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# THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

**Review of 1971 and Outlook for 1972**

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE**

**Washington, D.C.**

ABSTRACT: The largest agricultural production increases last year occurred in Canada, Mexico, Brazil, and all the Central American countries except Costa Rica. Declines occurred in Haiti, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Argentina, Ecuador, Paraguay, and Uruguay. Among commodities, production increases occurred for wheat, corn, sugar, coffee, soybeans, sorghum, dry beans, pork and milk. Rice and banana output declined while cotton production changed little. The average person in Latin America probably had less food available from domestic production in 1971 than in 1970. U.S. agricultural exports to the Western Hemisphere increased 9 percent, reaching \$1.3 billion. U.S. agricultural imports from the Hemisphere declined slightly. The Hemisphere's prospects for 1972 include more sugar but less corn output, and a continued low level of beef exports. KEY WORDS: Agricultural production, agricultural trade, Canada, Caribbean, Latin America.

#### FOREWORD

This annual review of the Western Hemisphere Agricultural Situation supplements the World Agricultural Situation, WAS-2. Other reviews are being published for Western Europe, the Communist areas, Africa and West Asia, and the Far East and Oceania.

This report omits the agricultural situations of the United States and Cuba. Western Hemisphere, unless otherwise specified, refers to Canada, Mexico, Central and South America, and the Caribbean Islands. Gross national product and gross domestic product are abbreviated to GNP and GDP. All weight units are metric. Unless otherwise specified, all years refer to calendar years. Because of recent revisions, data in the report may differ from those used in the World Agricultural Situation and occasionally from the Indices of Agricultural Production of the Western Hemisphere, ERS-Foreign 264.

John E. Hutchison and Gae Bennett directed and coordinated preparation of the report. Others participating included Wilbur F. Buck, Anna P. Dilkes, Diane B. Ellison, Bruce L. Greenshields, John E. Link, John D. McAlpine, Edmond Missiaen, Rena E. Perley, Samuel O. Ruff, Betty J. Thomas, and Francis S. Urban.

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

*Wade F. Gregory*

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THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN  
THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

SUMMARY

Western Hemisphere's agricultural production increased last year. The largest increase occurred in Canada, Mexico, Brazil, and all the Central American countries except Costa Rica. Declines occurred in Haiti, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Argentina, Ecuador, Paraguay, and Uruguay. Production in several countries including Chile, Colombia and Peru, showed little or no growth.

Nonfood agricultural output increased more than food production last year. This was primarily due to the 140-percent leap in Brazil's coffee production. The output of other major nonfood items--cotton, wool, and tobacco--changed little. Canada was an exception. Its food production rose more rapidly than nonfood production due to large increases in grain output.

Per capita food production declined in all South American countries except Guyana, which had a large sugar crop. Deducting sugar from Guyana's output, per capita food production is down substantially. Also, when sugar production is deducted from the Central American countries, all but Honduras and Panama show a decline in per capita food production. Although the data are preliminary, food production in most of Latin America did not keep up with population growth in 1971.

Western Hemisphere wheat production increased substantially from the low levels of 1970. Canadian production was up about 5 million tons, but was still below average production of recent years. Wheat production in Latin America also increased, but much less--up about 1 million tons--again totaling less than in other recent years. Increases were experienced in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, and Peru. Decreases occurred in the rest of Latin America. Canadian wheat exports increased slightly but not enough to offset a significant decrease for Latin America. Latin American wheat imports increased around 8 percent with Mexico importing 240,000 tons--a change from its wheat export position of earlier years.

Rice production in Latin America was down largely due to a big drop in Brazil. Increased rice production occurred in Mexico, Central America, Bolivia, Colombia, Paraguay, and Peru. Production in other countries remained steady or decreased from 1970 levels. Latin American rice exports were up more than imports despite the smaller crop.

Corn production in Canada and in Latin America increased slightly. A sharp decrease in Brazil's corn production was more than offset by increases in Mexico and Argentina. Corn production in 1972, however, may be down sharply in Argentina--perhaps by as much as 2.5 to 3.0 million tons--due to a drought at the end of 1971. This should pull total Latin American corn output down despite increases in the other countries. Corn exports for the region increased in 1971. However, a large increase in Argentine corn exports more than covered the decrease of all other exporting countries. Corn imports decreased for Latin America because Mexico returned to its normal net export position after having abnormally large imports in 1970. Imports for most of the other countries increased. Canadian corn imports decreased.

For the Hemisphere, beef and veal production was down about 6 percent, despite small increases in many countries. Production in Canada increased slightly while Argentina had a large decrease. Exports were down from Canada and Argentina but up slightly in the rest of the region. High world beef prices kept export receipts from

sagging as low as export volume. This gave countries with beef to export an extra boost in their trade balance. The high-price and low-volume situation should be about the same in 1972 although some lowering of prices and larger exports may occur late in the year. Imports averaged the same level as in 1970 except for Chile, where they doubled.

Sugar production increased less than 5 percent, while world sugar prices reached high levels in 1971. A larger Hemisphere sugar harvest is expected in 1972 as producers respond to the higher prices. Exports in 1971 were also up--about 11 percent in volume and even more in value. Sugar imports were relatively small and remained about the same as in 1970 except for Chile whose sugar imports more than tripled.

Coffee production in the Hemisphere increased substantially due to a recovery in Brazil from the unusually low crop in 1970. However, production in most other countries did not change much. Coffee exports, on the other hand, increased about 1.5 percent over 1970. This was not enough to significantly reduce stocks which are a problem in many Central American countries. Coffee prices were down.

Cotton production in Latin America changed little in 1971 and cotton exports decreased. Large production increases in 1971 were experienced in soybeans, sorghum, and dry beans. Smaller increases occurred in the production of cassava, potatoes, peanuts, sweetpotatoes, pork, and milk. Production of bananas decreased.

U.S. agricultural exports to the Western Hemisphere countries increased a substantial 9 percent in 1971 and exceeded \$1.3 billion--about 17 percent of total U.S. agricultural exports. Gains occurred in exports to most countries. The larger percentage gains came in exports to Argentina, Panama, Brazil, and Peru. Decreases occurred only for Mexico, El Salvador, and Chile. U.S. agricultural exports to Mexico--while down from 1970's level--were well above levels of other recent years.

Total U.S. agricultural imports from the Hemisphere decreased slightly. However, we still had a substantial agricultural trade deficit with Latin America. U.S. agricultural imports from most countries declined, the major exceptions being imports from Central America, Haiti, Jamaica, Bolivia, Brazil, and Guyana.

## NORTH AMERICA

### Canada

*Population of 21.7 million in 1971 with annual growth of 1.3 percent, about 24 percent rural--agriculture contributes 6 percent of GNP--major agricultural commodities produced: wheat, beef, milk, barley and pork--major agricultural imports: coffee, sugar, cotton and fruits and vegetables--major agricultural exports: wheat and flour, barley, rapeseed, and live cattle.*

Canadian national output rose 6 percent in 1971. This exceeded the increases of 3 percent in GNP in 1970 and 5 percent in 1969. Inflation for the most part was small. Unemployment decreased but still remained unsatisfactory to the Canadian Government. A major factor in the growth of the economy was increased consumer spending spurred by greater availability of consumer credit. This was evident in the rise in auto purchases, new homes under construction, and additional purchases of home appliances and recreational equipment.



Canada's exports increased 5 percent following a sharp advance of 13 percent in 1970. Imports, however, grew 12 percent in 1971, reducing the record trade surplus of C\$3 billion in 1970 to C\$2 billion. Canadian merchandise sales to the United States--about two-thirds of all Canadian exports--rose 11 percent in 1971. Much of the rise consisted of automotive exports. Additional large increases were recorded for rolling mill products, petroleum, natural gas, fertilizers, chemicals, and lumber. Exports to state-trading countries were up--largely due to increased grain deliveries to the Soviet Union and the Peoples Republic of China. Exports to other overseas markets declined.

The 1972 outlook for the Canadian economy is optimistic. Consumer demand is expected to remain strong and may be stimulated by personal tax reduction. In addition, new programs will provide funds for industry and housing. Canadian exports will probably increase because of an expanding U.S. economy. Canadian imports may also continue their upward trend.

Total agricultural production rose in 1971. Greatest increases occurred for wheat, barley, rapeseed, and pork. Flaxseed, poultry, milk, soybean and potato production decreased.

The 1971 wheat harvest totaled 14.3 million tons, 58 percent above the abnormally small crop of 1970. It was only 7 percent smaller than average production during 1961-65. Canadian wheat stocks, though substantial on August 1, 1971, as the new crop year commenced, were lower than in recent seasons. Recent legislation authorizing a C\$3.00 farm price for C.W. 1 wheat sold for domestic food use (1.5-2.0 million tons each year) should give some boost to farm returns. Canada feels this will not cause an increase in wheat production. Exports will compete in world markets at world price levels.

Canada's production of rye in 1971 rose 10 percent. No increase in 1972 seeded acreage is foreseen.

Among the feedgrains, 1971 production of barley was outstanding. The harvest increased 58 percent to a total of 14.3 million tons--equal to wheat production. Production of oats in 1971 reached 5.8 million tons, up about 3 percent. Domestic use of oats rose slightly during 1970/71.

Canadian grain corn area expanded 12 percent. The midseason drought held output to 2.7 million tons, up 7 percent. Increased corn production in eastern Canada--the major production area--is anticipated in 1972.

Canadian rapeseed production set a new record in 1971 when the harvest exceeded 2.2 million tons--a 36-percent increase over the record 1970 crop. Exports and domestic consumption have not kept up with the rapid expansion in production and a larger carryover is expected at the close of the crop year. No increase in 1972 seeding is anticipated. The major portion of the 1972 rapeseed crop will be of low erucic acid varieties--which should increase its appeal to buyers. Drought affected the production of soybeans in 1971; acreage was up about 7 percent but production fell about 3 percent. Even though production of flaxseed dropped sharply in 1971, consumption has slackened and stocks have been rapidly accumulating.

Cattle numbers reached a record high in 1971 with a further increase of 3 to 5 percent expected by June 1, 1972. Feeder cattle prices have risen and are expected to remain up for at least the first 6 months of 1972. Canadian production of beef and veal during 1971 reached 881,000 tons--an increase of 18,000 tons over 1970.

Hog slaughter reached a record, increasing about 17 percent. Prices were substantially lower.

The agricultural outlook for 1972 is mixed. Canadians expect lower prices for most grains in 1972, although prices for other agricultural commodities may be improved. Dairy farmers will receive higher returns and the industry's prospects are generally encouraging. Canadian hog slaughter faces a decline in 1972 and may be accompanied by higher prices. Cattle numbers should continue to increase during 1972 with prices for livestock and meat remaining at 1971 levels.

Cash receipts by Canadian farmers during 1972 are forecast at slightly less than C\$4.3 billion, about C\$31 million under 1971 levels. Receipts from crop sales are expected to total C\$1.53 billion, down from C\$1.68 billion in 1971. Returns from livestock and livestock products are projected to reach C\$2.64 billion, up from C\$2.61 billion in 1971. Farm operating expenses will rise from C\$3.67 billion last year to C\$3.78 billion in 1972. Net farm income, estimated at C\$1.5 billion for 1971--a substantial recovery from the C\$1.2 billion in 1970--will probably decline to C\$1.03 billion.

Several important laws directly affecting Canadian agriculture were enacted in 1971 and early in 1972. The much publicized "chicken and egg war" was cooled off by an unofficial agreement among provincial officials to share provincial markets. Major legislation included the Farm Marketing Agencies Act, passed on January 12, 1972, following 2 years of debate. The law permits the establishment of nationally coordinated marketing agencies to control the production and marketing of certain agricultural commodities. Approval by "a majority of producers" of an agricultural commodity will be a basic requirement for establishing a national marketing agency, except for poultry and eggs which are already specifically designated. Grains under the jurisdiction of the Canadian Wheat Board, and dairy products handled by the Canadian Dairy Commission, have been specifically excluded by the new law. A new Canada Grains Act--effective April 1, 1971--enabled the Grain Board to establish new grades for Canadian grains. A new forage program for prairie grains producers--put into effect in February 1971 to stimulate livestock production--offered incentive payments of \$10 per acre to growers who would voluntarily switch crop and summer fallow acreage to forage. A ceiling of 4 million acres and a time limit of 3 years were included in its provisions.

Wheat exports during the 1970/71 crop year were 11.8 million tons, up from 9.4 million tons in 1969/70. Forecasts for 1971/72 are also up 15 percent to 13.6 million tons. The record sale of wheat to the Peoples Republic of China for delivery within a single year--3.2 million tons in 1972--and a new contract with the Soviet Union for 3.5 million tons of wheat with an option to purchase 1.5 million tons additional, significantly boosted export expectations. A shortage of rye in European markets enabled Canadian exporters to ship about 229,000 tons of rye to Europe in 1970/71--3 times the normal export volume. Rye exports will likely be lower in 1971/72. Barley exports increased sharply during 1970/71, but the large 1971 crop resulted in record stocks. Canadian barley exports during 1971/72 are expected to reach 4.5 million tons, up from the 3.9 million tons, shipped in 1970/71. Exports of oats tripled to reach 185,000 tons in 1970/71. During the first 6 months of the 1971/72 crop year, oats exports were over 67,000 tons, indicating a strong world demand. Exports of rapeseed more than doubled in 1970/71, reaching 1,060,000 tons. Rapeseed exports in 1971/72 are expected to increase further by 7 percent.

Imports of corn, all from the United States, fell 55 percent to 323,000 tons during 1970/71. Since 1969, Canada has been a net importer of beef supplies.

Imports of beef and veal in 1971 were around 56,000 tons--down slightly from 1970 levels. Some decrease in net imports was experienced. Most of Canada's imports of fresh and frozen beef and veal are boneless beef of manufacturing quality.

## Mexico

*Population of 51.7 million in 1971 with annual growth of 3.3 percent, 40 percent rural--agriculture contributes about 11 percent of GDP--major agricultural production: corn, cotton, wheat, milk, and beef and veal--major agricultural imports: wool, cattle hides, live cattle and dairy products--major agricultural exports: cotton, fruits and vegetables, sugar, and coffee.*

Real growth of the Mexican economy in 1971 is estimated near 4 percent--down from 7.7 percent in 1970 and average growth of 6 to 7 percent over the past decade. The slowdown is partially attributable to the slower economic pace noted at the beginning of a new administration, accentuated by a drop in consumer demand--due to higher taxes--and to a deliberate government policy to cool off the economy through the use of luxury taxes and higher credit costs. The industrial production index hovered around the 1970 average during the first half of 1971 but probably rose a little for the entire year. Mexico's trade deficit decreased in 1971. Imports for the first 9 months were down 1.5 percent, compared with an 18.6 percent hike for the same period a year earlier. Meanwhile, exports for the first 9 months rose 3 percent. Exports of manufactured goods increased 19 percent, accounting for 43 percent of total exports versus 37 percent in 1970.

The wholesale price index for Mexico City rose 4 percent during the first 9 months of 1971 compared with over 6 percent a year earlier. The increase in money supply in the first half of 1971 also slowed to 8 percent from 10 percent the year before. Gold and foreign exchange reserves for the first 9 months of 1971 were 20 percent above the 1970 year-end level, due largely to net gains from tourism and border transactions, new foreign borrowing, and additional direct foreign investment. Long-term debt increased, partly the result of a reduction in the level of short-term debt through conversion to longer term debt.

Agricultural production advanced 5 percent, only half the rate of gain for 1970, but well above rates during the last half of the 1960's. Much of the 1971 advance can be attributed to increases in planted area resulting from higher prices in 1970, timely rains in the second half of 1971, and more government resources going to the agricultural sector.

Crop production rose 6 percent despite a slight decline in total feedgrain production. Wheat production was down because less irrigation water was available. The availability of irrigation water was reduced because of a change in government policy, giving lower priority to wheat. Because of drought conditions in the non-irrigated zones of the main sorghum producing areas, sorghum production was also down. Barley production was lower as producers adjusted to the beer industry's reduced requirements for barley--a result of an increased tax on beer which may reduce the consumption of beer and barley. Increases in corn, rice, and oats production were mainly due to larger areas being harvested.

Oilseed production jumped 25 percent. Cottonseed output increased along with cotton as the world price of cotton brightened. Safflower production continued its dramatic growth--up 53 percent to 435,000 tons, although its future growth will depend

upon whether a market can be found for safflower cake. Output of sunflowerseed--a relatively new crop in Mexico--reached 25,000 tons in 1971. Mexico is pushing oil-seed production at the expense of feedgrains.

Production of most of the other commodities, especially fruits and vegetables, increased; tobacco and strawberries were exceptions. A severe freeze lowered strawberry production.

Output of livestock and products was up 2 percent. Larger increases in meat production were offset by the small--1 percent--increase in milk production. Beef and veal production rose 5 percent. Pork production was up 7 percent and mutton and lamb was down 4 percent. Improved pasture conditions and the government's restrictions on the export of cows and heifers were the main factors in the increased beef and veal production and in a decrease in cattle exports.

Poultry meat production rose 6 percent. Egg production gained about 5 percent. Domestic prices of poultry and egg products fell sharply. This has intensified the cost-price squeeze of Mexican poultry producers. To alleviate the crisis the government has reduced the imports of baby chicks by 22 percent and has set a minimum wholesale price for eggs.

Mexico is increasing the emphasis on income redistribution, rural development (transportation and irrigation facilities), and export promotion. Three sectors concerned with the rural economy are to receive a larger portion of the 1972 public budget--water resources, public works, and agriculture--about 28 percent of the 1972 budget. Irrigation dams are filled to about 90 percent of capacity. This should assure enough water for irrigated farms planting crops this spring. The combined effect of adequate water and government policies emphasizing agriculture should further stimulate agricultural production in 1972.

Because of shifting priorities, Mexico will apparently become an importer of wheat. In 1971, Mexico imported 240,000 tons of wheat. This compares with exports of 247,000 tons and 30,000 tons in 1969 and 1970. Rice imports were down. Live cattle imports were up.

As a result of the improved corn harvests of the last 2 years, Mexico is again exporting corn--310,000 tons in 1971 against imports of 760,000 tons the preceding year. Green coffee, cocoa beans, and tobacco exports increased 19 percent in 1971. Cotton exports increased 3 percent. Beef and veal exports were down 3 percent. Live cattle exports were down 20 percent.

The United States has traditionally been Mexico's main supplier of imports. In 1970 Mexico imported \$2.3 billion worth of goods, the U.S. share was 64 percent--\$1.5 billion. Agricultural imports from all countries amounted to \$22 million, or 9.3 percent of the total imports. Mexico is the fifth largest market for total U.S. exports and is the largest market in Latin America.

In the next few years the United States will continue to face strong competition in Mexico from European and Asian suppliers. In addition, more and more products we have exported to Mexico are being produced locally and are being protected by import license requirements and other restrictions.

## CARIBBEAN

*Only the larger Caribbean islands (Cuba excepted) are discussed--The Dominican Republic: 1971 population of 4.2 million with annual growth of 3.0 percent, 60 percent rural--Haiti: 1971 population of 5.0 million with annual growth of 2.0 percent, 83 percent rural--Jamaica: 1971 population of 2.0 million with annual growth of 1.9 percent, 74 percent rural--Trinidad and Tobago: 1971 population of 1.1 million with annual growth of 1.2 percent, 47 percent rural--Total Caribbean population in 1971, excluding Cuba and Puerto Rico, about 14.3 million, growing at about 2.2 percent per year.*

Agricultural production in the Caribbean managed a combined gain of about 3 percent during 1971 despite drought in the northern areas during May-August and excessive moisture during sugar harvest in the Trinidad area. Caribbean economies were generally improved through increased activity in tourist, construction, and light industry sectors. Investment in the Caribbean also rose.

Agricultural output in the Dominican Republic reached new heights in 1971, spurred by a record sugar crop of 1.1 million tons and accompanied by rising world sugar prices. Tobacco tonnage was up by 13 percent and cocoa bean production rose by 11 percent. The coffee harvest, however, was down about 10 percent. The food harvest reached record levels. Though rice output declined slightly, the crop was large enough to satisfy domestic demand. Corn and peanut production registered increases, and poultry meat volume rose by nearly half.

Jamaican agriculture continued in the doldrums with a new low established for sugar production and a poor citrus crop. Tourism, construction, and mining, however, contributed substantially to the economy, and the amount of new investment was encouraging. Haiti's agricultural production posted little change other than a small increase in sugar output, largely offset by a decline in the coffee harvest. Tourism and light manufacturing made good gains. There was also some improvement in the economic outlook as a consequence of administrative changes. Agricultural production in Trinidad and Tobago showed little improvement as a consequence of unfavorable weather during the sugar harvest, cane fires, and other problems. Nevertheless, the economy of Trinidad and Tobago was buoyed by successful off-shore drilling for oil and by gains in other sectors. Barbados, agricultural production, essentially the cultivation of sugar, also suffered from unfavorable weather and cane fires. Growth in commerce, tourism, and construction, however, tended to cancel out the poor agricultural showing.

Significant events in the Caribbean during 1971 included revitalized markets for Sea Island cotton and arrowroot flour, renegotiation of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement on more favorable terms for West Indian producers, and increased trade among CARIFTA members, particularly in nonagricultural products. A further attempt was made to set up a new political union within the Caribbean. This took the form

of the Grenada Declaration under which the Associated States of Dominica, St. Kitts-Nevis, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Grenada agreed to establish a political union with Guyana by April 1973. St. Lucia has since indicated it will not participate in the proposed union.

The economic outlook for the Caribbean in 1972 is generally favorable with good progress expected in tourism, light manufacturing, petroleum production, and agriculture. Caribbean agriculture is expected to be strongly influenced by an increase of 5 to 10 percent in sugar production, accompanied by rising world demand and good prices.

## CENTRAL AMERICA

### Costa Rica

*Population of 1.8 million in 1971 with an annual growth of 3.2 percent; 63 percent rural.*

Costa Rica's real GDP growth in 1971 was 4 percent, a drop from the 7.6 percent in 1970 and considerably less than the 8.5-percent average in 1965-69. The manufacturing sector--the most dynamic sector in the 1960's--slowed in 1971. Inflation appears to be increasing--with a growing domestic money supply a substantial budget deficit, and a widening trade deficit. The rate of inflation in 1971 may have exceeded the 5.5 percent experienced in 1970. The outlook for 1972 suggests an improvement in the economy. Higher prices for sugar and beef will help.

Agricultural production increased less than 3 percent in 1971--less than the growth of population. Rice is the most important grain produced, followed by corn. Their production levels remained about the same as in 1970. The larger increases occurred in beef, coffee beans, sugar, and cocoa bean production. Output of other commodities did not change much.

Costa Rican imports were up in 1971. Wheat is the most important import. The United States is the major wheat supplier. Total exports apparently increased in 1971. Banana exports increased but coffee exports declined slightly. International Coffee Agreement quotas have been less than exportable production for several years and coffee stocks are building.

### El Salvador

*Population of 3.5 million in 1971 with an annual growth of 3.4 percent; 59 percent rural.*

El Salvador's GDP grew 4.5 percent in 1971, down from 6.6 percent in 1970. The consumer price index remained stable. A combination of reduced exports and higher cost imports returned El Salvador to a deficit balance-of-payments position in 1971 after a surplus in 1970--the first since 1962. The outlook for 1972 is one of moderate GDP growth, continued low level of investment, and another balance-of-payments deficit.

Agricultural production in 1971 increased 8 percent. Corn and sorghum production set records in 1971. Rice output, 5 percent over 1970, was still under recent record levels. Cotton and cottonseed production rose. Dry bean, sugar, and coffee production also gained. Production of livestock and livestock products was constant.

Wheat imports were down about 20 percent in 1971. However, substantial imports of wheat and tallow from the United States will continue. A surplus of coffee is the country's most difficult trade problem--a million bags hung over the market at the start of the 1972 crop. This compares with 1971 production of 2.4 million bags and an International Coffee Agreement export quota of 1.6 million bags. Strong efforts will be made to export coffee to nontraditional markets. Improving sugar prices will help El Salvador market its large crop under favorable circumstances. In 1972 some corn exports are expected and meat exports to the United States may begin.

### Guatemala

*Population of 5.5 million in 1971 with an annual growth of 2.9 percent; 69 percent rural.*

Real growth of Guatemala's economy fell to 5 percent from 6 percent in 1970. The country has an inflation rate of 3 to 5 percent a year. In recent years a deficit balance-of-payments on current account has been overbalanced by transfers on capital account for an overall surplus. However, with 1971 exports and investment both falling, 1971 may have been a year of deficit for Guatemala's balance-of-payments. The outlook for 1972 is optimistic. Major mining investment is expected and should coffee prices rise and Common Market problems be favorably resolved, a real spurt of growth is possible.

Agricultural output increased 5 percent in 1971. Grain output has exhibited a mixed trend in the recent past, though corn production was up 3 percent in both 1970 and 1971. Milk production was little changed in 1971, while beef output was up 2 percent.

Cotton and cottonseed production increased following 2 years of decline. Banana production was up dramatically--12 percent in 1971--continuing the trend of the past several years. The production of centrifugal sugar was at record levels, while noncentrifugal sugar production held steady. Coffee production continued to increase from the 1968 low, but remained below record levels.

Production in the agricultural sector should continue to show substantial gains in 1972. Vigorous programs to help the small farmer will increase grain production. Both sugarcane and meat production have shown substantial year-to-year gains and these commodities are favorably priced from the exporter's viewpoint.

Agricultural imports from the United States were up fractionally. Overall trade with the Central American Common Market declined. Wheat is the most important agricultural import of Guatemala and wheat imports fell in 1971. The United States is the principal source of supply. Overall exports declined 1 percent from 1970 levels while overall imports increased almost 7 percent. Coffee, cotton, bananas, meat, and sugar--in that order--were the most important agricultural exports.

## Honduras

*Population of 2.8 million in 1971 with an annual growth of 3.4 percent; 74 percent rural.*

The GDP of Honduras increased 2.5 percent in 1971--less than population growth and down from 3.6 percent in 1970. The consumer price index advanced less than 3 percent, the same as in recent years. Strict import control measures substantially reduced the large deficit in balance of payments in 1971.

Agricultural output was up over 6 percent despite a prolonged drought during the planting season and unauthorized land seizures throughout the year. Poor 1971 crop prospects for grain because of the drought caused Honduras to increase minimum grain prices and to step up buying in an effort to increase the production of the second crop produced in 1971. Drought reduced grain production 17 percent. Beef production increased 13 percent while other livestock products remained near 1970 levels. Banana production was up 13 percent as the plantations continued to recover from the 1969 blowdown. Sugarcane and tobacco production increased. Coffee production increased to record levels. Cotton and cottonseed production leveled off at 1970 levels after a downward trend for several years. Bean production fell 9 percent.

The outlook for sugar production is for record levels in 1972. Cotton and beef output will also be increased. Coffee production, however, may be down as a result of larger stocks and lower prices.

Imports of wheat were stable while imports of animal feeds were both up. The United States remained the principal agricultural trading partner of Honduras. Imports of both wheat and animal feeds should increase in 1972. Partial statistics indicate that coffee exports were down and banana exports were higher in 1971 than they had been in 1970.

## Nicaragua

*Population of 2.0 million in 1971 with an annual growth of 3.2 percent; 58 percent rural.*

GDP growth in Nicaragua during 1971 remained about 5.1 percent. Inflation has been a moderate 3 percent. Nicaragua continues to run a substantial trade deficit on both the trade and service balances. On the overall balance, however, this is compensated by substantial medium and long-run borrowing. Thus, 1971 showed an overall surplus of \$7 million.

Agricultural production increased 7 percent in 1971. Cotton is the dominant crop using about 85 percent of Nicaragua's agricultural machinery, virtually all the insecticides, and most of its fertilizer. Cotton and cottonseed production increased significantly over 1970 levels, but is still considerably under the high levels attained in the mid-1960's. Rice output was up 6 percent and corn down 7 percent in 1971, while sorghum--the other important grain--rose marginally. Production of beef and veal was up 3 percent in 1971--a contrast to the more rapid growth rate of recent years. Milk production increased a little. Bean production continued to increase slowly. Centrifugal sugar production was at a record high while the output of noncentrifugal sugar remained stable. Coffee production slightly exceeded the high levels of the past few years.



There were lower imports of wheat, the most important agricultural import (\$2 million, largely from the United States). Live animals and tallow are also important imports. Tallow imports increased in 1971. Gains in export volume and value took place for cotton--the most important Nicaraguan export--and for beef, and dairy products. Large coffee stocks are a burden. With international prices firming, sugar has a favorable outlook for 1972. Beef ranks only behind cotton and coffee as an export earner, but any export increases in 1972 for beef are expected to be small.

#### Panama

*Population of 1.5 million in 1971 with an annual growth of 3.0 percent; 50 percent rural.*

The economy has been performing well in recent years with real GDP increases of 8 percent in 1970 and 1971. The agricultural sector had a good year in 1971. Production increased 8 percent over the poor 1970 production. Production of most commodities increased with rice, corn, beef, and sugar showing substantial improvement.

Panama is a substantial importer of agricultural products (\$22 million in 1970). Leading imports include cereals and cereal preparations, fruits and vegetables, dairy products, and meats. The United States is the most important supplier. Bananas are the most important commodity in the export trade and accounted for 84 percent of all exports in 1970.

### SOUTH AMERICA

#### Argentina

*Population of 24.4 million in 1971 with an annual growth of 1.4 percent, 21 percent rural--agriculture contributes about 12 percent of GDP--major agricultural commodities produced: beef, corn, wheat, and milk--major agricultural imports: coffee, tropical fruits, and cotton--major agricultural exports: beef, feedgrains, wheat, and wool.*

The Argentine economy deteriorated in 1971 due in part to a poor year in the agricultural sector. GNP grew only 3.8 percent, down from a 4.1-percent rate in 1970. Industrial production increased although unemployment was high. Agricultural production declined almost 3 percent.

Inflation rose almost 40 percent. The renewal of accelerated inflation in Argentina was associated with the relaxation in wage controls and the steep rise in beef prices. The rate of inflation had been held to 9.6 percent in 1968 and 6.7 percent in 1969, but rose to 22 percent in 1970. Some Argentina analysts predict a 40 to 50 percent increase for 1972.

The trade deficit exceeded \$200 million at the end of 1971 compared with a surplus of \$90 million in 1970. Several measures were introduced to help correct the trade deficit. These measures included temporarily banning imports and adding a 15 percent import surcharge when imports were permitted again. Exceptions to some of the measures were made for the less developed LAFTA countries. Additional measures were taken to stimulate exports. These included a temporary price freeze, reductions in export taxes, and export rebates. The trade deficit, coupled with a strong outflow of capital, caused a serious balance-of-payments deficit in 1971. A process of small devaluations of the peso was instituted, followed by the adoption of a system of multiple exchange rates to help curb the dwindling foreign exchange reserves.

There was a sharp decline in the wheat harvest in November 1970 - January 1971 that led to reduced wheat exports. Also, there were reduced marketings of beef. These developments accounted for the poor showing of the agricultural sector in 1971. A drought at the end of 1971 sharply curtailed 1971/72 crop production, especially corn, sorghum, and oilseeds. Thus, the general outlook for the agricultural sector in 1972 is not good. Livestock production is not expected to change significantly. Overall agricultural production and exports are expected to decrease further.

Overall grain production is expected to decrease to 17 million tons in crop year 1971/72 from 20 million tons in 1970/71. While wheat production is up to 5.2 million tons from the abnormally low previous crop of 4.2 million tons, the crop is far below recent average production and low yields are expected to reduce durum production. Production of rye, barley and oats is expected to be up sharply--44 percent--despite unfavorable weather and heavy pasturing in many of the main growing areas. The corn crop is expected to decline 30 percent to 7 million tons in 1971/72 from the 1970/71 near-record crop, although its area declined only slightly. Corn yields will be down due to dry weather at planting and pollination time. In addition, widespread grazing of corn may result from the high beef prices and poor yields, further reducing the grain harvest. Production of grain sorghum is estimated at 3.0 million tons in 1971/72--down 35 percent from 1970/71 due to the dry weather at seeding time. Good prices have caused farmers to plant 14 percent more rice, an irrigated crop, in 1971/72.

Oilseed production also has been sharply curtailed by the drought. Flaxseed production for 1971/72 is expected to decrease more than 50 percent from the 680,000 tons harvested in 1970/71. The moisture shortage and low prices have discouraged flaxseed production in favor of wheat, which can be used as cattle pasture. Large stocks of both flaxseed and linseed oil have contributed to the low prices.

Both peanut and sunflowerseed acreages are down in 1971/72 due to dryness at planting time; an expansion of both crops had been expected. The supply of sunflowerseed oil--the major vegetable oil consumed in Argentina--was unusually low in 1971. Although plantings of both soybeans and cotton increased in 1971/72, further expansion was curtailed by the drought. The 1970/71 soybean crop of 59,000 tons was a record, and estimated acreage for 1971/72 may be up almost 40 percent. Cotton production in 1970/71 decreased 40 percent to 87,000 tons. Cotton seedings increased 11 percent for the 1971/72 crop.

Record production of citrus fruit occurred in 1970 and again in 1971, bringing supplies up to levels where larger exports are possible. The outlook is for continued expansion in citrus production in 1972. Production of deciduous fruit remained steady in 1971, but is expected to decline in 1972; apples will be up slightly, but the pear crop is expected to be down--from an already low level due to frosts and hailstorms.

Sugarcane production in 1971 probably totaled just over 10 million tons, up nearly 6 percent from 1970.

The livestock situation continued to deteriorate in 1971. Cattle herds had been depleted by large slaughter in previous years. Limited marketings in 1971 led to a sharp increase in prices. Due to the small herds and to heavy retention of existing herds for breeding and fattening purposes, cattle slaughter in 1971 was down to 10 million head, a decrease of 2.8 million from 1970. The unusually low slaughter resulted in lower meat production and caused a shortage of cattle hides. Beef production decreased to 2 million tons from 2.6 million tons in 1970. Slaughter may increase in 1972, and production of meat may go up slightly. Pork and poultry production increased, helping offset the beef shortage, while production of mutton and lamb continued to decrease. Wool production, however, was up.

Argentina's agricultural exports decreased in 1971, but high international prices for beef kept the value of exports from declining as much as volume. The volume of beef exports fell one-third.

The limited cattle supplies plus high domestic prices led to the reduction in beef exports, which normally account for 30 percent of Argentina's foreign exchange earnings. The government attempted to increase livestock exports by imposing a ban in alternate weeks on domestic consumption. The ban was partially lifted when marketings increased above a specified level. Export incentives (special tax credits) were offered producers who carried cattle to heavier export weights. Retail beef prices were frozen in September 1971. An export quota was placed on cattle hides to assure adequate supplies for the domestic tanning market. Beef exports may increase in 1972.

Exports of mutton and lamb decreased 49 percent to 18,000 tons in 1971 due to lower production and to a domestic consumption increase in response to the beef shortage.

Grain exports decreased in 1971. Wheat exports were only 800,000 tons, down from 2.3 million tons in 1970. Exports of corn and sorghum increased. The 1972 outlook is for wheat exports of 1.2 million tons, still low compared with recent levels. A renewed 3-year wheat agreement has been drawn up with Brazil (Argentina's largest market for wheat) providing for exports to Brazil of up to 1 million tons per year.

Corn exports reached 6.2 million tons in 1971, a recent record high. The poor 1971/72 crop should reduce 1972 exports to about 3.2 million tons. Sorghum exports were around 2.4 million tons, up from 1.8 million tons in 1970. The poor crop is expected to reduce export availability and sorghum exports may only reach 1 million tons in 1972. Trade in barley, oats, and rye decreased sharply in 1971 due to reduced supplies, but may increase in 1972. Rice exports, which decreased slightly in 1971, may be up again in 1972.

Exports of fats and oils declined in 1971, due mainly to a ban on sunflowerseed oil exports because of short domestic supplies. Peanut and olive oils exports increased. Linseed oil exports were up nearly 7 percent to 180,000 tons. A large carryover of both oil and seed could sustain linseed oil exports in 1972 despite the sharply reduced flaxseed crop. Tung oil exports increased in 1971. Total oilseed cake and meal exports fell 5 percent, and may be reduced even further in 1972 due to the low production of oilseeds.

Exports of deciduous fruits increased in 1971 and, except for pears, will probably increase further in 1972. A dramatic increase in citrus exports occurred. Argentina had record exports of processed citrus and resumed exports of fresh citrus in quantity.

### Bolivia

*Population of 4.8 million in 1971 with an annual growth of 2.4 percent, about 66 percent rural--agriculture contributes 19 percent of GDP.*

The GNP of Bolivia grew more rapidly in 1971 than it did in 1970--3.4 percent versus 2.1 percent. The resumption of petroleum exports following a settlement over nationalization contributed significantly. Bolivia's overall trade account deteriorated, however, because of lower world prices for tin, antimony, and copper. A change in government occurred in August 1971. The new government moved rapidly to stimulate economic activity.

Agricultural production, although hurt by a drought on the altiplano highlands, increased about 1 percent. Wheat and corn production were down--29 percent for wheat, 4 percent for corn. Production decreases were also experienced for sugar and milk. Rice output increased 47 percent because of higher prices and good weather in the subtropical lowland area where rice is grown. Other increases occurred in the production of potatoes, beef, and cotton. Though relatively small, cotton production more than doubled, reaching 11,500 tons. Pyrethrum--a natural insecticide--became important once again and 100 tons were produced and exported.

The most important agricultural imports were wheat and sugar. Imports of wheat rose 32 percent to 150,000 tons. Sugar imports were necessary toward the end of the year because of the small domestic crop, even though Bolivia exported sugar at the beginning of the year. Agricultural exports are relatively small in volume, the most significant in 1971 being cotton, coffee, pyrethrum, and beef.

### Brazil

*Population of 94.3 million in 1971 with an annual growth of 2.7 percent, 44 percent rural--agriculture contributes about 19 percent of GDP--major agricultural commodities produced: beef, milk, corn, rice, coffee, and sugar--major agricultural imports: wheat, apples and dairy products--major agricultural exports: coffee, cotton, cocoa, sugar, beef, and corn.*

The Brazilian economy continued its rapid economic growth in 1971 as real GDP grew approximately 10 percent. Major expansion took place in the industrial sector; significant gains occurred in the production of steel, cement, electrical energy, automobiles, and farm machinery with a total sector increase of about 11 percent. Agricultural production was up 6 percent mainly due to the recovery of coffee--up 140 percent from 1970. Brazil is making priority investments in power facilities, steel production, communication networks, and in the opening of the Amazon region for settlement.

Imports for 1971 rose 11 percent to an estimated \$3.2 billion. Exports totaled \$2.8 to \$2.9 billion. They were up about 5 percent from 1970 levels, compared with a 12 percent average annual increase for 1968-70. Exports of all manufactured goods accounted for \$580 million, while coffee exports totaled \$800 million. A low world coffee price kept the total value of exports from rising more.

Total agricultural production was up in 1971. There were large increases in the production of coffee, soybeans, beef, wheat, and beans. Production decreased for rice, corn, peanuts, and castor beans. Cotton production remained about the same as in 1970. The recovery from drought in the northeast offset the decrease in the south but still left total production down substantially from 1969.

Weather conditions, the major factor affecting production, were mixed in 1971. The South (Rio Grande do Sul) had good weather, adequate rainfall for wheat, soybeans, and pasture. Some excess moisture, however, stimulated 2 diseases in wheat--septoria and gibberella--which kept production from being even higher. Further north in Sao Paulo and neighboring states the growing season--December, January, and February--was too dry, followed by a harvest season that was too wet. The dry weather hurt cotton, corn, and upland rice. The subsequent heavy rains damaged the cotton harvest and spoiled the quality of the corn harvest. Frosts had ruined the 1970 coffee harvest but caused little damage in 1971. In the Northeast, abundant rains early in the year restored production of tree cotton, a crop harvested from perennial cotton plants which had been stricken by drought in 1970. Dry conditions, however, later prevailed in the coastal sugar areas so that the Northeast was unable to fill its national quota allocation.

Total grain production was down about 10 percent despite a 15 percent increase in wheat. Dry weather lowered corn and rice production. Production of corn had also been affected in 1970 by a blight similar to the southern corn blight that damaged the U.S. corn crop that year. Because of the blight, nonhybrid seeds and lower yielding blight-resistant hybrids were planted in 1971 which contributed to reduced corn yields. Upland rice production in Goias and Minas Gerais was reduced as much as 50 percent.

Production increased for most other basic food crops, including pulses, tubers, fruits, and vegetables. The biggest exception was bananas, off about 5 percent.

The 1971 soybean crop of 2.1 million tons was the third successive record crop. Many farmers are double cropping wheat and soybeans. High soybean prices and a large increase in the minimum support price should help assure a large crop in 1972. The 1971 peanut and castor bean harvests were down.

The largest production increase of 1971 occurred for coffee--up 140 percent over 1970's harvest. The increase was largely a recovery from a frost damaged crop in 1970--one of the smallest coffee crops in Brazil's recent history. The 1972 crop is expected to be at least as good as that of 1971. But coffee production is still below the level of the mid-1960's and has not been sufficient to meet needs of export and domestic markets without dipping into stocks. As a result, stocks have declined to levels that are less than annual production.

Sugarcane production was up about 4 percent despite a drought in the sugar area of the northeast. Part of the national sugar quota originally allocated to the Northeast was shifted to the south-central region in 1971. Sugar production in 1972 may be up in response to high world prices.

Livestock production increased substantially in 1971. Beef slaughter rose--some estimates go as high as 11 percent. Higher slaughter rates were evident in most inspected meat plants in 1971. Milk production increased 3 to 4 percent.

The traditional agricultural exports of coffee, sugar, and cocoa beans were all up in 1971. Brazil cut its export price of coffee from 51 cents to 39 cents a pound early in 1971 to make Brazilian coffee more competitive after the slippage in world prices late in 1970. Exports totaled an estimated 17.5 million bags of green coffee valued at \$800 million--a slight increase in volume but a decrease from the 1970 value of \$939 million. Brazil apparently did not fill its quota of 17.9 million bags under the International Coffee Agreement year that ended September 30, 1971.

Cotton exports for 1971 are estimated at 240,000 tons, down from 343,000 tons valued at \$154 million in 1970. Sugar exports in 1971 set a record of 1,234,000 tons valued at \$150 million. The Soviet Union reportedly bought 200,000 tons towards the end of the year for delivery in 1972. Later reports indicate an additional purchase of 90,000 tons. Brazil has the potential to increase sugar exports at present high world prices. Cocoa bean exports are up slightly from 1970's 120,000 tons but total value will be down, reflecting lower prices. The average New York spot price for Brazilian cocoa was 25.9 cents a pound in 1971 compared with 32.0 cents in 1970 and 43.5 cents in 1969.

Nontraditional agricultural exports in 1971 were mixed: up for rice, beef, soybean meal, and orange juice; down for soybeans, corn, and castor oil. Corn exports dropped 17 percent in 1971 from a record 1.5 million tons. Excessive moisture reduced the export quality of the crop harvested late in the season. Rice exports, according to trade sources, totaled 145,000 tons, up from 95,000 tons in 1970. Beef exports totaled 120,000 tons, up from 115,000 tons in 1970. Chilled and frozen beef exports were 70,000 tons; processed beef, 42,000 tons, and special exports of forequarter kosher beef to Israel, 7,800 tons. Soybean exports are estimated at 200,000 tons, down from 290,000 tons in 1970 while soybean meal exports rose from 525,000 in 1970 to 655,000 tons. Exports of orange juice are estimated at 70,000 tons, up from 34,000 tons for 1970. Estimated 1971 castor oil exports were 120,000 tons, down from 153,000 tons.

Wheat imports in 1971 totaled 1,689,000 tons, the lowest in recent years. The United States was the principal supplier with 920,000 tons. Argentina normally supplies 1 million tons under a bilateral contract, but furnished only 205,000 tons last year. Other major suppliers were Canada, 401,000 tons, Uruguay, 101,000 tons, and Bulgaria, 62,000 tons. The food supply agency SUNAB has authorized a 7 percent increase in the wheat consumption level for 1972 to 3.45 million tons. However, the larger wheat harvest may again reduce wheat imports slightly from the low level of 1971.

#### Chile

*Population of 9.5 million in 1971 with an annual growth of 1.9 percent, 26 percent rural--agriculture contributes about 7 percent of GNP--major commodity production: wheat, beef, milk, poultry meat and potatoes--major agricultural imports: wheat, sugar and cotton--major agricultural exports: temperate zone fruits and wool.*

Real GNP rose about 8 percent in 1971, according to government estimates, compared with 3 percent in 1970. In per capita terms this represents a 6 percent gain in 1971 and a 1 percent gain in 1970. Industrial output was up 12 percent

in 1971. Unemployment in the greater Santiago area decreased from over 8 percent in 1970 to under 5 percent in 1971. Consumer spending was up as wage and price controls were implemented to favor the poor period the consumer price index rose 22 percent in 1971 compared with 35 percent in 1970 and 29 percent in 1969.

Exports were valued at \$1,165 million and imports at \$1,174 million--a trade deficit of \$9 million, compared with a surplus of \$144 million in 1970. Lower copper prices and increased agricultural imports were primarily responsible. Gold and foreign exchange holdings (\$388 million at the beginning of 1971) were virtually wiped out by the end of the year. Chile suspended foreign debt servicing payments and requested a moratorium from creditors to be followed by a new repayment schedule. If the price of copper does not deteriorate further in 1972 and Chile is able to renegotiate its foreign debt--thus assuring continuation of foreign credits--the general economy may move away from a crisis situation to a sounder position

Socialization of the Chilean economy was the dominant occurrence in Chile in 1971. Large portions of the mining industry, the banking system, and farm holdings passed from private hands to state control. The government moved on all fronts to take control of the economy through new policies affecting wages, prices, credit, marketing, distribution, foreign trade, and exchange rates. Public sector wages were raised an average of 40 percent while prices were held down. Credit was made more available to the small farmer at lower interest rates. The government adopted a vertical organization of state agencies. Each agency controls the entire production cycle of specified commodities or services, from the procurement of the raw materials to the distribution and sale of the good or service, including the importation of inputs when required. A 5-tiered system of exchange rates was adopted ranging from 12.21 escudos per dollar for prime necessity items such as food to 25.00 escudos per dollar for luxury items.

Total agricultural output in 1971 equaled that of 1970. Weather generally favored agriculture except for some storm damage to the poultry industry--snow, rain and strong winds. Wheat production was up 5 percent to 1,368,000 tons in 1971. Potato production increased 22 percent to 836,000 tons. Sugarbeet production was down significantly from an all-time high of 1,655,000 tons in 1970 to 1,391,000 tons in 1971. Registered domestic cattle slaughter was also down to 530,000 head in 1971 from an all-time high of 610,000 head in 1970. Poultry production--decreased 20 percent to 45,000 tons.

The outlook for 1972 is for a decrease in agricultural production because of reduced area planted to wheat, rice, and oats and because of expected lower yields of barley, corn, potatoes, sunflowerseed, and rapeseed. The lower yields would be caused by a shortage of agricultural inputs such as fertilizer, machinery, and spare parts. A recovery in poultry meat production should offset an expected decrease in red meat production.

Farm wages in 1971 were up in real terms as much as 20 percent for public sector farm workers and possibly more in some cases for private sector farm workers. Under a policy of accelerated redistribution of farmland ownership, nearly 1,400 farms were expropriated in 1971, covering an area of over 2.5 million hectares. All remaining farms of over 80 "basic irrigated" hectares are to be expropriated in 1972, according to announced government plans. Expropriated farms are essentially public property under the latest concept. The farms are grouped into "agrarian reform centers" similar to cooperatives, with workers having representative participation in management. They are also similar to state farms with a government appointed manager and with de facto central planning through the use of credit. Imports of farm machinery were down in 1971 due to the foreign exchange shortage and reduced capital investment by farmers anticipating expropriation.

Imports of agricultural commodities soared in 1971 to an estimated value of \$335 million, up from \$235 million in 1970. The United States supplied \$22 million of the agricultural imports in 1971, down from \$32 million in 1970. Wheat imports in 1971 came from Australia (201,000 tons), the USSR (110,000 tons), Argentina (87,000 tons), and the United States (24,500 tons). Corn imports were supplied by the United States (26,300 tons) and Argentina (230,000 tons). The principal suppliers of vegetable oils in 1971 were the United States (17,500 tons), Peoples Republic of China (10,000 tons), Spain (5,400 tons), and Poland (3,500 tons). Imports of agricultural commodities are expected to reach \$400 million in 1972 but the U.S. share will probably decrease unless more credit is made available.

Agricultural exports, estimated at \$60 million in 1971, were up from \$58 million in 1970. U.S. imports of Chilean agricultural commodities amounted to \$6 million in 1971 and \$10 million in 1970.

### Colombia

*Population of 21.8 million in 1971 with an annual growth of 3.2 percent; 40 percent rural--agriculture contributes about 30 percent of the GNP--major commodity production: coffee, beef, milk, sugar, rice, and corn--major agricultural imports: wheat, cocoa beans, wool, and tallow--major agricultural exports: coffee, sugar, bananas, and cotton.*

Economic growth in 1971 was relatively slow, due in part to the poor performance of the agricultural sector, restrictive monetary policies imposed to slow the rate of inflation, and lower prices for coffee in export markets. Real GNP growth was about 4.5 percent, down substantially from the rapid growth of recent years. Consumer prices rose approximately 15 percent in 1971, compared with 7 percent in 1970. The outlook is for improved economic performance in 1972, because many of the factors contributing to 1971's lower rate of growth were short-term in nature.

For the second year in a row there was no significant growth in agricultural production. Unusually heavy rains early in 1971 adversely affected planting schedules and yields of many crops. Coffee was particularly hard hit. Given better weather, agricultural production in 1972 is expected to improve substantially, due in part to higher support prices and increased availability of production credit.

Although 1971 was supposed to be an up year in Colombia's coffee production cycle, production was actually down due to the rain damage. But this was mitigated somewhat by production from a new higher yielding variety of coffee tree which has been planted extensively in recent years and is now beginning to come into production. Beef output apparently increased by a moderate amount, but reports of a severe milk shortage in Bogota--the country's largest city--indicate that growth of milk production was limited. Production of sugarcane, both for centrifugal sugar and for panela, a semirefined sugar consumed domestically, increased due to improved yields. Rice production grew moderately as farmers switched to higher yielding varieties and planted an increased proportion of the crop on irrigated land. Cotton output fell as both acreage and yields declined. Production of cotton had increased rapidly up to 1968, but since then has fluctuated only slightly. Although the production of corn, one of the country's principal food staples, increased by more



than 10 percent over 1970, output was still below the levels of the late 1960's. Wheat, a minor crop in Colombia, fell to its lowest production level in 23 years. Sorghum, barley, and soybean production, though all relatively small, increased greatly in 1971.

Colombia's agricultural exports declined in 1971. Value of the principal agricultural exports fell by 24 percent in the first 9 months of the year. Lower prices and a smaller volume of coffee exports were the main cause, but exports of cotton and bananas were also down. However, exports of live cattle, beef, and tobacco increased greatly. Live cattle exports were destined principally to Peru and Ecuador, and beef to Spain. Wheat, Colombia's most important agricultural import, comes mostly from the United States. Estimated 1971 wheat imports of 385,000 tons were the largest on record, and 1972 imports are expected to be even larger.

### Ecuador

*Population of 6.3 million in 1971 with an annual growth of 3.4 percent, 60 percent rural--agriculture contributes 30 percent of GDP--major agricultural commodities produced: bananas, coffee, corn, and milk--major agricultural imports: wheat and edible oils--major agricultural exports: bananas, coffee, and cocoa beans.*

The GDP in 1971 increased close to 5 percent compared with 8.7 percent in 1970. The fiscal reserve position, however, deteriorated and by late 1971 foreign exchange reserves were at the lowest levels in 20 years. Parallel exchange rates were instituted to improve this situation. The economy may be slow in the first half but faster in the second half of 1972. Petroleum exports should begin for the first time about midyear, possibly ending the foreign exchange crisis and increasing the growth rate of GDP.

Agricultural production in 1971 decreased 3 percent. Lower coffee production was an important factor. Corn, rice, barley, and wheat are the most important grains grown in Ecuador. The 1971 corn crop set a record while production fell 4 to 10 percent for the other 3 grains. Production of livestock products continued to increase--beef was up 7 percent and pork was up 15 percent. Cottonseed production was up, though edible oil production remain well below domestic demand. Castor bean production was stable. Output of potatoes set a record in 1971. Sugar output also set a record and should do so again in 1972. Ecuador has moved from a deficit to a surplus position in sugar. Banana output was down in 1971, but the successful conversion of more than half of the plantings to the Cavendish variety should help exports. Production of coffee beans and cocoa beans was also down.

The 1972 outlook is favorable for production of the important export crops of sugar, bananas, and coffee. Output of grains and most other food crops except wheat may be up 5 percent. Improved prices for corn should stimulate a larger corn crop.

In 1972 or 1973 agriculture should fall from its historic number one position--90 percent of total foreign exchange earnings--and become the runnerup to petroleum. Unless competitive banana producing countries have a major disaster, Ecuadorian

banana exports may fall due to marketing difficulties. Wheat and edible oils continue to be major import items followed by tobacco, tallow, and live animals for breeding. As oil revenues begin to flow, the need for agricultural exports to provide foreign exchange will decrease. Food imports may increase if limitations on commodity imports decrease.

### Guyana

*Population of 786,000 in 1971 with an annual growth of 3.0 percent, about 70 percent rural--agriculture contributes 21 percent of GDP.*

The real GDP of Guyana grew at a rate of 5 percent in 1971. The government has been increasingly active in efforts to manage the economy. Growing emphasis is being placed on a cooperative movement which will receive extensive official aid. Agricultural production increased over 5 percent in 1971. Sugar production set record levels, but the rice crop was poor.

Wheat imports of \$3 million are the most important agricultural imports. Sugar exports were at record levels in 1971 while rice shipments were lower, reflecting their production levels. Trade outlook for 1972 will be even more dependent on government policy. Much commodity trade is now a monopoly of the government. An effort is being made to curb imports and spur domestic production of import substitutes. Nevertheless, total imports will probably be close to 1971 levels.

### Paraguay

*Population of 2.5 million in 1971 with an annual growth of 3.1 percent, 60 percent rural--agriculture contributes about 30 percent of the GDP--major agricultural production: beef, cassava, milk, and corn--major agricultural imports: nonfat dry milk, soybean oil, and wheat--major agricultural exports: beef, tobacco, tallow, and cotton.*

Real GNP increased only 1 percent in 1971 compared with 5 percent in 1970. This translates to a decrease of 2 percent per capita in 1971. The consumer price index rose over 6 percent. A deficit trade balance of \$8 million in 1971 was in contrast to a 1970 surplus of \$300,000. The total value of exports in 1971 remained steady at around \$65 million, while imports increased 14 percent to \$73 million.

Total agricultural production was down almost 5 percent in 1971. Heavy rains in late 1970 and early 1971 adversely affected cotton, tobacco, and corn production in 1971. Production of corn decreased 1 percent to 255,000 tons, although the area planted increased 17 percent. Cotton production dropped 54 percent. Beef and veal production was down 14 percent. Partially offsetting were increases in wheat, rice, sugarcane, soybean, and milk production. Wheat production since 1967 has been rapidly growing--from 7,000 tons in 1967 to 40,000 tons in 1971. The agricultural outlook for 1972 is favorable for most commodities.

The value of U.S. agricultural exports to Paraguay in 1971 was \$4.1 million, up from \$2.7 million in 1970. The principal U.S. agricultural exports to Paraguay in 1971 were nonfat dry milk (700,000 tons), wheat (52,000 tons), and soybean oil (370,000 tons).

## Peru

*Population of 14.0 million in 1971 with an annual growth of 3.1 percent, 50 percent rural--agriculture contributes about 20 percent of GNP--major commodity production: potatoes, cotton, corn, rice, and sugar--major agricultural imports: wheat, dairy products, vegetables, and beef--major agricultural exports: cotton, sugar, and coffee.*

The pace of the Peruvian economy was slow in the first half of 1971 but gained momentum toward the end of the year. Real GNP growth averaged 5 percent, about the same as in 1970. Export values of copper and fish meal were down 40 and 32 percent for the first 6 months due in part to lower world prices. Preliminary estimates indicate the total value of 1971 exports was \$883 million while imports totaled \$743 million. New government regulations removed some uncertainty in the industrial management area and apparently helped stimulate industrial activity. Output increased for all economic sectors except mining and fishing. The government also softened its policies on nationalization, private and foreign investment, and agrarian reform. These acts, coupled with an important oil discovery in the Maranon Valley of the Northeast, will stimulate investment and growth in the economy in 1972.

Agricultural production increased 1 percent in 1971. Decreases in production of beef, cotton, and wool partially offset production increases of many other commodities. Although no data are available for 1971 production of potatoes, cassava, and sweet potatoes, output probably increased. If so, this could significantly improve the overall agricultural production increase. Grain production increased in 1971. Wheat was up 10 percent, corn was up 5 percent, rice was up 2 percent, and barley was up 1 percent. Increases in production also occurred for sugarcane, up 6 percent, and coffee, up 5 percent. A decrease of 6 percent in the production of beef and veal was more than offset by sharper increases in production of pork, poultry, and mutton and lamb. Cotton production was down 9 percent.

Weather in 1971 was generally favorable. Rains in the interior supplied an abundance of irrigation water for the dry coastal areas. However, flooding due to irrigation problems in the Pima cotton areas is blamed for a 7 percent reduction in this extra long staple cotton.

The outlook for agricultural production in 1972 is favorable. Larger production is expected for sugar and cotton due to higher prices. On the other hand, lower prices for rice should result in a slightly smaller crop.

Agrarian reform is altering the structure of land ownership. Since June 1969, the government has actively been reallocating land. One person may not own over 150 hectares of irrigated land. Expropriation of the large sugar estates--exempt under earlier law--became mandatory. In 1969 and 1970 the government took over all the large sugar haciendas of the coastal region, and began awarding them to cooperatives composed of the hacienda employees. In 1970 many coastal cotton areas

were expropriated. Last year 53,000 hectares in the central Andean highlands--growing coffee and livestock--were expropriated. Farmers receiving land must pay for it over a period of 20 years. The former owners receive cash and bond payments for the expropriated land. The government is attempting to diversify production in the agrarian reform projects. Several pilot projects are being set up on sugar cooperatives to develop swine and dairy cattle operations and foundation breeding stock. Although it is too early to assess the impact of reforms on production and income distribution, they will influence production patterns in the coming years.

Imports of wheat, feedgrains, breeding cattle and swine, beef and slaughter cattle, and soybean oil are likely to continue. The United States supplied 39 percent of the 679,000 tons of wheat imported in 1971. Australia and Canada are major U.S. competitors in Peru's wheat market. The United States established a \$21-million CCC line of credit to cover 1971 imports of U.S. wheat, feedgrains, and purebred swine. About \$1.8 million of U.S. poultry meat (1,200 tons)--a new import item--was imported in 1971.

Exports of fishmeal, sugar, and cotton will remain important in 1972. The United States purchased all of Peru's sugar exports in 1971. The major markets for Peru's fishmeal were the Netherlands and West Germany. However, an aggressive sales campaign was mounted in 1971 to sell fishmeal to Cuba, the Peoples Republic of China, and Spain. The Peoples Republic of China in August 1971 agreed to import larger amounts of cotton from Peru through 1974, going from 3,450 tons in 1971 to 6,900 tons in 1974.

#### Uruguay

*Population of 2.9 million in 1971 with an annual growth of 1.3 percent; 22 percent rural--agriculture contributes 12 percent of GDP.*

Real GNP increased only 3 to 3.5 percent, down from a 5 percent increase in 1970. Inflation rose 36 percent compared with a 21 percent increase in 1970. A trade deficit of around \$20 million in 1971 reversed a slight trade surplus a year earlier; only stringent import restrictions prevented a much larger deficit.

Uruguay's agricultural situation deteriorated significantly in 1971. Agricultural production fell 10 percent. Grain production remained steady, with increases in corn, sorghum, and barley offsetting decreases in production of wheat, rice, and oats. Oilseed production declined 15 percent due mostly to a smaller sunflowerseed crop. Sugarcane production was steady while sugarbeet production declined.

Livestock is one of Uruguay's most important sectors. Total meat production declined 16 percent in 1971. Production of beef and veal decreased 23 percent, while pork production increased in response to the high livestock prices. Production of mutton and lamb declined slightly.

The value of exports decreased over 15 percent in 1971 due largely to the sharp reduction in exports of beef and wool, two of Uruguay's main foreign exchange earners. The volume of beef exports dropped almost 40 percent, but higher prices limited the value decline to 20 percent. Beef exports virtually ceased during the last half of the year as the exchange rates made exporting unprofitable. A substantial increase occurred in unregistered sales of cattle to Brazil. To stimulate beef exports, Uruguay removed all export taxes on beef at the end of 1971. Wool

exports declined around 23 percent in volume and 26 percent in value in 1971 due to a poor world market and a severe loss of sheep because of cold weather. Wool traditionally accounts for 35 to 45 percent of total export earnings.

Total grain exports increased in 1971 with larger exports of wheat--100,000 tons to Brazil--barley, and rice, and with Uruguay's first exports of grain sorghum. Linseed oil exports decreased while edible oil and oilseed imports increased due to the reduced crop. Potato imports fell in 1971 as did refined sugar imports.

The outlook for 1972 is mixed. A drought has hit the summer crops, hurting wheat and flaxseed production; sunflowerseed production could still increase. Grain exports are expected to decrease.

## Venezuela

*Population of 10.8 million in 1971 with an annual growth of 3.5 percent, 28 percent rural--agriculture contributed about 7 percent of GDP--major agricultural commodities produced: milk, beef and veal, pork, coffee, and corn--major agricultural imports: wheat, dry milk, vegetable oils, and temperate zone fruits--major agricultural exports: coffee, cocoa, sugar, rice, and bananas.*

The Venezuelan economy in 1971 again grew at a rate of 5 percent--with the larger increases occurring in the mining, construction, and manufacturing sectors. This is an improvement over the 4 percent per year rate of the late 1960's, but is less than the almost 7 percent annual rate for 1961-65. With population increasing at 3.5 percent a year, per capita income gains are under 2 percent. The price stability of recent years may be ending. The average rise per year in the cost-of-living index was 1.4 percent in 1966-69 compared with 2 percent in 1970 and close to 3 percent in 1971. Employment is moving away from agriculture and into manufacturing. Agriculture provided employment for 22 percent of the population in 1970, down from 36 percent in 1960. Manufacturing provided 18 percent of employment in 1970, up from 12.5 percent in 1960.

A surplus in merchandise trade is usual in Venezuela, but the past several years have seen an increasing overall balance-of-payments deficit. In 1971, however, a dramatic turnaround occurred as a result of higher petroleum export prices. A deficit of \$123 million on current account in 1970 was changed to a surplus of \$180 million in 1971. Terms of trade for petroleum have changed substantially in Venezuela's favor since 2 price increases have been decreed by the government and since some of the long-awaited service contracts have been signed. Nationalization of natural gas production and the changes in terms under which the petroleum companies transfer concessions to the government when they expire indicate a growing nationalistic tone.

Increased petroleum revenues in 1972 should provide the basis for further economic growth. GDP growth should continue in the 5 percent range even though pressures on the price index will continue to develop.

Total agricultural production was up about 1.5 percent in 1971. Per capita production, however, was down. Significant increases occurred in the production of sugar, plantains, and potatoes. Corn production reached a record level but

increased just over 2 percent. Production trends in rice--the second most important grain after corn--are uncertain. Rice production in 1971 did not reach the high levels of 1968 and 1969. Efforts are being made to increase 1972 rice production through the use of IR-22 seeds.

Beef and poultry production continued to increase steadily in 1971 while pork showed little change. Milk production rose less than 2 percent after several years of more rapid growth.

Production of sesame, the most important Venezuelan oilseed, fell in 1971. A higher minimum producer price now in effect could increase production in coming years. Cotton and cottonseed production declined.

Banana and plantain production set a new record. With the exception of tomatoes, production of all vegetables was up over 1970. Sisal production fell.

The beginning of operations by the Agricultural Marketing Corporation was the most important change in agricultural policy. This organization acts as a combination importer, exporter, and price stabilizer for the agricultural sector, assuming many of the functions formerly carried out by the Agricultural Bank. This action should increase state control of trade. It should also increase the credit available to the smaller farmer.

Production outlook for 1972 is clouded by heavy unseasonal rains early in 1972 in the main crop growing areas. This may reduce production of sesame, rice, and tobacco.

Agricultural trade policy continues to concentrate on achieving a balance by increasing exports and at the same time producing more import substitute crops.

Venezuela is a substantial net importer of agricultural products. The most important is wheat with the United States the dominant supplier. Temperate zone fruits and vegetables have been imported in increasing quantities, while imports of milk products have been falling. The small increase in local milk production in 1971 may indicate a larger import need for milk products in 1972.

Agricultural exports are relatively small and were probably down in 1971. Exports of coffee bean and cocoa beans remained at about 1970 levels. Rice exports were down to insignificant levels. Sugar exports were up.

APPENDIX TABLES

Table 1.--Western Hemisphere: Population, gross national product, and gold and foreign exchange holdings, by country, 1970-71 <sup>1/</sup>

Country	Population			Gross national product			Gold and foreign exchange holdings <sup>2/</sup>		
	1970	1971	Change	1969	1970	1971	1970	1971	Change
	Thousands		Percent	Mil. dol.	Percent		Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Percent
Canada . . . . .	21,406	21,681	1.3	73,215	3.0	6.0	4,679	5,699	21.8
Mexico . . . . .	50,090	51,743	3.3	29,500	7.7	4.0	744	5/893	20.0
Barbados . . . . .	259	262	1.2	117	7.0	7.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Dominican Republic . . . . .	4,066	4,188	3.0	1,108	6.8	7.4	32	54	68.8
Haiti . . . . .	4,867	4,964	2.0	339	4.0	5.0	4	10	150.0
Jamaica . . . . .	1,989	2,027	1.9	1,064	4.0	4.0	165	206	24.8
Trinidad and Tobago . . . . .	1,045	1,058	1.2	791	4.4	4.0	43	6/64	48.8
Other Caribbean . . . . .	1,723	1,757	2.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Caribbean . . . . .	13,949	14,256	2.2	3,419	5.1	5.3	244	334	36.9
Costa Rica . . . . .	1,739	1,795	3.2	838	7.6	4.0	16	28	75.0
El Salvador . . . . .	3,427	3,544	3.4	945	6.6	4.5	63	65	3.2
Guatemala . . . . .	5,306	5,460	2.9	1,645	6.0	4.8	78	94	20.5
Honduras . . . . .	2,710	2,802	3.4	646	3.6	2.5	20	22	10.0
Nicaragua . . . . .	1,922	1,984	3.2	753	5.1	5.0	49	7/57	16.3
Panama . . . . .	1,432	1,475	3.0	971	8.0	8.0	304	8/419	37.8
Other Central America . . . . .	123	127	3.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Central America . . . . .	16,659	17,187	3.2	5,798	6.3	4.9	530	685	29.2
Argentina . . . . .	24,100	24,437	1.4	22,806	4.1	3.8	672	7/326	-51.5
Bolivia . . . . .	4,658	4,770	2.4	911	2.1	3.4	46	7/45	-2.2
Brazil . . . . .	91,860	94,340	2.7	30,318	7.5	10.0	1,187	7/1,637	37.9
Chile . . . . .	9,300	9,477	1.9	5,333	2.9	7.9	388	9/278	-28.4
Colombia . . . . .	21,118	21,794	3.2	6,039	6.5	4.5	206	203	-1.5
Ecuador . . . . .	6,093	6,300	3.4	1,642	8.7	5.0	83	65	-21.7
Guyana . . . . .	763	786	3.0	235	4.0	5.0	20	6/16	-20.0
Paraguay . . . . .	2,386	2,460	3.1	544	5.0	1.0	18	21	16.7
Peru . . . . .	13,586	14,007	3.1	5,125	5.0	5.0	329	7/229	-30.4
Uruguay . . . . .	2,886	2,924	1.3	1,935	4.5	3.5	176	178	1.1
Venezuela . . . . .	10,399	10,763	3.5	9,500	5.0	5.0	1,021	1,521	49.0
Other South America . . . . .	453	467	3.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
South America . . . . .	187,602	192,525	2.6	84,388	5.7	5.8	4,146	4,519	9.0
Latin America . . . . .	268,300	275,711	2.8	123,105	6.2	5.3	5,664	6,431	13.5
Western Hemisphere . . . . .	289,706	297,392	2.6	196,320	5.0	5.6	10,343	12,130	17.3

<sup>1/</sup> Regional totals include only those countries for which data are shown.<sup>2/</sup> Total of gold, foreign exchange holdings and reserve position in the International Monetary Fund.<sup>3/</sup> Value at current market prices converted to U.S. dollars using the average end-of-quarter free or principal import rates of exchange.<sup>4/</sup> Estimates of real growth.<sup>5/</sup> Position at the end of September.<sup>6/</sup> Position at the end of October.<sup>7/</sup> Position at the end of November.<sup>8/</sup> Position at the end of June.<sup>9/</sup> Position at the end of August.Sources: International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics; U.S. Agency for International Development; (other U.S. Government agencies).



Table 2.--Western Hemisphere: Indices of total and per capita agricultural and food production by countries and regions, 1969-71 1/

(1961-65 = 100)

Country	Total						Per capita					
	Agricultural			Food			Agricultural			Food		
	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971
Canada . . . . .	123	112	132	122	109	133	111	99	115	110	97	116
Mexico . . . . .	117	128	135	123	140	146	96	102	104	101	112	113
Dominican Republic . . . . .	114	120	126	117	123	130	96	98	100	99	101	104
Haiti . . . . .	85	88	86	91	95	96	75	76	73	81	82	82
Jamaica . . . . .	86	84	84	84	83	83	75	72	71	73	71	70
Trinidad & Tobago . . . . .	111	103	99	113	103	99	99	91	86	101	91	86
Caribbean . . . . .	104	107	110	107	109	113	91	91	92	93	93	94
Costa Rica . . . . .	147	157	161	152	173	176	121	126	125	126	138	136
El Salvador . . . . .	116	117	126	122	136	144	95	93	96	100	108	110
Guatemala . . . . .	113	119	125	131	138	142	95	97	99	110	112	112
Honduras . . . . .	124	132	141	127	136	144	101	104	108	104	107	110
Nicaragua . . . . .	113	119	127	135	140	146	94	96	99	112	112	114
Panama . . . . .	135	129	139	136	130	140	113	105	110	114	106	110
Central America . . . . .	123	128	135	134	143	149	102	103	105	111	115	116
Argentina . . . . .	114	113	110	117	114	114	105	102	98	107	103	102
Bolivia . . . . .	103	103	105	102	103	104	90	87	87	89	87	86
Brazil . . . . .	119	119	127	126	133	134	102	99	103	108	111	109
Chile . . . . .	114	126	126	115	127	127	102	110	108	103	111	109
Colombia . . . . .	119	119	119	120	123	126	98	95	92	99	99	98
Ecuador . . . . .	115	130	126	118	127	124	94	103	96	97	100	95
Guyana . . . . .	103	101	107	103	101	107	86	82	84	86	82	84
Paraguay . . . . .	108	118	113	106	118	115	89	95	88	88	95	89
Peru . . . . .	100	102	103	109	111	113	83	82	81	91	90	88
Uruguay . . . . .	95	102	92	96	106	97	88	93	83	89	97	88
Venezuela . . . . .	135	143	145	136	143	146	110	112	110	110	112	111
South America . . . . .	116	118	119	120	124	125	100	99	97	103	104	102
Latin America <u>2/</u> . . . . .	116	120	123	121	128	130	99	99	99	103	106	105
Latin America <u>3/</u> . . . . .	116	120	123	121	128	130	99	99	99	103	106	105

1/ Revised data for 1969 and 1970; preliminary for 1971.

2/ Production for 22 countries shown.

3/ Excludes Guyana, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago.

Source: Economic Research Service, Indices of Agricultural Production for the Western Hemisphere, ERS-For. 264, Revised April 1972.

Table 3.--Western Hemisphere: Fertilizer use, in nutrient equivalent, average fiscal 1962-66, annual 1968/69 and 1969/70 1/

Country	N			P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>			K <sub>2</sub> O			Total		
	Average 1962-66	1969	1970	Average 1962-66	1969	1970	Average 1962-66	1969	1970	Average 1962-66	1969	1970
	1,000 tons											
Canada . . . . .	152	242	245	252	311	320	119	182	190	523	735	755
Mexico . . . . .	224	378	388	59	120	119	7	21	27	290	519	534
Barbados . . . . .	4	3	3	2/	2/	2/	3	3	3	7	6	6
Dominican Republic . . . . .	9	13	20	1	1	2	2	3	3	12	17	25
Haiti . . . . .	2/	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	4	4
Jamaica . . . . .	8	13	13	2	5	5	6	13	14	16	31	32
Trinidad and Tobago . . . . .	3	5	5	1	1	1	3	4	5	7	10	11
Caribbean . . . . .	24	35	42	5	8	9	15	25	27	44	68	78
Costa Rica . . . . .	14	29	28	11	9	10	6	12	15	31	50	53
El Salvador . . . . .	21	34	35	7	16	16	7	7	10	35	57	61
Guatemala . . . . .	9	24	14	5	13	8	3	5	2	17	42	24
Honduras . . . . .	7	10	13	1	2	2	2/	6	7	8	18	22
Nicaragua . . . . .	8	21	21	2	7	8	1	3	4	11	31	33
Panama . . . . .	9	13	14	2/	2/	--	2/	2/	--	9	13	14
Central America . . . . .	68	131	125	26	47	44	17	33	38	111	211	207
Argentina . . . . .	16	31	35	5	29	38	3	8	7	24	68	80
Bolivia . . . . .	2/	1	2	1	1	1	2/	2/	2/	1	2	3
Brazil . . . . .	58	144	164	86	214	237	80	184	200	224	542	601
Chile . . . . .	32	25	41	60	101	87	12	10	20	104	136	148
Colombia . . . . .	40	53	54	57	50	55	42	45	48	139	148	157
Ecuador . . . . .	6	36	21	5	18	13	4	19	20	15	73	54
Guyana . . . . .	5	6	7	2	1	1	2	2	2	9	9	10
Paraguay . . . . .	2/	2/	1	1	2	2	2/	2/	2/	1	2	3
Peru . . . . .	62	58	68	24	8	10	7	2	4	93	68	82
Uruguay . . . . .	8	14	11	24	30	30	4	5	6	36	49	47
Venezuela . . . . .	12	28	22	8	11	10	9	14	15	29	53	47
South America . . . . .	239	356	426	273	465	484	163	289	322	675	1,150	1,232
Latin America . . . . .	555	940	981	363	640	656	202	368	414	1,120	1,948	2,051

1/ Year ending on June 30 of year shown.

2/ 500 tons or less.

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization, Production Yearbook of Agriculture.

Table 4.--Area and production of selected agricultural products by principal Western Hemisphere countries or regions, annual 1969-71 <sup>1/</sup>

Commodity by country	Area <sup>2/</sup>			Production		
	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971
	- 1,000 hectares -			- 1,000 tons -		
<b>Wheat:</b>						
Canada . . . . .	10,105	5,052	7,782	18,623	9,022	14,253
Mexico . . . . .	715	715	615	2,100	2,200	1,950
Central America . . . . .	42	42	40	29	33	34
Argentina . . . . .	5,191	3,332	4,200	7,020	4,250	5,200
Brazil . . . . .	1,144	1,769	2,000	1,146	1,732	2,000
Chile . . . . .	743	740	727	1,214	1,307	1,368
Uruguay . . . . .	336	337	340	403	388	375
Other South America . . . . .	410	391	370	368	342	330
Total Latin America . . . . .	8,581	7,326	8,292	12,280	10,252	11,277
<b>Rice, rough:</b>						
Mexico . . . . .	175	150	169	368	402	461
Caribbean . . . . .	146	158	156	254	271	269
Panama . . . . .	126	91	120	165	124	162
Other Central America . . . . .	104	108	113	225	233	241
Brazil . . . . .	4,553	4,598	4,125	6,394	7,553	5,600
Colombia . . . . .	250	233	235	695	753	770
Guyana . . . . .	113	119	94	175	224	186
Peru . . . . .	110	133	137	445	597	612
Other South America . . . . .	421	417	398	1,098	1,125	944
Total Latin America . . . . .	5,998	6,007	5,547	9,819	11,282	9,245
<b>Corn:</b>						
Canada . . . . .	396	484	540	1,865	2,563	2,746
Mexico . . . . .	7,250	8,000	9,000	6,500	9,200	9,500
Caribbean . . . . .	124	124	126	121	124	127
Guatemala . . . . .	836	844	844	736	760	782
Honduras . . . . .	272	272	267	339	346	283
Other Central America . . . . .	626	610	612	671	729	735
Argentina . . . . .	3,556	4,017	4,118	6,860	9,360	9,900
Brazil . . . . .	9,121	10,503	11,429	10,808	14,161	13,500
Colombia . . . . .	855	715	800	940	740	825
Peru . . . . .	380	370	380	638	600	630
Venezuela . . . . .	641	588	650	670	710	725
Other South America . . . . .	790	817	853	965	1,089	1,132
Total Latin America . . . . .	24,451	26,860	29,079	29,248	37,819	38,139
<b>Grain sorghum:</b>						
Mexico . . . . .	900	940	840	2,200	2,350	2,100
Central America . . . . .	258	261	269	268	282	282
Argentina . . . . .	1,302	1,872	2,235	2,484	3,820	4,660
Other South America . . . . .	97	110	131	166	193	250
Total Latin America . . . . .	2,557	3,183	3,475	5,118	6,645	7,292
<b>Beans dry:</b>						
Canada . . . . .	36	33	38	53	51	67
Mexico . . . . .	1,767	2,000	2,000	900	1,000	1,200
Caribbean . . . . .	59	60	64	45	44	47
Central America . . . . .	299	304	307	193	207	208
Brazil . . . . .	3,663	3,435	4,453	2,200	2,013	2,151
Chile . . . . .	47	57	70	48	65	72
Peru . . . . .	64	75	75	58	65	65
Venezuela . . . . .	119	120	120	54	55	55
Other South America . . . . .	234	251	265	161	174	184
Total Latin America . . . . .	6,252	6,352	7,364	3,659	3,623	3,982
<b>Sweetpotatoes and yams:</b>						
Mexico . . . . .	19	19	20	190	192	205
Caribbean . . . . .	69	69	70	344	347	352
Central America . . . . .	3	3	3	30	31	31
Argentina . . . . .	45	44	42	490	438	450
Brazil . . . . .	185	181	188	2,175	2,134	2,230
Paraguay . . . . .	13	14	14	94	134	136
Peru . . . . .	13	14	14	156	160	160
Other South America . . . . .	44	45	46	343	349	354
Total Latin America . . . . .	391	389	397	3,822	3,785	3,918

Continued--

Table 4.--Continued

Commodity by country	Area 2/			Production		
	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971
	1,000 hectares			1,000 tons		
Potatoes:						
Canada . . . . .	124	129	127	2,352	2,501	2,474
Mexico . . . . .	48	50	54	576	600	650
Caribbean . . . . .	4	4	5	34	34	35
Central America . . . . .	11	11	11	47	49	55
Argentina . . . . .	203	190	190	2,342	2,336	2,300
Bolivia . . . . .	110	112	115	627	655	698
Brazil . . . . .	221	214	250	1,507	1,583	1,650
Chile . . . . .	76	72	80	603	683	836
Colombia . . . . .	83	107	95	850	980	950
Peru . . . . .	304	275	275	1,856	1,750	1,750
Other South America . . . . .	111	106	111	562	642	663
Total Latin America . . . . .	1,171	1,141	1,186	9,004	9,312	9,587
Cotton:						
Mexico . . . . .	541	422	460	381	314	367
Caribbean . . . . .	6	6	6	1	1	1
Guatemala . . . . .	74	74	70	53	54	57
Nicaragua . . . . .	97	86	101	68	78	91
Other Central America . . . . .	58	66	68	49	57	62
Brazil . . . . .	2,755	2,350	2,480	705	581	585
Colombia . . . . .	236	267	222	125	128	114
Peru . . . . .	190	158	167	89	87	80
Other South America . . . . .	534	554	466	148	175	112
Total Latin America . . . . .	4,491	3,983	4,040	1,619	1,475	1,469
Peanuts:						
Mexico . . . . .	57	56	60	72	77	80
Caribbean . . . . .	85	87	93	80	82	86
Argentina . . . . .	245	211	310	217	234	388
Brazil . . . . .	613	670	680	754	928	800
Other South America . . . . .	51	49	47	42	43	41
Total Latin America . . . . .	1,051	1,073	1,190	1,165	1,364	1,395
Soybeans:						
Canada . . . . .	130	136	146	209	283	274
Mexico . . . . .	170	109	120	300	240	240
Brazil . . . . .	906	1,190	1,849	1,057	1,332	2,100
Colombia . . . . .	56	52	66	100	95	120
Other South America . . . . .	48	66	84	62	79	104
Total Latin America . . . . .	1,180	1,417	2,119	1,519	1,746	2,564
Tobacco:						
Canada . . . . .	54	44	40	112	101	100
Mexico . . . . .	35	37	31	62	63	60
Caribbean . . . . .	25	27	28	27	29	32
Central America . . . . .	9	11	11	9	9	10
Argentina . . . . .	54	70	70	53	66	59
Brazil . . . . .	170	175	180	188	193	199
Colombia . . . . .	23	23	23	44	44	44
Other South America . . . . .	34	30	34	45	44	45
Total Latin America . . . . .	350	373	377	428	448	449

1/ Time reference is calendar year to include crops harvested 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.

3/ Preliminary.

Sources: Economic Research Service, Foreign Agricultural Service.

Table 5.--Western Hemisphere: Production of selected agricultural products by principal countries or regions, 1969-71 <sup>1/</sup>

Commodity by country	Production			Commodity by country	Production		
	1969	1970	1971		1969	1970	1971
	1,000 tons				1,000 tons		
Cassava (yuca)				Cocoa beans			
Caribbean . . . . .	290	297	317	Mexico . . . . .	24	25	25
Central America . . . . .	83	84	87	Dominican Republic . . . . .	43	26	29
Brazil . . . . .	30,074	29,464	30,130	Other Caribbean . . . . .	10	9	9
Colombia . . . . .	1,000	1,100	1,150	Central America . . . . .	7	7	8
Paraguay . . . . .	1,560	1,782	1,800	Brazil . . . . .	202	182	200
Other South America . . . . .	1,592	1,665	1,678	Ecuador . . . . .	55	65	60
Total Latin America	34,599	34,392	35,162	Venezuela . . . . .	18	19	19
				Other South America . . . . .	19	21	22
Sugar, centrifugal, (raw value)				Total Latin America . . . . .	378	354	372
Canada . . . . .	134	105	128	Wool, shorn			
Mexico . . . . .	2,508	2,347	2,491	Canada . . . . .	2	2	2
Dominican Republic . . . . .	885	1,014	1,089	Mexico . . . . .	4	4	4
Other Caribbean . . . . .	684	654	653	Argentina <sup>4/</sup> . . . . .	180	170	175
Central America . . . . .	667	719	828	Uruguay . . . . .	75	78	65
Argentina . . . . .	961	963	975	Other South America . . . . .	79	83	77
Brazil . . . . .	4,593	5,431	5,406	Total Latin America . . . . .	338	335	321
Colombia . . . . .	702	688	740				
Peru . . . . .	650	789	877	Beef and veal			
Venezuela . . . . .	387	429	525	Canada . . . . .	866	863	881
Other South America . . . . .	966	964	1,081	Mexico . . . . .	567	604	636
Total Latin America . . . . .	13,003	13,998	14,665	Caribbean . . . . .	59	59	61
				Central America . . . . .	230	242	253
Cottonseed				Argentina . . . . .	2,883	2,590	2,060
Mexico . . . . .	629	522	640	Brazil . . . . .	1,827	1,646	1,825
Caribbean . . . . .	3	3	3	Colombia . . . . .	412	428	445
Central America . . . . .	281	312	349	Uruguay . . . . .	238	313	242
Brazil . . . . .	1,266	930	1,100	Other South America . . . . .	620	631	603
Colombia . . . . .	210	212	200	Total Latin America . . . . .	6,836	6,513	6,125
Peru . . . . .	160	165	152				
Other South America . . . . .	275	330	244	Pork			
Total Latin America . . . . .	2,824	2,474	2,688	Canada . . . . .	514	602	705
Bananas				Mexico . . . . .	249	261	280
Mexico . . . . .	1,024	1,136	1,200	Caribbean . . . . .	30	31	30
Caribbean . . . . .	660	650	610	Central America . . . . .	40	41	41
Costa Rica . . . . .	1,200	1,450	1,450	Argentina . . . . .	210	212	235
Honduras . . . . .	1,280	1,442	1,623	Brazil . . . . .	719	730	710
Panama . . . . .	670	670	680	Other South America . . . . .	302	315	320
Other Central America . . . . .	254	290	320	Total Latin America . . . . .	1,550	1,590	1,616
Brazil . . . . .	9,266	9,860	9,400				
Ecuador <sup>3/</sup> . . . . .	2,500	2,700	2,500	Milk			
Other South America . . . . .	2,145	2,170	2,192	Canada . . . . .	8,487	8,291	8,040
Total Latin America . . . . .	18,999	20,368	19,975				
				Mexico . . . . .	5,015	5,225	5,300
Coffee				Caribbean . . . . .	351	371	392
Mexico . . . . .	184	180	192	Central America . . . . .	1,130	1,135	1,147
Caribbean . . . . .	70	74	70	Argentina . . . . .	4,550	4,120	4,740
Central America . . . . .	411	386	420	Brazil . . . . .	7,244	7,344	7,600
Brazil . . . . .	1,140	585	1,416	Chile . . . . .	1,011	1,082	1,195
Colombia . . . . .	507	468	438	Colombia . . . . .	2,220	2,300	2,200
Other South America . . . . .	164	199	198	Other South America . . . . .	2,648	2,694	2,706
Total Latin America . . . . .	2,476	1,892	2,734	Total Latin America . . . . .	24,169	24,271	25,280

<sup>1/</sup> Crops are harvested mainly during year shown, cocoa bean and coffee harvests begin in years shown. Data for sugar for the Caribbean, Central America, Mexico, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Venezuela, and Chile are placed in the second half of the May-April production year (for example, 1968/70 data are shown as 1969). Data for sugar for Canada, Argentina, Colombia, Ecuador, Bolivia, Brazil, and Uruguay are placed in the first half of the May-April production year (for example, 1969/70 data are shown as 1969). Latin American totals include available data for the 22 Latin American countries, excluding Cuba.

<sup>2/</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>3/</sup> Exportable-type only.

<sup>4/</sup> Excludes wool exported on sheepskins.

Sources: Economic Research Service, Foreign Agricultural Service, Food and Agriculture Organization Production Yearbook of Agriculture.

Table 6.--Western Hemisphere: Agricultural exports and imports by principal countries, 1966-69

Country	Exports <u>1/</u>				Imports <u>1/</u>			
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1966	1967	1968	1969
----- Million dollars -----								
Canada . . . . .	1,854.6	1,518.4	1,452.6	1,321.9	971.7	1,022.1	1,028.2	1,182.6
Mexico <u>2/</u> . . . . .	693.5	614.5	668.9	765.4	120.5	124.4	126.1	138.3
Barbados . . . . .	26.7	27.0	21.0	18.0	21.6	20.1	21.4	23.4
Dominican Republic:	120.6	136.2	144.3	162.7	29.8	30.4	34.4	<u>3/</u> 44.0
Haiti . . . . .	29.3	21.6	26.4	22.3	10.0	10.3	10.7	11.5
Jamaica . . . . .	90.6	84.9	79.9	73.8	61.7	65.7	67.6	71.3
Trinidad & Tobago :	34.6	39.4	39.4	40.2	57.2	54.7	46.9	57.5
Caribbean <u>4/</u> . . . . .	301.8	309.1	311.0	317.0	180.3	181.2	181.0	207.7
Costa Rica . . . . .	108.8	115.1	135.5	152.0	19.4	23.0	27.8	26.2
El Salvador . . . . .	136.0	137.1	133.5	133.5	36.0	32.5	37.8	33.8
Guatemala . . . . .	185.1	139.5	163.6	<u>3/</u> 152.0	24.6	30.8	29.5	<u>3/</u> 30.0
Honduras . . . . .	117.6	123.7	134.8	120.8	17.1	19.4	22.2	21.4
Nicaragua . . . . .	111.9	117.7	127.9	119.4	19.1	19.4	20.7	16.7
Panama . . . . .	42.0	51.2	62.7	71.0	20.6	20.2	22.0	22.7
Cent. America <u>4/</u> . . . . .	701.4	684.3	758.0	748.7	136.8	145.3	160.0	150.8
Argentina . . . . .	1,461.4	1,313.1	1,165.9	1,362.9	107.1	96.8	90.7	138.9
Bolivia . . . . .	8.7	9.5	4.0	<u>3/</u> 3.5	24.2	29.2	30.4	<u>3/</u> 25.0
Brazil . . . . .	1,381.9	1,271.3	1,470.5	1,740.4	270.4	318.4	338.1	303.0
Chile . . . . .	55.8	43.9	52.4	52.3	169.9	151.1	156.0	180.9
Colombia . . . . .	381.7	387.6	428.8	449.0	93.6	47.7	59.6	63.1
Ecuador . . . . .	169.3	149.6	181.2	<u>3/</u> 162.0	16.2	21.2	23.5	<u>3/</u> 25.0
Guyana . . . . .	47.6	53.5	47.7	<u>3/</u> 56.0	19.8	20.0	18.9	<u>3/</u> 19.0
Paraguay . . . . .	30.7	32.8	30.4	<u>3/</u> 35.0	5.2	6.9	7.8	9.0
Peru . . . . .	374.5	347.3	399.1	365.3	136.1	140.3	140.7	134.9
Uruguay . . . . .	137.2	112.1	127.5	<u>3/</u> 161.0	25.0	22.3	27.2	28.6
Venezuela . . . . .	32.8	38.3	32.6	<u>3/</u> 30.2	145.8	180.1	179.5	182.2
South America <u>4/</u> . . . . .	4,081.6	3,759.0	3,940.1	4,417.6	1,013.3	1,034.0	1,072.4	1,109.6
Latin America <u>4/</u> . . . . .	5,778.3	5,366.9	5,678.0	6,248.7	1,450.9	1,484.9	1,539.5	1,606.4
Hemisphere <u>4/</u> . . . . .	7,632.9	6,885.3	7,130.6	7,570.6	2,422.6	2,507.0	2,567.7	2,789.0

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: Food and Agriculture Organization Trade Yearbooks, country trade books.

Table 7.--Western Hemisphere: Exports and imports of selected agricultural commodities by principal countries or regions, 1969-71

Exports by country	1969	1970	1971	Imports by country	1969	1970	1971
		<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>			<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
	1,000 tons				1,000 tons		
<u>Wheat (including flour in wheat equivalent):</u>				<u>Wheat (including flour in wheat equivalent):</u>			
Canada . . . . .	7,339	11,488	11,812	Mexico . . . . .	1	1	240
Mexico . . . . .	253	30	2/	Jamaica . . . . .	138	170	175
Argentina . . . . .	2,462	2,300	815	Trinidad and Tobago . . . . .	129	86	100
Other South America . . . . .	68	70	100	Dominican Republic . . . . .	76	76	98
Total Latin America . . . . .	2,783	2,400	915	Other Caribbean . . . . .	154	150	160
				Central America . . . . .	308	368	340
				Argentina . . . . .	392	--	--
				Bolivia . . . . .	162	114	150
				Brazil . . . . .	2,373	1,958	1,689
				Chile . . . . .	282	219	422
				Colombia . . . . .	243	308	385
				Peru . . . . .	682	637	679
				Venezuela . . . . .	694	690	700
				Other South America . . . . .	179	198	214
				Total Latin America . . . . .	5,813	4,975	5,352
<u>Rice, milled:</u>				<u>Rice, milled:</u>			
Central America . . . . .	23	5	8	Canada . . . . .	43	43	67
Argentina . . . . .	74	94	72	Mexico . . . . .	5	16	1
Brazil . . . . .	70	95	145	Jamaica . . . . .	26	30	35
Guyana . . . . .	74	60	70	Trinidad and Tobago . . . . .	30	24	25
Uruguay . . . . .	72	45	70	Other Caribbean . . . . .	26	24	30
Venezuela . . . . .	9	60	65	Central America . . . . .	10	17	26
Other South America . . . . .	36	25	27	Chile . . . . .	59	34	48
Total Latin America . . . . .	358	384	457	Peru . . . . .	37	2/	2/
				Other South America . . . . .	4	3	4
				Total Latin America . . . . .	197	148	169
<u>Corn:</u>				<u>Corn:</u>			
Mexico . . . . .	788	2/	310	Canada . . . . .	664	463	200
Central America . . . . .	56	75	70	Mexico . . . . .	8	761	16
Argentina . . . . .	4,024	5,250	6,113	Jamaica . . . . .	23	70	82
Brazil . . . . .	650	1,471	1,227	Trinidad and Tobago . . . . .	53	47	50
Other South America . . . . .	18	23	18	Other Caribbean . . . . .	14	21	30
Total Latin America . . . . .	5,536	6,819	7,738	Central America . . . . .	25	38	45
				Chile . . . . .	255	164	300
				Venezuela . . . . .	110	109	100
				Other South America . . . . .	11	39	65
				Total Latin America . . . . .	499	1,249	688
<u>Sugar, raw basis:</u>				<u>Sugar, raw basis:</u>			
Mexico . . . . .	604	578	747	Canada . . . . .	946	815	813
Barbados . . . . .	129	135	126	Chile . . . . .	183	40	135
Dominican Republic . . . . .	618	725	907	Uruguay . . . . .	62	66	54
Jamaica . . . . .	309	293	310	Other South America . . . . .	1	3	24
Trinidad and Tobago . . . . .	204	175	173	Total Latin America . . . . .	246	109	213
Other Caribbean . . . . .	258	245	216				
Central America . . . . .	335	358	373				
Brazil . . . . .	1,099	1,130	1,234				
Colombia . . . . .	145	130	125				
Guyana . . . . .	356	300	375				
Peru . . . . .	272	414	437				
Other South America . . . . .	199	288	425				
Total Latin America . . . . .	4,528	4,771	5,448				
<u>Coffee, green or roasted:</u>				<u>Coffee, green or roasted:</u>			
Mexico . . . . .	97	81	96	Canada . . . . .	82	76	80
Caribbean . . . . .	43	47	40	Argentina . . . . .	45	47	50
El Salvador . . . . .	114	112	100	Other South America . . . . .	11	12	11
Guatemala . . . . .	90	96	90	Total Latin America . . . . .	56	59	61
Other Central America . . . . .	121	124	115				
Brazil . . . . .	1,121	963	1,050				
Colombia . . . . .	389	443	400				
Other South America . . . . .	105	103	108				
Total Latin America . . . . .	2,080	1,969	1,999				

Table 7.--Continued

Exports by country	1969	1970	1971	Imports by country	1969	1970	1971
		<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>			<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
	1,000 tons				1,000 tons		
<u>Bananas, plantains, fresh:</u>				<u>Bananas, plantains fresh:</u>			
Mexico . . . . .	5	5	5	Canada . . . . .	194	195	198
Jamaica . . . . .	156	160	155	Argentina . . . . .	143	170	125
Other Caribbean . . . . .	498	500	460	Chile . . . . .	52	75	76
Costa Rica . . . . .	709	867	900	Uruguay . . . . .	22	20	25
Honduras . . . . .	857	812	950	Other South America . . . . .	--	--	--
Panama . . . . .	643	658	590	Total Latin America . . . . .	217	265	226
Other Central America . . . . .	204	202	207				
Brazil . . . . .	163	204	205				
Colombia . . . . .	334	282	250				
Ecuador . . . . .	1,193	1,300	1,300				
Other South America . . . . .	45	43	45				
Total Latin America . . . . .	4,807	5,033	5,067				
<u>Cocoa beans:</u>				<u>Cocoa beans:</u>			
Mexico . . . . .	5	5	6	Canada . . . . .	14	16	17
Dominican Republic . . . . .	24	34	23	Argentina . . . . .	6	8	9
Other Caribbean . . . . .	9	10	9	Colombia . . . . .	10	14	16
Central America . . . . .	10	4	4	Other South America . . . . .	1	1	1
Brazil . . . . .	120	120	125	Total Latin America . . . . .	17	23	26
Ecuador . . . . .	32	36	25				
Other South America . . . . .	11	12	12				
Total Latin America . . . . .	211	221	204				
<u>Beef and veal: 3/</u>				<u>Beef and veal: 3/</u>			
Canada . . . . .	28	54	53	Canada . . . . .	65	69	56
Mexico . . . . .	35	37	36	Caribbean . . . . .	15	15	16
Caribbean . . . . .	6	5	4	Chile . . . . .	11	13	26
Nicaragua . . . . .	21	26	28	Peru . . . . .	10	11	11
Other Central America . . . . .	40	47	48	Other South America . . . . .	--	16	2
Argentina . . . . .	775	715	482	Total Latin America . . . . .	36	55	55
Brazil . . . . .	93	115	120				
Paraguay . . . . .	18	27	30				
Uruguay . . . . .	110	148	90				
Other South America . . . . .	6	8	11				
Total Latin America . . . . .	1,104	1,128	849				
<u>Cotton, raw:</u>				<u>Cotton, raw:</u>			
Mexico . . . . .	370	214	222	Canada . . . . .	79	70	75
Guatemala . . . . .	73	45	50	Caribbean . . . . .	4	4	4
Nicaragua . . . . .	91	68	75	Central America . . . . .	1	--	--
Other Central America . . . . .	50	56	60	Argentina . . . . .	13	7	17
Brazil . . . . .	439	343	240	Chile . . . . .	27	31	30
Peru . . . . .	85	64	55	Uruguay . . . . .	6	6	7
Other South America . . . . .	75	97	66	Other South America . . . . .	8	9	9
Total Latin America . . . . .	1,183	887	768	Total Latin America . . . . .	59	57	67
<u>Tobacco, unmanufactured:</u>				<u>Tobacco, unmanufactured:</u>			
Canada . . . . .	24	22	23	Canada . . . . .	2	2	2
Mexico . . . . .	8	11	13	Caribbean . . . . .	4	4	5
Dominican Republic . . . . .	18	19	20	Central America . . . . .	2	2	2
Other Caribbean . . . . .	5	5	5	Uruguay . . . . .	4	5	6
Central America . . . . .	4	3	3	Other South America . . . . .	3	3	4
Brazil . . . . .	48	54	55	Total Latin America . . . . .	13	14	17
Colombia . . . . .	13	13	16				
Paraguay . . . . .	20	19	11				
Other South America . . . . .	14	13	17				
Total Latin America . . . . .	130	137	140				

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, Foreign Agricultural Service, Food and Agriculture Organization.



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		
	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72 <u>2/</u>	1970 <u>3/</u>	1971 <u>3/</u>	1972 <u>4/</u>
	-1,000 tons-					
Mexico . . . . .	98	91	87	592	561	555
Dominican Republic . . . . .	29	27	26	615	595	627
Haiti . . . . .	27	25	24	24	21	30
Jamaica . . . . .	2	1	<u>5/</u>	<u>5/</u>	<u>5/</u>	<u>5/</u>
Trinidad & Tobago . . . . .	5	5	<u>5</u>	<u>5/</u>	<u>5/</u>	<u>5/</u>
Caribbean . . . . .	63	58	55	639	616	657
Costa Rica . . . . .	61	57	55	68	65	87
El Salvador . . . . .	104	96	94	42	40	42
Guatemala . . . . .	100	93	89	57	54	74
Honduras . . . . .	24	22	21	7	7	16
Nicaragua . . . . .	30	28	27	68	65	63
Panama . . . . .	2	2	2	36	41	42
Central America . . . . .	321	298	288	278	272	324
Argentina . . . . .	--	--	--	71	67	75
Bolivia . . . . .	4	3	4	7	7	6
Brazil . . . . .	1,160	1,079	1,064	579	549	541
Colombia . . . . .	388	361	374	61	58	67
Ecuador . . . . .	42	39	37	84	80	80
Guyana . . . . .	--	--	--	<u>5/</u>	<u>5/</u>	<u>5/</u>
Paraguay . . . . .	5	4	4	--	--	<u>6</u>
Peru . . . . .	41	38	37	414	438	387
Venezuela . . . . .	17	21	23	29	28	60
South America . . . . .	1,657	1,545	1,543	1,245	1,227	1,222
British Honduras . . . . .	--	--	--	14	14	33
British Caribbean . . . . .	--	--	--	206	198	228
French Caribbean . . . . .	--	--	--	62	60	--
Other . . . . .	--	--	--	282	272	261
Total Western Hemisphere:	2,139	1,992	1,979	3,036	2,948	3,019
Total world . . . . .	3,119	2,977	2,905	4,708	4,879	4,830
Hemisphere as percentage:	-Percent-					
of world total . . . . .	69	67	68	64	60	62

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

2/ Includes adjustments through January 24, 1972.

3/ Total quotas and prorations.

4/ Initial quota and prorations through February 18, 1972.

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 1962-66, annual 1968-71

Country	U.S. exports					U.S. imports				
	Average 1962-66	1968	1969	1970	1971	Average 1962-66	1968	1969	1970	1971
	-Million dollars-					-Million dollars-				
Canada <sup>2/</sup> . . . . .	453.2	488.3	515.5	531.0	599.3	333.1	414.8	454.1	515.9	505.7
Mexico . . . . .	76.0	81.3	91.6	154.9	127.8	288.7	404.6	454.4	526.8	506.9
Bahamas . . . . .	12.5	26.8	29.7	28.9	28.9	2.2	0.3	2.1	2.3	2.1
Barbados . . . . .	2.1	3.2	3.3	4.0	3.9	1.7	1.5	1.4	2.3	1.0
Bermuda . . . . .	6.2	7.8	7.5	8.3	9.0	<sup>3/</sup>	<sup>3/</sup>	<sup>3/</sup>	<sup>3/</sup>	<sup>3/</sup>
Dominican Republic . .	20.5	30.2	24.7	29.6	38.0	118.7	139.2	146.7	164.7	154.5
French West Indies . .	1.3	2.3	1.7	1.7	2.9	7.9	7.7	7.6	8.8	7.5
Haiti . . . . .	8.7	9.3	6.3	7.7	8.8	13.9	10.7	9.1	10.2	14.2
Jamaica . . . . .	17.5	28.8	29.4	34.6	39.0	16.7	19.0	14.4	14.3	16.3
Leeward & Windward Is. . . . .	2.5	4.0	4.6	5.3	5.8	1.2	.9	.5	1.1	.4
Netherlands Antilles .	10.1	12.8	11.5	13.1	15.0	0.1	.1	<sup>3/</sup>	0.1	<sup>3/</sup>
Trinidad & Tobago . .	10.5	13.6	13.3	14.9	16.9	6.9	10.7	12.8	9.4	0.2
Caribbean . . . . .	91.9	138.8	132.0	148.1	168.2	169.3	190.1	194.6	213.2	205.2
British Honduras . . .	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.7	4.4	4.3	5.8
Costa Rica . . . . .	5.6	8.8	6.8	9.4	11.3	41.2	84.4	94.8	108.7	99.0
El Salvador . . . . .	7.5	8.3	9.5	11.5	11.2	39.2	39.4	34.6	41.4	43.4
Guatemala . . . . .	10.9	14.8	10.2	14.4	16.4	63.5	66.3	70.7	80.2	87.7
Honduras . . . . .	4.7	6.9	5.4	8.0	9.3	46.2	70.7	75.2	82.7	101.9
Nicaragua . . . . .	6.0	6.1	5.5	5.8	7.6	28.3	41.0	44.0	50.1	56.8
Panama . . . . .	13.2	15.6	15.6	17.1	31.5	26.9	53.5	46.2	45.3	34.9
Central America . . .	50.1	63.0	55.3	69.1	90.3	248.3	359.0	369.9	412.7	429.5
Argentina . . . . .	4.8	3.4	11.6	4.8	10.3	101.4	130.5	109.1	115.8	109.8
Bolivia . . . . .	11.1	10.5	7.9	6.7	7.1	3.6	3.2	2.3	2.5	3.2
Brazil . . . . .	97.3	87.4	68.2	68.2	89.3	470.1	570.4	507.6	537.5	586.6
Chile . . . . .	29.6	35.0	25.8	31.7	22.3	9.9	17.7	13.8	10.3	6.4
Colombia . . . . .	26.1	32.4	30.7	37.7	55.5	213.0	179.6	149.2	197.2	181.6
Ecuador . . . . .	9.1	11.8	10.8	12.5	17.1	77.5	76.2	63.7	95.2	71.9
French Guiana . . . . .	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	<sup>3/</sup>	<sup>3/</sup>	0	.2	<sup>3/</sup>
Guyana . . . . .	3.8	3.6	4.8	3.9	4.5	6.1	12.9	13.7	15.2	16.5
Paraguay . . . . .	2.4	3.4	3.1	2.7	4.1	8.2	10.6	10.6	9.1	8.5
Peru . . . . .	29.0	21.7	14.4	32.4	52.8	109.5	156.3	92.3	118.1	113.2
Surinam . . . . .	3.0	4.1	4.0	5.3	5.0	.7	.5	.3	.3	.2
Uruguay . . . . .	2.5	19.9	2.5	1.8	1.9	21.6	16.9	8.6	10.4	2.5
Venezuela . . . . .	73.5	89.8	89.7	97.2	108.0	19.5	21.0	22.7	27.4	23.6
South America . . . .	292.3	323.3	273.7	305.1	378.0	1,041.1	1,195.8	993.9	1,139.2	1,124.0
Total Latin America .	510.3	606.4	552.6	677.2	764.3	1,747.4	2,149.5	2,012.8	2,291.9	2,265.6
Total W. Hemisphere .	963.5	1,094.7	1,068.1	1,208.2	1,363.6	2,080.5	2,564.3	2,466.9	2,807.8	2,771.3
Total world . . . . .	6,042.4	6,264.4	5,996.2	7,221.5	7,677.8	4,632.5	5,777.5	5,626.3	6,329.5	6,434.0
Hemisphere as per- centage of world total . . . . .	16	17	18	17	18	45	44	44	44	43

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary.<sup>2/</sup> Excludes export transshipments, mostly grains and oilseeds to Western Europe.<sup>3/</sup> Less than \$50,000.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Note: Columns may not always add to totals, which were taken from original source, due to rounding.

Table 10.--U.S. agricultural exports by major SITC commodity groups to Canada, Mexico, and regions of the Western Hemisphere, 1967-1971

Country, region and year	Live animals	Meat and preparations	Dairy products and eggs	Cereals and preparations	Fruits, vegetables, and preparations	Sugar, sugar prep., and honey	Coffee, cocoa, tea, and spices	Animal feed	Miscellaneous food preparations
Million dollars									
Canada 1/									
1967	14.9	26.2	8.4	54.1	196.5	4.8	10.2	25.5	10.5
1968	9.9	27.1	8.8	60.7	207.8	4.4	13.0	28.7	9.7
1969	10.9	41.0	9.2	47.9	222.4	4.7	16.6	35.6	11.0
1970	25.2	25.2	8.6	47.5	223.9	4.1	14.9	37.4	11.4
1971	25.1	31.7	11.4	33.2	251.4	4.5	19.4	33.9	11.4
Mexico									
1967	10.3	3.4	6.7	3.6	8.8	2.2	.6	5.7	4.9
1968	9.5	4.3	7.7	8.4	9.9	1.8	.8	3.3	6.2
1969	9.5	4.8	7.5	7.5	10.6	1.6	.9	3.9	9.1
1970	7.7	5.7	8.1	38.6	13.6	1.4	.9	5.0	11.5
1971	10.3	4.5	10.3	18.8	11.8	1.6	.6	17.6	7.7
Caribbean									
1967	1.6	20.6	6.3	37.0	12.2	1.9	2.0	11.6	8.3
1968	1.5	23.8	9.1	40.1	13.6	1.8	2.3	14.6	9.6
1969	1.8	26.1	8.7	35.1	14.3	1.9	2.1	12.1	9.3
1970	2.2	27.5	10.0	39.1	13.7	2.5	2.5	14.9	8.9
1971	1.8	29.0	11.7	46.3	14.0	3.0	2.5	16.4	10.1
Central America									
1967	1.9	1.9	4.4	24.6	5.8	1.8	.6	3.9	4.5
1968	1.9	2.0	5.8	26.8	5.3	1.4	.8	3.1	5.8
1969	2.0	2.1	5.0	21.8	5.6	.9	.8	2.3	5.6
1970	2.6	2.7	5.7	26.8	7.7	1.0	1.0	2.5	5.8
1971	3.7	2.6	6.9	34.9	6.2	1.0	1.0	5.1	6.2
South America									
1967	5.2	3.3	23.9	200.0	25.3	6.9	.8	3.9	12.5
1968	5.3	2.1	30.3	195.1	22.9	3.6	.7	3.6	15.3
1969	7.0	1.7	19.8	155.1	20.9	2.7	.8	3.1	16.2
1970	4.8	2.2	31.4	155.6	27.3	2.2	.5	4.3	15.2
1971	5.2	4.0	32.9	188.0	24.1	1.0	.5	6.6	16.7
Latin America									
1967	18.9	29.3	41.3	265.3	52.1	12.8	4.0	25.1	30.3
1968	18.2	32.3	52.8	270.3	51.7	8.6	4.7	24.6	36.9
1969	20.3	34.7	41.1	219.5	51.4	7.1	4.6	21.5	40.2
1970	17.2	38.1	55.2	260.1	62.3	7.2	4.9	26.8	41.4
1971	21.1	40.0	61.7	288.0	55.2	6.6	4.7	45.6	40.6
Western Hemisphere									
1967	33.8	55.5	49.7	319.4	248.6	17.6	14.2	50.7	40.8
1968	28.1	59.4	61.6	331.0	259.6	12.9	17.6	53.3	46.6
1969	31.2	75.8	50.2	267.4	273.9	11.8	21.2	57.0	51.2
1970	42.5	63.3	63.8	307.7	286.2	11.3	19.7	64.2	52.8
1971	46.1	71.7	73.1	321.2	306.6	11.1	24.1	79.5	52.0
World									
1967	46.0	151.3	116.9	2,681.4	492.4	36.8	29.2	331.6	111.3
1968	41.1	161.6	141.1	2,463.1	463.7	27.8	32.4	371.8	130.6
1969	46.7	199.4	130.9	2,127.2	539.3	22.8	35.9	405.5	139.1
1970	61.6	174.8	137.3	2,588.4	584.2	22.7	31.2	496.9	157.3
1971	66.9	192.0	184.9	2,447.4	612.6	23.3	36.7	551.3	136.3

1/ Excludes transshipments.

2/ Less than \$50,000.

Note: Columns may not always add to totals which were taken from original source due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 10.--U.S. agricultural exports by major SITC commodity groups to Canada, Mexico and regions of the Western Hemisphere, 1967-1971

Country region and year	Beverages	Unmanuf. and tobacco	Hides, skins and furskins undressed	Oilseed, oilnuts and oilkernels	Natural rubber	Natural fibers	Crude animal and vegetable material	Animal and vegetable fats and oils	Total
----- Million dollars -----									
Canada <u>1/</u>									
1967. . . . .	3.1	4.2	14.2	49.9	1.8	36.9	14.3	12.2	487.9
1968. . . . .	3.4	4.0	15.9	49.8	2.1	17.0	14.5	11.5	488.3
1969. . . . .	4.1	2.6	20.0	38.7	1.7	19.7	15.3	14.2	515.5
1970. . . . .	3.5	2.5	14.1	39.2	1.5	31.0	19.0	21.8	531.0
1971. . . . .	4.5	2.7	19.5	55.9	1.4	48.7	19.4	25.1	599.2
Mexico									
1967. . . . .	.5	2/	13.6	1.4	.1	1.6	5.4	1.7	70.5
1968. . . . .	.6	.5	14.1	1.5	.1	1.5	7.5	3.5	81.3
1969. . . . .	.5	--	15.9	3.6	.1	1.3	7.5	7.3	91.6
1970. . . . .	.5	--	18.1	17.1	--	1.4	8.3	17.1	154.9
1971. . . . .	.4	--	18.6	10.1	--	1.6	9.7	5.0	127.8
Caribbean									
1967. . . . .	1.9	3.0	2/	3.0	.1	1.1	1.9	9.6	122.3
1968. . . . .	2.4	3.5	2/	1.3	.1	.8	2.2	12.1	138.8
1969. . . . .	2.8	2.6	2/	.2	.1	.6	2.0	12.4	132.1
1970. . . . .	3.2	3.4	.1	.8	--	.4	2.6	16.5	148.1
1971. . . . .	3.2	5.7	.1	.8	--	.9	3.3	19.4	168.2
Central America									
1967. . . . .	.4	1.2	.1	.5	.1	.1	.9	7.6	60.3
1968. . . . .	.6	1.1	.2	.3	.1	.2	.9	6.6	63.0
1969. . . . .	.7	.7	.1	.6	.1	.4	1.1	5.6	55.3
1970. . . . .	.8	.9	.1	1.0	--	.7	1.1	8.7	69.1
1971. . . . .	.7	1.0	.2	5.4	--	.8	1.2	13.7	90.6
South America									
1967. . . . .	.2	6.6	.6	4.3	.9	.9	6.1	27.0	328.5
1968. . . . .	.2	3.7	.6	5.0	1.3	.5	6.1	27.0	323.3
1969. . . . .	.2	4.6	.5	4.7	.9	.4	6.9	28.1	273.6
1970. . . . .	.3	4.7	.6	8.7	1.2	1.4	9.7	35.1	305.1
1971. . . . .	.4	4.7	1.1	13.4	1.9	4.5	9.6	63.7	378.3
Latin America									
1967. . . . .	3.0	10.7	14.3	9.2	1.2	3.7	14.4	45.9	581.6
1968. . . . .	3.9	8.9	14.8	8.1	1.6	3.1	16.8	49.3	606.4
1969. . . . .	4.2	7.9	16.6	9.1	1.2	2.6	17.4	53.4	552.9
1970. . . . .	4.8	9.0	18.8	27.6	1.2	3.8	21.7	77.3	677.2
1971. . . . .	4.6	11.4	19.9	29.6	1.9	7.8	23.9	101.7	764.3
Western Hemisphere									
1967. . . . .	6.1	15.0	28.5	59.2	2.9	40.6	28.7	58.2	1,069.5
1968. . . . .	7.3	12.9	30.7	57.9	3.7	20.1	31.3	60.7	1,094.7
1969. . . . .	8.3	10.5	36.6	47.8	2.9	22.3	32.7	67.6	1,068.4
1970. . . . .	8.3	11.5	32.8	66.7	2.7	34.8	40.7	99.1	1,208.1
1971. . . . .	9.1	14.1	39.4	85.5	3.3	56.5	43.3	126.8	1,363.5
World									
1967. . . . .	13.4	498.3	167.2	827.1	10.5	492.2	77.8	338.1	6,421.4
1968. . . . .	16.4	524.4	168.9	869.3	9.5	492.4	75.9	274.5	6,264.4
1969. . . . .	18.3	539.6	209.5	871.7	8.1	309.4	85.5	307.6	5,996.2
1970. . . . .	22.6	488.4	187.9	1,263.2	8.9	398.0	104.9	493.0	7,221.5
1971. . . . .	25.8	463.0	199.5	1,387.5	13.2	615.0	108.1	615.0	7,677.8





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