by the Economic Research Service. Western Hemisphere, unless otherwise specified, refers to Canada and 23 Latin American countries. Gross national product is abbreviated to GNP. All tons are metric units of 2,204.6 pounds; hectares are equivalent to 2.471 acres. Data in the report may differ from that used in the *World Agricultural Situation* and occasionally from the Indices of Agricultural Production of the Western Hemisphere due to revisions in estimates.

Howard L. Hall, Assistant Branch Chief and Leader of the Situation and Outlook Section, directed and coordinated preparation of the report. Others participating included Gae A. Bennett, Wilbur F. Buck, Mary S. Coyner, Anna P. Dilkes, John D. McAlpine, Rena E. Perley, Samuel O. Ruff, and Betty J. Thomas.

U.S. agricultural attaches for Western Hemisphere countries provided commodity estimates and background for the report through annual situation and commodity reports.



William R. Gasser, Chief
Western Hemisphere Branch
Foreign Regional Analysis Division

CONTENTS

Page

Summary	5
North America	6
Canada	6
Mexico	7
Caribbean	8
Central America	8
South America	9
Argentina	9
Brazil	10
Chile	11
Colombia	11
Ecuador	12
Peru	12
Uruguay	12
Venezuela	13
Other South America	13

Appendix Tables

Table 1. Western Hemisphere: Population, gross national product, and gold and foreign exchange holdings, by country, 1969-70	15
Table 2. Western Hemisphere: Indices of total and per capita agricultural and food production by countries and regions, 1968-70	16
Table 3. Western Hemisphere: Fertilizer use, in nutrient equivalent, average 1962-66, annual 1968 and 1969	17
Table 4. Western Hemisphere: Area and production of selected agricultural products by countries or regions, 1968-70	18
Table 5. Western Hemisphere: Production of selected agricultural products by principal countries, 1965-68	20
Table 6. Western Hemisphere: Agricultural exports and imports by principal countries, 1965-68	21
Table 7. Western Hemisphere: Exports and imports of selected agricultural commodities by principal countries or regions, 1968-70	22
Table 8. Western Hemisphere: International coffee export quotas and U.S. sugar import quotas, selected years	24
Table 9. U.S. agricultural trade with Western Hemisphere countries and dependencies by value, average 1960-64, annual 1967-70	25
Table 10. U.S. agricultural exports to the Western Hemisphere, by principal export categories, 1966-70	26

THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

SUMMARY

Canada's farm output dropped sharply below the long-term growth trend in 1970, following a 2-year rise. Latin American production rose moderately above the 1969 record, maintaining the long-term growth trend. Strong expansion of food crops more than offset smaller harvests of coffee and cotton. Higher prices and large supplies of major commodities helped to sharply raise the Hemisphere's agricultural exports to the United States and other markets. Hemisphere agricultural imports continued to rise in response to growing incomes and food demand in many Latin American countries. Partly because of its 1969 drought, the Hemisphere's takings of U.S. farm exports were well above previous records.

Canada's 1970 situation was overshadowed by burdensome grain stocks. Sharp decline in wheat acreage was only partly offset by record feed grain and oilseed crops and a moderate recovery in livestock output. Latin American wheat production continued to drop. Brazil's wheat harvest exceeded the 1969 record but drought cut the Argentine crop to an all-time low. Due to severe frosts, Brazil harvested one of its smallest coffee crops, and Hemisphere coffee production was nearly 25 percent below 1969. Cotton output dropped sharply below the previous year's record when adverse weather cut yields in Mexico and Brazil. Continuing drought and heavy slaughter, which limited growth of animal numbers in many countries, restricted 1970 output of livestock products in Latin America.

Record 1970 food crops in Latin America partly reflect the continuing emphasis on agricultural expansion and diversification. Improved growing conditions stimulated agriculture in Mexico, Central America, and the Andean region, and aided the record rice harvest in Brazil. Higher world prices stimulated record corn crops in Argentina and Brazil. Producers expanded sorghum grain and soybean output again in response to increased export and domestic demand. Banana production continued to rise in Central America and Ecuador. Good weather boosted output of pulses, tubers, and other food crops.

Per capita food production in Latin America increased nearly 3 percent in 1970 following a 2-year decline. Larger food crops offset smaller output of livestock products.

Agricultural *exports* from Western Hemisphere countries benefited from shortfalls in traditional importing and some exporting countries, particularly for grains and oilseeds. Increased world demand and

aggressive marketing caused sharp recovery in Canada's wheat trade; barley and oilseed exports were alltime highs. Due to strong demand and increased supplies, Latin American exports of feedgrains and bananas were a record for recent times; sugar and oilseeds exports also were up significantly. Reduced domestic supplies resulted in a sharp drop in exports of cotton and beef. Coffee shipments were slightly lower but prices were up sharply.

Hemisphere *imports* of wheat continued to decline in 1970 because of increased production in Brazil. Imports of feedgrains, fats and oils, and other food commodities increased sharply due, in part, to drought induced shortages in Mexico and South America.

Economic growth rate in Canada declined in face of reduced rates for investment and consumer spending, despite unusually strong expansion in total exports. For the 23 Latin American countries, growth in real GNP was forecast near the 5.7 percent rate achieved in 1969. Growth rates were slowed in Mexico, Argentina, and Chile, affected by trade and monetary problems and uncertain political and economic conditions. However, improvements in agriculture and trade stimulated higher growth in Central America, Ecuador, Peru, and Uruguay, and expansion in minerals offset slower tourist activity in the Caribbean.

Current reports suggest a significant economic recovery for Canada and Mexico in 1971. Growth rates are expected to rise further in Brazil, Colombia, Peru, and Venezuela. Trade and monetary problems may restrict growth in other countries.

U.S. agricultural trade with Hemisphere countries rose sharply above the long-term growth trends in 1970. *Imports* exceeded reduced 1969 values by 16 percent. Coffee, sugar, banana, cattle, and meat imports all gained strongly. Prices rose, particularly for coffee, which advanced more than one-third between January and October 1970.

U.S. agricultural *exports* to Canada stepped up, as sharp rises for cattle, cotton, and vegetable fats more than offset drops in feedgrains and meat. U.S. exports to Latin America increased 23 percent. Cereals, feedgrains, dairy and poultry products, fruits and vegetable preparations, fats and oils, and miscellaneous food preparations registered sharp gains. The United States increased its share of the Latin American wheat market. Exports of feedgrains to Mexico increased sharply to offset a short feed supply caused by drought.

Current reports indicate an upward adjustment in Canada's 1971 wheat area; improved prices may encourage a further sharp rise in barley plantings. Seedings for 1971 feedgrain and edible oilseed crops in Argentina and Brazil also were sharply above 1970 records, indicating that Hemisphere export supplies may continue near record levels this year. In contrast, exports of cotton will be restricted despite some anticipated

increase in plantings in Mexico. Coffee production should recover, but low supplies in Brazil may help maintain high world prices. Hemisphere meat exports are expected to continue below peak levels of previous years. U.S. agricultural exports to Hemisphere countries may be below the 1970 record of \$1.2 billion due to growing competition and increased production in the region.

NORTH AMERICA

Canada

The Canadian economy was weakened in 1970 by reduced rates of investment and consumer expenditures and a cutback in agricultural output. Real GNP growth declined to 3 percent, following a 2-year acceleration, although a strong expansion in exports provided a record surplus in foreign exchange earnings. Further increase is anticipated for Canadian trade and there are indications of a significant economic recovery this year.

Monetary and fiscal restrictions, imposed to reduce inflation, slowed capital and consumer spending in 1970. Unemployment increased to 6.5 percent of the labor force in December 1970 from a year-earlier rate of 4.5 percent. The slowdown in consumer spending affected mainly the housing and durable goods industries. A modest increase in industrial output reflected moderate growth in food processing, plus impressive gains in export-oriented industries including minerals and metals.

The economic picture was brightened by a significant drop in the rate of inflation. Inflation reached a peak near 5 percent in 1969. Due to a continuing rise in exports, year-end foreign exchange reserves were 50 percent above 1969 year-end record. Late in 1970, relaxation of monetary restrictions and a rise in fiscal spending rates encouraged some recovery in capital and consumer expenditures. Continuation of those trends appeared likely and a significant recovery is anticipated for economic growth and employment in 1971.

Canada's 1970 *agricultural situation* was overshadowed by burdensome grain stocks and related programs to adjust land use in the prairie provinces. A 50-percent reduction in wheat area resulted in a sharp drop in crop production after a 2-year upturn. Output of livestock products recovered moderately to about the peak 1968 level, although herd rebuilding continued to restrict beef production. An improved 1971 outlook is indicated by a strong recovery in grain and oilseed exports which promised some needed reduction in grain inventories.

In March 1970, faced with a record grain surplus, Canada's government initiated operation LIFT, Lower Inventories for Tomorrow. This program provided subsidies for diverting wheat land to forage crops and summer fallow and made producer delivery quotas contingent upon compliance. Due to these subsidies and poor planting conditions, Prairie wheat lands were diverted to other grains, oilseed crops, and summer

fallow. Summer fallow area increased 27 percent to a record 15 million hectares. The seeded area for Canada's principal crops dropped to 20 million hectares, about 15 percent below 1969.

Farm receipts from crops recovered sharply from the 1969 low. Larger exports increased marketings of grains and oilseeds, and income from livestock products continued upward. Net farm income fell 12 percent below 1969, however, because of rising costs and smaller Wheat Board payments. Net farm income is projected to rise 14 percent to \$1.4 billion in 1971.

Further adjustments in agricultural policy currently are being considered. A national task force report, "Canadian Agriculture in the Seventies," which established guidelines for Operation LIFT, resulted in a November 1970 proposal for stabilizing the western grains industry. This proposal suggested a fund to guarantee total farm receipts from the principal grain and oilseed crops equal to the previous 5-year average. Compensatory payments to producers would be geared to their total marketings. The proposal also included a new grain delivery quota system to give farmers more flexibility in production. In February 1971, the Government announced a program that will give farmers in the Prairie provinces nearly \$10 per acre to shift annual crop and summer fallow lands to forage. The program will apply for 3 years or until a maximum of 1.6 million hectares is added to the present 4.9 million hectares in perennial forage crops.

The 1970 wheat harvest of 9 million tons was the smallest since 1961. For the marketing year ending July 1971 exports and domestic requirements are up an estimated 30 percent from the previous year to about 19 million metric tons. The record August 1970 carryover there may be reduced by one-third, to about 18 million tons by August 1971. Larger wheat plantings are anticipated this year. A target 8 million hectares has been established to maintain adequate supplies for the next few years.

The 1970 area and production of feedgrains were an all-time high. Total feedgrain production was 9 percent above 1969. The barley crop, up 10 percent from the previous year's record, topped wheat production. Corn production recovered and was one-fourth over the 1968 high.

Large feedgrain crops swelled the August 1970 carryover to about 6.5 million metric tons. Record barley exports and increased livestock feeding suggest a

drawdown in feedgrain stocks during the 1970/71 marketing year. Considering strong world feedgrain demand, barley plantings for 1971 are forecast 60 percent above the 1970 record of 4.1 million hectares.

Diversion from wheat helped maintain a sharp uptrend in oilseed plantings in 1970. Flaxseed production increased more than 75 percent and soybean production was up sharply. The rapeseed crop was more than double the 1969 record. A switch from flaxseed to rapeseed by some producers could cause further expansion in rapeseed plantings this year. Tobacco production declined, despite better yields. The apple harvest was smaller. Increased potato production in western Canada more than offset a decline in the eastern crop.

Livestock production rose 3 percent above 1969 to about the 1968 record. Despite low cattle exports, beef and veal production continued near the reduced level of 1969, as high feeder cattle prices encouraged producers to continue herd enlargement. Hog slaughter increased 20 percent to the highest level in two decades. Milk production dropped off slightly due to further reduction in cow numbers. Poultry production continued to expand; large supplies, which weakened prices in 1970 could cause a downward adjustment in 1971.

An increase in cattle slaughter is expected this year, but hog marketings may be below the record 1970 level. December 1970 cattle numbers were record large for that period. The buildup was greatest in the western provinces, where totals were 6 percent above a year earlier. Herd buildup helped reduce beef production late in 1970. Prices rose and imports of U.S. slaughter cattle were up sharply from 1969. December 1970 hog numbers were near the 1943 record and one-fifth above a year earlier. Hog slaughter is expected to peak in early 1971. A smaller spring pig crop could reduce slaughter levels later in the year.

The sharp 1970 recovery in *agricultural exports* reflected large Canadian supplies and an improved export demand for wheat, barley, and oilseeds in Europe and Japan. Grain trade with Communist customers continued below high levels of earlier years but Canada is expanding wheat sales to the Caribbean, Brazil, Peru, and other developing areas. Meat shipments, which contributed to the sharp rise in 1970 exports to the United States, probably will continue at high levels in 1971 due to large pork supplies. Reduced imports of U.S. corn may be offset by a rise in fruit, vegetable, and other imports supplied by the United States.

Mexico

The *economy* slowed in 1970. Real growth was estimated near 5.5 percent, compared with an average 7 percent for 1968-69. Sluggishness was attributed to uncertainty about the change in government, slower exports, a larger trade deficit, and growing inflation. A strong recovery in agriculture may help the economy regain momentum in 1971.

Inflation remains serious, although the rate appears to have leveled off after a sharp rise in late 1969-early 1970. Industrial output expanded at a slower pace in 1970, particularly for chemicals, farm machinery and building materials. For January-July 1970, mineral output was estimated up only 3 percent compared with 16 percent a year earlier. Partly because of a sharp drop in 1969 farm output, January-July exports increased less than 2 percent, while imports advanced 15 percent. A reduced rate of tourism also helped widen the deficit in foreign exchange earnings from goods and services.

Agriculture recovered sharply in 1970, as midyear rains ended a severe 18-month drought. Although cotton production continued a decline, total crop production increased 12 percent to slightly above the 1968 record. Improved pastures contributed to moderate gains in livestock output. Expansion in livestock output may be restricted because of heavy cattle marketings of the past 2 years, but 1971 agricultural production may return to the 5 percent average uptrend of 1960-68.

Midyear rains and high prices encouraged larger 1970 plantings, particularly of rice and feedgrains, and the harvested grain area increased 4 percent. Wheat yields improved resulting in a larger crop. But rice yields fell, reducing output below the 1969 level, despite larger plantings. Sorghum grain production continued to rise. A near-record corn harvest appeared sufficient to meet 1971 domestic requirements and rebuild stocks. Late in the year, the government widened a regional corn support price of \$75 per metric ton from northeastern areas to other producing zones.

A further decline in 1970 cotton plantings more than offset better yields. Higher prices are expected to stimulate larger plantings for 1971. Sugar output was lower due to harvesttime floods in some areas, but larger crops were harvested for coffee and many winter fruits and vegetables including oranges, strawberries and tomatoes.

Production recovered for other food crops, including beans and potatoes, with improvement in both planted area and yields. A sharp drop in cottonseed output and a smaller soybean crop were partially offset by large harvests of other oilseeds including safflower, sesame seed, and peanuts. Some commercial acreage of sunflower seed was planted last year and the government is currently promoting that crop as a substitute for corn and beans in marginal rainfall areas.

Higher than normal rates of cattle slaughter and export early in 1970 were due to strong demand and continuing shortages of water and pasture. Heavy summer rains helped pastures in most areas, enabling producers to hold cattle to heavier weights and reduce distress marketings of breeding cattle. Beef and pork production were well above record 1969 levels. Milk output rose slightly. Heavy marketings of 1968 and 1969 may restrict Mexico's cattle supply and beef production in 1971.

The 1969 drought had an important effect upon *agricultural trade* in 1970. January-June 1970 cotton exports were less than one-half the year-earlier level. In contrast to cotton, distress marketings resulted in increased meat shipments and record exports of feeder cattle to the United States. The winter fruit and vegetable trade with the United States continued to rise,

and sugar and coffee exports were larger. Drought-created shortages resulted in imports of nearly 1 million metric tons of corn and large quantities of rice, beans, and oilseeds. These shifts caused an unusual rise in U.S. agricultural trade with Mexico for 1970. Imports from Mexico were up 16 percent from the 1969 record, while exports soared 70 percent above the 1969 peak.

CARIBBEAN

The overall economy of the Caribbean continued to strengthen during 1970. The combined GNP for the 5 Caribbean countries, excluding Cuba, rose by more than 5 percent. Industry, mining, construction and tourism made large gains. However, growth in tourism slowed somewhat in response to slower economic growth in the United States, principal source of visitors. Excluding Barbados, the combined gain in agricultural output was estimated near 3 percent, reflecting another good crop year in the Dominican Republic. U.S. agricultural trade with the region rose to a record high in 1970. U.S. farm exports increased 12 percent and imports were up 9 percent.

The sugarcane harvest of the *Dominican Republic* produced a near-record 980,000 metric tons of sugar. Sugar accounted for more than half of all exports. Coffee production increased by about 15 percent but the cocoa bean harvest declined about 30 percent from the large 1969 crop. Rice production was an all-time high and outputs of fruits and vegetables, pulses, root crops, and meats and dairy products were near high 1969 levels.

Jamaica had another poor year. The sugar harvest was beset with labor troubles, and the crop suffered from a low sucrose content. The banana crop was well below average and citrus production was off. Mining, tourism, and related industries helped keep economic growth near the 1969 rate of 5 percent. *Haiti's* agricultural output was up nearly 6 percent from 1969, mainly reflecting increases for coffee and sugar. Sugarcane production of

Trinidad and Tobago was curtailed by too much rainfall but production of other crops was near levels of a year earlier. In *Barbados*, sugar production rose by 11 percent, but fell short of normal crop levels. The smaller outturns are attributed to cane fires and labor troubles.

Caribbean imports of all kinds continued rising during 1970. Significant trade deficits resulted in the Dominican Republic, and Trinidad and Tobago. Unemployment continued unabated despite expansion in labor-intensive industries geared to the re-export market. The more developed nations of the Caribbean (Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, and Barbados) increased their trade with other Caribbean Free Trade Association (CARIFTA) states. Consolidation of sugar processing facilities within the area was intensified. Disposal of foreign-held cane production operations moved at a faster pace.

Favorable growing conditions in late 1970 portend increased 1971 yields for sugarcane, coffee, and cocoa. Rehabilitation of banana plantings likely will increase production. A further increase in trade among CARIFTA countries and states also is forecast. Trinidad is vigorously pressing offshore oil explorations and is hopeful of checking its declining petroleum production. The next few years should be especially critical for the Caribbean. The United Kingdom (a major market for the area Commonwealth states) continues negotiations for entry into the European Common market and at the same time seeks trade accommodations for its former possessions.

CENTRAL AMERICA

Economic development recovered in 1970 from the slump of the previous year. Real GNP grew 6 percent, compared with 4.8 percent in 1969. Rates were higher in all countries but Panama. Intra-regional trade improved slightly over 1969, although direct trade between El Salvador and Honduras remains suspended. Agricultural output for the region was up more than 3 percent, despite heavy and untimely rains in Costa Rica, Panama, and Honduras.

The *Costa Rican* economy continued to expand at an impressive rate fueled by higher coffee prices and an unabated banana boom. Real GNP growth exceeded the 1969 rate of 8.1 percent. Exports benefited from higher coffee and banana earnings. Agricultural production was up more than 9 percent reflecting increased output of

bananas, sugar, beef, and milk. U.S. agricultural imports from Costa Rica were an all-time high with large gains in coffee, bananas, sugar, and beef. U.S. farm exports to Costa Rica, principally wheat, purebred animals and prepared animal feeds totaled a record \$9.8 million.

El Salvador's economy was strengthened by increased taxes, tax reforms and larger coffee shipments at higher prices. Real GNP growth gained sharply from the 3.9 percent rate achieved in 1969. Increased output of food grains, cotton, sugar, and beef was more than offset by a smaller coffee crop. Total agricultural production was nearly 5 percent lower. Agricultural trade with the United States was unusually heavy. Coffee shipments swelled total agricultural exports to the United States, while imports were sharply above the 1969 record.

Real growth of *Guatemala's* economy recovered to about 6 percent in 1970, aided by higher earnings from exports of coffee, sugar, beef, and bananas. Total agricultural production was up 2 percent. Output gains in corn, beans, coffee, and sugar were partially offset by declines in wheat and cotton. U.S. imports of all major commodities from Guatemala were well above 1969. U.S. exports of farm products to Guatemala, chiefly wheat and tallow, increased 43 percent to \$14.9 million.

The *Honduran* economy partially recovered from the effects of armed conflict and from hurricane damage in 1969. Real GNP increased about 4.5 percent, up from 3.7 percent in 1969. Gains in corn, sorghum grain, bananas, pulses, and beef increased agricultural output 5.7 percent. Coffee and sugar output declined. U.S. agricultural imports from Honduras were up sharply because of increases in coffee, bananas, and beef. U.S. exports were a record due partly to the suspension of Honduras' trade with El Salvador.

Real GNP growth in *Nicaragua* was estimated at 5 percent, a slight recovery from recent sluggish trend. Agricultural production was up about 3 percent reflecting record outputs of coffee, sugar, and beef. Food grains were up moderately but cotton declined again. Coffee contributed to a 13 percent rise in export value. U.S. agricultural imports were a record and exports to Nicaragua, chiefly wheat and tallow, showed a moderate gain.

The economy of *Panama* recovered further from a 1968 slump. Based on higher public investment, real GNP growth in 1970 probably was near the 1969 rate of 6.5 percent. Although sugar production was lower, agricultural output rose slightly due to increases in rice and beef. U.S. agricultural imports from Panama were down again in 1970, partly because of smaller sugar supplies. However, U.S. agricultural exports benefited from Panama's growing demand for wheat, pulses, vegetable oils and other food products.

SOUTH AMERICA

Argentina

Strong economic growth early in 1970 deteriorated later on with political changes, growing inflation, and less favorable agricultural conditions. Record exports increased year-end foreign exchange reserves. Growth of private investment was restricted by the midyear change in government, devaluation of the peso, and general uncertainty over economic policy. Real GNP growth was below the 6.5 percent rate achieved in 1969. Sharply rising prices slowed rates of expansion in construction, manufacturing and service activities.

In a new 5-year plan the new Argentine government projected economic growth exceeding 6 percent for 1971. The plan, which aims at an annual rise of 8 percent by 1975, reduces emphasis upon price and monetary stability, placing more reliance upon credit and other government programs to stimulate investment and economic growth. An average 1971-75 growth of 4.6 percent projected for agriculture is more than double the 1960-70 average annual rate. Exports for 1971 are expected to be below the official target, placed at a record \$2 billion, due to an anticipated falloff in grain and meat sales.

Agricultural output in 1970 was only slightly above the 1969 record. A gain in crop production partly offset a decline in output of livestock products. Early-harvested feedgrain and oilseed crops benefited from strong demand, unusually favorable growing conditions, and a continuing diversion of wheat lands. Production of livestock, wheat and other later-planted crops, in contrast, was cut by extended midyear drought. Recent reports indicate that, despite increased plantings, production and exports of 1971 feedgrains may be lower due to the adverse effect of hot, dry weather early in the growing season.

Grain production was estimated about 1 percent above 1969 despite the drop in harvested wheat area. Improved seed permitted extension of corn to new areas, increasing corn plantings sharply for the second year. Corn yields and production were near-record. Sorghum grain expansion continued into marginal wheat areas. The 1970 harvest topped the 1969 high by more than 50 percent.

Wheat plantings were the smallest in Argentine history. Producers were dissatisfied with the support price, and there was poor moisture at seeding time. The harvested area and yields of wheat and other late cereals (rye, barley, and oats) were also reduced by heavy grazing during the summer drought. In an apparent move to stabilize the wheat situation, the government in October 1970 raised the producer support price for 1970/71 wheat 15 percent above the past 2 year's level.

Oilseed production expanded again in 1970 to fill strong demand. The harvest was about a tenth larger than in 1969. The sunflower crop surpassed previous records. Increased sunflowerseed oil production contributed to an export recovery. Cottonseed production continued a 4-year uptrend. The peanut crop was larger despite a continued decline in area. The flaxseed crop was the largest since 1964, and large supplies and lower world oil prices are likely to encourage a cutback in 1971 plantings. Sunflower plantings for 1971 were increased, but less favorable weather probably will keep output below the 1970 record. Extension of current export restrictions on oil is planned to ensure adequate domestic supplies in Argentina.

Crop production in the northern subtropical zone maintained a rising trend in 1970 reflected in larger harvests of cotton, sugarcane, and tobacco; citrus plantings continue to expand and production was well

above the previous year's records. The southern potato crop approximated the 1969 high. Apple production was larger but pears, peaches, and some other deciduous fruits were damaged by late frosts.

Production of livestock products fell back in 1970, after a 4-year rise, due to drought and a decline in livestock numbers. Favorable prices helped maintain a rise in pork production. However, milk production dropped 5 percent below the high 1969 level and wool and mutton output reflected continuing decline in sheep numbers. Heavy cattle slaughter in 1969 and early 1970 restricted cattle supplies after midyear, and lower slaughter weights also contributed to a drop in beef production. Critical meat shortages occurred in September when higher prices after the drought encouraged producers to hold cattle. In November 1970, the government granted special income tax concessions to producers of breeding cattle and suspended export taxes on beef to help stabilize supplies of cattle.

Value of 1970 exports, principally agricultural, was estimated near \$1.8 billion, 10 percent over the 1969 record. Shipments of corn, principally to Europe and Japan, were the largest since the mid-1930's. Sorghum grain exports, mainly to Japan, were up sharply to a record 1.8 million metric tons. Due to the large 1969 carryover, wheat exports were maintained near the 1969 level. Sunflower oil sales recovered from low levels of the 2 previous years. A decline in volume of beef exports was partially offset by higher prices.

A lower level of agricultural exports appears likely in 1971. Supplies of wheat will be extremely small. Plantings of corn and sorghum grains were larger, but growing conditions were less favorable and trade is not expected to maintain the high levels achieved last year. Large seed supplies may encourage an increase in shipments of linseed oil despite lower world prices.

Adjustment to the 1970 cattle crisis is continuing and the 1971 outlook is not clear. Current reports indicate that Argentina's beef exports probably will not exceed and may even drop below the reduced 1970 level.

Brazil

Brazil's *economy* completed the third year of rapid growth in 1970. Increased political stability and improved monetary policies continued to restrict inflation and stimulate trade and investment. Real GNP growth rose sharply above the 1969 rate of 6.2 percent. Current projections suggest that Brazil will be able to maintain a rise of 7 to 9 percent in 1971.

Minerals and petroleum continued a significant expansion in 1970. Industrial growth exceeded 10 percent for the third year and particularly strong advances were registered for nonmetallic minerals, chemicals, automobiles, and wood manufactures. Exports of manufactures maintained a sharp rise, reflecting special incentives to reduce cost and increase productivity. However, agricultural and mineral products were major factors in increasing exports by 17 percent

to a record value near \$2.7 billion. Year-end foreign exchange reserves exceeded 1969 by 84 percent and the annual rise in price levels was held under 20 percent for the first time in a decade.

A new 4-year (1970-73) plan includes agriculture as one of the four priorities areas for development. In June 1970, the President announced plans to integrate the Northeast and Amazon areas by means of the Trans-Amazon highway and a colonization program to settle adjacent lands reserved around town sites. Agricultural credit increased 15 percent in 1970 and sales of fertilizers and farm machinery continued to rise. Additional production incentives were provided by a new income tax law which permitted deduction of up to 80 percent of taxable income for approved agricultural investment expenditures.

Growth in *agricultural output* was limited to about 1 percent in 1970 due to adverse weather which sharply reduced harvests of coffee and cotton. The worst drought in many years covered the northeast, but growing conditions were favorable in central and southern Brazil. Total food output increased 7 percent, although livestock output showed only small gains.

Planting and growing conditions were unusually favorable for grains. A high support price encouraged a further rise in wheat plantings and the large harvest is expected to supply about one-half of 1971 consumption requirements. Due to increased area and yields, corn production and exports were all-time highs. A bumper rice crop provided a record surplus of 270,000 metric tons for export in 1971. Continuing strong export demand has encouraged a further increase in corn plantings for 1971 but, due to lower prices, a 20-percent reduction is estimated for rice area.

Production of most basic food crops, including pulses, tubers, and bananas was larger than in 1969. Sugarcane production recovered, topping 1969 output by more than a tenth. A sharp drop in cottonseed output was offset by a continued rise in soybeans, and the peanut crop was the largest in several years. Favorable prices are expected to encourage a further increase in oilseed plantings for 1971.

Due to severe 1969 frost damage, Brazil harvested one of its smallest coffee crops in 1970. The small crop contributed to a buildup in world coffee prices. The southern cotton crop (March-June) was reduced by wet harvest weather and the later northeast crop suffered from severe drought. Cocoa bean production dropped below the 1969 record due to pod rot which affected the main crop harvested late in the year. A significant recovery is forecast for the 1971 coffee crop but losses from the last year's cotton crop encouraged many producers in southern Brazil to reduce cotton plantings for 1971.

Livestock and meat prices rose sharply in 1970. Export demand was strong, and, in February, the government terminated its livestock slaughter operation and removed the subsidy on domestic beef prices. Heavy cattle slaughter followed, raising export beef production

to a recent record. The sharp price advance later encouraged producers to hold cattle. Total beef output fell 10 percent below the 1969 record according to recent reports, and domestic shortages resulted. High prices and larger feedgrain supplies encouraged a significant rise in pork output, while the rapid advance in broiler production continued. Broiler production was estimated about 10 percent above 1969.

In late 1970, the government imported frozen beef to relieve domestic shortages. To halt further price advances, it also placed a ceiling on slaughter cattle prices, established a 70,000-metric ton annual quota on beef exports, and terminated the 14.5-percent sales tax exemption previously applied to beef exports. The Bank of Brazil recently announced plans to provide additional financing to expand breeding cattle numbers and improve pastures. The beef export quota may be increased later this year, if adequate domestic supplies can be assured.

Brazil's *agricultural exports* moved up sharply for the third year to a record \$1.8 billion. This was two-thirds of total Brazilian exports. Coffee export earnings were the largest in 14 years despite some decline in volume. Earnings from cocoa beans were reduced by lower prices and cotton exports were down sharply from the 1969 record. Other traditional exports, including sugar and tobacco, were higher and beef sales exceeded previous highs. Large supplies and strong demand stimulated record corn shipments in 1970 and a high level of trade is expected in 1971. A 6-percent drop in soybean sales was more than offset by an increase for cake and meal. Banana exports rose nearly one-fourth and sales of orange juice maintained a sharp uptrend, up over one-third.

Coffee and sugar shipments, aided a sharp recovery of U.S. agricultural imports from Brazil in 1970. Meanwhile, U.S. agricultural exports to Brazil continued near the reduced 1969 level. U.S. exports of wheat declined due to expansion in Brazilian production and increased competition from Canada and other suppliers. Larger exports to Brazil of other commodities, including breeding cattle, swine, baby chicks, and inedible tallow, offset the wheat reduction. In 1971, wheat exports may benefit from unusually short supplies in Argentina, Brazil's principal supplier.

Chile

Agriculture performed well in 1970, but Chile's economy faltered. Real GNP growth was estimated near 3 percent, compared with 3.6 percent in 1969. Copper sales weakened, and the September election of Chile's first marxist president precipitated a severe financial crisis and sharp inflation. The outlook for 1971 is extremely uncertain.

The economy benefited from sharp recovery of agriculture, and high world copper prices which helped maintain exports early in the year. Foreign exchange reserves continued at record levels until the September

crisis. Threats of government expropriation and intervention after elections caused flight of capital. Business activity dropped sharply because of severe restrictions on money and credit. Consumer prices, which increased 29 percent during 1969, rose at an average annual rate of about 40 percent through October 1970. Inflation remains a major obstacle to recuperation in 1971.

The 1970 agricultural situation reflected near normal growing conditions following one of the most severe droughts in Chile's history. Harvested crop area was well above the high 1967 level. Despite unusual credit restrictions, crop production increased 13 percent. Livestock output increased moderately. Accelerated expropriation plans and other government changes in land organization make the agricultural outlook for 1971 uncertain.

A shift of land to wheat continued in 1970 and production was a record for recent times. Harvests of other grains, pulses, potatoes, and oilseeds were up sharply from 1969, reflecting larger plantings and better growing conditions. Production of other crops, except for rapeseed and sugarbeets, failed to reach pre-drought levels of 1968. Strong demand stimulated a moderate rise in production of pork, poultry meat, and milk in 1970. Mutton and lamb output dropped sharply. Further expansion in planting is anticipated for wheat, pulses, and potatoes, while smaller acreage is indicated for corn, rice and oilseeds.

Agricultural exports continued at low levels. Increasing fruit and grape exports were largely offset by smaller sales of grains and pulses. Larger purchases of wheat, dairy products and fats and oils maintained a rising import trend. U.S. agricultural exports to Chile recovered from reduced 1969 levels, reflecting larger sales of wheat.

Colombia

The economy continued a strong advance in 1970. Real growth was estimated higher than the 1969 rate of 6.5 percent. Favorable factors were growing domestic demand, expanding industrial output, and higher coffee prices, which helped raise export earnings. Foreign exchange reserves continued to improve with a high level of capital inflow and the advance in cost-of-living was moderate. Current indications for 1971 show real economic growth equaling or exceeding 1970.

Expansion of agricultural output in 1970 was limited by heavy rains and flooding. Reduced yields lowered crop production below the year-earlier record, largely offsetting gains in livestock output. Strong domestic demand contributed to a sharp rise in imports and to higher prices which may encourage a significant recovery in 1971 crop production.

Due to reduced plantings, the wheat crop was the smallest in recent years and rice production declined for the second year. Because of adverse weather, harvests of coffee, sugar, corn, and soybeans were below 1969

records. Favorable prices encouraged further expansion in barley and the sorghum grain crop topped the 1969 record by 30 percent. The area in cotton and bananas continued to expand. Beef and milk production maintained a rising trend, each exceeding 1969 records by nearly 4 percent.

Value of Colombia's coffee exports gained 40 percent in 1970 mainly because the sharp advance in world price. Reduced trade in sugar and cotton was more than offset by gains in other agricultural commodities including bananas and livestock products. Imports of wheat were the highest in recent times and purchases of feedgrains, tallow, and many other agricultural products were at high levels. U.S. agricultural imports from Colombia increased sharply in 1970 reflecting increased coffee values. Larger wheat shipments contributed to record U.S. agricultural exports to Colombia and the outlook appears favorable for a higher level of trade in 1971.

Ecuador

The economy was weakened by a critical balance-of-payments and financial situation early in 1970. Later recovery was encouraged by the rising agricultural production and by a 38-percent devaluation of the sucre which stimulated exports. Real GNP grew faster than the 1969 rate of 3 percent. New monetary policies, an improving trade situation, growing inflows of capital for petroleum development indicate an improved economic outlook in 1971.

Agricultural conditions in 1970 were near normal following severe drought in 2 previous years. Record total production was estimated 11 percent above 1969. The banana harvest was an all-time high, principally due to new plantings of high-yielding varieties. Production of coffee and cocoa beans was well above reduced 1969 levels. Low prices resulted in smaller rice acreage and production, but improved growing conditions contributed to a large increase in most other food crops. Beef and milk output maintained a moderate uptrend. Rapid expansion of broiler production continued in response to strong demand and limited supplies of other meat.

Banana exports were a record in 1970 and coffee earnings were nearly double those in 1969. Total agricultural exports were up nearly one-fourth, despite some drop-off in sugar and cocoa beans. Wheat imports were reduced but larger purchases of vegetable oils, tallow and tobacco stimulated a sharp rise in agricultural imports from the United States.

Peru

The level of economic activity rose sharply in 1970, after 2 years of adjustment to the 1967 financial crisis. Real GNP growth was estimated at 5 percent, compared with a 1968-69 average near 1 percent. High export prices for fishmeal and copper and continuing import restrictions contributed to improved trade and foreign exchange balances. The improved economic performance

was highlighted by strong growth for fisheries, manufacturing and construction. A 1970 rescheduling of foreign debt repayments helped relieve pressure on Peru's foreign exchange availabilities. A planned rise in public investments has improved the outlook for 1971.

The new military government has emphasized expansion in domestic food production and agricultural exports. Last year, new irrigation projects were planned for the dry coastal region and a new national fund was established to finance livestock development. Under the agrarian reform program, eight large agro-industrial sugar estates were turned over to workers' cooperatives. As of December 1970, a total of 3.25 million hectares of land had been expropriated and redistribution completed for 1.28 million hectares. These measures were believed to benefit 65,000 families. New target zones for land distribution designated in 1970 included important cotton producing areas and all of Peru, except the eastern jungle area, is to be included by the end of 1972.

Agricultural conditions were near normal in 1970 following severe drought conditions which continued in early 1969. Production rose more than 4 percent, compared with less than 1 percent in 1969. Improved supplies of irrigation water and larger plantings resulted in a record rice crop; sugar output recovered sharply from a year earlier. A large increase in the northern harvest of extra-long staple cotton was largely offset by a decline in medium-long cottons in the central zone. Crop production for 1970 was estimated 6 percent above 1969, but cattle numbers dropped further and output of livestock products fell 14 percent. In 1971, a further rise is anticipated for rice and sugar, and cotton is expected to resume a moderate uptrend.

Agricultural exports recovered in 1970. Total value was up 17 percent, reflecting gains in shipments of sugar and coffee to the United States. Imports were lower due to unusually large carryover stocks of wheat and increased rice production. However, agricultural imports from the United States increased sharply as a decline in price encouraged larger purchases of wheat and soybean oil. Wheat imports are expected to be larger in 1970 and Peru may import more feedgrains because of a production shift from corn to cotton and other crops.

Uruguay

The Uruguayan economy continued to improve in 1970. The GNP increased nearly 5 percent for the second consecutive year. The rampant inflation of earlier years has been brought under control, although the cost of living rose slightly more in 1970 than in 1969. Wage and price increases authorized toward the end of the year contributed to this increase. Although exports continued to increase, midyear devaluation of the Argentine peso, caused exchange reserves to decline.

The value of the agricultural output increased approximately 6 percent in 1970. Livestock production accounted for most of the increase. Crop production improved only slightly over the 1969 level.

Heavy rains during the planting season led to a reduction in the area planted to wheat in 1970, and an estimated 3.5-percent decrease in production. While Uruguay probably will achieve self-sufficiency in wheat in 1971, small imports may be needed to fill domestic requirements. Rice production was a record for the second straight year, but planted area is forecast to decline one-fourth in 1971 following a sharp decline in prices.

Corn and barley output increased last year, but production of grain sorghum was lower. Corn production is expected to improve significantly in 1971 due to larger area and increased yields, and a sharp increase is anticipated for sorghum grain. Flaxseed production dropped 10 percent in 1970 because heavy rains reduced the planted area. Production of sunflower seed increased slightly in 1970; acreage is expected to increase in 1971.

Beef production recovered in 1970, rising one-third to the highest level since 1961. Cattle numbers increased and milk production continued near the high 1969 level. Low prices for wool and slaughter animals, prompted producers to cut sheep numbers. Wool production declined for the fifth consecutive year, and the production of mutton and lamb decreased slightly.

Agricultural exports increased 14 percent in 1970 due mainly to larger beef sales. Beef exports rose 27 percent to a record level of approximately 150,000 metric tons. Wool exports were up slightly in 1970 and linseed oil increased 52 percent. Rice sales were down more than one-third. Small imports of sunflower seed were required to meet domestic needs in 1970 and may be needed again in 1971. U.S. agricultural exports to Uruguay declined for the second straight year to \$1.9 million, and imports from Uruguay, which had declined in 1969, rose slightly in 1970.

Venezuela

The economy regained momentum in 1970. Real growth was estimated near 5 percent following a downturn to 3.5 percent in 1969. Stronger world demand stimulated increased output of petroleum and iron ore, two of the principal exports. Construction activity was up significantly. Consumer spending for durables contributed to moderate gains in industrial output despite some continued tightness of money and credit. These relatively favorable trends should continue in 1971.

Agricultural output increased about 3 percent in 1970—between the 2-percent rise in 1969 and the 7 1/2-percent average of 1961-68. Tight credit and inadequate marketing facilities continued to restrict

production of cereals and dairy products. The rice and corn crops were damaged by heavy rains near harvest, but records for sugar and sesameseed contributed to a 4-percent rise in overall crop production. Gains in beef and milk production were small, but pork and poultry continued a major uptrend. The outlook for 1971 appears favorable and a significant expansion is anticipated for output of rice, corn, and livestock products.

U.S. agricultural exports to Venezuela in 1970 were up sharply from the \$91-million level of the previous 3 years. Imports from Venezuela were a record. U.S. wheat exports fell as the Venezuelan subsidy on feed wheat was terminated. However, smaller corn and rice crops reduced pressure against feedgrain imports; and shipments of breeding cattle and some other products were higher.

Other South America

Economic growth in *Bolivia* slackened further to about 4 percent in 1970, partly reflecting an uncertain political situation. Due to nationalization proceedings, petroleum exports were paralyzed for much of the year, but high tin prices helped maintain exports near high 1969 levels. Agricultural production dropped below the 1969 record. Higher wheat production reflected the government improvement program and favorable growing conditions but rice production was cut sharply by drought. Coffee and sugar exports were better than in 1969, contributing to a slight rise in U.S. agricultural imports from Bolivia. However, U.S. agricultural exports to Bolivia continued a sharp downtrend.

Economic growth slowed in *Guyana* during 1970 due to lower agricultural output, growing labor problems, and some uncertainty associated with increased government controls. Rice production recovered to the highest level in recent years but sugar production was reduced sharply by labor difficulties near the end of harvest. Guyana's 1970 sales of sugar and rice, the two principal exports, were below 1969. Sugar exports may decline again in 1971 but rice exports should be larger.

Paraguay's economy maintained a significant expansion in 1970 and real growth was estimated slightly above the previous year. Yields of corn, cotton, peanuts, and coffee and other crops were reduced by midyear drought and later rains. These reductions were generally offset by a larger harvest of wheat, soybeans, tung nuts, and the basic food crops. The decline in cattle numbers continued to restrict output of beef and milk for domestic use. Paraguay's 1970 exports were significantly above year-earlier levels, reflecting larger shipments and improved prices for forest products, oilseeds, and beef.

APPENDIX TABLES

Table 1.--Western Hemisphere: Population, gross national product, and gold and foreign exchange holdings, by country, 1969-70 ^{1/}

Country	Population			Gross national product			Gold and foreign exchange holdings ^{2/}		
	1969	1970	Change	1968	1969	1970	1969	1970	Change
	Thousands	Thousands	Percent	Mil. dol.	Percent	Percent	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Percent
Canada	21,061	21,377	1.5	67,556	4.8	3.0	3,106	4,679	50.6
Mexico	48,933	50,646	3.5	26,765	7.2	5.5	662	6/667	.8
Barbados	256	259	1.2	112	6.0	6.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Dominican Republic	4,101	4,240	3.4	1,169	7.0	6.8	40	32	-10.0
Haiti	5,142	5,265	2.4	330	2.0	2.0	4	4	0
Jamaica	1,959	1,996	1.9	950	5.0	5.0	141	164	16.3
Trinidad & Tobago	1,033	1,045	1.2	748	3.0	4.0	45	40	-11.1
Other Caribbean	1,629	1,666	2.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Caribbean	14,120	14,471	2.5	3,309	5.0	5.1	230	240	4.3
Costa Rica	1,685	1,739	3.2	744	8.1	8.5	29	16	-44.8
El Salvador	3,314	3,427	3.4	906	3.9	5.0	64	63	-1.6
Guatemala	5,156	5,306	2.9	1,533	3.5	6.0	72	78	8.3
Honduras	2,621	2,710	3.4	618	3.7	4.5	31	20	-35.5
Nicaragua	1,862	1,922	3.2	682	4.4	5.0	44	5/48	9.1
Panama	1,417	1,464	3.3	836	6.5	6.5	182	6/183	.5
Other Central America	120	124	3.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Central America	16,175	16,692	3.2	5,319	4.8	6.0	422	408	-3.6
Argentina	23,983	24,343	1.5	17,457	6.5	4.9	538	672	24.9
Bolivia	4,546	4,658	2.5	810	4.7	4.0	42	46	9.5
Brazil	90,840	93,565	3.0	28,164	6.2	7.3	657	1,207	83.7
Chile	9,407	9,586	1.9	5,593	3.6	3.0	344	388	12.8
Colombia	20,453	21,118	3.2	5,784	6.5	7.0	221	206	-6.8
Ecuador	5,890	6,090	3.4	1,473	3.0	3.5	65	83	27.7
Guyana	742	764	3.0	215	5.5	3.0	21	20	-4.8
Paraguay	2,303	2,374	3.1	511	4.2	5.0	10	18	80.0
Peru	13,172	13,580	3.1	5,100	1.5	5.0	167	5/312	86.8
Uruguay	2,852	2,889	1.3	1,618	5.3	5.0	184	176	-4.4
Venezuela	10,035	10,386	3.5	9,145	3.5	5.0	933	1,021	9.4
Other South America	430	445	3.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
South America	184,653	189,798	2.8	75,870	5.3	5.8	3,182	4,149	30.4
Latin America	263,881	271,607	2.9	111,263	5.7	5.7	4,496	5,464	21.5
Western Hemisphere	284,942	292,984	2.8	178,819	5.4	4.7	7,602	10,143	33.4

^{1/} Regional totals include only those countries for which data are shown.^{2/} Total of gold, foreign exchange holdings and reserve position in the International Monetary Fund.^{3/} Value at current market prices converted to U.S. dollars using the average end-of-quarter free or principal import rates of exchange.^{4/} Estimates of real growth.^{5/} Position at the end of November.^{6/} Position at the end of June.

Sources: IMF, International Financial Statistics; U.S. Agency for International Development; and official Government reports.

Table 2.--Western Hemisphere: Indices of total and per capita agricultural and food production by countries and regions, 1968-70 ^{1/}

(1961-65 = 100)

Country	Total						Per capita					
	Agricultural			Food			Agricultural			Food		
	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970
Canada	117	123	112	118	122	109	107	111	99	108	110	97
Mexico	121	113	124	124	119	134	102	92	98	105	97	105
Dominican Republic	94	114	120	97	118	123	80	93	95	82	97	97
Haiti	85	84	88	88	91	97	75	73	74	78	79	82
Jamaica	95	86	84	94	84	83	85	75	71	84	73	71
Trinidad & Tobago	107	107	100	107	108	100	97	96	88	97	97	88
Caribbean	94	104	107	96	107	109	82	89	89	84	91	91
Costa Rica	140	150	164	147	157	181	119	124	131	125	130	145
El Salvador	104	115	110	126	121	134	88	94	87	107	99	106
Guatemala	116	112	114	127	127	130	100	94	93	110	106	106
Honduras	128	124	131	131	125	133	108	101	103	110	102	105
Nicaragua	117	105	108	129	121	130	100	87	87	110	100	104
Panama	132	134	136	132	135	136	112	110	108	112	111	108
Central America	121	121	125	132	131	141	103	100	100	113	108	113
Argentina	105	113	114	108	116	115	97	103	102	100	106	103
Bolivia	104	106	105	103	105	104	93	92	89	92	91	88
Brazil	115	120	121	125	127	136	99	101	98	108	106	111
Chile	114	106	116	115	107	116	103	94	101	104	95	101
Colombia	116	119	119	118	120	122	99	98	95	101	99	98
Ecuador	111	114	127	108	118	126	94	93	100	91	96	100
Guyana	99	103	101	99	103	101	85	86	82	85	86	82
Paraguay	101	109	109	97	104	105	86	90	88	83	86	84
Peru	94	95	99	99	102	107	81	79	80	85	85	86
Uruguay	96	94	100	98	95	105	90	87	92	92	88	96
Venezuela	130	131	135	133	135	138	109	106	106	112	110	108
South America . . .	111	116	118	116	120	125	97	98	97	101	102	103
Latin America ^{2/}	113	115	119	118	120	127	98	97	97	102	101	104
Latin America ^{3/}	113	116	119	118	120	127	98	98	97	102	101	104

^{1/} Revised data for 1968 and 1969, preliminary for 1970.^{2/} Production for 22 countries shown.^{3/} Excludes Guyana, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago.

Source: Economic Research Service, USDA. Indices of Agricultural Production for the Western Hemisphere, ERS-For. 264, Revised April 1971.

Table 3.--Western Hemisphere: Fertilizer use, in nutrient equivalent, average 1962-66, annual 1968 and 1969 ^{1/}

Country	N			P ₂ O ₅			K ₂ O			Total		
	Average	1968	1969	Average	1968	1969	Average	1968	1969	Average	1968	1969
	1962-66			1962-66			1962-66			1962-66		
	1,000 tons											
Canada	150	285	390	259	379	380	119	255	230	528	919	1,000
Mexico	232	298	345	50	110	122	6	28	40	288	436	507
Barbados	4	4	3	<u>2/</u>	1	<u>2/</u>	3	3	3	7	8	6
Dominican Republic	9	17	20	1	1	1	1	2	3	11	20	24
Haiti	<u>2/</u>	1	1	<u>2/</u>	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	4
Jamaica	8	11	13	2	5	5	6	10	10	16	26	28
Trinidad and Tobago	3	5	6	<u>2/</u>	1	1	3	5	7	6	11	14
Caribbean	24	38	43	3	9	8	14	21	25	41	68	76
Costa Rica	14	16	16	11	7	9	5	9	15	30	32	40
El Salvador	21	28	32	7	13	15	7	4	5	35	45	52
Guatemala	9	14	24	5	10	13	2	1	5	16	25	42
Honduras	7	12	14	<u>2/</u>	2	2	<u>2/</u>	5	6	7	19	22
Nicaragua	8	21	21	4	7	7	1	2	3	13	30	31
Panama	4	8	13	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	4	8	13
Central America	63	99	120	27	39	46	15	21	34	105	159	200
Argentina	16	37	31	5	21	24	3	8	9	24	66	64
Bolivia	<u>2/</u>	2	2	<u>2/</u>	1	1	<u>2/</u>	1	1	<u>2/</u>	4	4
Brazil	58	106	144	86	166	214	80	137	184	224	409	542
Chile	32	20	25	59	90	101	12	6	10	103	116	136
Colombia	40	47	53	50	55	60	38	40	45	128	142	158
Ecuador	6	27	30	5	19	22	3	12	15	14	58	67
Guyana	5	6	6	2	2	1	2	2	2	9	10	9
Paraguay	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	1	2	2	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	1	2	2
Peru	64	68	55	25	10	11	7	7	12	96	85	78
Uruguay	7	7	14	22	19	30	3	3	5	32	29	49
Venezuela	17	26	26	6	12	15	6	13	15	29	51	56
South America	245	346	386	261	397	481	154	229	298	660	972	1,165
Latin America	564	781	894	341	555	657	189	299	397	1,094	1,635	1,948

^{1/} Year ending on June 30 of year shown.2/ 500 tons or less.

Source: FAO Production Yearbook of Agriculture.

Table 4.--Western Hemisphere: Area and production of selected agricultural products by countries or regions, 1968-70 1/

Commodity by country	Area 2/			Production		
	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970
	1,000 hectares			1,000 tons		
Wheat:						
Canada	11,907	10,105	5,052	17,686	18,623	9,022
Mexico	717	715	715	1,793	2,000	2,100
Central America	39	40	40	34	36	28
Argentina	5,837	5,191	3,313	5,740	7,020	4,215
Brazil	770	1,144	1,726	693	1,146	1,686
Chile	700	743	740	1,220	1,214	1,307
Uruguay	535	336	324	470	403	389
Other South America	396	312	305	375	317	346
Total Latin America	8,994	8,481	7,163	10,325	12,136	10,071
Rice, rough:						
Mexico	167	175	200	361	368	330
Caribbean	131	146	154	232	254	271
Panama	129	126	125	163	165	170
Other Central America	152	127	135	296	230	246
Brazil	4,568	4,553	4,598	6,652	6,394	7,350
Colombia	277	250	226	786	695	657
Guyana	127	113	128	213	176	242
Peru	76	95	130	286	417	480
Other South America	357	423	421	951	1,105	1,041
Total Latin America	5,984	6,008	6,117	9,940	9,804	10,787
Corn:						
Canada	388	396	482	2,062	1,865	2,549
Mexico	7,600	7,250	7,500	8,600	6,500	8,200
Caribbean	128	130	131	117	122	124
Guatemala	777	836	844	736	736	760
Honduras	412	412	400	353	339	346
Other Central America	606	570	614	631	623	728
Argentina	3,378	3,556	4,017	6,560	6,860	9,360
Brazil	9,584	9,121	10,400	12,814	12,693	14,200
Colombia	778	855	760	880	940	800
Peru	340	360	380	560	580	600
Venezuela	626	641	650	661	670	694
Other South America	835	857	857	968	963	1,039
Total Latin America	25,064	24,588	26,553	32,880	31,026	36,851
Grain sorghum:						
Mexico	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,200	1,400	1,700
Central America	289	291	286	259	267	282
Argentina	1,083	1,302	1,872	1,897	2,484	3,820
Other South America	37	54	74	66	106	136
Total Latin America	2,409	2,647	3,232	3,422	4,257	5,938
Beans, dry:						
Canada	37	36	33	44	59	53
Mexico	2,250	1,712	2,000	1,056	833	1,100
Caribbean	52	60	60	39	45	45
Central America	296	297	313	209	188	228
Brazil	3,571	3,663	3,700	2,420	2,200	2,400
Chile	62	47	57	65	48	50
Other South America	386	411	453	254	263	306
Total Latin America	6,617	6,190	6,583	4,043	3,577	4,129
Sweetpotatoes and yams:						
Mexico	18	18	18	172	170	170
Caribbean	70	71	71	338	349	347
Central America	3	3	3	30	30	30
Argentina	41	45	44	379	490	438
Brazil	182	185	185	2,120	2,175	2,200
Paraguay	9	10	11	85	90	95
Peru	12	13	13	145	150	160
Other South America	43	42	42	355	345	351
Total Latin America	378	387	387	3,624	3,799	3,791

Continued--

Table 4.--Continued

Commodity by country	Area 2/			Production		
	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970
	1,000 hectares			1,000 tons		
Potatoes:						
Canada	123	124	127	2,399	2,352	2,418
Mexico	40	48	50	400	576	600
Caribbean	7	8	8	31	34	34
Central America	11	11	12	49	49	50
Argentina	200	203	188	1,967	2,342	2,336
Bolivia	123	125	125	670	670	670
Brazil	227	221	230	1,606	1,506	1,600
Chile	80	76	75	725	603	618
Colombia	85	85	107	900	900	980
Peru	262	265	280	1,592	1,650	1,750
Venezuela	17	16	16	143	124	131
Other South America	87	94	91	480	431	518
Total Latin America	1,139	1,152	1,182	8,563	8,885	9,287
Cotton:						
Mexico	722	541	435	537	381	341
Caribbean	28	28	28	2	2	2
Guatemala	92	74	70	73	53	52
Nicaragua	132	97	87	91	67	59
Other Central America	69	59	71	56	51	57
Brazil	2,266	2,696	2,856	606	721	580
Colombia	202	236	240	120	125	128
Peru	192	190	190	101	92	92
Other South America	399	530	564	107	149	182
Total Latin America	4,102	4,451	4,541	1,693	1,641	1,493
Peanuts:						
Mexico	39	40	58	47	47	70
Caribbean	51	69	68	47	73	71
Argentina	287	244	211	283	217	235
Brazil	606	613	700	754	754	770
Other South America	50	50	51	39	41	39
Total Latin America	1,033	1,016	1,088	1,170	1,132	1,185
Soybeans:						
Canada	119	130	136	246	209	283
Mexico	135	160	132	270	300	250
Brazil	722	930	1,100	654	1,057	1,332
Colombia	47	56	50	87	100	90
Other South America	34	56	56	36	62	72
Total Latin America	938	1,202	1,338	1,047	1,519	1,744
Tobacco:						
Canada	55	54	44	99	112	98
Mexico	23	35	37	46	62	63
Caribbean	21	24	26	22	27	28
Central America	9	10	11	12	13	13
Argentina	59	54	68	62	53	66
Brazil	167	170	175	152	188	196
Colombia	23	24	23	42	44	44
Other South America	32	35	36	42	44	46
Total Latin America	334	352	376	378	431	456

1/ Time reference is calendar year to include cropsharvested mainly in year shown. Latin American totals include available data for the 22 Latin American countries, excluding Cuba.

2/ Seeded area for Canada; harvested area for other countries insofar as possible.

Sources: Economic Research Service, USDA; and Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

Table 5.--Western Hemisphere: Production of selected agricultural products by principal countries or regions, 1968-70 ^{1/}

Commodity by country	Production			Commodity by country	Production		
	1968	1969	1970 ^{2/}		1968	1969	1970 ^{2/}
	1,000 tons				1,000 tons		
Cassava (yuca)				Cocoa beans			
Caribbean	288	298	302	Mexico	23	24	22
Central America	99	101	102	Dominican Republic	21	43	30
Brazil	29,203	30,074	31,000	Other Caribbean	9	10	10
Colombia	900	1,000	1,100	Central America	11	7	8
Paraguay	1,504	1,560	1,570	Brazil	166	202	175
Other South America	1,460	1,558	1,597	Ecuador	53	55	65
Total Latin America	33,454	34,591	35,671	Venezuela	24	24	24
				Other South America	22	19	21
Sugar, centrifugal, (raw value)				Total Latin America	329	384	355
Canada	135	134	110	Wool, shorn			
				Canada	2	1	1
Mexico	2,286	2,508	2,373				
Dominican Republic	666	885	980	Mexico	5	5	4
Other Caribbean	746	684	662	Argentina ^{4/}	182	180	178
Central America	642	668	729	Uruguay	80	75	73
Argentina	913	961	953	Other South America	77	72	72
Brazil	4,358	4,675	4,990	Total Latin America	344	332	327
Colombia	671	702	693				
Peru	769	650	740	Beef and veal			
Venezuela	354	356	395	Canada	903	866	865
Other South America	928	981	965				
Total Latin America	12,333	13,070	13,480	Mexico	532	567	604
				Caribbean	56	59	59
Cottonseed				Central America	220	228	241
Mexico	888	629	555	Argentina	2,561	2,850	2,650
Caribbean	5	5	6	Brazil	1,694	1,800	1,650
Central America	367	288	278	Colombia	397	412	428
Brazil	1,200	1,432	1,185	Uruguay	290	238	313
Peru	163	160	160	Other South America	619	603	596
Other South America	400	487	527	Total Latin America	6,369	6,757	6,541
Total Latin America	3,023	3,001	2,711				
				Pork			
Bananas				Canada	536	514	617
Mexico	995	1,024	1,136				
Caribbean	710	670	670	Mexico	247	249	264
Costa Rica	1,064	1,200	1,450	Caribbean	28	28	29
Honduras	1,351	1,280	1,400	Central America	39	39	40
Panama	650	670	670	Argentina	183	192	210
Other Central America	182	187	194	Brazil	718	719	730
Brazil	8,437	9,266	9,600	Other South America	234	251	262
Ecuador ^{3/}	2,240	2,500	2,700	Total Latin America	1,449	1,478	1,535
Other South America	2,165	21,93	2,222				
Total Latin America	17,794	18,990	20,042	Milk			
				Canada	8,329	8,481	8,392
Coffee							
Mexico	171	183	192	Mexico	4,700	4,871	5,000
Caribbean	66	66	75	Caribbean	315	333	352
Central America	358	411	374	Central America	1,097	1,121	1,118
Brazil	990	1,140	585	Argentina	4,682	4,693	4,460
Colombia	474	507	480	Brazil	7,235	7,246	7,300
Other South America	177	155	184	Chile	875	900	950
Total Latin America	2,236	2,462	1,890	Colombia	2,140	2,220	2,302
				Other South America	2,671	2,828	2,834
				Total Latin America	23,715	24,212	24,316

^{1/} Crops harvested mainly during year shown, cocoa bean and coffee harvests begin in years shown. Latin American totals include available data for the 22 Latin American countries, excluding Cuba.

^{2/} Preliminary.

^{3/} Exportable-type only.

^{4/} Excludes wool exported on sheepskins.

Sources: Economic Research Service, USDA; and Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

Table 6.--Western Hemisphere: Agricultural exports and imports by principal countries, 1965-68

Country	Exports <u>1/</u>				Imports <u>1/</u>			
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1965	1966	1967	1968
- - - - - Million dollars - - - - -								
Canada	1,596.0	1,854.5	1,519.3	1,457.8	937.4	951.5	1,005.6	1,007.4
Mexico <u>2/</u>	657.6	650.2	602.7	672.3	123.9	124.3	124.6	116.7
Barbados	25.8	26.7	27.0	21.0	20.3	21.6	20.1	21.3
Dominican Republic:	109.1	120.6	136.2	146.0	24.1	29.8	30.4	34.1
Haiti	28.1	29.3	21.6	<u>3/</u> 26.4	10.5	10.0	10.3	<u>3/</u> 10.7
Jamaica	87.6	90.6	84.9	79.9	57.9	61.7	65.7	66.8
Trinidad & Tobago :	36.6	34.6	39.4	39.2	55.8	57.2	54.7	46.7
Caribbean <u>4/</u>	287.2	301.8	309.1	312.5	168.6	180.3	181.2	179.6
Costa Rica	92.7	108.8	115.1	135.5	16.5	19.4	23.0	27.8
El Salvador	148.6	136.0	137.1	133.8	32.3	36.0	32.5	38.2
Guatemala	156.0	185.1	139.5	163.6	26.7	24.6	30.8	29.5
Honduras	90.9	117.6	123.7	145.8	14.1	17.1	19.4	17.9
Nicaragua	124.2	111.9	117.7	127.8	16.7	19.1	19.4	20.7
Panama	35.9	42.0	51.2	62.7	19.6	20.6	20.2	21.2
Cent. America <u>4/</u> :	648.3	701.4	684.3	769.2	125.9	136.8	145.3	155.3
Argentina	1,386.4	1,461.4	1,313.1	1,165.9	110.0	107.1	96.8	89.4
Bolivia	4.5	8.7	9.5	5.0	26.2	24.2	29.2	29.4
Brazil	1,233.6	1,381.9	1,271.3	1,470.3	211.4	270.4	318.4	338.1
Chile	39.9	55.8	43.9	52.1	142.4	169.9	151.1	155.9
Colombia	399.5	381.7	387.6	428.5	56.4	93.6	47.7	55.4
Ecuador	168.3	169.3	149.6	181.2	18.0	16.2	21.2	21.8
Guyana	46.1	50.5	53.0	47.7	13.4	13.9	21.2	18.9
Paraguay	42.5	33.2	35.9	32.3	6.8	6.7	9.4	8.7
Peru	346.1	364.9	338.2	401.7	120.9	131.4	134.9	142.4
Uruguay	163.0	173.2	148.1	<u>3/</u> 161.3	20.4	30.9	26.3	<u>3/</u> 20.7
Venezuela	25.7	32.8	38.3	32.6	176.2	145.8	180.1	173.9
South America <u>4/</u> :	3,855.6	4,113.4	3,788.5	3,978.6	902.1	1,010.1	1,036.3	1,054.6
Latin America <u>4/</u> :	5,448.7	5,766.8	5,384.6	5,732.6	1,320.5	1,451.5	1,487.4	1,506.2
Hemisphere <u>4/</u>	7,044.7	7,621.3	6,903.9	7,190.4	2,257.9	2,403.0	2,493.0	2,513.6

1/ Standard international trade classification: categories for food, beverages, and agricultural raw materials, excluding fish and manufactured tobacco.

2/ Data differs from FAO due to reevaluation of certain exports, mainly cattle and cotton, and inclusion of free zone imports.

3/ Western Hemisphere Branch estimates.

4/ For countries shown

Sources: FAO Trade Yearbooks, country trade books, and official Government papers.

Table 7.--Western Hemisphere: Exports and imports of selected agricultural commodities by principal countries or regions, 1968-70

Exports by country	1968	1969	1970	Imports by country	1968	1969	1970
		1/	1/			1/	1/
1,000 tons				1,000 tons			
<u>Wheat (including flour in wheat equivalent):</u>				<u>Wheat (including flour in wheat equivalent):</u>			
Canada	9,948	7,339	11,500	Jamaica	159	138	150
Mexico	3	247	--	Trinidad & Tobago	66	128	125
Argentina	2,439	2,463	2,400	Dominican Republic	117	89	76
Other South America	--	4	--	Other Caribbean	131	163	165
Total Latin America	2,442	2,714	2,400	Central America	308	307	324
				Argentina	--	390	--
				Bolivia	178	130	95
				Brazil	2,638	2,373	1,942
				Chile	394	223	260
				Colombia	230	243	310
				Peru	633	682	650
				Uruguay	225	1/	--
				Venezuela	766	694	600
				Other South America	212	207	225
				Total Latin America	6,057	5,767	4,922
<u>Rice, milled:</u>				<u>Rice, milled:</u>			
Mexico	44	23	26	Canada	43	40	43
Central America	30	20	15	Jamaica	24	27	30
Argentina	56	74	85	Trinidad & Tobago	27	30	25
Brazil	158	70	91	Other Caribbean	35	29	30
Guyana	96	74	75	Central America	31	10	9
Uruguay	19	68	40	Chile	14	90	50
Venezuela	33	9	10	Peru	75	97	12
Other South America	40	50	30	Other South America	11	1	--
Total Latin America	476	388	372	Total Latin America	217	284	156
<u>Corn:</u>				<u>Corn:</u>			
Mexico	896	788	300	Canada	783	664	520
Caribbean	1	--	--	Mexico	20	250	1,000
Central America	49	46	30	Jamaica	26	23	25
Argentina	2,893	3,971	5,180	Trinidad & Tobago	38	38	40
Brazil	1,238	659	1,470	Other Caribbean	17	14	21
Other South America	5	30	--	El Salvador	47	11	--
Total Latin America	5,082	5,494	6,980	Guatemala	24	5	--
				Other Central America	22	15	7
				Chile	73	245	240
				Peru	59	6	1
				Uruguay	99	--	--
				Venezuela	121	110	150
				Other South America	3	3	39
				Total Latin America	549	720	1,523
<u>Sugar, raw basis:</u>				<u>Sugar, raw basis:</u>			
Mexico	641	604	590	Canada	860	946	815
Barbados	140	132	135	Central America	1	--	--
Dominican Republic	605	618	725	Chile	180	191	160
Jamaica	390	309	300	Uruguay	55	57	64
Trinidad & Tobago	206	205	175	Other South America	1	1	3
Other Caribbean	249	258	245	Total Latin America	237	249	227
Central America	335	346	350				
Brazil	1,026	1,099	1,130				
Colombia	237	185	134				
Guyana	300	355	300				
Peru	467	270	414				
Other South America	294	222	262				
Total Latin America	4,890	4,603	4,760				
<u>Coffee, green or roasted:</u>				<u>Coffee, green or roasted:</u>			
Mexico	95	94	100	Canada	84	82	76
Caribbean	45	43	47	Argentina	31	45	40
El Salvador	118	112	113	Other South America	11	11	12
Guatemala	85	90	96	Total Latin America	42	56	52
Other Central America	125	117	137				
Brazil	1,107	1,121	1,026				
Colombia	395	389	440				
Other South America	117	103	103				
Total Latin America	2,087	2,069	2,062				

Continued --

Table 7.--Continued

Exports by country	1968	1969	1970	Imports by country	1968	1969	1970
		1/	1/			1/	1/
	1,000 tons				1,000 tons		
Bananas, fresh:				Bananas, fresh:			
Mexico	12	5	5	Canada	194	194	195
Jamaica	156	156	160	Argentina	180	156	170
Other Caribbean	487	479	500	Chile	76	78	50
Costa Rica	553	692	900	Uruguay	16	18	20
Honduras	904	836	950	Other South America	5	5	6
Panama	541	589	585	Total Latin America	277	257	246
Other Central America	156	176	182				
Brazil	160	163	200				
Colombia	402	334	400				
Ecuador	1,251	1,193	1,300				
Other South America	51	155	160				
Total Latin America	4,673	4,778	5,342				
Cocoa beans:				Cocoa beans:			
Mexico	6	5	6	Canada	18	14	16
Dominican Republic	25	37	27	Argentina	8	8	10
Other Caribbean	11	12	12	Colombia	10	10	11
Central America	7	5	2	Other South America	--	1	1
Brazil	76	120	120	Total Latin America	18	19	22
Ecuador	65	32	--				
Other South America	14	10	15				
Total Latin America	204	221	182				
Beef and veal: 3/				Beef and veal: 3/			
Canada	30	28	38	Canada	26	65	63
Mexico	45	49	50	Caribbean	17	18	18
Caribbean	5	6	5	Chile	15	11	15
Nicaragua	24	20	22	Peru	17	18	20
Other Central America	44	34	35	Other South America	2	2	16
Argentina	574	760	550	Total Latin America	51	49	69
Brazil	60	107	111				
Paraguay	19	18	23				
Uruguay	106	110	141				
Other South America	3	7	6				
Total Latin America	880	1,111	943				
Cotton, raw:				Cotton, raw:			
Mexico	316	370	295	Canada	77	79	70
Guatemala	68	73	45	Caribbean	4	4	4
Nicaragua	105	91	60	Central America	1	2	--
Other Central America	35	50	40	Argentina	15	13	12
Brazil	248	440	345	Chile	27	30	30
Peru	68	88	71	Uruguay	5	6	6
Other South America	52	66	80	Other South America	11	13	12
Total Latin America	892	1,178	936	Total Latin America	63	68	64
Tobacco, unmanufactured:				Tobacco, unmanufactured:			
Canada	21	24	23	Canada	2	2	2
Mexico	4	8	8	Caribbean	3	3	3
Dominican Republic	16	18	20	Central America	2	2	2
Other Caribbean	1	1	1	Uruguay	3	4	4
Central America	3	3	3	Other South America	5	4	13
Brazil	39	48	51	Total Latin America	13	13	22
Colombia	9	12	12				
Paraguay	15	16	18				
Other South America	14	15	16				
Total Latin America	101	121	129				

1/ Preliminary. Includes data from official sources, trade sources, and USDA attache reports.

2/ Less than 500 tons.

3/ Carcass weight basis; excludes fats and offals.

Sources: Economic Research Service, USDA; Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA; U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization; and official Government reports.

Table 8.--Western Hemisphere: International coffee export quotas and U.S. sugar import quotas, selected years 1/

Country	Coffee agreement export quota			U.S. sugar import quota		
	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71 <u>2/</u>	1969 <u>3/</u>	1970 <u>3/</u>	1971 <u>4/</u>
	1,000 tons					
Mexico	88	98	96	594	592	432
Dominican Republic . . .	26	29	28	629	615	423
Haiti	25	27	27	16	24	23
Jamaica	1	2	1	<u>5/</u>	<u>5/</u>	<u>5/</u>
Trinidad & Tobago . . .	4	5	5	<u>5/</u>	<u>5/</u>	<u>5/</u>
Caribbean	56	63	61	645	639	446
Costa Rica	55	61	60	68	68	50
El Salvador	94	104	102	42	42	31
Guatemala	90	100	99	58	57	42
Honduras	22	24	23	7	7	5
Nicaragua	28	30	30	65	68	50
Panama	1	2	2	40	36	31
Central America . . .	290	321	316	280	278	209
Argentina	--	--	--	71	71	52
Bolivia	3	4	4	7	7	5
Brazil	1,113	1,160	1,267	581	579	423
Chile	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colombia	372	388	384	62	61	45
Ecuador	38	42	41	85	84	62
Guyana	--	--	--	--	--	--
Paraguay	4	5	5	--	--	--
Peru	37	41	40	272	414	337
Uruguay	--	--	--	--	--	--
Venezuela	16	17	21	29	29	21
South America	1,583	1,657	1,762	1,107	1,245	945
British Honduras	--	--	--	15	14	11
British Caribbean . . .	--	--	--	215	197	158
French Caribbean	--	--	--	65	62	47
Other	--	--	--	295	273	216
Total Western Hemisphere	2,017	2,139	2,235	2,921	3,027	2,248
Total World	2,909	3,119	3,280	4,417	4,708	3,733
Hemisphere as percentage of world	69	69	68	66	64	60

1/ Coffee agreement years are beginning October 1; U.S. sugar import quotas are for calendar years.

2/ Includes adjustments through January 22.

3/ Total quotas and prorations.

4/ Initial quota and prorations through December 4, 1970.

5/ These countries share in quotas listed for the British Caribbean.

Table 9.--U.S. agricultural trade with Western Hemisphere countries and dependencies by value, average 1960-64, annual 1967-70

Country	U.S. exports					U.S. imports				
	Average	1967	1968	1969	1970	Average	1967	1968	1969	1970
	1960-64				1/	1960-64				1/
	Million dollars					Million dollars				
Canada 2/	420.9	485.0	484.0	509.2	526.4	180.0	201.1	226.2	244.0	305.4
Mexico	67.6	69.7	80.6	91.3	155.2	260.2	327.0	398.8	443.0	512.9
Barbados	1.9	2.9	3.2	3.3	4.0	1.5	2.8	1.4	1.4	2.2
Dominican Republic	13.3	22.1	30.2	24.8	29.7	109.6	116.4	139.2	148.2	166.0
Haiti	7.9	8.8	9.3	6.3	7.7	14.8	12.9	13.2	11.3	12.5
Jamaica	13.5	25.3	29.1	29.5	35.0	14.7	18.8	18.0	13.3	13.1
Trinidad & Tobago	10.2	14.1	13.6	13.3	14.9	7.9	5.1	10.2	12.2	8.8
Antilles (Neth.)	9.1	11.5	12.5	11.2	12.6	.1	.1	3/	3/	.1
Bahamas (Br.)	8.7	22.0	25.6	28.0	27.2	1.8	1.2	.2	2.2	2.4
Bermuda (Br.)	5.5	6.9	7.7	7.3	7.8	.2	.1	3/	3/	3/
Leeward & Windward Is. (Br.)	1.8	4.0	3.8	4.4	5.1	1.0	.9	1.1	.7	1.4
West Indies (Fr.)	.8	2.6	2.3	1.7	1.7	6.9	7.0	7.6	7.5	8.7
Caribbean	72.7	120.2	137.3	129.8	145.7	158.5	165.3	190.9	196.8	215.2
Costa Rica	5.6	7.8	9.0	7.0	9.8	39.5	66.9	83.9	94.8	107.5
El Salvador	6.8	7.8	8.4	9.6	11.5	34.3	47.4	39.1	34.4	41.1
Guatemala	10.0	14.1	14.8	10.4	14.9	57.6	59.7	65.8	70.3	80.2
Honduras	4.1	5.9	7.0	5.5	8.1	29.3	59.4	69.9	73.8	82.5
Nicaragua	4.5	6.5	6.2	5.5	5.8	25.1	33.4	40.3	42.6	49.8
Panama	10.6	16.5	15.6	15.6	19.4	16.4	51.7	53.1	46.2	45.1
British Honduras	2.0	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.9	1.7	3.6	3.6	4.2	3.1
Canal Zone	.6	0	0	0	0	.1	3/	.1	3/	3/
Central America	44.2	61.0	63.5	55.9	72.4	204.0	322.1	355.8	366.3	409.3
Argentina	3.7	2.9	3.7	11.9	5.0	95.0	101.3	127.6	106.5	115.6
Bolivia	10.7	12.1	10.4	7.8	6.7	1.9	2.9	2.3	2.3	2.5
Brazil	100.0	109.7	88.1	68.6	68.5	481.1	461.2	564.1	499.1	531.0
Chile	27.2	24.9	35.2	26.0	32.0	5.5	5.7	7.7	7.2	8.2
Colombia	25.5	25.0	32.8	31.0	38.6	229.8	179.7	178.2	146.9	196.8
Ecuador	7.9	11.1	12.5	11.1	12.8	62.9	85.9	75.9	64.3	94.7
Guyana	3.5	4.8	3.6	4.8	4.0	6.2	8.1	12.7	13.5	15.0
Paraguay	2.9	1.0	3.4	3.1	2.7	6.8	9.5	9.8	9.3	10.0
Peru	24.4	42.2	22.1	14.9	32.8	78.3	82.1	96.3	67.1	94.4
Uruguay	7.7	2.5	19.9	2.5	1.9	15.8	8.1	14.1	8.9	9.4
Venezuela	79.6	90.9	90.8	90.8	98.7	19.5	22.6	19.3	22.1	27.0
French Guiana	.1	.2	.3	.2	.2	.1	3/	3/	3/	.2
Surinam	2.5	3.7	4.1	4.0	5.3	1.0	1.0	.5	.3	.3
South America	295.7	331.0	326.9	276.7	309.2	1,003.9	968.1	1,108.5	947.5	1,105.1
Total Latin America	480.2	581.9	608.3	553.7	682.5	1,626.6	1,782.5	2,054.0	1,953.6	2,242.5
Total W. Hemisphere	901.1	1,066.9	1,092.3	1,062.9	1,208.9	1,806.6	1,983.6	2,280.2	2,197.6	2,547.9
Total World	5,363.5	6,383.3	6,228.0	5,935.4	7,173.7	3,896.8	4,454.4	5,028.4	4,954.2	5,666.0
Hemisphere as percentage of world total	17	17	18	18	17	46	45	45	44	45

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Excludes export transshipments, mostly grains and oilseeds to Western Europe.

3/ Less than \$50,000.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 10.--U.S. agricultural exports to the Western

Country or region <u>1/</u>	Live animals	Meat and preparations	Dairy products and eggs	Cereals and preparations	Fruits, vegetables and preparations	Feeds <u>2/</u>	Miscellaneous food preparations <u>3/</u>
Million dollars							
Canada							
1966.	8.6	25.1	8.9	53.5	197.4	26.7	11.4
1967.	14.9	26.2	8.4	54.1	196.5	25.5	10.2
1968.	9.9	27.1	8.8	58.8	207.8	28.6	9.5
1969.	10.9	41.0	9.2	55.8	222.4	35.6	10.7
1970 <u>5/</u>	25.2	25.2	8.6	47.5	223.9	37.4	11.1
Mexico							
1966.	8.0	3.0	5.1	9.2	10.4	6.5	5.2
1967.	10.3	3.4	6.7	3.6	8.8	5.7	4.9
1968.	9.5	4.3	7.7	8.4	9.9	3.3	6.2
1969.	9.5	4.8	7.5	7.5	10.6	3.9	9.1
1970 <u>5/</u>	7.7	5.7	8.1	38.6	13.6	4.9	11.5
Caribbean							
1966.	1.5	18.1	5.8	30.7	12.9	10.2	7.8
1967.	1.6	20.6	6.3	37.0	12.2	11.6	8.3
1968.	1.5	23.8	9.1	40.1	13.6	14.6	9.6
1969.	1.9	26.1	8.6	34.9	13.3	12.1	9.5
1970 <u>5/</u>	2.0	27.5	10.1	39.2	13.9	14.9	8.9
Central America							
1966.	1.9	2.0	3.6	24.6	5.8	3.8	4.6
1967.	1.9	1.9	4.4	24.6	5.8	3.9	4.5
1968.	1.9	2.0	5.8	26.8	5.3	3.1	5.8
1969.	2.0	2.1	5.0	21.7	5.6	2.3	5.6
1970 <u>5/</u>	2.5	2.6	5.7	26.8	7.7	2.5	5.8
Andes Region							
1966.	3.4	3.6	9.1	117.8	21.5	2.0	7.3
1967.	4.3	2.1	11.5	112.8	19.4	2.2	8.9
1968.	3.9	1.0	18.7	105.6	17.3	1.9	12.3
1969.	5.3	0.6	13.6	88.6	15.2	1.4	13.0
1970 <u>5/</u>	3.3	0.8	16.2	108.1	19.5	2.4	13.0
Other South America							
1966.	1.2	1.4	8.4	87.7	4.7	1.9	1.3
1967.	0.9	1.2	12.4	87.3	5.9	1.7	3.6
1968.	1.4	1.1	11.6	89.5	5.5	1.7	3.0
1969.	1.6	1.1	5.9	66.5	5.7	1.7	3.3
1970 <u>5/</u>	1.6	1.4	15.2	47.5	7.8	1.8	2.3
Latin America							
1966.	16.0	28.1	32.0	270.0	55.3	24.5	26.2
1967.	19.0	29.2	41.3	265.2	52.1	25.1	30.2
1968.	18.2	32.2	52.9	270.4	51.7	24.6	36.9
1969.	20.3	34.7	40.6	219.2	50.4	21.4	40.5
1970 <u>5/</u>	17.1	38.0	55.3	260.2	62.5	26.5	41.5
Western Hemisphere							
1966.	24.6	53.2	40.9	323.5	252.7	51.2	37.6
1967.	33.9	55.4	49.7	319.3	248.6	50.6	40.4
1968.	28.1	59.3	61.7	329.2	259.5	53.2	46.4
1969.	31.2	75.7	49.8	275.0	272.8	57.0	51.2
1970 <u>5/</u>	42.3	63.2	63.9	307.7	286.4	63.9	52.6

1/ Exports to territories associated with foreign countries are included in region totals; Andes region includes Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela.

2/ Prepared animal feeds, grain byproducts and oilseed meals.

3/ Includes lard, vegetable shortening, sauces, soups, and flavoring extracts.

4/ Principally cotton.

5/ Preliminary.

6/ Less than \$50,000.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Hemisphere, by principal export categories, 1966-70

Tobacco	Hides and skins	Oilseeds	Fibers <u>4/</u>	Animal fats and oils	Vegetable fats and oils	Other	Total
----- Million dollars -----							
3.6	15.6	47.4	31.6	2.9	14.8	38.2	485.7
4.2	10.3	49.6	34.3	1.9	9.1	39.8	485.0
4.0	11.6	49.8	14.4	1.3	8.6	43.8	484.0
2.6	13.3	38.7	16.8	2.1	10.7	39.4	509.2
2.5	9.1	39.2	28.5	2.1	18.0	48.1	526.4
2.4	8.5	3.8	0.7	0.6	2.3	7.8	73.5
<u>6/</u>	13.3	1.4	0.6	0.4	0.7	9.9	69.7
0.5	13.9	1.5	0.5	1.0	1.9	12.0	80.6
--	15.9	3.6	1.3	3.7	3.6	10.3	91.3
--	17.9	17.1	0.7	7.2	9.1	13.1	155.2
2.1	<u>6/</u>	0.9	1.1	2.6	8.0	5.4	107.1
3.0	<u>6/</u>	3.0	0.9	2.3	7.2	6.2	120.2
3.5	<u>6/</u>	1.3	0.7	2.3	9.9	7.3	137.3
2.4	<u>6/</u>	0.1	0.5	2.8	9.6	8.0	129.8
3.4	<u>6/</u>	0.7	0.3	4.4	11.4	9.1	145.8
0.8	<u>6/</u>	0.6	0.1	4.0	4.1	5.4	61.3
1.2	0.1	0.5	<u>6/</u>	4.4	3.1	4.7	61.0
1.1	0.1	0.3	<u>6/</u>	4.7	1.9	4.7	63.5
0.7	0.1	0.6	0.3	4.2	1.4	4.3	55.9
0.9	0.1	1.0	0.5	7.2	3.7	5.4	72.4
3.6	0.9	4.7	2.1	7.2	16.0	14.1	213.5
5.0	0.5	4.3	0.6	6.4	14.0	14.2	206.2
2.4	0.5	4.9	0.1	7.2	17.0	11.0	203.8
3.0	0.4	4.5	0.3	6.9	18.8	10.0	181.6
3.0	0.4	8.5	1.1	6.7	25.1	13.5	221.6
1.5	<u>6/</u>	0.1	0.1	0.3	5.9	5.2	119.6
1.6	<u>6/</u>	<u>6/</u>	<u>6/</u>	0.1	6.1	4.0	124.8
1.3	<u>6/</u>	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.5	5.2	123.1
1.6	0.1	0.1	<u>6/</u>	<u>6/</u>	2.2	5.3	95.1
1.6	<u>6/</u>	0.1	<u>6/</u>	0.6	2.0	5.8	87.7
10.4	9.4	10.1	4.1	14.7	36.3	37.9	575.0
10.8	13.9	9.2	2.1	13.6	31.1	39.1	581.9
8.8	14.5	8.1	1.4	15.3	33.2	40.1	608.3
7.7	16.4	8.9	1.9	17.6	35.6	37.9	553.7
8.9	18.4	27.4	2.6	26.1	51.3	46.9	682.7
14.0	25.0	57.5	35.7	17.6	51.1	76.1	1,060.7
15.0	24.2	58.8	36.4	15.5	40.2	78.9	1,066.9
12.8	26.1	57.9	15.8	16.6	41.8	83.9	1,092.3
10.3	29.7	47.6	18.7	19.7	46.3	77.3	1,062.9
11.4	27.5	66.6	31.1	28.2	69.3	95.0	1,209.1

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE \$300



POSTAGE & FEES PAID
United States Department of Agriculture