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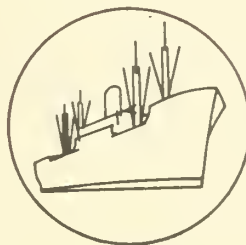
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Import Fact Sheet

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Export Fact Sheet

FISCAL YEAR 1963-64

U.S. agricultural exports in fiscal year 1963-64 reached an alltime record. Value totaled \$6,076 million, 20 percent above the previous year's \$5,078 million. Volume advanced by 20 percent over the previous year's record. The export value was equivalent to 16 percent of the \$36,925 million cash receipts from farm marketings in 1963.

One out of every 4 harvested acres produced for export. The output of 80 million acres of U.S. cropland moved abroad in 1963-64. The export market provided a market for three-fourths of the wheat production; two-thirds of the rice; three-fifths of the nonfat dry milk; half of the dry edible peas; over two-fifths of the tallow, soybeans, and hops; a third of the cotton, rye, and prunes; around a fourth of the lard, dried whole milk, and tobacco; and a fifth of the raisins, dry edible beans, and cottonseed; and one-sixth of the grain sorghums, and barley.

The United States is the world's largest exporter of farm products. U.S. farmers in 1964 supplied over one-fifth of world agricultural exports. U.S. agricultural exports in 1963-64 required financing, inland transportation, storage, and ocean transportation for 55 million long tons of cargo, enough to fill over 1.5 million freight cars or 5,500 cargo ships. In moving these exports, an average of 15 shiploads departed each day.

Exports are assisted by Government programs. Of the \$6.1 billion of U.S. exports in 1963-64, a record \$4.5 billion were commercial sales for dollars and \$1.6 billion moved under P.L. 480 and AID programs (foreign currency sales, donations, barter and long term supply and dollar credit sales). Moreover, so that products such as wheat, wheat flour, cotton, rice, nonfat dry milk, butter, butteroil, flaxseed, linseed oil, and some tobacco could compete in world markets, the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) made export payments to exporters in cash or in kind and sold stocks at less than domestic prices. An estimated \$2.3 billion benefited from such export payment assistance: \$1.4 billion as commercial sales for dollars and \$0.9 billion under Government-financed export programs. This export assistance in the form of export payments and sales below domestic prices is estimated at about \$800 million. The latter amount is not included in the value of agricultural exports. Last year's payments of \$800 million were about one-third above those of recent years, due mainly to larger sales of wheat and flour and cotton.

Recent export gains stemmed mainly from dollar sales. Nearly all of the \$1 billion export gain in fiscal year 1963-64 resulted from larger dollar sales. In the past 3 years, about 97 percent of the rise was in commercial sales for dollars, and 3 percent in P.L. 480 and AID programs. Exports under programs and commercial sales are shown in table 9.

Over 60 percent of exports go to 10 countries. Although U.S. agricultural exports go to over 150 countries around the world, 61 percent of the \$6,076 million of exports in 1963-64 were destined for 10 countries (table 10). The top 5 country markets were Japan, Canada, United Kingdom, the Netherlands, and West Germany. Chief market area was Europe, which includes the European Economic Community (\$1,333 million), the European Free Trade Association (\$720 million), and the European Soviet Bloc (\$312 million); Europe was followed by Asia (\$1,851 million), Canada (\$618 million), Latin America (\$536 million), Africa (\$379 million), and Oceania (\$47 million). Exports to Canada include shipments of grains and soybeans (\$161 million) for storage in Canada and for finishing the loading of vessels moving through the St. Lawrence Seaway en route to foreign ports, largely in the Netherlands, United Kingdom, and UAR (Egypt).

Table 9.--U.S. agricultural exports: Value of commercial sales for dollars and Government programs, years ended June 30, 1951-64

Year ended June 30	Total exports	Commercial sales for dollars <u>1/</u>	Under Government programs <u>2/</u>
-- Million dollars --			
1951	3,411	2,215	1,196
1952	4,053	3,430	623
1953	2,819	2,369	450
1954	2,936	2,331	605
1955	3,144	2,278	866
1956	3,496	2,129	1,367
1957	4,728	2,771	1,957
1958	4,003	2,752	1,251
1959	3,719	2,465	1,254
1960	4,517	3,207	1,310
1961	4,946	3,374	1,572
1962	5,142	3,482	1,660
1963	5,078	3,536	1,542
1964	6,076	4,514	1,562

1/ Commercial sales for dollars include, in addition to unassisted commercial transactions, shipments of some commodities with governmental assistance in the form of (1) credits for relatively short periods; (2) sales of Government-owned commodities at less-than-domestic market prices; and (3) export payments in cash or in kind.

2/ Sales for foreign currency, barter, and donations.

Table 10.--U.S. agricultural exports: Value by country of destination,
fiscal year 1963-64

Country	Not adjusted for		Adjusted for exports	
	exports to Canada		to Canada for	
	for storage, etc. <u>1/</u>		storage, etc. <u>1/</u>	
	Rank	Value	Rank	Value
		Million dollars		Million dollars
Japan	1	742.1	1	747.4
Canada	2	618.3	4	457.0
United Kingdom	3	448.3	2	477.2
The Netherlands	4	413.2	3	468.4
West Germany	5	410.1	5	414.3
India	6	400.9	6	400.9
Italy	7	216.7	7	221.9
UAR (Egypt)	8	161.4	8	173.0
Belgium-Luxembourg	9	150.5	9	158.3
France	10	142.3	10	143.3
Other		2,371.8		2,413.9
Total		6,075.6		6,075.6

1/ Exports of grains and soybeans to Canada for storage pending their use to finish loading vessels moving through the St. Lawrence Seaway destined for foreign ports.

Exports by commodities, fiscal year 1963-64 (except where noted otherwise)

WHEAT New record for grain and grain equivalent of flour; 850 million bushels valued at \$1,519 million; 57 percent (quantity) moved under P.L. 480 and AID programs.
Exports were 75 percent of 1963 wheat production and over two-fifths of world grain trade.

FEED New export record for combined volume of corn, barley, oats, and
GRAINS grain sorghums: 16.1 million metric tons, including major products, valued at \$850 million; 10 percent (value) moved under P.L. 480 and AID programs.
Exports were 23 percent of 1963 feed grain sales by farmers and about half of world feed grain trade. U.S. corn exports were the largest on record; and grain sorghums, second largest.

COTTON Exports of 5.1 million running bales valued at \$670 million; 21 percent (quantity) moved under P.L. 480 and AID programs.
Exports were 32 percent of U.S. 1963 cotton production and about 30 percent of world cotton trade.

SOYBEANS New export record of 188 million bushels valued at \$516 million; less than 1 percent (quantity) moved under P.L. 480 and AID programs.
Although included under the price support program, soybeans moved abroad without export payment, because world prices have been above domestic prices.
Exports were 27 percent (41 percent including bean equivalent of oil) of the U.S. 1963 soybean crop and around 90 percent of world soybean trade (calendar year 1963).

TOBACCO Exports of 532 million pounds (export weight) valued at \$421 million; 10 percent (quantity) moved under P.L. 480 and AID programs.
Exports were 30 percent of free world tobacco trade (calendar year 1963). Value of tobacco was at an alltime high in fiscal year 1964.

FRUITS AND EXPORTS OF \$274 million; less than 1 percent (value) moved under PREPARATIONS Government programs.
Export value was about one-fifth of U.S. 1963 commercial sales. It included \$123 million fresh fruits, \$67 million canned fruits, \$43 million dried fruits, and \$36 million fruit juices.

RICE New export record of 31.8 million bags (milled basis) valued at \$217 million, 47 percent (quantity) moved under P.L. 480 and AID programs.
Exports were 64 percent of 1963 rice production and over one-sixth of world rice trade (calendar year 1963).

DAIRY EXPORTS valued at \$203 million; three-fourths (value) moved under PRODUCTS Government programs.
Exports were about 1 percent of U.S. milk output (calendar year 1963) and they included 1,315 million pounds of nonfat dry milk, 131 million pounds of cheese, 144 million pounds of butter, 64 million pounds of condensed sweetened milk, and 45 million pounds of evaporated unsweetened milk.

VEGETABLES EXPORTS of \$164 million; less than 1 percent (value) moved under AND Government-financed programs.
PREPARATIONS Exports were about 8 percent of U.S. commercial sales. They included \$49 million fresh vegetables, \$50 million dry peas and beans, and \$33 million canned vegetables.

SOYBEAN AND EXPORTS of 1,504 million pounds (68 percent soybean oil and 32 percent COTTONSEED oil) valued at \$159 million; 49 percent (quantity) OIL moved under P.L. 480 and AID programs. Exports included 17 million pounds not separately reported in official Bureau of the Census trade statistics.
Exports were one-fifth of 1963 oil production; soybean and cottonseed oil represented about 90 percent of world exports of these products (calendar year 1963).

TALLOW
AND
GREASES

New export record of 2.2 billion pounds valued at \$151 million; 16 percent (value) moved under Government programs. Exports were more than two-fifths of U.S. production and over two-thirds of world trade (calendar year 1963).

HIDES
AND
SKINS

Export record of 15.4 million pieces valued at \$82 million. Exports were over two-fifths of U.S. 1963 output (calendar year 1963).

POULTRY
PRODUCTS

Exports of \$78 million of poultry and poultry products; less than 4 percent (value) moved under Government programs. Exports included 231 million pounds poultry meat, 8 million dozen hatching eggs, 27 million day-old chicks, and 4.4 million pounds egg solids.

LARD

Exports of 668 million pounds valued at \$63 million; less than 2 percent value moved under Government-financed programs. Exports were 28 percent of U.S. lard production and two-thirds of world lard trade (calendar year 1963).

VARIETY
MEATS

Record exports of 187 million pounds valued at \$38 million. Exports were about 9 percent of U.S. 1963 output (calendar year 1963). Exports were mainly beef and pork livers and beef tongues.



Import Fact Sheet

FISCAL YEAR 1963-64

U.S. agricultural imports rose 5 percent (value) in fiscal year 1963-64. U.S. imports of agricultural products totaled \$4,095 million in fiscal year 1963-64 compared with \$3,911 million in the previous year. Volume declined by 3 percent, with a 7 percent drop in supplementary items more than offsetting a 2 percent rise in complementary products. The increase in value resulted mainly from larger imports of complementary (noncompetitive) products, since imports of supplementary (partially competitive) commodities were about equal to the previous year. Imports of supplementary commodities totaled \$2,224 million compared with the previous year's \$2,208 million. Complementary items rose to \$1,871 million from \$1,669 million.

The United States is the world's second largest agricultural importing country. The United States took about one-sixth of world agricultural imports in 1963. The United Kingdom is the world's leading importer of agricultural commodities, taking \$5 billion annually in recent years; West Germany is the third largest importer of farm products (\$3.9 billion) and Japan is fourth (about \$2.5 billion).

Per capita imports of farm products have changed relatively little since the 1920's. In 1925-29 the United States imported agricultural products at the rate of \$19 per capita compared with about \$21.50 in 1963-64. The import quantity index rose to 110 (1957-59=100) in fiscal year 1963-64 from an average of 91 in 1925-29, a rise of 21 percent. Upward price movements have accounted for three-fourths of the rise in value since the 1920's.

Supplementary commodities accounted for 54 percent of the value of U.S. agricultural imports in 1963-64. In the previous year they accounted for 57 percent. During the 1950's the average share was 44 percent. Supplementary imports during the past 3 years have risen to over half of the agricultural total due primarily to larger purchases of cattle, meat, vegetables, copra, and tobacco as well as a sharp rise in sugar prices. Imports of meat and meat products, the major factor in the rise, accounted for nearly one-fourth of the supplementary total in 1963-64 compared with only 10 percent during the 1950's. Fruits and vegetables came mostly from Canada and Mexico, in greatest amounts during winter and early spring months. Imports of commodities such as cheese specialties, certain types of hides and skins, short harsh Asiatic cotton, and various types of oriental tobacco, represented varieties or types not produced in the United States or not produced in large enough volume to meet domestic demand. Other important supplementary commodities were sugar, vegetable oil, nuts, and grains.

Complementary commodities accounted for 46 percent of total agricultural imports in 1963-64. They were 43 percent in the previous year. During the 1950's an average of 56 percent of agricultural imports consisted of complementary items -- those not produced in commercial volume in the United States. In the past 3 years, such complementary items accounted for less than half of the agricultural total. Complementary items were coffee, crude natural rubber, cocoa beans, carpet wool, bananas, tea, spices, and cordage fibers. A small volume of bananas and coffee is produced in Hawaii.

Imports may be restricted under certain conditions. Imports of agricultural commodities may be regulated under specified conditions. For example, when imports render ineffective or materially interfere with price support or stabilization programs conducted by USDA, Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, provides that such imports may be restricted by the imposition of a quota or a fee in addition to the import duty. Commodities currently controlled under Section 22 are wheat, wheat products, cotton, certain cotton wastes and cotton produced in any stage preceding spinning into yarn (picker lap), certain manufactured dairy products, and peanuts. Sugar imports are regulated by quotas under the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, to provide a stable market for domestic sugar. The 1962 amendments provide for a larger share of the U.S. market for domestic producers. Moreover, all agricultural imports must meet U.S. requirements of health, sanitation, and quarantine.

Imports of certain meats may be regulated under specified conditions, as provided in P.L. 88-482. This law provides controls for fresh, frozen, or chilled meat of cattle and goats and sheep (except lambs), beginning with calendar year 1965, for any year when imports would otherwise rise 10 percent or more above an adjusted base quota. The base quota is set by the law at 725,400,000 pounds. However, before each year begins, the Secretary of Agriculture will adjust this quantity up or down by the same percentage that he estimates the average annual domestic commercial production of these commodities during that year and the 2 preceding years is above or below average production for the 1959-63 period.

Certain supplying countries have placed voluntary controls on shipments of certain products to the United States. These products are Colby cheese, Junex, frozen cream, and meat. Dairy quotas were first put into effect during 1963-64. Imports of Colby cheese are limited to an estimated 11.2 million pounds, Junex to 2.2 million pounds, and frozen cream to 1.5 million gallons. (Junex is a butterfat-sugar product containing not more than 44 percent butterfat). Voluntary meat agreements were signed between the United States and Australia, New Zealand, Ireland, and Mexico in 1964 to limit exports of beef, veal, and mutton to the U.S. market through 1966. In 1966, renegotiations of the agreements will be undertaken. The agreements are designed to prevent further expansion of imports at recent rapid rates, but at the same time they will permit the supplying countries to share equitably with U.S. domestic producers in the growth of the U.S. market.

Import duties averaged relatively low for U.S. agricultural imports. About half of the agricultural imports, including nearly all of the complementary commodities, were free of duty in fiscal year 1963-64. For the rest, which were dutiable, the ad valorem equivalent of all duties averaged 10 percent.

The ad valorem figure for agricultural imports -- free and dutiable -- averaged 6 percent. (Ad valorem equivalent is determined by dividing the duties collected by the value of the imports.)

Over half of agricultural imports come from 10 countries. U.S. imports of agricultural commodities come from more than 150 countries. In fiscal year 1963-64, 54 percent came from 10 of these countries. They shipped half of the supplementary as well as complementary imports taken by the United States. A number of major suppliers were the newly developing countries with predominantly agricultural economies. Brazil continued to be the major supplier, with \$514 million. Lower prices for a number of complementary commodities have resulted in a substantial decline in the value of imports coming from many countries producing complementary products (table 11).

Supplementary Imports in Fiscal Year 1963-64

CANE SUGAR	3.6 million short tons valued at \$539 million, mainly from the Philippines, Peru, Mexico, Dominican Republic, Australia, and Brazil. Sugar accounted for 13 percent of agricultural imports. Sugar imports accounted for 39 percent of U.S. consumption in 1963-64 and about one-fifth of world sugar imports.
MEATS	Beef, 1,066 million pounds valued at \$343 million, mainly from Australia, New Zealand, Ireland, and Argentina. Pork, 206 million pounds valued at \$126 million, mainly from Europe, especially Denmark, the Netherlands, and Poland. Total meat imports included manufacturing-type boneless beef, canned (including corned) beef, specialty pork items, and canned hams. Meat imports accounted for 8 percent of U.S. red meat production and 13 percent of U.S. agricultural imports.
DUTIABLE CATTLE	606,000 head valued at \$47 million, down sharply from the previous year. Most dutiable cattle are from Mexico and Canada, with Mexico supplying about three-fourths. Cattle imports were 2 percent of U.S. slaughter and 1 percent of U.S. farm product imports. Imported dutiable cattle were mainly stockers and feeders imported by U.S. farmers and ranchers for fattening.
VEGETABLE OILS AND OILBEARING MATERIALS	Oil equivalent of 1.1 billion pounds valued at \$154 million, practically all from the Philippines, Brazil, Argentina, Republic of the Congo, and Italy. Imports included copra, sesame seed, cacao butter, and coconut, castor, tung, olive, and palm kernel oils. These oils have special characteristics needed by U.S. industry. Imports of vegetable oils and materials account for around 8 percent of U.S. vegetable oil consumption and 4 percent of U.S. agricultural imports.
FRUITS AND PREPARATIONS	\$121 million, highest on record, mostly specialized commodities or supplements to off-season production.

Table 11.--U.S. agricultural imports by country of origin,
fiscal year 1963-64

Country	Supplementary	Complementary	Total
-- <u>Million dollars</u> --			
Brazil	76	438	514
Philippines	272	9	281
Mexico	205	74	279
Australia	252	---	252
Colombia	6	217	223
Canada	166	8	174
New Zealand	118	44	162
Dominican Republic ..	87	36	123
Argentina	99	24	123
Indonesia	2	94	96
Other	941	927	1,868
Total	2,224	1,871	4,095

Main sources were Mexico, Canada, Philippines, Spain, Japan, and Taiwan.

Imports included brined olives, fresh and canned tomatoes, canned pineapple, and mandarin oranges.

Total imports equaled 8 percent of U.S. cash receipts from fruit marketings and 3 percent of agricultural imports.

TOBACCO

166 million pounds valued at \$103 million, principally from Greece and Turkey, consisting mainly of oriental types for blending, cigar filler, and scrap.

Imports account for one-tenth of U.S. tobacco use and 3 percent of U.S. agricultural imports.

APPAREL WOOL

131 million pounds, valued at \$101 million, down sharply from the previous year, mainly from Australia, Union of South Africa, Argentina, and New Zealand.

The National Wool Act of 1954 supported prices to encourage domestic production. Domestic output has risen slightly, but lower wool use and greater use of synthetics have done more to cut imports.

Apparel wool imports account for about 43 percent of U.S. consumption of apparel wool and 2 percent of agricultural imports.

VEGETABLES AND PREPARATIONS

\$98 million, about one-fourth above the average of the past 5 years. Half were vegetables imported in winter and spring months, principally from Mexico.

Imports included fresh tomatoes, other fresh vegetables, tapioca, and canned tomatoes. Most fresh vegetables were imported during winter months.

Imports were about equal to 5 percent of cash receipts from vegetable marketings and 2 percent of U.S. agricultural imports.

DAIRY PRODUCTS \$57 million, principally cheese from Switzerland, Denmark, the Netherlands, New Zealand, and Italy; and casein from Argentina. Dairy products made up 1 percent of all U.S. agricultural imports. Cheese imports constituted 5 percent of U.S. consumption. Certain cheese imports are regulated by Section 22 quotas.

GRAINS AND PREPARATIONS \$46 million, up from the previous year, principally barley and wheat from Canada. Most barley imports are used for malting purposes in the United States. Wheat and wheat product imports are regulated by quotas. Imports of grains and preparations were 1 percent of cash receipts from grain marketings and 1 percent of U.S. agricultural imports.

COTTON 136,000 bales valued at \$24 million, mainly long staple, except for short harsh Asiatic cotton. Imports are regulated by quotas. Cotton imports, mainly from Egypt and Mexico, were less than 1 percent each of U.S. consumption and farm imports. Prior to 1962, imports of picker lap were relatively large, but Government regulations under Section 22 reduced these imports.

Complementary Imports in Fiscal Year 1963-64

COFFEE 3.3 billion pounds valued at \$1,121 million, more than three-fourths from Latin America, mainly Brazil and Colombia. Africa has been gaining as an important supplier of coffee to the United States, mainly from the Gold Coast, Angola, and Ethiopia. Coffee accounted for 27 percent of agricultural imports. The United States buys over half the world coffee exports. The United States is a member of the International Coffee Agreement, which includes both consuming and producing countries as members. Principal objectives of the agreement are to stabilize coffee prices and to provide a more orderly marketing system for the international movement of coffee.

RUBBER 853 million pounds valued at \$185 million, sharply below the 1950-59 average, practically all from Asia and Liberia. Crude natural rubber accounted for 5 percent of agricultural imports. Crude natural rubber accounts for around one-fourth of rubber used in the United States compared with about two-fifths in the early 1950's. The United States buys about one-sixth of the world's rubber exports.

COCOA BEANS 536 million pounds valued at \$122 million. Principal suppliers were Ghana, Brazil, and Nigeria, which supplied 61 percent of U.S. imports. Cocoa beans equaled 3 percent of agricultural imports. The United States buys one-third of world cocoa bean exports.

CARPET WOOL 182 million pounds valued at \$110 million, mainly from Argentina, New Zealand, Pakistan, Syria, and Iraq.
Carpet wool makes up 3 percent of agricultural imports.
Wool accounts for only 47 percent of the surface fibers used in carpet manufacturing because of increased use of man-made fibers.

BANANAS 3.5 billion pounds valued at \$93 million. Main suppliers are Ecuador, Honduras, Costa Rica, Panama, and Guatemala.
Bananas accounted for 2 percent of agricultural imports. The United States buys over two-fifths of world banana exports.