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THE 1964 WESTERN HEMISPHERE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION

Supplement No. 1 To The 1964 World Agricultural Situation

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE
Washington, D.C.

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TIME REFERENCES

Agricultural production in the Western Hemisphere includes harvests in every month of the year. For all crops, the harvest period in the United States and Canada is reported on a calendar-year basis, but for many crops in Latin America, the harvest period begins in November or December of one year and continues into the first half of the following year.

The split year is identified by a diagonal stroke, such as 1961/62. Hyphens, such as 1961-62 indicate averages for several years.

The time-reference usage in this report is generally as follows:

1. Production of single crop in one or several countries: Calendar year if harvested in the year; otherwise, split year.
2. Combined production of crops in one or several countries: Split year, except Canada and the United States.
3. Production of livestock products: Calendar year.
4. Combined production of crops and livestock for one or several countries: Split year, except for Canada and the United States.
5. Combined calendar and split year production: Split year, calendar year data used being for the first year of the combination.
6. Trade: Calendar year, except split year for marketing season and United States fiscal (July-June) year.

UNITS AND CONVERSION FACTORS

Standard U.S. units and conversion factors have been used unless otherwise noted. Metric tons have been generally used and other tons are identified. Hectares have been converted to acres at a ratio of 1:2.471.

1964 WORLD AGRICULTURAL SITUATION

Western Hemisphere Supplement

SUMMARY



Increased agricultural production expected in the Western Hemisphere in 1963/64 will result in larger supplies available for consumption and trade. The region should continue as the world's major agricultural supplier with exports of most agricultural commodities approaching record levels in 1964. Some improvement in economic conditions, presaged by increased foreign exchange reserves and stabilization in many countries during 1963, is expected in 1964. Major developments, oriented to closer hemisphere economic cooperation, point to a long-range uptrend in agricultural production and trade with gradually improving economic conditions.

Total Western Hemisphere production for 1963/64 is expected to register a significant gain over the previous year and some increase on a per capita basis. Generally favorable growing conditions contributed to record Canadian and U.S. agricultural output in 1963 upping per capita production of crops and livestock products. The rise in output for other hemisphere countries was limited by drought and other unfavorable weather conditions in parts of Latin America and by hurricanes in the Caribbean. Per capita hemisphere production increased despite the failure of Latin American output to keep pace with the population growth rate, estimated near 3 percent per annum, the highest of any region in the world.

Production of hemisphere food and feed products for 1963/64 is expected to show a larger overall gain on a per capita basis than output of nonfood products. Gains in both are estimated for Canada and the United States but food and feed is expected to be unchanged with nonfood production down for Latin America. Production increases are forecast for wheat, coarse grains, pulses, root crops, fruits and vegetables, edible oilseeds, cotton, sugar, cocoa beans, and meat. Lower output is expected for milk and wool with little change anticipated in rice, coffee and tobacco. To a limited degree, the increase in production of important hemisphere products reflected a rising trend in harvested area, crop yields, and livestock numbers in the principal producing countries. However, a more important factor appeared to be generally favorable growing conditions.

Both hemisphere agricultural exports and imports likely increased in 1963 from the estimate of \$11 billion in exports and \$6 billion in imports in 1962. Such gains are expected to continue in 1964 and are the result of increased agricultural output in the hemisphere and other factors. Exports have also been stimulated by increased import demand and improved commodity prices, particularly for sugar, cocoa, meat, and wool.

REGIONAL

SITUATION



REGIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

Improved political and economic stability was a positive factor influencing production and trade of the Western Hemisphere countries in 1963. Overall growth rates showed little change but some improvement was indicated in foreign exchange reserves. While some improvement is in prospect in 1964, most developing nations of the hemisphere face continuing long-range efforts oriented towards closer hemisphere cooperation.

Economic growth continued at high rates in the United States and Canada in 1963. Some economic growth was also estimated for many Latin American countries in 1963 with the per capita product expected at near the 1962 level for the area as a whole. For 1964, a continued rise in per capita income levels is anticipated for Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela, with some recovery expected for Argentina, Chile, and Colombia. However, these gains may be offset by a continued slowdown in economic growth in Brazil and some other countries.

The developing nations continued to face serious problems in adjusting their economies to changes caused by the downtrend in world prices during most of the past decade for their major export commodities. Weakness in foreign exchange positions and strong inflationary pressures continued as major forces affecting productive investment and economic growth in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Uruguay, and other nations with heavy dependence upon exports of agricultural and other primary commodities. Required economic adjustments have encouraged both increased restrictions upon imports and attempts to diversify and expand exports.

Generally stable prices prevailed in 1963 for primary and industrial products. Many hemisphere countries also benefited from higher world prices for agricultural exports, particularly for sugar, cacao, meat, and wool. The drain upon U.S. holdings of gold slowed in 1963 and Canadian reserves rose slightly. Significant increases in gold and foreign exchange reserves were also indicated for Mexico, Argentina, Ecuador, Venezuela, and several Central American countries.

Shifts in basic economic structures continued. The proportion of total employment in agriculture is currently estimated at near 8 percent for the United States, 10 percent for Canada, and ranges upward to about two-thirds of total employment in Bolivia, Paraguay, and some Central American countries. During the last two decades industrial and other nonagricultural development has encouraged a continued decline in the proportion of rural workers to total labor force employed in Latin America. This is reflected in estimates of rural

population, which declined from 61 percent of the total for the 20 Latin American Republics in 1950 to 54 percent in 1960. This continuing trend has been associated with some rise in capital employment and increases in output per man in agriculture, particularly in Mexico.

The anticipated increase in 1963/64 agricultural production is expected to lead to expanded trade and to contribute to improvement in the economic situation of many hemisphere countries during the coming year. However, the rate of production gain is uneven, with large increases in Canada and the United States and a small increase in Latin America. Anticipated gains in 1963/64 production reflect, to some degree, rising trends in harvested area, yields, and livestock numbers in principal producing countries. A more important factor appears to be generally favorable growing conditions, particularly in Canada, the United States, and Argentina.

Current production estimates and improved world export possibilities point to a continued rise in hemisphere exports of major farm commodities during 1964. Exports of cereal grains in particular may be affected. A favorable world sugar market continues despite some anticipated rise in 1963/64 world output. With continued per capita income growth, the United States and other industrialized nations will remain as stable and slightly expanding markets in 1964 for exports of coffee, bananas, cocoa beans, and other tropical commodities produced in the hemisphere.

The 1963/64 per capita output of food and feed products is expected to show a larger increase than output of nonfood commodities. Larger per capita output for both is indicated for Canada and the United States but food and feed is expected to be unchanged with nonfood production down for Latin America. Production increases are forecast for wheat, coarse grains, edible oilseeds, cotton, sugar, pulses, root crops, fruits and vegetables, cocoa beans, and meat. Lower production is expected for milk and wool. Little change is expected for rice, coffee, and tobacco.

No change is anticipated in per capita food consumption in the United States and Canada, currently estimated at about 3,100 calories per day. Latin American consumption levels are restricted by low per capita incomes due in part to high population growth rates, currently estimated at an average of near 3 percent per year. A rise in income levels and an expansion in imports have encouraged some dietary improvements in many Latin American countries during recent years. Consumption levels vary widely, however, with estimates for 1959-61 ranging from less than 1,800 calories per day in Haiti to over 3,200 in Argentina. In view of continued foreign exchange problems, dietary levels during the coming year in many of the Latin American countries may be largely determined by their agricultural production.

A number of special developments may have long-range effects upon agricultural production and trade in the Western Hemisphere. The 1960 Treaty of Montevideo established the Latin American Free Trade Area (LAFTA), which is intended to result in free trade by 1973 among member nations (Mexico, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay). The General Treaty of Central American Integration in 1961 established the Central American Free Trade Association (CAFTA) and provided the framework for a

customs union and eventual integration of industries for Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua. Of greater importance is the Alliance for Progress under which the United States and 19 Latin American nations in 1961 pledged to expand cooperation for economic and social development over a 10-year period.

These hemisphere developments have thus far been limited in their impact. However, the LAFTA nations are proceeding slowly with reciprocal reductions in trade restrictions. Also, the CAFTA nations have reduced trade restrictions between members on most basic commodities, with favorable results, and completely free trade is anticipated in the next few years. More importantly, the Alliance for Progress in its initial stages has encouraged planned development and land and tax reforms.

COMMODITY DEVELOPMENTS

Western Hemisphere agricultural output increased significantly in 1963/64 as a result of production gains for most food crops. Increased production of wheat, coarse grains, pulses, root crops, fruits and vegetables, edible oil-seeds, cotton, sugar, cocoa beans, and meat should more than offset declines in milk and wool. Little change is expected in rice, coffee, and tobacco production.

Agricultural exports and imports of the hemisphere likely increased in 1963 from an estimated \$11 billion in exports and \$6 billion in imports in 1962. Such gains are expected to continue into 1964 and result from increased agricultural output in the hemisphere and other factors. Exports have also been stimulated by increased demand and improved commodity prices, particularly for sugar, cacao, meat, and wool.

Wheat

Western Hemisphere wheat production approximates 25 percent of world output and is concentrated in Argentina, Mexico, Canada, and the United States. The 1963/64 crop is expected to reach 60.9 million tons, 12 percent above the preceding year. Much of this increase is attributed to the Canadian crop of 19.7 million tons, the largest on record. The U.S. production of 31.0 million tons was 4 percent above the previous year. Mexico's harvest reached 1.8 million tons, a record high. Wheat production in Argentina is expected to reach 6.3 million tons, 21 percent above the preceding year.

Traditionally, Western Hemisphere wheat exports, mainly from Canada, Argentina, and the United States, account for about 70 percent of world exports. Hemisphere exports for 1963 are expected to be 30.3 million tons, up 5 percent from the previous year. Partly responsible for this increase was the Soviet Union's switch from exporter to importer in the world market, contracting with Canada for about 6.5 million tons to be delivered between October 1963 and July 1964. U.S. exports, estimated at 19.2 million tons for 1963, increased sharply in the fall of 1963 due to heavy buying by West European countries and Japan. Argentine exports for 1963 are estimated at 1.9 million tons, down 32 percent primarily because of a poor 1962/63 harvest. Based on production and current world demand, Western Hemisphere exports are expected to increase in 1964.

Coarse grains

Nearly 50 percent of the world's coarse grains are produced in the Western Hemisphere--chiefly in the United States. Coarse grain production in the hemisphere for 1963/64 is estimated at 185.7 million tons, about 7 percent above the previous year, and 16 percent above the 1955/56-1959/60 average. The 1963/64 production of corn, the principal coarse grain, is expected to be at a record level of 129.1 million tons. With yields at record levels, the 1963 U.S. corn crop of 103.7 million tons was the largest ever, despite acreage reduction. Mexico's 1963 corn production was 6.4 million tons, up 17 percent from the preceding year. Brazil's crop is expected to drop from the record harvest of 1962/63.

The Western Hemisphere accounts for about 70 percent of the world's coarse grain exports; the United States, Argentina, and Canada are the principal shippers. U.S. exports of coarse grains--mainly corn, grain sorghum, and barley--reached 14.8 million tons for the year ended June 30, 1963, and accounted for 54 percent of the world total. Canadian shipments for the same period were down sharply from the preceding year due to decreased barley exports. Shipments from Argentina also declined due to the reduced 1962/63 crop. With larger supplies of coarse grains available and unusually heavy demand, hemisphere exports in 1964 are expected to continue at the high levels of recent years.

Rice

Western Hemisphere rice production accounts for 5 percent of the world total; 1963/64 output is estimated at 11.7 million tons (rough), up slightly from the record of the preceding year. Because of adverse weather, Brazil's rice crop, the largest in the hemisphere, is estimated at 5.7 million tons for 1963/64, 5 percent below the previous year. This reduction was more than offset by the record U.S. crop of 3.2 million tons.

Rice exports have not been large but have totaled about 8 percent of hemisphere production in recent years. The United States is the leading exporter, shipping about 1.0 million tons (milled) in 1963. Other countries, except for Mexico, are generally either self-sufficient or net importers. Cuba is the leading importer.

Pulses and Root Crops

Pulses (dried beans and peas) and root crops (potatoes and yuca or cassava) are basic food staples in most countries of the Western Hemisphere. Hemisphere production of these crops for 1963/64 is expected to increase moderately above year-earlier levels. Potato production is estimated at 25.4 million tons, up only 1 percent from the previous year. Dried bean production, estimated at 3.9 million tons, is 4 percent higher than in 1962/63, while yuca or cassava production is expected to be about 3 percent above the previous year.

Fruits and Vegetables

Western Hemisphere fruit and vegetable production for 1963/64 is estimated moderately higher than in the previous year. Aside from bananas, which are a

major export commodity for many Latin American countries, fruit and vegetable production in the Western Hemisphere is largely consumed internally.

Hemisphere banana exports, accounting for about 80 percent of the world total, were substantially higher in 1963 than in the preceding year, reflecting an increase in production. Exports from Ecuador, the world's leading shipper, are estimated at 1.2 million tons for 1963, an increase of 8 percent over 1962. Banana shipments to the United States, Argentina, and Canada--the chief importers in the hemisphere--increased from 1.9 million tons in 1962 to 2.0 million in 1963.

Sugar

Production of centrifugal sugar in the Western Hemisphere is estimated at 20.5 million tons for 1963/64, about 40 percent of the world total. This output will be nearly 6 percent above the preceding year and 11 percent above the 1955/56-1959/60 average. Substantial production gains in Mexico, the United States (a record crop), Argentina, Chile, Peru, Venezuela, and the countries of Central America more than offset losses in Brazil and in Cuba, and the other Caribbean countries and territories adversely affected by hurricanes in 1963. With the removal of acreage restrictions and increased yields, U.S. mainland production reached 3.9 million tons in 1963, up 25 percent from the previous year, making the United States the leading sugar producer in the hemisphere.

Western Hemisphere sugar exports, about half of world exports, probably declined in 1963 for the second consecutive year, primarily because of another drop in Cuban exports. Due to the expected poor harvest in Cuba, the hemisphere's major exporter, total exports for 1964 may not reach the 1963 level. The United States continues as the world's leading importer, purchasing about 4.2 million tons in 1963 or about the same as in 1962. With record sugar production in 1963, U.S. sugar imports in 1964 will be considerably below the 1963 level.

Edible Oilseeds

Western Hemisphere edible oilseed production is concentrated in the United States, Mexico, Canada, Brazil, and Argentina, with the United States by far the chief producer. Production of the three principal oilseeds (soybeans, cottonseed, and sunflowerseed) for 1963/64 is estimated at 29.4 million tons, about 4 percent above the previous year. Much of this gain can be attributed to the record U.S. soybean crop of 19.1 million tons and to the sharply increased Argentine sunflowerseed crop of 750,000 tons. Hemisphere cottonseed production for 1963/64, estimated at 8.8 million tons, was about the same as the 1962/63 record level.

Exports of edible oilseeds by Western Hemisphere countries for 1963 are estimated moderately higher than for the previous year, due to larger soybean shipments from the United States and Brazil. Hemisphere exports of edible vegetable oils for 1963 are estimated to be slightly lower than the 1962 record level because of smaller U.S. exports of soybean and cottonseed oil. Western Hemisphere exports of edible oilseeds and oils for 1964 are expected to be at record levels because of increased production and supplies, smaller

oilseed crops in Soviet Bloc countries, and relatively strong world demand for edible oils and soybean meal.

Cotton

Accounting for 45 percent of world production, Western Hemisphere cotton output for 1963/64 is estimated at 4.9 million tons (22.7 million bales), up 1.8 percent from the preceding year and 24 percent above the 1955/56 - 1959/60 average. U.S. production, the world's largest, is estimated at 3.4 million tons in 1963, up about 5 percent from 1962 despite an 8 percent reduction in acreage. Production in Mexico in 1963 was down 19 percent from the record 528,000 tons in the previous year, due largely to adverse weather. The countries of Central America are continuing to expand cotton production; they increased planted area by an estimated 19 percent in 1963.

Normally over 50 percent of world cotton shipments are made by Western Hemisphere countries mainly the United States, Mexico, Brazil, and Peru. Because of reduced U.S. exports hemisphere shipments in the trade year August 1962 - July 1963 were lower than the preceding year, although exports from other major shippers were higher. The Central American countries increased 1962/63 exports 47 percent over the preceding year. Based on expected improvement in the U.S. competitive position, hemisphere exports in the 1963/64 trade year are expected to rise moderately from the past year.

Coffee

Western Hemisphere coffee production, accounting for over 70 percent of the world total, is expected to amount to 2.8 million tons for 1963/64, about the same as in the preceding year. For Brazil, the world's leading coffee producer, the 1963 crop is estimated at 1.6 million tons, down 4 percent from a year earlier because of drought. This loss was offset by moderate increases in almost all other producing countries.

Latin America is the major coffee exporter of the world. However, in recent years Latin America's share has slipped from 80 percent of world shipments in 1950-54 to 70 percent currently, although coffee exports have increased. The United States is the world's leading importer of coffee.

Latin American exports for 1963 are estimated slightly higher than the 1.9 million tons (31.9 million bags) for 1962 because of increased Brazilian exports. Hemisphere exports for 1964 should remain near the high levels of recent years. The first meeting of the International Coffee Agreement Council in August 1963 set export quotas for 1963/64 (October - September) at 99 percent of basic quotas or 1.95 million tons (32.5 million bags) for Western Hemisphere exporters.

Tobacco

Tobacco production in the Western Hemisphere, accounting for one-third of the world total, is estimated at 1.5 million tons for 1963/64, about the same as the previous year but substantially above the 1955/56 - 1959/60 average. U.S. output in 1963, at 1.0 million tons, was down 2 percent from a year earlier, mainly because of a reduction of flue-cured acreage. Production in Brazil, estimated at 159,000 tons, was up 15 percent from the preceding year.

The Western Hemisphere accounts for about 45 percent of world tobacco shipments; exports in 1963 are estimated at 367,000 tons, up 5 percent from the previous year. This increase was largely due to greater U.S. exports of flue-cured tobacco. Based on the favorable position of the United States--the world's leading tobacco exporter--and increased tobacco production in Brazil, hemisphere exports for 1964 are expected to increase moderately over the 1963 level.

Cocoa Beans

The 1963/64 cocoa bean crop of the Western Hemisphere, which accounts for about 25 percent of world production, is estimated at 298,000 tons, up 6 percent from the previous year but down 5 percent from the 1955/56 - 1959/60 average. Production increases in the South American countries, led by Brazil, the hemisphere's major producer, more than offset decreases in the Dominican Republic, Cuba, and Haiti.

In recent years the Western Hemisphere's position in world exports of cocoa beans has declined in the face of sharply increasing shipments from African nations. Currently, Latin American exports approximate 15 percent of world shipments; in 1955-59 they were 28 percent. Latin American exports for 1963 are estimated to be sharply up from the low level of 153,000 tons in 1962, mainly due to increased Brazilian exports. In view of increased production estimates for 1963/64 in Latin America and lower production expected in the African exporting countries, Latin American exports for 1964 are expected to increase moderately over the previous year.

Meat

Western Hemisphere meat production approximates 42 percent of the reported world total. Production for 1963 likely continued the uptrend of the last several years. Beef production is estimated at 14.3 million tons, up 5 percent from the previous year. While gains are expected for all major beef producers in the hemisphere, they likely are proportionately larger for the United States, Uruguay, and Mexico. Pork production for 1963 is expected to reach 7.3 million tons, 3 percent above the preceding year. Increases are expected in all major producing countries except Canada. Poultry production is expected to gain. Little change is expected in mutton output.

Western Hemisphere countries currently export and import around 25 percent of world meat shipments. With increased shipments from Argentina, the world's largest meat exporter, hemisphere exports of red meat in 1963 were substantially above the 818,400 tons the previous year. Because of increased production and high world demand, hemisphere exports for 1964 are expected to rise moderately. U.S. red meat imports for 1963 continued the recent uptrend, reaching approximately 1.0 million tons--about 19 percent above 1962.

Milk

Western Hemisphere milk production for 1963 is estimated at 85.7 million tons, down slightly from the preceding year. In the United States (the world's leading milk producer) and Canada, production is expected to decline due to

continued reductions in cow numbers. Production in Argentina is expected to drop 1 percent to 4.4 million tons, continuing a downtrend; current output is 11 percent below the 1955-59 average.

Wool

Wool production in the Western Hemisphere, accounting for nearly 20 percent of the world total, was an estimated 510,000 tons greasy basis in 1963, down slightly from the previous year but 6 percent above the 1955-59 average. Canadian and U.S. production, down 1 percent in 1963, continued a declining trend resulting from smaller numbers of sheep. The wool clip in Argentina was an estimated 212,000 tons, no significant change from the previous year. Moderate production increases were expected in Uruguay and Brazil.

Western Hemisphere wool exports account for about 15 percent of world shipments, with Argentina and Uruguay among the 5 major exporting countries. Hemisphere exports for 1963 were substantially above the 217,700 tons (actual weight) the preceding year, mainly because of increased Argentine shipments. Because of lower stocks and production, hemisphere wool exports for 1964 may fall below the 1963 level.

COUNTRY

SITUATIONS



CANADA

The Canadian economy continued its high level of activity and favorable rate of per capita growth in 1963. Record agricultural production and increases in the manufacture of durable and nondurable goods contributed substantially. Both total exports and imports increased in 1962; exports showed further gains and imports declined in the first half of 1963. Agricultural exports declined and imports increased in 1962, but both increased in the first half of 1963. Daily per capita food consumption continued at about 3,100 calories. These general economic and trade trends are expected to continue this year.

Canada's gross domestic product averaged C\$34.7 billion in 1961 and 1962. Agriculture contributed about 7 percent each year. Agriculture contributed about 39 percent to total primary industry production and about 10 percent of the total net value of production.

Canada's population is growing at about 1.6 percent per year and in mid-1963 was estimated at 18.9 million. About 2.1 million were on farms. Agriculture provides jobs for about 10 percent of the employed labor force. Cap-

ital investment in Canadian farms totals about C\$12.2 billion of which about 64 percent is invested in real estate, 19 percent in machinery and equipment, and 17 percent in livestock. Operating expenses and depreciation allowances amount to about C\$2.1 billion annually.

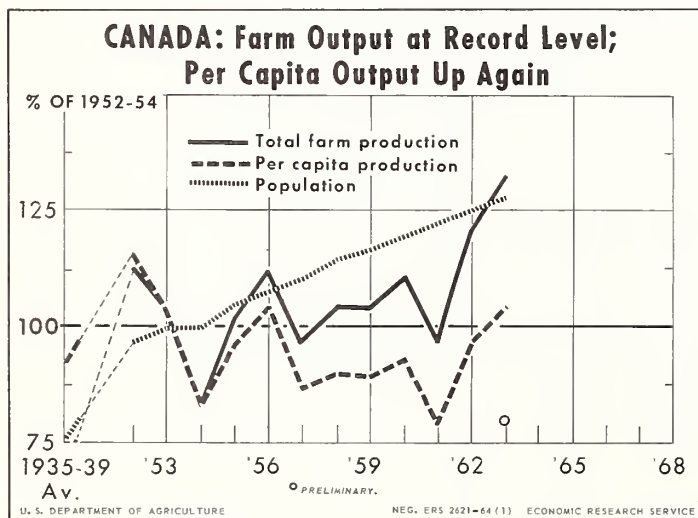


Figure 1

was mainly the result of bumper crops of wheat and feedgrains in the Prairie Provinces. In addition, record production was attained in beef, poultry, apples, sunflower seed and mustard seed; and there was near-record production of several other commodities. Output of barley, rye, corn, flaxseed, rapeseed, mutton and lamb, and cheddar and process cheese was up from 1962. On the other hand, output of oats, mixed grains, soybeans, veal, pork, butter, skim milk powder, eggs, tobacco, and potatoes was down. Weather conditions throughout Canada were good in 1963, and excellent harvesting weather prevailed in nearly all areas.

Total farm income was estimated at a record level in 1963. This includes receipts from sales of farm products, payments on the previous year's grain crops, net cash advances on farm-stored grain, and supplementary assistance payments. Increased farm sales are expected in wheat, oilseeds, hogs, cattle, apples, poultry, sugar beets, and vegetables. Also, prices for most farm products are good. Contributing factors include continuing effects of the 1962 devaluation of the Canadian dollar and record sales of wheat and other grains to Communist countries, especially the Soviet Union.

Crop Production

Production of breadgrains (wheat and rye) in 1963 exceeded the large 1962 crop by 27 percent. Wheat production is estimated at a record 19.7 million tons for 1963 and rye production is estimated at 330,000 tons.

The wheat supply for the 1963/64 marketing year is a record-high 33.0 million tons. Wheat yields of 26.1 bushels per acre were 24 percent greater than in 1962 and were the second highest on record. Wheat acreage of 27.6 million acres harvested in 1963 was up 3 percent from the previous year and was exceeded only in 1940 when 28.7 million acres were harvested. Producers have been encouraged to expand wheat acreage during the past 2 years by favorable wheat prices, reduced farm stocks, and export sales to Communist countries. The 1963 wheat crop averaged about 14.3 percent protein compared with 13.8 percent for the previous year's crop. However, the 1963 crop probably graded about average.

Favorable weather in 1963 resulted in durum wheat yields of 24.1 bushels per acre and a crop of 1.4 million tons, substantially lower than the 1962 record crop of 1.8 million tons, because of a 37 percent reduction in acreage. Durum wheat supplies for the 1963/64 marketing year are estimated at 2.2 million tons, an alltime record compared with 2.0 million the previous year.

Feedgrain production increased slightly in 1963 for the second consecutive year. However, the oat crop of 6.6 million tons was 8 percent below a year earlier despite slightly increased yields, due to a 10 percent decrease in acreage. The barley crop was 4.8 million tons in 1963, the largest in the past 3 years and 33 percent above 1962. The 1963 corn crop, estimated at 833,000 tons, was a new high and slightly above the previous record in 1962. Corn acreage was up nearly 20 percent, but yields per acre were down to 64.8

bushels from 76.0 bushels in 1962. Mixed grain production of 1.2 million tons was down over 5 percent.

Canadian production of all oilseeds in 1963 was about 955,000 tons, nearly 30 percent higher than the 1962 crop of 752,000 tons. Total acreage was also up by 20 percent and yields per acre were especially good due to the favorable growing weather in the Prairie Provinces during the summer of 1963. Production of flaxseed, mustard seed, sunflower seed, and rapeseed were up sharply, but soybean production decreased about 24 percent.

Forage crop harvests in 1963 were larger than a year earlier. The tame hay crop was estimated at 22.6 million tons, only slightly above 1962. The quality of the new hay crop in many areas was superior to a year earlier because weather in many areas was ideal for haying, particularly the first crop. Corn silage production was up from a year earlier with quality about the same.

The 1963 tobacco and potato crops declined from 1962. The total fruit crop was very close to the year-earlier harvest.

Livestock Production

Production of red meat, including offal, during 1963 was about 2,584 million pounds (carcass weight basis) and 2 percent above the previous year. Beef accounted for most of the increase and production was at record levels. Cattle were slaughtered at heavier weights in 1963 than in the previous year, due to a recovery from the 1961 drought. Pork production for 1963 was at about the same level as in 1962. Veal production in 1963 was below 1962, but production of mutton and lamb increased.

Milk production in 1963 was near the 19.3 billion pounds produced in 1962. This year more milk has gone into the production of cheddar cheese and less into creamery butter. These shifts have apparently resulted from policy changes at the beginning of the 1963/64 dairy year (May-April) when a new C\$0.30 per hundredweight payment began on milk from nonfluid producers for cheddar cheese manufacture. Previously, there had been a payment of C\$0.25 per hundredweight on all manufacturing milk from nonfluid producers. Cheddar cheese output for 1963/64 is forecast at 134 million pounds, up about 15 percent from the 116.6 million pounds in 1962/63. Butter production for 1963/64 is forecast at 364 million pounds compared with 372 million pounds a year earlier. Consumption of most dairy products is expected to be higher in 1963/64, with butter expected to show the largest increase. Butter consumption is forecast at 352 million pounds in 1963/64, up 21 million pounds from the previous year. The increase is largely explained by the consumer subsidy of C\$0.12 per pound during the entire 1963/64 dairy year, while it was effective only during the last 8 months of the previous year.

Canadian poultry meat production in 1963 was estimated at a record 607 million pounds, eviscerated weight basis. Production in 1962 was 566 million pounds. Turkey production was a record 150 million pounds in 1963. Consumption of all poultry meat was estimated at a record high of 613 million pounds in 1963, 6 percent above the previous record of 578 million pounds in

1962. Egg production of 420 million dozen in 1962 was estimated as slightly less than a year earlier.

Foreign Trade

Canadian exports in 1962 totaled C\$6,179 million compared with C\$5,755 million in 1961 and C\$3,120 million in the first half of 1963. Total imports in 1962 amounted to C\$6,258 million compared with C\$5,769 million in 1961 and C\$3,111 million in the first half of 1963. Agricultural exports account for 20 to 25 percent of total exports; agricultural imports, about 15 percent.

Agricultural exports and imports totaled C\$1,240 million and C\$910 million respectively in 1962; exports were down and imports up from the previous year. For the first half of 1963, gains were registered in both exports and imports. The United Kingdom and the United States remained Canada's best agricultural customers in 1962.

Export demand for Canadian wheat has never been better than in the 1963/64 marketing year. Exports are forecast at 15.0 million tons of wheat and wheat flour, substantially greater than the previous record of 11.1 million tons during the 1928/29 marketing year. It is expected that between 7.5 million and 8.2 million tons of wheat and wheat flour will be exported to Communist countries.

Corn imports of 559,000 tons are forecast for 1963/64, down more than 25 percent from the record of 762,000 tons last year. More feedgrains will be required in eastern Canada, and price will probably determine if imported corn or Canadian barley will fill this need. Also, feed dealers and farmers have shown a willingness to pay a premium for corn over barley.

Canadian imports of red meat during calendar year 1963 were estimated at 50 million pounds above the 130.5 million pounds in 1962, due largely to record imports of U.S. pork. Imports of beef and veal increased despite larger Canadian beef production. Mutton and lamb imports also increased in 1963. Canada's principal red meat export continued to be high quality pork cuts, which bring a premium price in the U.S. market. Canada is expected to continue as a net exporter of pork.

Exports of Canadian dairy products were higher in 1963 than a year earlier due to large butter exports, which were negligible in 1962. Exports of cheddar cheese in 1963 were about the same as the 27 million pound in 1962. Dried skim milk exports during 1963 were well above 1962's rate due to both an export program initiated in late 1962 and the dock strike on the U.S. east coast during early 1963 that reduced competing U.S. exports.

In 1962 Canada imported 2.6 million pounds of turkey meat from the United States. However, Canada imported very little U.S. turkey meat in 1963 because domestic output met Canadian demand with turkey prices in Canada too low to attract U.S. imports.

UNITED STATES

Economic activity and growth in 1963 showed gains over the previous year reflecting increased output in both the agricultural and nonagricultural

sectors. Consumer incomes after taxes in 1963 rose about 5 percent compared with a population increase of about 1-1/2 percent. Therefore, per capita income gained about 3 percent above the 1962 level of \$2,060. Total exports of agricultural products in 1962 were about steady with those of a year earlier while imports increased about 5 percent. In 1963 exports rose rather sharply but imports were up only slightly. A continuation of 1963's trade pattern is anticipated for 1964.

Total consumer spending for food took about 19 percent of disposable income in 1963. Expenditures totaled about 3 percent above 1962, and a further increase is likely this year. This year's rise may equal or exceed 1963's increase. However, the percentage of disposable income is expected to decline slightly as incomes in 1964 likely will rise more rapidly than food expenditures. These estimates assume a cut in personal and corporate taxes sometime in early 1964.

Per capita consumption of food in 1964 is expected to be about the same as the 3,190 calories per day in 1963. Declines in consumption per capita of eggs, processed fruits, and pork are expected about to offset small increases in beef, chicken, and processed vegetables. Consumption of food in energy

per capita last year was up fractionally. A substantial increase in beef consumption plus small increases in poultry and several other foods more than offset declines in consumption of eggs, fish, and fruit, mostly citrus.

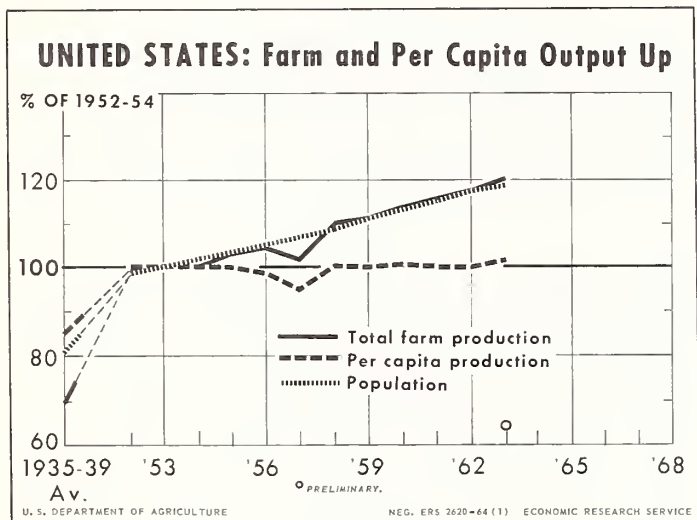


Figure 2

Retail food prices likely will edge up again in 1964, as they have in most recent years. But the rise is not expected to be as large as the 1-1/2 percent increase in 1963, which was primarily in foods from crops. Average fruit and vegetable prices were up considerably and sugar prices also were higher. Average retail prices for live-stock products were down slightly, reflecting increased supplies.

Unit charges for marketing farm products are expected to continue rising in 1964, but the increase is not likely to be as great as the 4 percent rise in 1963 from a year earlier. The 1963 increase was largely traced to widening margins for meat and fruit. The marketing bill rose about 6 percent, reflecting increased quantity and prices of marketing services. The farm value remained about steady. Both operating costs and profits of food marketing firms were up from 1962.

Prices received for most major farm commodity groups in 1964 are not expected to change much from 1963 levels except for wheat, which will be lower during the last half of 1964. The loan level for 1964-crop wheat, under current legislation, will be about \$1.25 per bushel compared with \$1.82 for the 1963 crop. Increased wheat production is in prospect for 1964, but the price reduction likely will result in substantially lower cash receipts for marketings. Domestic demand for livestock products is strengthening. The relatively small rise in marketings expected in 1964 probably will result in average livestock product prices in 1964 about unchanged from last year. With slightly lower average prices for crops, prices received for all farm products are expected to average a little below 1963.

Prices paid by farmers for goods and services used in production were up last year by about 2 percent from 1962. They will continue to rise reflecting small increases in prices paid for commodities and a continued rise in interest, taxes, and wage rates. Thus, some further tightening in the general cost-price squeeze is indicated for U.S. agriculture.

Dominant factors in the outlook for farm income this year include sharply reduced income from wheat and a continued uptrend in farm production expenses. Cash receipts from marketings and Government payments to wheat growers will be reduced; however, cash income from commodities other than wheat is expected to rise. Gross farm income in 1964, consequently, may be down only slightly from the \$41 billion estimated for 1963. With a continued advance in farm production expenses, realized net farm income is expected to be lower in 1964, perhaps by 5 percent or more from the estimated \$12.25 billion in 1963. However, with the continued downtrend in the number of farms, realized net income per farm in 1964 is not expected to decline as much as total income.

Total U.S. farm output in 1963 was up over 3 percent from 1962 with the production index at an alltime high of 121 (1952-1954 = 100). Increases occurred in both crop and livestock production. Further increases are expected in 1964.

Crop Production

Crop output was up nearly 5 percent from 1962; production increased for grains, cotton, oil crops, and sugar crops. Assuming average weather and continued advances in technology and yields, crop production is expected to rise further in 1964. Larger output is expected for wheat, soybeans, and sugar crops. Although crop output increased last year, increased domestic use and exports are expected to reduce carryover stocks of grains.

Wheat supplies last year were a little smaller than in 1962; production was up slightly but carryover on July 1 was down 10 percent. Exports during the current marketing year may be up sharply. Thus, even with prospective increases in production under the 1964 wheat program, supplies for the 1964 marketing year likely will be smaller than last year, although larger than requirements. Wheat stocks by mid-1964 may be down to around 20 million tons from nearly 33 million on July 1, 1963, contingent upon the increase in wheat exports.

The rice outlook in 1963/64 is highlighted by a record crop and the largest supply since 1956. The export picture is uncertain although exports are expected to be about the same or a little above last year. However, carryover stocks may be up somewhat by August 1964.

Feedgrain supplies for 1963/64 are about 196 million tons, little changed from last year but 4 percent smaller than in 1961/62. Additional livestock production is strengthening feedgrain demand. Carryover stocks into 1963/64 decreased 9 million tons from 1962/63. Feedgrain stocks likely will continue to decline in 1963/64 by about 3 million tons, from 62.5 million tons carried over into 1963/64. Stocks declined 9 million tons in 1962/63.

Supplies of edible fats, oils, and the oil equivalent of oilseeds during the 1963/64 marketing year are forecast at a record 7.7 million tons, about 3 percent above last year. Domestic disappearance is expected to continue at about 46 pounds per person. Prospects are for exports of food fats through September 1964 to be record high, roughly 15 percent above the 2.0 million tons shipped in 1962/63.

Production of citrus fruits for the 1964 crop year likely will be moderately below the reduced harvest a year earlier, a continuing effect of last winter's freeze damage. The 1964 deciduous fruit crop may slightly exceed 1963. Supplies of vegetables in 1963/64 are expected to be slightly smaller than a year earlier.

Estimated cotton production in 1963 was substantially above 1962; acreage was smaller but yields were higher. Although domestic and foreign disappearance is expected to be above a year earlier, it will continue below production. Carryover of cotton is expected to increase again next August 1, up about 15 percent from the 11.2 million-bale carryover on August 1, 1963.

Factors favoring further rises in tobacco consumption in 1964 are continuing high levels of income and an increasing population.

Production of cane and beet sugar in the United States is reflecting substantially increased acreage and higher yields. Further increases are in prospect for sugar production in 1964.

Livestock Production

Production of livestock products in 1963 totaled more than 2 percent larger than in 1962 due primarily to increased production of beef, pork, and poultry; milk production was down slightly. A further increase in livestock production is indicated for 1964, principally for beef and poultry. However, the gain in beef production probably will not match the large increase in 1963. Cattle numbers above a year earlier and larger fed-beef supplies at heavy weights are boosting winter production.

Milk production in 1963 was about 1 percent below a year earlier; production per cow continued to rise but cow numbers decreased. Production in 1964 may change little from the 125 billion pounds estimated for 1963. Domestic markets are expanding and export shipments are rising; carryover stocks are expected to decline.

Egg production in 1963 totaled about 176 million cases, slightly above 1962. A further small rise is in prospect for 1964, mostly during the first half. Broiler production in 1963 was around 4 percent above 1962 and a further rise is expected in 1964, particularly during the second half.

A further decline in the number of sheep points to less wool and mutton production in 1964. Domestic wool consumption, however, will be about the same as in 1963; an increase in imports of apparel textile products is expected to about offset reduced mill use of raw wool.

Foreign Trade

Continued strength in economic activity in the rest of the world will support foreign markets for many U.S. farm products in 1964. In addition, reduced production of grain crops in Communist countries and Western Europe strengthen prospects for a record outflow of wheat.

The value of U.S. exports of farm products in fiscal year 1962/63 totaled \$5.1 billion, the same as a year earlier. In fiscal year 1963/64 these exports could rise to around \$6 billion if sales of farm products to Communist-Bloc countries are sizable. Wheat exports may rise to around 27.2 million compared with 17.4 million tons in 1962/63. In addition, larger shipments are expected for cotton, soybeans, milk products, and tobacco. Exports of feedgrains are expected to continue high, though they may fall slightly below 1962/63.

Export sales of agricultural products for foreign currency accounted for 21 percent of total value of exports of agricultural products in the 12 months ended June 30, 1963. Nearly all sales were made under Title I, Public Law 480, the balance under the Agency for International Development programs. Wheat and wheat flour sales accounted for nearly two-thirds of these foreign currency sales. Other P.L. 480 programs, accounting for 9 percent of total exports, went principally for famine and other emergency relief and foreign donations to needy persons. Wheat and wheat flour, nonfat dry milk, feedgrains, and vegetable oils were major commodities exported under these programs.

Total commercial sales are expected to advance to a record level in 1963/64 and may continue to account for around 70 percent of farm product exports. Sales of farm products for foreign currency under P.L. 480 and shipments under other export programs are expected to rise slightly from the \$15 billion in fiscal 1962/63.

The value of total imports of agricultural products in the first 8 months of 1963 was up 3.5 percent from the same period of 1962. About the same increase is expected for the entire year. Imports of animal products in the same period were up 7 percent from a year earlier; the largest increase was for meat products, up 14 percent. Total imports of animals and animal products in January-August 1963 were valued at \$591 million, 39 percent above the year-earlier export value of \$425 million. About four-fifths of the \$100 million increase in value of competitive crop imports was in cane sugar, which was up 26 percent from a year earlier, mostly because of higher prices. The value of complementary crop imports in the first 8 months of 1963 was down 5 percent from

the year-earlier period. Value of coffee imports, the largest single imported item, was down 8 percent, partly because of lower prices; but prices firmed late in the year.

LATIN AMERICA

Caribbean

Cuba--The economy of Cuba continues in a state of stagnation. The damage by hurricane Flora, which hit the island in October 1963, will be a factor in causing the economic level to remain at present or lower levels in the immediate future. The hurricane severely damaged Cuban agriculture in the eastern half of the country. Inflationary pressures and food rationing continue and prices of meat and other controlled food commodities were increased after the hurricane.

The index of agricultural production for 1963/64 is expected to decline for the third consecutive year. With Cuba's population of 6.8 million increasing at an estimated annual rate of 2.1 percent, larger food imports will be necessary to maintain consumption levels, down to an estimated 2,400 calories per capita per day in 1962 from 2,730 calories in 1959-61.

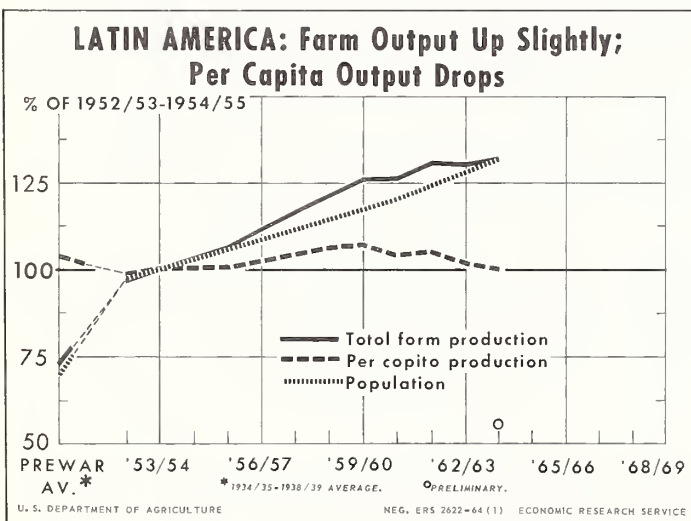


Figure 3

All are major food crops. Peanut and cocoa bean production will also be down. Henequen output will be about the same. However, production of potatoes and sweetpotatoes will be up.

Sugar production in 1963/64 is estimated at 3.5 million metric tons, a decline of 7 percent from a year earlier, continuing the downtrend from 6.8 million tons in 1960/61 for Cuba's most important export crop. Production of coffee is expected to decline more than 25 percent in 1963/64 as a result of hurricane damage in the middle of the harvesting season. Formerly an important export crop, coffee was imported after the hurricane. Tobacco production is also expected to decline in 1963/64 for the third consecutive year.

The production of rice, corn, and pulses is expected to be lower in 1963/64 than in the previous year.

Estimated production of beef and pork in 1963 was slightly below a year ago. However, milk production in this period is estimated at slightly higher than a year earlier. Livestock losses from hurricane damage were not great.

The major part of Cuban exports, mostly farm products, is destined for Soviet Bloc nations. It is estimated that only 15 to 20 percent of Cuba's total trade is with non-Communist countries.

Exports totaled \$625 million in 1961 and imports \$704 million; agricultural commodities accounted for 95 and 20 percent of these amounts respectively. Principal agricultural exports were sugar, tobacco, molasses, and coffee. Main imports were wheat and wheat flour, rice, soybean flour, preserved beef and pork, cotton, condensed milk, and cattle feed. Since 1961, both total and agricultural trade have declined drastically. Even further declines are in prospect for 1964.

Haiti--The late summer hurricane and flood damage in 1963 caused a decline in the near-static economy of Haiti. The per capita gross national product, estimated at about \$70 in 1962, probably declined somewhat in 1963 and a further dip is likely in 1964.

Agricultural production, which accounts for about 75 percent of the gross national product, will probably decline about 10 percent in 1963/64 from the previous year due primarily to weather damage. The drop indicates both reduced exports and increased imports to maintain food consumption. Per capita food consumption of Haiti's population, estimated at 4.4 million at mid-1963 and growing at an annual average rate of 2.1 percent, is the lowest in the Western Hemisphere and remains near estimates of 1,780 calories per day for 1959-61.

Production of most crops is expected to decline sharply for 1963/64. Output of coffee, Haiti's most important crop, is expected to be 38,000 tons, down nearly 3 percent. Sugar, another important agricultural export commodity, is estimated at 65,000 tons, about one-fifth less than last year. Cocoa and rice production, at 1,500 tons and 32,000 tons respectively, will show declines of about 25 percent. The corn crop of 79,000 tons and sisal crop of 25,000 tons may be down slightly from the previous year. Castor bean and tobacco production is expected to show no change at 1,200 and 1,100 tons, respectively. A new fiber crop, kenaf, was introduced in 1962 and is expected to yield about 570 metric tons in 1963 compared with 120 tons in the initial year.

The production of livestock products in 1963 likely continued at or near low levels of recent years, although poultry production may have increased slightly. Livestock production is of minor importance compared to crops. Generally, management is poor, breeds are mixed and unproductive and losses are high. There is some dairying near cities. Zebu cattle and New Hampshire chickens have been introduced in some areas in recent years with mixed results.

Total exports in 1962 amounted to \$42.2 million and imports \$44.6 million, with agriculture accounting for about 70 percent and about 25 percent, respectively. Indications are that both total and agricultural exports were down in 1963 and further declines are expected in 1964. Total and agricultural imports probably decreased in 1963, but food imports will probably be up in 1964.

Coffee accounted for about 70 percent of total value of agricultural exports in 1962, probably declined in 1963, and will be about the same in 1964. Sugar and sisal exports make up most of the remainder of export values and likely were about the same in 1963 as a year earlier; declines are likely in 1964 due mainly to lower production.

Major agricultural imports are wheat, soybean oil, lard, inedible tallow, tobacco, and tomato paste. Such imports were down in 1963 with increases expected in 1964 to make up for decreased food production resulting from weather damage.

The United States is Haiti's principal agricultural trading partner, taking about half of the country's exports and supplying about 80 percent of imports.

Dominican Republic--The level of economic activity in the Dominican Republic in 1963 remained about the same as the previous year. Despite political uncertainty and hurricane damage in late 1963, the per capita gross national production appeared to be near the level of \$240 estimated for 1962. Political stability and increased prices for sugar and coffee exports could lead to a more favorable economic situation in 1964.

Total agricultural output for 1963/64 is expected to be up 2.9 percent with per capita food production unchanged. With production increases limited to sugar and tobacco, agricultural exports should be maintained but domestic food supplies will be short. Increased food imports will be necessary for the country's population of 3.3 million increasing at about 3.5 percent annually if consumption levels are to be maintained. Per capita food consumption remains near the relatively low level of 1,930 calories per day estimated for 1959-61.

Increased production of sugar and tobacco are expected to offset declines in rice and corn with other crops remaining unchanged for 1963/64.

Sugar production will probably be up sharply to 835,000 tons, an increase of 8 percent. Tobacco is expected to continue the uptrend for the fourth straight year, with production at 29,000 tons or 7.4 percent above last year.

Rice production is estimated at 140,000 tons and corn at 97,000 tons, declines of 9.7 and 3.0 percent respectively.

Output of other crops is not expected to change with production estimated as follows in thousands of tons: Beans, 17; potatoes, 3; sweetpotatoes, 102; yuca, 190; peanuts, 52; cocoa, 38; and coffee, 33.

Beef and pork production estimates for 1963 of 20,000 tons and 8,000 tons respectively were at the same level as the past 2 years. Milk output in 1963 was about 168,000 tons, no change from a year earlier.

Meat and milk production are expected to increase in the next few years as a result of a livestock development program that began in August 1962. This program includes the importation of 20,000 head of breeding stock by the end of 1964.

Exports totaled \$172.5 million and imports \$127.1 million in 1962; agricultural exports amounted to about 90 percent and imports over 10 percent of the totals. These are sharp increases over 1961 and further increases are indicated for 1963 based upon data for the first 8 months.

Sugar, coffee, bananas, cocoa, and tobacco are the principal agricultural exports, totaling about \$152 million and accounting for 98 percent of the total value of agricultural exports in 1962. Larger exports in 1963 of cocoa beans and tobacco, in addition to higher export prices for sugar and cocoa beans, should more than offset declines in exports of sugar and other commodities.

Wheat and wheat flour are the principal agricultural imports, valued at about \$4 million in 1962 or about one-third of total agricultural imports. Imports increased significantly in 1963 with Canada remaining the chief supplier; however, the U.S. share increased.

Jamaica--Expanding bauxite production will assist growth in the Jamaican economy and is expected to stimulate other industries that have postponed expansion plans since the country's independence was granted. In addition, it is expected to offset the decline in tourism that has resulted from political strife in other Caribbean islands.

Agricultural production for 1963/64 is estimated slightly below the previous year. Food consumption during 1959-61 was estimated at 2,260 calories per day. However, food production the last several years has not kept up with the annual rate of population growth of 1.3 percent, causing increased demands of Jamaica's 1.7 million people to be met by greater imports. An attempt is being made to slow the trend toward increased imports through implementation of the 1963-68 Farmers Production Program that emphasizes increased food and export crop production and encourages mechanization and wider use of commercial fertilizers.

Hurricane winds and floods account for the expected decline in the output of several agricultural commodities during the 1963/64 crop year. In 1962, effects of drought, fire, and labor shortages were felt in copra production, although prior increases had made the country self-sufficient in copra with some surplus coconuts for export. However, 1963 production declined because of wind and flood damage. Hurricane damage to the banana crop will reduce 1963/64 output, after increased production in the previous year. Coffee production also is expected to be lower as a result of hurricane damage.

Sugar, the major agricultural commodity, attained a record output of 485,000 metric tons in 1962/63 and will remain at about that level in 1963/64. Citrus fruit and cocoa for 1963/64 are continuing their increasing trends of 1962/63 when new plantings began to bear. Rice production also is increasing.

The beef and dairy industries are expected to continue expansion trends. Output of beef and milk probably increased in 1963 from a year earlier. Production of other meats was about the same as in 1962, with little change in sheep and hog production. It is anticipated that the overall uptrend in meat production will continue this year.

Current production trends indicate little change in agricultural exports during 1963 and 1964. Sugar will continue as a major source of foreign exchange, accounting for about half of all agricultural exports. Agricultural exports totaled about 38 percent and imports 19 percent of totals in 1962. Although an import decline is expected, Jamaica will continue to depend upon imports of meat, dairy products, and other food items to supply much of its domestic requirement. The United Kingdom, Canada, and the United States are important customers for Jamaican agricultural products. The United States supplies about one-third of Jamaica's agricultural imports.

Trinidad and Tobago--Economic growth remained at a high level in 1963 with a continuation expected in 1964; the gross national product is increasing at nearly 4 percent per capita per year. Weakening tendencies that have been attributed to these factors have been more than offset by growth in the basic industries, particularly petroleum, and continuing inflow of foreign investment into manufacturing.

Despite hurricane damage, both total agricultural production and food production are expected to increase almost 1 percent in 1963/64. The slight gain may permit some increase in exports but will probably result in greater food imports in view of population growth of about 3 percent per year. Food consumption by the country's population of 929,000 remains near the level of 2,470 calories per capita per day estimated for 1959-61.

The late-1963 hurricane resulted in some damage to the 1963/64 cocoa bean and vegetable crops but other crops were little affected. Cocoa bean production will be 6,000 tons in 1963/64, down 2 percent from a year earlier, and possibly beginning of a future downtrend because of previous losses of young cocoa trees from prolonged drought conditions. With the current development of new banana land and controlled spraying, banana production is expected to equal 1962/63. No change is expected in sugar output, at 231,000 tons, or in the corn and peanut crops, at 1,400 and 700 tons respectively. Rice and yuca may increase slightly from 1962/63 with production of about 17,200 and 5,200 metric tons, respectively. Sweetpotato and yam output will probably be about 14,600 tons, down somewhat from the previous year. Coffee production will likely continue the increasing trend of the last several years and reach 4,500 tons, a rise of about 25 percent from a year earlier.

The Trinidad and Tobago livestock industry remains small, but it is growing steadily. The 1963 production of beef and pork increased about 5 percent, to 2,200 and 2,100 tons respectively, and milk increased 1 percent to 18,000 tons from 1962.

The country will remain dependent upon imports for most of these products in 1964.

Exports from Trinidad and Tobago totaled \$348 million and imports \$337 million in 1961, the latest year for which value data are available. Agricultural exports represented about 10 percent and imports around 13 percent of the totals.

Principal agricultural export commodities are sugar, molasses, cocoa, coffee, citrus fruit, and bananas. British Commonwealth ties continue to dominate destinations for agricultural exports and no significant change is anticipated in the near future. Coffee may show gains in 1964 as a result of sharply increased production.

The major agricultural import is wheat flour. Increased imports are expected to continue in 1964. The United States and Canada are the principal suppliers. The United States also supplies other agricultural commodities, including meat products, mixed feeds, and processed fruits and vegetables.

Other Caribbean--The economies of the smaller West Indian islands where agriculture is important were weakened by two hurricanes in September and October 1963. However, crop and other losses were partially offset by grants from parent countries, the United States, and other countries. Such areas and territories are not included in Western Hemisphere agricultural production indices and include the Netherlands and French Antilles, Bahamas, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Barbados, and the British Leeward and Windward Islands.

Agriculture's contribution to the gross domestic product, estimated at about 30 to 36 percent for some islands, will be lower in 1963/64 than the previous year. Some islands have very little agriculture, and rely instead upon tourism or oil refining to support their economies. The area's population is estimated at about 1.6 million and is increasing at a rate of about 1.3 percent per year. Per capita national income estimates for recent years range from about \$150 to about \$350. Agricultural production, insufficient to meet food requirements, is heavily supplemented by imports.

Following a slight decline in 1962/63, agricultural production in 1963/64 will drop sharply as a result of serious hurricane damage to crops. Banana production will drop sharply, following a significant decline in 1962/63 on some islands. Bananas are one of the two principal crops of most of the islands.

Sugarcane is the other principal agricultural crop. Some increase in sugar production is expected, continuing the uptrend from the previous year. Output of citrus and cocoa is expected to increase in the near future on many islands when new plantings, made under government incentive programs, begin bearing. There were no reports of hurricane damage to the minor crops, and they are expected to remain at the 1962/63 levels.

Changes in livestock numbers and meat production were negligible in 1963, although animal improvement measures and rotational grazing on fertilized pastures are showing good results on some islands.

Agricultural trade in 1964 is expected to be down from 1963. Banana exports will drop sharply. Otherwise, trade patterns are expected to continue without significant change.

The British islands trade principally with the United Kingdom and Canada, while the French islands trade mainly with France and the franc zone. The

French islands, as departments of France, have access to the European Economic Community. Most sugar and banana exports are to mother countries, sugar under agreements and bananas under quotas or special tariff concessions. Some islands also have a U.S. sugar quota.

Mexico

Mexico's economy continues to expand with indications of increasing growth rates. The gross national product increased at an average annual rate of about 4.8 percent in 1959-62. Preliminary estimates indicate the growth rate increased to about 5.0 percent in 1963. A continued increase is likely in 1964.

Economic growth has come mainly from the nonagricultural sector, with the average rate of growth in agricultural production in 1959-62 at only two-thirds the rate of the national product increase. The trade imbalance was improved in this 4-year period by a steady increase in the value of exports with imports remaining fairly constant. Mid-1963 population was estimated at 38.2 million with a growth rate of 3.1 percent.

Total agricultural production continues upward and in 1963/64 is expected to be at an alltime high and about 3 percent greater than the previous record a year earlier. Food production is expected to increase even more sharply, up 10.7 percent. Production of all important crops and livestock products is expected to equal or exceed the previous year, except for cotton and tobacco. High-level 1963/64 food production will assure domestic food supplies to maintain Mexico's position as the sixth best-fed country in Latin America with an estimated average caloric consumption of 2,580 calories per capita per day in 1959-61.

The uptrend in crop production in recent years has resulted largely from better farming practices, more irrigation, increased use of improved seeds, and greater fertilizer application. Favorable growing and moisture conditions have also contributed to the record 1963/64 production. Abundant late summer rainfall in 1963 raised the level of water stored by irrigation reservoirs and improved the prospects for irrigated winter crops.

The Compania Nacional de Subsistencias Populares (CONASUPO) regulates trade in agricultural commodities and currently guarantees producer prices for corn, wheat, beans, rice, and fresh eggs. A new corn price of 940 pesos per ton (\$1.91 per bushel) became effective on November 15, 1963, an increase of 17.5 percent from the old price set in 1957. This is expected to lead to demands for other producer price increases and may further stimulate corn production.

Mexico's exports totaled \$901.6 million and imports \$1,028.6 million in 1962 of which agriculture accounted for \$420.6 million and \$92.2 million, respectively. Both total exports and imports were up in 1963 with high levels expected to continue in 1964. Estimates of 1963 agricultural trade indicated that exports declined and imports increased.

Crop Production--Estimated grain production in 1963 was at a record 8.8 million tons, an 18 percent increase above the previous year despite an increase of only 1 percent in sown area. Corn production estimates of 6.4 million tons show an increase of almost 1 million tons. Estimated wheat production of 1.8 million tons is up 25 percent. Production estimates for sorghums, 350,000 tons, represent an increase of 48 percent. Barley and oats also registered gains estimated at 27,000 and 10,000 tons respectively. Production of rough rice probably increased slightly to 309,000 tons.

The 1963/64 production of sugar is estimated at 1.9 million tons, up about 6 percent. Present plans call for an increase in sugar production to 2.8 million tons and the addition of eight new mills by 1969-70.

A decline of 19 percent in the cotton crop was expected from the record 1962 harvest of 528,000 tons. The sharp drop in cotton production resulted from heavy insect infestation, some shortages of irrigation water in main cotton producing areas, and a shift to other crops in some important cotton producing regions.

The production of vegetables rose during 1963 from a record high the year before. Potatoes and tomatoes are the most important vegetables produced. Potatoes are grown almost entirely for domestic consumption, and production increased 1 percent to 310,000 tons. Tomato production is estimated at 424,000 tons, 2 percent higher than in 1962.

Production of oilseeds and vegetable oils is increasing, especially sesame seed and copra. Total vegetable oil production amounted to 338,000 tons in 1963 compared with 316,000 tons a year earlier.

Total production of fruits increased in 1963. Bananas showed a slight uptrend. Orange production rose sharply from the low 1962 output of 622,000 tons to 748,000 tons in 1963. The heavy frost in January 1962 greatly reduced production and the trees still have not regained their full bearing potential.

Coffee production, estimated at a record 144,000 tons for 1963/64, is up about 12 percent. Tobacco production declined in 1963. Hard fiber production probably increased in 1963, especially henequen, which may have set a record at 160,000 tons.

Livestock Production--Livestock and poultry numbers and production continued to increase in 1963. Dairy and beef cattle numbers are now estimated at 25.4 million head; sheep and goats, 19.0 million, with Merino sheep becoming increasingly more important; hogs, 12.0 million; and poultry 70.0 million.

Estimated meat production was 728,000 tons for 1963, about 5 percent greater than the previous year. Red meat production, mainly beef and pork, made important gains in 1963. Poultry meat production is estimated at 41,800 tons, about the same as a year earlier.

Due primarily to increased importations of high grade dairy cattle for breeding and better management practices, milk production has continued to increase and may reach 3.4 million tons in 1963, 7 percent over the previous year.

Egg production estimates for 1963 were 188,000 tons, up 3 percent.

Foreign Trade--Agricultural exports increased in value in 1962 but represented only 46.6 percent of total exports, down from 50.5 percent in 1961, continuing the trend in recent years. A decline was likely in 1963. The United States takes about two-thirds of Mexican agricultural exports. Most important exports are cotton, coffee, sugar, animals and animal products, and fresh fruits and vegetables. In 1962 these commodities accounted for 89 percent of the total value of agricultural exports of \$420.6 million.

Cotton exports, which usually account for well over 25 percent of the total value of agricultural exports, amounted to \$161.0 million in 1962. A sharp decline was evidenced in 1963. Coffee exports, amounting to \$64.2 million in 1962, decreased in 1963 but an increase is in prospect for 1964. Exports of sugar, practically all to the United States, totaled \$43.4 million in 1962, with a decline reported in 1963. Red meat exports of beef and veal, almost all to the United States, increased 23 percent to 21,613 tons for the first 5 months of 1963 compared with the same period of 1962. Due to a lack of proper storage facilities and a sharp drop in domestic prices, exports of 30,000 cases of eggs were authorized in late 1963.

Despite an increase in live cattle export quotas by the Mexican Government, declines were evidenced in 1963 from the record value of \$31.0 million (official statistics) in the previous year.

The first substantial wheat exports, amounting to 440,000 tons, were authorized in late 1963. These exports will come both out of existing stocks and from the 1963 harvest.

About one-third of Mexico's tomato production is exported to the United States and Canada during the winter months. In 1962 tomato exports reached 136.3 tons. In the first 5 months of 1963, the period of major shipments, tomato exports totaled 131.7 tons, a 4 percent increase over the same period in 1962.

Mexico in 1962 was a net exporter of tobacco for the first time, exporting 4,447 tons to Italy and France. In the first 8 months of 1963 exports of raw tobacco amounted to 9,717 tons, more than twice the amount exported in 1962. A recent producer price increase of 15 percent may adversely affect future tobacco exports.

Agricultural imports increased in 1962 to 9.0 percent of all imports, compared with 8.0 percent in 1962. Principal imports are rubber, cereal grains, wool, hides and skins, leaf tobacco, and prepared livestock feed. In 1962 these commodities accounted for almost 60 percent of the total value of agricultural imports of \$92.2 million. Further increases probably were registered in 1963.

Raw rubber is the largest single agricultural import and totaled \$19.1 million in 1962, with a 30 percent import increase in the first 5 months of 1963. The next most important agricultural import in 1962 was cereal grains, totaling \$12.7 million with corn accounting for 46 percent and wheat flour and

barley almost all the rest. For the first 5 months of 1963 corn imports increased sharply to 86,702 tons compared with 3,945 tons for the same period in 1962. Wool imports amounted to \$11.4 million in 1962 and probably maintained this level in 1963.

Imports of hides and skins for 1962 totaled \$4.7 million but imports increased 44 percent in the first 5 months of 1963.

Imports of tobacco have remained stable the last 2 years at \$5.3 million with no appreciable change indicated for 1963.

Prepared livestock and poultry feed imports in 1962 reached \$4.3 million and increased 58 percent in the first 5 months of 1963.

Central America

British Honduras--The economy of British Honduras is expected to show some improvement in 1964 as a result of improved agricultural production in 1963/64. However, significant relief is not in sight for the chronic trade deficit. Internal finance is also a problem, and there is little hope of a balanced budget in the foreseeable future.

Plans to increase 1963 exports of resin extracts and frozen citrus concentrates will make only a small dent in the trade imbalance. On the other hand, these increases together with growing agricultural output likely created a favorable balance of trade in agricultural products in 1963.

British Honduras is not included in Western Hemisphere agricultural indices, but expected increases in 1963/64 agricultural production should keep pace with growing needs of the population, estimated at 100,700 and increasing about 3.2 percent per year. Greater food production will also assist in maintaining daily food consumption near the 1959-61 level of 2,020 calories per person per day.

Growing conditions for most crops were fair in 1963. However, effects of dry weather and insect damage were apparent in sugarcane production, but were not extensive enough to prevent increased production from the previous year. Damage by birds was partially responsible for a reduced corn crop. Oranges, an important export crop, will attain record production in 1963/64. Grapefruit, another important export crop, continued its rapid recovery following severe hurricane damage 2 years ago, and will regain normal production levels in 1963/64. Production of all other major agricultural commodities for 1963/64 will be above or near pre-hurricane levels.

Cattle numbers in British Honduras are relatively stable, showing a slightly increasing trend due to decreased slaughter rates. Swine and sheep numbers are declining because of the lack of local feed and the high cost of imported protein feeds. Total meat production in 1963 was probably under levels of a year earlier.

Agricultural trade in 1964 is expected to be up from the past year and above or near the pre-hurricane level of 1961, based on current production trends. Citrus and sugar exports will continue as major sources of foreign

exchange for agricultural commodities. Exports of these products in 1963 exceeded the previous year and further increases are forecast for 1964. The United Kingdom is the country's leading export market.

British Honduras will continue to import the same variety of agricultural commodities as in the past in order to maintain present consumption levels. Important agricultural imports include livestock and dairy products, wheat, flour, and rice. Corn and rice acreage is currently near the pre-hurricane level, and imports of these commodities should approximate those of 1961. Increased imports of fresh and chilled beef have partially offset reduced domestic production. Increasing bean production will mean decreased imports. The United States remains the principal source of agricultural imports.

Guatemala--Despite some slowdown in industry, economic growth in Guatemala is expected to keep up with the rise in population during 1964. Anticipated expansion in trade and a rise in foreign exchange reserves will continue as factors favorable to stability and continued development.

Total 1963/64 agricultural production is expected to be about 8 percent above 1962/63. Per capita food production has declined slightly, indicating a possible reduction in consumption availability, estimated at an average level of 2,010 calories for 1959-61. Output of export crops continued a strong rise in 1963 well above that of the previous year.

The rainy season was unusually late in 1963 with the principal effect upon some early harvested 1963/64 crops. Corn production of 546,000 tons was down about 4 percent from 1962/63. Bean production was 3 percent less. Wheat and potato production remained unchanged. Rice was down 12 percent.

Blowdowns and the withdrawal of a fruit company have led to a significant decline in export banana production in recent years. However, 1963 production was up sharply from the low 1962 output. A significant development in 1963 was the substantial increase in sugar and cotton production. Coffee production increased while tobacco continued to decline.

The Guatemalan livestock industry is expanding in face of improved export markets for meat. Meat production increased slightly in 1963. Milk production was above 1962 but more than 10 percent below the peak output of 1960.

Exports during the first 5 months of 1963 totaled \$80.3 million compared with \$63.2 million in the same period of 1962, reflecting continued high exports of coffee and cotton. Imports in the first 6 months of 1963 also showed an increase over the comparable period of 1962--\$69.8 million compared with \$66 million. The import gain occurred in May and June and was attributed in part to the relaxation of exchange controls in May.

The outlook appears favorable for some expansion in Guatemala's foreign trade during 1964. Larger supplies of cotton will be available and trade in coffee and bananas, the major sources of foreign exchange earnings, should increase. Guatemala is also expanding exports of manufacturing beef to the United States. Improved foreign exchange earnings with anticipated declines in per capita food production may also encourage some rise in 1964 imports of

wheat, other grains, slaughter cattle, fats and oils, and dairy products. However, agricultural imports, other than wheat and dairy products, may decline over a period of years.

The United States will continue as Guatemala's principal partner in agricultural trade. However, Western Europe and Japan will provide an expanding market, particularly for bananas and cotton. Canada may continue to improve its position as a wheat supplier and Guatemala is expected to continue the expansion of agricultural trade with members of the Central American common market.

Honduras--With an improving agricultural and trade situation, continued expansion is anticipated for the Honduran economy in 1964. Per capita national product should be maintained near the level of \$210 estimated for 1962. Improvement in foreign exchange reserves and slowing of inflation, evident in 1963, should continue as stabilizing factors this year.

Agricultural output for 1963/64 will keep pace with estimated population growth of 3.1 percent annually. Production should maintain food consumption near the 1959-61 average of 2,330 calories per capita per day and provide for some continued uptrend in Honduras' important agricultural exports.

Conditions during 1963 were generally favorable for production of most crops. Honduras is one of the key agricultural suppliers for the Central American common market. The continued uptrend in output of principal crops reflects, in part, favorable demand in Central America and other world markets.

Increased use of improved seeds has contributed to the continued uptrend in corn; the record 1963 crop of 330,000 tons was 9 percent above 1962. No change was estimated in rice but record bean production of 45,000 tons was up 10 percent. Sugar output of 52,000 tons in 1963 reflects a similar production trend. Cotton prospects are excellent with an estimated harvest of 6,500 tons, up 43 percent from 1962. Coffee is estimated near the record 1962 crop of 25,000 tons. However, 1963 banana production still reflects disease and blow-downs of previous years.

Continued expansion is anticipated for the livestock industry; significant gains in 1963 occurred in the output of meat and dairy products. Future growth is indicated by a 1963 program to import purebred Brown Swiss cattle and Duroc hogs and the opening of a new slaughter plant to prepare frozen beef for export.

Honduras trade continued to improve in 1963. Exports, predominantly agricultural, were valued at \$46.9 million for the first 6 months of 1963 compared with \$44.4 million for the comparable period in 1962. Imports also maintained an uptrend, increasing from \$39.4 million in 1962 to \$42.9 million in 1963.

Current production trends indicate continuing high agricultural exports during 1964. Banana and coffee exports to the United States and other industrial nations will continue as the major sources of foreign exchange earnings. However, exports of sugar and cotton will increase in importance along with shipments of corn, beans, and livestock products.

Agricultural products will continue to make up about 15 percent of total import value, estimated at \$80 million in 1962. Imports of wheat and flour, fats and oils, processed dairy products, fruits, and vegetables will continue near current levels. The United States remains the principal source of agricultural imports. But Canada and other Central American countries are assuming greater importance.

El Salvador-- Spurred by development in industry and trade, El Salvador is expected to continue expanding its per capita national product during 1964. Growth factors are reflected in a favorable balance of trade, a rise in gold and foreign exchange reserves, and a low rate of inflation.

Total agricultural production for 1963/64 is expected to increase 10 percent above 1962/63. Per capita food production for 1963 declined slightly, the major expansion in output being in export crops, particularly coffee, sugar, and cotton. A prospective rise in 1964 exports may be accompanied by larger agricultural imports to maintain consumption levels--estimated at an average of 2,000 calories for 1959-61.

Crop conditions were generally favorable for 1963/64 production; but limited land resources, urban population movement, and shifts of land into production of export crops continue. These developments are offset to some degree by better crop varieties and other improvements, particularly for corn and rice. The corn crop, estimated at 216,000 tons, will be 6 percent below a year earlier but above the level of previous years. Rice, beans, and oilseeds were estimated near year-earlier levels.

With improved yields, cotton output reached a record level of 82,000 tons. Sugar output is estimated at a record 93,000 tons. The coffee harvest of 102,000 tons was up 10 percent from the previous year.

El Salvador's livestock industry remains small and continues to lag in face of a limited domestic market for meat and dairy products. Preliminary estimates from the Agricultural Census of 1961 showed a total cattle population of 916,500 head. The 1963 output of meat and dairy products was near the 1962 level. El Salvador recently negotiated a \$1.9 million loan for livestock improvement as a long-range program to expand the livestock industry.

Based largely upon expansion in agricultural exports, El Salvador's trade continued to improve in 1963. Total exports were valued at \$129.8 million for January-September 1963 compared with \$118.0 million for the same period in 1962. For similar periods, imports rose from \$92.0 million to \$108.7 million.

A continued rise is anticipated for El Salvador's agricultural trade in 1964. With prospective expansion in available supplies, coffee and cotton will continue as major sources of foreign exchange earnings. Sugar, cottonseed, and cottonseed oil may also increase. El Salvador will continue to import a significant portion of its urban requirements for wheat, wheat flour, other grains, dairy products, pulses, preserved fruits, and vegetables.

The United States will remain the major market for the country's agricultural exports, particularly coffee and sugar, despite increases in El Salvador's trade with Canada, Europe, and Japan. The United States, Canada, and the Netherlands will supply most of the country's imports.

However, agricultural imports (live cattle, rice, cheese, vegetable oils) from neighboring Central American Common Market countries should continue to expand.

Nicaragua--Anticipated growth in the Nicaraguan economy during 1964 is expected to maintain the per capita national product near the level of recent years. Expansion in agriculture, trade, and industry will continue as factors favorable to stability and general commercial economic activity. Nicaragua's population was estimated at 1.6 million in 1963, with an annual growth rate of 3.4 percent.

Total 1963/64 agricultural production is expected to slightly exceed the record output of the previous year. However, a decline in output of domestic food products may restrict food consumption, estimated at an average of 2,190 calories per capita per day in 1959-61.

Some 1963/64 Nicaraguan crops were damaged by drought during the growing season. Nevertheless, Nicaragua's increasing cotton production is expected to reach 79,000 tons, up 8,000 tons from a year earlier, due to an increase in planted area.

Lower yields contributed to significant declines in corn and rice production. Bean, banana, and tobacco crops are expected to be up. However, coffee and sugar crops will be down slightly. Sesame production is estimated at the same level as the previous year.

Cattle numbers are expanding slowly despite continued increases in slaughter. Cattle numbers were estimated at 1.7 million and beef production at 32,000 tons in 1963. Beef production was about 6.7 percent above the previous year with pork and milk output near the 1962 production levels.

Exports totaled \$82.5 million and imports \$98.2 million in 1962, continuing the imbalance which has existed since 1956. Agricultural exports totaled approximately \$70 million or 85 percent of total exports. Agricultural products accounted for an estimated 9-10 percent of total imports. Principal agricultural exports were cotton, coffee, meat, cotton seed, sugar, soluble coffee, sesame seed, and cattle. Main imports were wheat flour, dairy products, unmanufactured tobacco, and animal and vegetable oils and fats.

Available data indicate that Nicaraguan exports again increased significantly in 1963. The leading export is cotton, with shipment through September 1963 valued at nearly \$40 million compared with the 1962 total of \$31.2 million. Coffee shipments, with a 1962 export value of \$15.5 million, totaled \$17.1 million through September 1963. Soluble coffee exports were \$3.1 million compared with \$3.7 million in 1962. The United States is Nicaragua's most important market, followed by Japan and West Europe. The United States ranks as the principal supplier, but Canadian trade is growing.

Imports through the third quarter of 1963 exceeded \$61 million, an increase over the same period of 1962. While final data are not available it appears that the U.S. share of the total Nicaraguan market may have diminished in 1963. The pattern of agricultural imports began to change with the opening of a flour

mill. Wheat for the mill is being imported from the United States. Imports of most types of flour will be virtually stopped by tariff and tax increases. No significant increases are expected in imports of dairy products, tobacco, or fats and oils.

Trade in 1964 probably will be maintained near the 1963 level. Increased cotton exports will be partly offset by slight declines in coffee and sugar. Imports of wheat flour will be replaced by wheat imports. Some imports of corn and rice probably will be necessary.

Costa Rica--The Costa Rican economy is expected to continue a slight uptrend during 1964. However, economic growth may not maintain pace with the rapid growth in population currently estimated near 4 percent each year. Foreign trade restrictions to maintain balance of payments, in force since 1962, may contribute to some continued inflation this year.

Total 1963/64 agricultural production is forecast at about 2 percent above the 1962/63 level. Food consumption may continue a slight decline from the average of 2,480 calories estimated for 1959-61. Anticipated farm output should permit 1964 agricultural exports to be maintained near the 1963 levels.

Growing conditions were near normal and 1963/64 output of food crops was up slightly. Production of corn and beans continued a slight uptrend. The rice harvest, estimated at 59,000 tons, declined slightly but production remained well above the average levels of recent years.

Declines in prices and increases in production costs have encouraged a continued shift from coffee to sugarcane since 1961. The coffee crop suffered from the fall of volcanic ash in 1963 and the 60,000 tons produced was 2 percent below the previous year. Early rains reduced the cocoa bean crop and the production of 11,000 tons was 8 percent below the previous year. In contrast, a slight rise in export banana production is expected and sugar output is estimated at 141,000 tons, up 18 percent.

Milk production was reduced sharply in 1963 with further declines expected by the fall of volcanic ash which covered pastures and caused respiratory diseases. The resulting slaughter of dairy cows and increased production from beef breeds upped beef production to 32,000 tons, 7 percent above 1962. Pork production remained near the 1962 level of 8,000 tons, but broiler production continued to expand.

Exports the first 6 months of 1963 totaled \$53.2 million compared with \$54.3 million for the comparable period of 1962. Coffee exports were down by \$5.0 million, cocoa by \$241,000. Banana exports were up approximately \$426,000, frozen beef \$1.5 million, and sugar \$1.9 million. Imports for January-June 1963 totaled \$58.4 million compared with \$50.9 million a year earlier. This increase is attributed to heavier than usual imports of products on which duties were to be increased by new tariff schedules effective September 1. The increases also reflect greater demand for imported products.

Agricultural trade in 1964 is expected to be near that of 1963 but down in value from former levels. A slight decline in coffee and cocoa beans, two

principal exports, may be offset by larger shipments of sugar, bananas, and beef. Imports of wheat and wheat flour, dairy products, animal feeds, and fats and oils should continue near 1963 levels despite current restrictions. Costa Rica will continue to depend upon the United States as a major agricultural market and source of supply despite some expansion in trade with Canada and Europe.

Panama--Some slowdown in economic growth is anticipated for Panama during 1964. However, the per capita gross national product should be maintained near current levels, estimated the highest in Central America.

Agriculture, including fisheries and forestry, contributes 27 percent of the national product, is expected to increase about 5 percent in 1963. Per capita food consumption should be maintained near the 1959-61 average of 2,370 calories per day. The outlook is favorable for some rise in agricultural trade during 1964.

Labor troubles and heavy rains and winds adversely affected 1963/64 agricultural output but were offset by favorable factors. The harvests of corn and beans, the two basic food crops, are estimated at about 1 percent above the previous year. Reduced rice acreage is expected to be partially offset by improved yields with output down about 2 percent. Sugar output may be a record 45,000 tons and banana production will probably increase despite labor trouble and blowdown damage. Coffee production will be near the year-earlier output of 4,000 tons. The cocoa bean harvest was reduced by heavy rains.

Panama is encouraging expansion of its livestock industry and current estimates indicate cattle numbers rose from 835,000 head in 1962 to 856,000 in 1963. Cattle slaughter and beef production have steadily risen since 1960 and 1963 output was up 4 percent. Milk production also increased about 4 percent.

Exports during the first 6 months of 1963 reached an estimated \$31.7 million compared with \$20.4 million in the first half of 1962. Imports were estimated at \$77.4 million compared with \$70.1 million in the same period of 1962.

Increased production of sugar, bananas, and manufacturing beef indicate that Panama's agricultural exports may continue rising somewhat this year. These products along with cocoa beans and slaughter cattle will continue to be important sources of trade revenue, with principal markets in the United States and Western Europe.

Cereal grains and preparations, rice, pulses, fats and oils, fruit, vegetables, meat, and dairy products will continue as important imports. A new flour mill which began operation in 1963 has shifted Panama from a flour to a wheat market. The Netherlands, Denmark, and Ecuador are important agricultural suppliers but the largest volume of imported commodities is from the United States.

South America

Colombia--Balance-of-payments problems and inflation dominated economic conditions in Colombia during 1963. Indications are that both the economic product and export earnings failed to keep pace with the growing needs of the country's population of 16.1 million in mid-1963, increasing at a rate of 2.9 percent annually. Some improvement in economic conditions is expected in 1964.

Prices and the cost of living increased over 30 percent during the first 9 months of 1963, while wages rose even faster. Gold and foreign exchange reserves in 1963 were up slightly from ending 1962 levels but still well below those of previous years.

Since the start of 1962, the Government has attempted to hold down imports. For the first 3 quarters of 1963 imports were down sharply and exports were somewhat below comparable 1962 totals. This kept imports and exports in fairly close balance, closing the gap that existed up to mid-1962.

Tax increases, inflation and devaluation continue to raise production costs of major commodities, especially for coffee, rice, cotton, and barley. Efforts to speed up the land distribution program of the Colombian Institute of Agrarian Reform has influenced some producers to limit investments.

Overall economic conditions may improve in 1964, spurred by several international loans for railway, port, and airport development. The Government has authority to raise taxes to finance increased investment in the public sector. A monetary commission has been set up to establish monetary, credit, and exchange policy and regulations. In addition, the Government has been authorized to increase control over the financing of numerous semi-autonomous Government agencies and to make other important administrative reforms.

Colombia's 1963/64 agricultural output is expected to be slightly below the previous year's level while per capita agricultural and food production indices will be down 3 and 4 percent respectively. This will make it increasingly difficult to maintain the already low per capita food consumption levels, estimated at 2,270 calories per capita per day in 1959-61.

Crop production will be affected by market prices for wheat, corn, and panela sugar, up about 20 percent in 1963; potato prices decreased. Support prices which apply to most crops have been raised selectively for 1963/64 to encourage needed production, taking into account the peso devaluation and subsequent inflation.

Declines in 1963/64 crop production offset some increases in livestock production. Wheat, rice, potato, and cotton production will be significantly lower while corn, bean, and centrifugal sugar output will drop slightly. Reduced acreage planted to cotton, rice, beans, and potatoes accounts for part of the lower production of these crops; some land was shifted because of better prices to production of sesame and soybeans. Soybeans are a relatively new crop, with production up to 28,000 tons. Ceiling prices imposed on centrifugal sugar may shift some sugarcane to production of panela sugar, which is not controlled. Decreases in the wheat and corn crops are attributed to unfavorable weather conditions.

Sesame seed and banana production will be up significantly as a result of larger area planted. Other commodities, including barley, yuca, cocoa, coffee, and tobacco, will be produced in slightly larger quantities.

The production of livestock and livestock products was up somewhat in 1963 from a year earlier. Beef, pork, poultry meat, and milk production increased

slightly and mutton production remained about the same. Meat production continued to be restricted by price ceilings that discourage producers from improving herds, pastures, and management.

Foreign trade includes agricultural exports which were valued at approximately \$357.0 million in 1962 and imports at \$42.0 million and accounted for 77 and 8 percent of total exports and imports, respectively. The small decrease in agricultural exports in 1963 is expected to be reversed in 1964, gains in coffee offsetting declines in cotton. Agricultural imports were also down somewhat in 1963 with a rise expected in 1964 due to increased wheat imports.

The value of coffee exports during 1964 probably will increase due to higher prices, and larger banana exports are in prospect as production increases become available from new acreage planted on the northern coast.

Cotton exports are expected to drop from 25,000 tons to only 12,000 tons in 1964 due both to lower production and increased domestic consumption. The Government suspended cotton exports at one time during 1963 to protect domestic supplies. Producer prices of cotton have been raised to encourage production, which makes competition in the world market more difficult. Sugar exports may drop appreciably from the 61,000 tons for 1963 if shifts to panela sugar production occur. Tobacco exports are expected to increase by 25 percent in 1964 due to the larger crop and the demand for Cuban-type tobacco in the world market.

Wheat imports in 1964 might reach as much as 170,000 tons, up sharply from the comparatively low amount of 100,000 tons in 1963, due to increased requirements and lower production. However, barley imports are expected to drop as local production expands.

Larger production of oilseeds and heavy stocks of copra are expected to reduce the need for oilseed and vegetable oil imports in 1964. Import needs for edible oils are estimated at 28,000 tons. Tallow imports were suspended in September because of alleged heavy stocks; imports are expected to amount to 13,500 tons this year, down 3,000 tons from 1963.

Venezuela--Economic activity continued at high levels in 1963 and steady growth is expected in 1964. Indications are that the rate of increase in the gross national product will be about the same as the 1962 rate, 7.2 percent. Even with Venezuela's population of 8.2 million in mid-1963 increasing at the high annual rate of 3.4 percent, the per capita growth rate was nearly 4 percent. Government protection policies continued to restrict agricultural imports but prices and the cost of living remained stable during 1963.

Production and exports of petroleum, the cornerstone of the economy and the principal source of foreign exchange, were at record levels for the first 8 months of 1963. Gold and foreign exchange holdings as of October 15 were at their highest point since August 1960, amounting to \$734 million. Manufacturing and steel output continued to expand in 1963 but iron ore mining was depressed as foreign demand remained slack.

Government incentives to farmers continued through price supports and rigid import controls. The Agrarian Reform Institute began distributing tractors and equipment to campesinos in several states in 1963 in accordance with the Mechanization Plan. The index of total agricultural production is expected to reach 168 for 1963/64 (1952/53-1954/55=100), an increase of 3.1 percent over the previous year. However, the food production index reached an alltime high and increased by 4.2 percent. This trend in food production will assist in increasing Venezuela's inadequate food consumption, estimated at 2,330 calories per capita per day in 1959-61. Production of most important crops and all livestock products will gain.

Significant increases are expected during 1963/64 for sugar, rice, and bean production and smaller increases are expected for coffee and sesame seed. Decreases are expected in the output of corn, wheat, potatoes, and tobacco.

A larger planted acreage is responsible for the increased rice, bean, and sesame seed production. Higher prices have encouraged greater production of refined sugar and good weather has helped coffee production.

Last year's larger crop and lower prices led to reduced potato acreage and output. Excess rain and flood damage hurt the corn crop. Lower production quotas were applied in order to reduce the tobacco crop.

Small increases were estimated in 1963 beef, pork, poultry, and milk production. Foot-and-mouth disease outbreaks dampened the output of milk and beef, holding increases below what normally would have been expected. Outbreaks of equine encephalomyelitis have been serious despite Government control measures.

For the first 6 months of 1963 total exports (mostly petroleum) were up 3 percent while imports were down 4 percent. Agricultural trade followed similar trends. Agricultural exports for the first 6 months of 1963 showed gains over the \$38 million for a year earlier and imports decreased somewhat from the \$174 million in 1962.

The value of coffee and cacao bean exports, the main agricultural items, likely were slightly higher in 1963 than in the previous year.

Wheat imports may increase slightly during 1964. Venezuela has remained a cash market for wheat imports and Canada has cut into this traditional U.S. market in recent years. Canada supplied over half of Venezuela's wheat imports in 1962. Imports of milk products and eggs continue to decline as local production increases. Government policy is to restrict imports as the country approaches self-sufficiency in a commodity.

Brazil--The Brazilian economy failed to gain in 1963 and continued the downward trend which began in mid-1961. Gross national product in 1963 is estimated as no greater than in 1962, which translates to a significant per capita decline for Brazil's 77.3 million people in mid-1963, increasing at a rate of 3.1 percent annually. Runaway inflation fed by Government fiscal policies, together with the general lack of confidence, have led to a slump in Brazil's previously rapidly expanding economy. Brazilian agricultural output for 1963/64, cut by frost and drought, is down for the second successive year. Trade prospects are

limited by the extreme balance-of-payments problem. Little improvement is in sight.

Brazil has run a net trade deficit in each of the past 11 years and balance-of-payments difficulties continued to be severe through 1963. In March the Brazilian Government obtained conditional offers of \$400 million of balance-of-payments assistance from the United States but has not yet carried out all the fiscal and monetary reform required for most of the aid. The official selling rate for foreign exchange was raised from 475 to 620 cruzeiros to the dollar in April. Although the rate is pegged at this level for most import transactions, the free rate since then has increased to over 1,200 to the dollar. Internal price increases averaging over 80 percent occurred during 1963 following a more than 50 percent increase in 1962. Incentive agricultural price supports offered at planting time generally were eaten up by inflation by harvesttime.

The political situation continues tense with labor strikes and legislative and rural agitation for agrarian reform. Budget deficits, rapid inflation, exchange difficulties, and growing unemployment place the economy in a precarious position. More than half of Brazil's external debt of \$3.9 billion will fall due by the end of 1965 and refinancing will be difficult.

The agricultural production index for 1963/64 is estimated at 145 (1952/53-1954/55=100) compared with 148 the year before and the peak production of 152 in 1961/62. Per capita agricultural production, after hitting a peak of 119 in 1959/60 and 1961/62, declined to 112 the following year with a level of 107 indicated for 1963/64. Food production, after barely keeping up with population growth for the last 3 or 4 years, will fall behind in 1963/64. It is doubtful that Brazilian food consumption can be maintained, the fourth highest average in Latin America and estimated at 2,710 calories per capita per day in 1959-61.

Production of export crops has also declined with coffee responsible for most of the recent drop, 26 percent below the 1961 crop and 41 percent below the peak 1959 crop. Brazil's ability to import is highly dependent upon agricultural exports which accounted for 83 percent of all exports, valued at \$1,214 million in 1962, coffee alone accounting for over 50 percent. Except for wheat, Brazil is largely self-sufficient in agricultural commodities which in 1962 accounted for only about 15 percent of total imports, valued at \$1,475 million--wheat alone accounting for about 10 percent.

Crop production was affected by rains which came to Brazil's drought-prone northeast early in February, filling reservoirs and supplying abundant soil moisture for crop growth without causing major flooding. However, an unusual drought pattern then developed in the south and west to plague the normally moist, more intensive agricultural areas of south Brazil and the major livestock range areas of Matto Grosso and Goias. An unusually long drought, lasting 7 months, was climaxed by heavy frosts in early August, the combined effects of which severely damaged coffee plantations in Parana. Widespread grass and forest fires in Parana caused little damage to crop and livestock production. Heavy rains and floods in early October ended the drought in Rio Grande do Sul causing erosion, drowning out of planted crops, and delayed planting for the

important rice crop. By December rains had relieved drought conditions throughout most of the south and west.

Harvest of the 1963 coffee crop was largely completed before the disastrous freeze of August 5. Dry weather in São Paulo and Paraná, however, cut coffee production to 1.6 million tons, the lowest level since 1957. The 1964 crop is expected to be even lower. Sugar production of 3.4 million tons in 1963/64 is expected to be down 2 percent from a year earlier due to both drought and frost in the south and to labor problems, particularly in the northeast.

Rice production, forecast at 5.7 million tons in 1963/64, will be down 5 percent from the previous year but well above other recent years. Drought followed by floods in Rio Grande do Sul delayed rice planting in that important producing state. With incentive support prices, more hybrid seed, and good weather, corn production reached record levels in 1962/63 resulting in market gluts and the largest exports on record. As a result growers reduced acreage in 1963/64. Also prolonged drought in southern Brazil delayed planting and limited crop growth. Wheat production for 1963/64 is expected to hold well below last year's crop because of drought during the growing season and rapidly developing rust which followed a wet period as the crop matured.

Prospects for some other crops which will be harvested mainly during the first half of 1964 are favorable if weather conditions are average. Cotton production is expected to total 523,000 tons, 4 percent higher than a year earlier. Tobacco production of 159,000 tons is substantially above the previous year. Yuca, an important food crop, continued its upward production trend in 1963 with output of 19.5 million tons indicated.

The program to diversify agricultural production in coffee areas has fulfilled the first year quota for the removal of 412 million trees in 1962/63. Destruction of coffee trees by the August 1963 freeze should help the program reach the goal of the ultimate removal of 2 billion inefficient coffee trees. Growers are expected to increase their plantings of cotton and corn in areas taken out of coffee and interplanting in areas where trees were damaged but not killed.

Considerable legislative time has been taken up with agrarian reform but no definite moves have been made. Agrarian unrest has been noticeable on sugar plantations where strikes have led to some decline in output. Apart from the sugar zones, land involved in reform controversies or taken by squatters has generally not been in production. A main economic effect of agrarian reform agitation has been to discourage investment that would improve the productive capacity of land potentially threatened by expropriation. Considerable settlement on Government-owned land continues to take place in the north, west, and center west.

Livestock production in 1963 made less than usual gains due to drought conditions which limited feed and pasture in many areas. Beef production was up slightly in 1963 although during the extended dry season slaughter was cut back more than usual. This along with low meat stocks contributed to a beef shortage toward the end of 1963. Government price controls on meat but not cattle led to black market operations and drove cattle prices above the level which

would allow workable marketing margins at controlled meat prices. Beef production may increase some in 1964.

A large corn crop in 1962/63 led to a buildup in hog numbers which resulted in some gain in pork production in 1963. A further gain is indicated in 1964. Wool production was up 8 percent in 1963 although mutton production was unchanged from the previous year. Milk and egg production declined slightly.

Foreign trade advantages from the 1963 devaluation and strengthening world prices for coffee and sugar brought the value of total exports in 1963 well above the 1962 level. Brazil is expected to continue its efforts to push exports and limit imports and to increase trade with Communist countries

The Government has tried to discourage wheat consumption and handles all wheat imported in Brazil by means of either bilateral agreements or bids from foreign suppliers. Wheat imports are kept below the effective demand in order to conserve foreign exchange. A subsidy on domestic wheat production was discontinued in February 1963. Bread prices have been allowed to rise to cut down on the demand for flour. Also, there was an increase in 1963 in the amounts of soy, corn, and manioc flour required in bread in order to further reduce wheat consumption.

Wheat imports are expected to grow, although limited by Brazil's ability to pay. The United States is supplying 1.3 million metric tons of wheat to Brazil under a P.L. 480 agreement which covers 3 months of 1963 and all of 1964. Argentina may be able to supply Brazil more wheat than last year but has already committed more wheat for export than is expected to be available from the current crop.

Brazil has an agreement to import 600,000 tons of wheat from the USSR in 1964. This quantity is not expected to be forthcoming in view of Russia's current wheat imports. Unavailability of Russian wheat may affect the export of 50,000 tons of Brazilian rice to Russia and may also limit Brazil's coffee sales to the Communist countries and further cramp the trade potential for 1964. Communist coffee purchases are outside the International Coffee Agreement.

The International Coffee Agreement sets quotas for exporting and importing countries. Exports may be made outside the quota in new markets or non-signatory consuming countries. Although Brazil may increase its volume of coffee exports somewhat, the best hope of improving export earnings is through a strengthening of world coffee prices. Brazil filled its coffee export quota under the first year of the new agreement. This a favorable sign since Brazil never had met its quota under the old coffee agreement despite large crop surpluses. Surpluses should now enable Brazil to meet its export quota during the short crops following the disastrous 1963 freeze.

Brazil granted export licenses for 660,000 metric tons of corn in 1963-- the first time that corn exports promised to become significant. However, reports indicate that actual exports may fall short of the amount licensed. Exports were considered necessary to relieve the market from overproduction, which could more easily be moved to export markets than to consuming areas in Brazil and which had resulted from a combination of an incentive price,

increased plantings, and favorable weather. The country's permanent place as a corn exporter will depend on production, internal needs, and the competitive position of Brazilian corn in world markets.

Brazil's availability of sugar for export in 1964 is expected to be down. The anticipated decline in production will probably leave little more than enough sugar to satisfy the increasing per capita consumption of a growing population. Exports of cocoa beans, bananas, and soybeans were up in 1963 but declines are expected this year. Meat exports were only about half as large in 1963 as a year earlier and little improvement is expected in 1964. Cotton exports are expected to continue at about the 1963 level with further increases possible in late 1964.

Ecuador--Economic activity remained strong in 1963 with confidence quickly renewed following the military takeover in July. The gross national product increased an estimated 8 percent in 1963, continuing the trend of recent years. The estimated population of 4.7 million in mid-1963 is increasing at a rate of 3.4 percent annually. Total agricultural production in Ecuador in 1963/64 will contribute to this growth and is expected to be considerably higher than a year earlier and at a new peak. Trade also increased during 1963. Economic activity is expected to continue at high levels in 1964.

The exchange rate strengthened in the free exchange market in late 1963 and stood at its most favorable position since the devaluation in July 1961. Gold and foreign exchange reserves remained high; exports for the first 6 months of 1963 were ahead of the previous year's. Prospects appear good for continued expansion in investment, commerce, and production. Some 30 new industries were established in the last 2 years, taking advantage of the 1962 Industrial Development Law.

The total agricultural production index will reach an estimated 185 and food production will go to 182 (1952/53-1954/55=100), representing an alltime high and increasing 5.7 and 5.8 percent, respectively. Increases are ahead of the population gain and should assist in improving an average food consumption that is among the lowest in Latin America, estimated at 2,100 calories in the period 1959-61.

Crop production is expected to increase for 1963/64 despite drought in the central coastal region and irregular weather in the rest of the country in 1963.

Rice, bananas, and corn production lead the advance with significant increases expected. Slight increases are anticipated in coffee, cocoa beans, and bean production. Rice production of 175,000 tons recovered from the previous year's drought-shortened crop, but is still not much above the past few years' production. Corn production of 150,000 tons, although up significantly from the previous year, will still be below average. The lack of storage and seasonal price fluctuations have been detriments to increased corn production. Larger acreages planted increased the production of beans. Slightly higher export prices benefited cocoa beans. Production increases from new coffee plantations were almost entirely offset by drought losses in traditional producing areas. Sugar and cotton production remained stable.

Wheat production of 65,000 tons was down 12 percent due to a combination of factors. Concern for agrarian reform resulted in reduced acreage while yields were down due to dry weather and an outbreak of a new type of rust.

Livestock numbers have increased slightly during recent years, but poor pasture conditions have limited meat production. Meat output was unchanged in 1963 but small increase in milk production occurred despite feed shortages.

Over 90 percent of the value of Ecuador's exports are from 4 agricultural commodities: bananas, cocoa beans, coffee, and rice. On the import side, about 15 percent of the total is agricultural commodities, mainly wheat, fats and oils, milk products, and other processed commodities.

Total exports the first 6 months of 1963 amounted to \$58 million, up \$6 million from the same period of 1962. All major agricultural exports were up from the previous year's values. Banana exports probably reached 38 million stems in 1963 and 41 - 43 million stems are expected in 1964. While the United States is the main market for bananas, major growth is occurring in the Japanese market.

Total imports for the first half of 1963 were also up, including agricultural commodities, reaching \$51.9 million. Imports of wheat and barley probably increased in 1963 and may increase further in 1964 due to the lower domestic production and increasing demand. Imports of fats and oils, milk products, and processed foods were likely maintained in 1963 with little change anticipated in 1964.

Peru--The Peruvian economy has shown a fairly high growth rate for several years. Economic growth continued in 1963 with the gross national product increasing faster than population at about 6 percent despite budgetary uncertainties and prospects of a small trade deficit. Most of this growth come in the nonagricultural sector, including fisheries, although 1963/64 agricultural production is expected to gain after declining in the previous year. Trade increased in 1963. Peru's population of 11.9 million in mid-1963 shows a growth rate of about 2.3 percent per year. Economic prospects appear bright for 1964.

Gold and foreign exchange reserves are high and the exchange rate has been stable with Peruvian currency freely convertible. Improved political stability resulted from the Presidential elections of 1963. The budgetary problem of financing increasing public expenditures through higher taxes plus rapid increases in economic activity may, however, lead to inflationary pressures in the months ahead. The new Government has presented a concrete program for agrarian reform and is expected to begin the program this year.

Both total agricultural and food production are expected to register gains for 1963/64, with increases of 5 and 8 percent respectively. Greater production in both crops and livestock is expected to assist efforts to improve inadequate food consumption levels, among the lowest in Latin America with an average of 2,050 calories per capita per day estimated for 1959-61.

All main crops except potatoes and wheat are expected to be larger in 1963/64 than in the previous year. Rice is expected to make the biggest gain,

up 76 percent from the preceding crop due to improved water supplies. Favorable prices and the use of improved varieties resulted in corn output estimates of 7 percent above the preceding year. Output of coffee continues to increase as more trees come into bearing each year with a harvest of 50,000 tons expected, a fivefold increase in the last decade. Barley output will be up somewhat.

Production of sugar, one of Peru's two most important agricultural exports, is expected to be up 3 percent in response to favorable world prices. Cotton, the other major export crop, showed no change in overall output; better yields in most major areas offset low yields due to early season water shortages in some northern valleys.

A decrease of 1 percent is expected in potato output and almost 6 percent in wheat. Little change is expected in the production of sweetpotatoes and tobacco.

Factors continuing to limit agricultural production in Peru, aside from chronic weather problems, are credit shortages, fertilizer costs, labor unrest, agrarian reform problems, and generally low levels of technology. Recent developments tending to increase output include new irrigation projects, greater use of improved crop varieties, reorganization of the agricultural credit bank, and establishment of new industrial plants for the production of farm supplies and for the processing of agricultural products.

Peru's livestock industry is making some progress because of Government and foreign assistance, but agrarian reform uncertainties, disease, and other factors tend to hold back rapid expansion. The output of most livestock products showed small gains during 1963. Output of milk, pork, and mutton rose somewhat while the production of beef remained unchanged, mainly due to a serious outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease. Wool output was also about the same.

Trade was in balance in 1962 when both exports and imports were \$538 million. However, a small trade deficit probably occurred in 1963, since imports increased during the first 6 months and exports declined compared with the first half of the previous year. Agricultural exports, mostly cotton, sugar, and coffee, totaled \$191 million in 1962 and are estimated to have increased slightly in 1963. Agricultural imports, principally wheat, livestock and livestock products, and fats and oils, totaled \$82 million in 1962 with increases indicated for 1963.

Among the agricultural exports, shipments of sugar and coffee were up in 1963 and are expected to be even larger in 1964. Cotton exports were little changed in 1963 and are likely to remain at that level in 1964.

Wheat and flour imports in 1963 are expected to total about 480,000 tons, compared with 415,000 tons the year before. A further increase is expected in 1964 with U.S. wheat continuing to share in the increase. Imports of fats and oils, with the exception of lard, are expected to be larger in 1964 after smaller than usual imports in 1963. Imports of dairy products increased slightly in 1963 and may do so again in 1964.

Bolivia--Bolivia's economy continued the uptrend which began in 1961, with an estimated 5.5 percent increase in the gross national product in 1963. This meant a net gain for the country's population, estimated at 4.1 million in mid-1963, growing at a rate of about 2.3 percent per year. Economic gains were made despite continued difficulties in the mining industry. Steady growth occurred in agricultural and other nonagricultural sectors, which account for about two-thirds of the country's product.

Bolivian mining output and exports continue to lag, slowing the country's economic growth. The mining industry's continuing difficulties lie in high labor costs, high freight charges, and management inefficiency as well as chronic world market problems related to its products.

Despite internal budgetary deficits and large trade imbalances for several years, relative fiscal and monetary stability has been maintained with U.S. and other foreign assistance.

Agricultural production is expected to increase by 4.0 percent in 1963/64 and food production by 3.3 percent. Gains or maintained production levels are expected for all major crops and livestock products, rice excepted.

Increased colonization in semitropical areas has resulted in larger plantings of corn, sugar, and until this year, rice. Sugar output will increase an estimated 33 percent in 1963/64 making the country practically self-sufficient. Corn output is expected to be about 4 percent above the slightly reduced crop of 1962/63. A potato production increase of 2 percent is expected as yields of this important Altiplano crop continue upward through the use of improved varieties and better production techniques. Other gains are expected in the production of barley, yuca, and beans.

Lower prices resulted in reduced rice plantings and the 1963/64 crop is expected to be 3 percent below the year before, but enough for the country's requirements for the second year in a row. Wheat, tobacco, and sweetpotato crops will probably be about the same.

Production of some minor crops, such as citrus, bananas, and coffee, are being encouraged.

Production of principal livestock products was up in 1963. The output of beef rose less than the population increase but pork and wool made sizable increases under Government encouragement. Output of milk was some 3 percent greater reflecting a gradual improvement in the dairy industry.

Exports of \$30.0 million again ran behind imports of \$41.1 million during the first 6 months of 1963, but no change in import restrictions are anticipated. Agricultural commodities accounted for about 8 percent of total exports and 25 percent of imports in 1962, a level which generally continued in 1963.

Wheat and wheat flour, lard, dairy products, vegetable oils, and cotton are the major agricultural imports. The United States exported \$5.6 million

worth of wheat flour to Bolivia in 1962, \$1.5 million of wheat grain, \$0.8 million of cotton, \$0.3 million of lard and tallow, \$0.3 million of dairy products, and \$1.0 million of other agricultural products. With about two-fifths of Bolivia's agricultural imports in 1962 and 1963, the United States will probably maintain about the same level in 1964.

Bolivia's agricultural exports at the present time consist mainly of small quantities of rubber, Brazil nuts, hides, and wool. However, other tropical products such as fruit may be exported in the near future.

Chile--Chile did not show significant economic gains in 1963. A slight increase in manufacturing production probably was largely offset by declines in mining and agricultural production. Other problems included the reappearance of a trade gap, severe inflation, and spiraling wage increases. Indications are that these problems will continue in 1964.

Continued population growth and other factors have tended to increase the demand for agricultural products. Average food consumption is among the highest in Latin America, estimated at over 2,600 calories per capita per day in 1959-61. Lagging agricultural production along with unfavorable world prices for copper, the major export, has contributed to reduced foreign exchange reserves in the face of greater pressure for agricultural and other imports. As a consequence, a trade deficit reappeared in 1963 following successful efforts to close the gap the previous year.

Inflation continues to be a major problem. The consumer price index rose 38 percent in the first 9 months of 1963, largely nullifying the effects of the currency devaluation a year earlier. Farm wages rose more rapidly than non-farm wages in 1963 while food prices, particularly meat, increased more rapidly than other consumer prices.

Agricultural production in 1963/64 is expected to decline 3 percent both in total and in food production. This represents a drop in per capita production since Chile's population of 8.1 million in mid-1963 was increasing at about 2.3 percent per year.

Crop production estimates for 1963/64 show mixed trends. The output of Chile's most important crop, wheat, is expected to be 13.2 percent less than in the previous year. Greater satisfaction with the Government wheat price support program resulted in a larger acreage planted, but yields are expected to be well under the extremely good yields of a year earlier. Corn output is also expected to be down about 2 percent as a result of reduced plantings. Bean production is expected to decline 4 percent and tobacco about 12 percent.

Production of oats and barley is estimated above the previous year. Output of rice will recover from low levels due to improved water supplies. Sugarbeet production is expected to be up nearly 50 percent due mainly to increased acreage. Output of rapeseed and flaxseed will be up while sunflower seed production will remain unchanged.

Output of potatoes, lentils, and chickpeas will probably show little change from the previous year.

A severe drought damaged pastures in south central Chile during 1962 and reduced the production of beef and other livestock products. Continued effects in 1963 caused beef and milk production to continue downward. However, pork and lard production were up somewhat in 1963. Mutton and wool output were the same as a year earlier.

Restrictions placed on imports after the exchange crisis of 1962 resulted in a \$14 million trade surplus for calendar year 1962. During the first half of 1963, however, Chile ran a \$17 million trade deficit with imports amounting to \$288 million compared with exports of only \$271 million. Agricultural imports amounted to about 23 percent of total imports in 1962 and agricultural exports about 8 percent of all exports.

Imports of wheat and flour the first half of 1963 were down more than 50 percent from the same period of 1962; sugar was down 5 percent and cotton was up 5 percent. Live cattle imports during January-September 1963 were some 25 percent below the like period of 1962. Chile's rice and corn imports, however, were much larger in 1963 than in the previous year. U.S. food exports to Chile during the first half of 1963 were up 46 percent over the same period of 1962 with wheat showing big gains, although exports of animal and vegetable fats and oils were down 87 percent.

While Chile's exports generally failed to expand in 1963, some commodities increased. Important agricultural products that registered gains in 1963 were beans, lentils, barley, melons, and grapes. Exports of wool, onions, garlic, and apples decreased.

In view of the 1963 trade deficit, Chile may further restrict imports during 1964. Imports of essential agricultural products, however, are expected to continue.

Paraguay--A continued lag is expected in Paraguay's economic growth during 1964. The anticipated decrease in agricultural production, industrial slowdowns, and high rates of unemployment, together with an annual population increase of 2.4 percent, indicate a probable downtrend in the economy this year.

Favorable trends of the Paraguayan economy in the first 9 months of 1963 were indicated for the first time since 1959 by increased exports and an improved trade balance. Total exports were \$25.9 million or nearly \$2 million higher than for the same period of 1962, and total imports were about the same, \$25.0 million. Agricultural trade showed similar trends, exports totaling \$25.1 million for the first 9 months of 1963 compared with \$22.4 million for the same period of the previous year.

Paraguay's 1963/64 per capita agricultural production index is expected to decline to 90 compared with 93 in the previous year (1952/53-1954/55=100). This decrease will tend to restrict both exports and the per capita food supplies for the country's 1.9 million people, which averaged over 2,400 calories per capita per day in 1959-61.

Agricultural production for 1963/64 was generally lower than the previous year because of drought and rain damage. However, rice production is expected

to increase by 13 percent due to favorable moisture conditions. The staple foods, wheat, corn, sugar, fruits and vegetables, received significant damage from the severe floods during August. As a result, sugar production is expected to be only 32,000 tons compared with 34,000 the previous year. Frost and rain damage cut wheat production to just over 8,000 tons, somewhat below the normal level. Replanting of frost-damaged early corn will probably result in harvest nearly as great as the previous year's crop. Damage was minor to yuca, the basic food crop, beans, and sweetpotatoes, and near normal production is expected. Potato and peanut production is expected to be the same as the previous year.

Drought adversely affected livestock and 1963 beef production was down 3 percent from a year earlier. Poor grazing conditions and a shortage of dairy feed held milk production to an estimated 96 percent of the previous year. A reported buildup in the incidence of aftosa may limit improvement in 1964 livestock output.

The value of agricultural exports in 1963 likely increased over the previous year. Higher exports of meats, cotton, fruits, sugar, more than offset declines in corn, yerba mate, and tobacco. However, pressures on domestic sugar supplies led the Government to prohibit sugar exports temporarily during the latter part of 1963. Agricultural exports during 1964 are expected to be lower than in 1963 due to production declines.

Paraguay's main agricultural imports of wheat, fruit, and dairy products should continue at about the 1963 rate this year.

Argentina--Greater political stability and more favorable agricultural and trade situations are expected to contribute to an improvement in the Argentine economy during 1964, reversing the downtrend of the last 2 years. Increased cost of living, inflation, unemployment, and low industrial output continued as basic economic problems in 1963. Prospective rises in 1963/64 farm production point to an improvement in the Argentine trade and economic situation in 1964.

The currency devaluation in October 1962 improved the competitive position of Argentine exports and, along with some restrictions, placed a brake on imports. A sharp increase in exports and decreased imports were registered in the first 8 months of 1963 compared with the same period in 1962, resulting in a trade surplus of \$233.7 million. A trade surplus for the year would be the first since 1959. Gold and foreign exchange holdings of the Central Bank were up 80 percent to \$290 million in the same period, with liabilities decreasing by 12 percent to \$316 million.

However, signs of weakness continued in 1963. The cost of living continued to rise in the first 9 months of the year at an annual rate of almost 25 percent, despite some slowdown from a year earlier. Inflation and inadequate credit continue to restrict investment and growth in agriculture and in other key sectors of the Argentine economy. Manufacturing employment stood at an average index of 73 (1958 = 100) for the first 7 months of 1963, down 12 percent from the same period in 1962, and much lower than any annual average in the last decade. The index of industrial production averaged 81.5

(1958 = 100) for the first 6 months of 1963, a decline of 17 percent from the same period in 1962 and lower than any annual rate since 1953.

The new Argentine Government is giving much attention to the rising cost of living, particularly to the increasing beef and bread prices. The Government is proposing a maximum price on meat and other articles of primary necessity. Limitations were placed on meat exports at the end of 1963 to regulate domestic prices.

In a move to enlarge farm production and improve cost-price relationships the Government recently took a number of actions to reduce the cost of fertilizer. It removed the 40 percent import surcharge on mixed fertilizers, 20 percent on basic raw materials for fertilizer, a 10 percent sales tax, and consular fees of 1.5 percent. Farmers are now permitted to deduct from their taxable income the total cost of all fertilizers used during the year. Other recent actions designed to benefit agriculture include greatly expanded credit for agriculture from the Central Bank. Also a \$21.7 million loan was extended by the Agency for International Development in October 1963 to improve grain storage and reduce the cost of marketing.

The index of total agricultural production for 1963/64 is estimated at 113 (1952/53-1954/55 = 100) and the food production index at 111, up from 101 and 96 for the previous year. Production indices are the highest since 1958/59 and sharply up from the drought-reduced production of 1960/61 and 1962/63. The increase reflects an improvement in most crops and livestock products with the major increase in grains and oilseeds. High production levels will permit both increased exports and the maintenance of the highest food consumption level in Latin America, estimated at 3,210 calories per capita per day in 1959-61.

Crop production was influenced by increases in acreage planted to 1963/64 crops and shifts between crops. Improved moisture conditions in 1963 increased crop yields and encouraged a significant expansion in harvested areas for some grains. In drought years, large areas planted to cereals are pastured or cut for forage instead of being harvested for grain.

The 5 million hectares sown to wheat in 1963 was the largest since 1958. With improved yields expected, the 1963/64 harvest is estimated at 6.3 million tons, exceeding the previous crop by 21 percent. The anticipated increase in harvested area and yields will be more evident for barley, oats, and rye with estimated production more than double that of the drought year of 1962/63. The preliminary forecast of 1964 corn area is 3.3 million hectares or about the same as 1963. However, 1964 corn production is estimated about 11 percent above the 1963 crop of 4.6 million tons in view of improved moisture conditions. A similar rise is expected for 1964 rice production based upon a larger planted area.

The 1963 flaxseed harvest is estimated at 850,000 tons, slightly above the previous year. Based largely upon improved crop conditions, the 1964 sunflowerseed crop is forecast at 750,000 tons compared with 462,000 the previous year. Peanut production is expected to recover and reach a record output of 450,000 tons in 1964.

The 1963/64 potato harvest estimated at 1.5 million tons will be an increase of nearly 23 percent over 1962/63 but below the record outputs of 1960/61 and 1961/62. The 1963/64 production of pulses, sweetpotatoes, and most fruits and vegetables are expected to be above the previous year's output.

A larger area and improved growing conditions contributed to an expanded sugarcane harvest. The 1963/64 sugar output is expected to be up 28 percent and reflects higher cane production and recent improvements in milling and extracting equipment. Conditions were less favorable for cotton and tobacco and 1963 output was down about 10 and 13 percent respectively.

Improved pastures and prices in 1963 encouraged livestock production. Increased cattle numbers indicate a continued buildup of herds following the drought years of 1961-62. Cattle slaughter was also up and 1963 beef production estimated at 2.3 million metric tons was the highest since 1958. Pork production also increased. Commercial milk production continued the downtrend since 1960, with an output of 4.4 million tons reported, slightly below the previous year. Mutton declined an estimated 10 percent, but 1963/64 wool production is expected to be at about the previous year's output.

Argentina is continuing efforts to expand and intensify its important livestock industry but drought and other factors have slowed progress. Cattle numbers have still not recovered to the peak 1958 level of 48 million head. Major efforts are currently directed at aftosa control and pasture improvement.

Foreign trade balances are improving. The value of Argentina's exports in 1962 totaled \$1,216 million and imports \$1,357 million, of which \$1,149 million or 94 percent of total exports and \$56 million or 4 percent of all imports were agricultural. Exports of \$902 million for the first 8 months of 1963 were up 10 percent compared with the same period in 1962; imports of \$668 million were down 27 percent; agricultural trade followed similar trends. Agricultural commodities showing gains in this period included corn, meat, wool, sugar, fruit, dairy products, and quebracho; declines were registered in wheat, hides, and flaxseed.

The 1964 outlook is for a continuation of the 1963 upturn in agricultural exports based on improved crops and livestock production prospects.

The 1963/64 grain crop has found a ready market abroad and the Grain Board has restricted wheat exports to insure adequate supplies for domestic needs, the Brazilian commitment of about 1 million tons, and firm sales already made to other traditional buyers. In addition, consideration is reportedly being given to possible grain sales of over 2 million tons to Communist countries.

The exportable sugar surplus from the 1963 crop will be about 250,000 metric tons; the industry has asked the Government to increase the export quota to this amount. Quota restrictions were recently eliminated on flaxseed exports and increases are expected. The Grain Board regulates flaxseed shipments by a variable tax ranging between 10 and 40 percent to insure the availability of adequate supplies for domestic crushers. Exports of fruits and quebracho in 1964 are expected at around levels of last year.

Livestock product exports are expected to show gains in 1964. Meat, wool, and hides are expected to be up, with dairy products at or below 1963 levels.

Principal agricultural imports in 1962 were coffee, bananas, and yerba maté. Imports of these commodities were lower in 1963 and little increase is foreseen for 1964.

Uruguay--Continuing economic growth is expected in 1964 despite severe problems. Increased agricultural output for the second year in a row more than offset lags in nonagricultural sectors of the economy to provide a growth rate greater than the estimated 1.6 percent increase in population.

Devaluation occurred in May 1963 with the exchange rate increasing from 10.98 to 16.55 pesos to the dollar. Wages and the cost of living continued upward in 1963, even after devaluation. Problems in foreign exchange, unused industrial capacity, and unemployment remain.

Agricultural production estimated for 1963/64 indicates an increase in total output of 3 percent and in food production of 5 percent. Continued high agricultural production will maintain the Uruguayan exports and food consumption for the country's 3 million people at the second highest level of Latin America, estimated at 3,000 calories per capita per day in 1959-61.

Rain, wind, hail, and flood water from southern Brazil affected 1963/64 production. Despite this adverse weather, wheat production is estimated at 490,000 tons, an increase of 8 percent over the previous year. Oats and barley are expected to be down 4 and 6 percent, respectively.

Reduced plantings are expected to result in a 7 percent lower corn crop. Oilseed production will probably be down with sharp decreases in flaxseed more than offsetting a 5 percent increase in sunflowerseed, with peanut production unchanged. Sugar production is expected to decline 8 percent.

Rice production is expected to increase 13 percent due to favorable moisture conditions. Potato production also will probably increase. Little change is anticipated in the production of beans, sweetpotatoes, and tobacco.

Improved grazing conditions favored cattle production in 1963 and increases are estimated at 7 percent in beef, with some upturn in milk. Pork and mutton output in 1963 were about the same as in the previous year. However, the wool clip was high and production was about 2 percent larger than in 1962. Flood waters caused minor losses to the spring lamb crop.

Uruguay's trade situation improved during 1963 as exports increased and imports were cut back because of the devaluation and increased import surcharges. Total exports the first 9 months were valued at \$126 million and imports at \$129 million, about 95 and 20 percent, respectively, representing agricultural items. The narrowing of the trade gap to \$3.4 million compares with a deficit of \$47.0 million for the first 9 months of 1962 (\$77.0 million for the year) and indicates the best trade position since 1956.

Wool, meat, and hides accounted for about 90 percent of agricultural exports in the first 9 months of 1963. Wool exports totaling \$72 million were

up 14 percent from the first 9 months of 1962, more than offsetting declines of 20 percent in meat, 23 percent in wheat, and more than 50 percent in linseed oil exports. The value of hides exported was up slightly. Uruguay purchased 20,000 tons of raw sugar from Cuba during 1963 and sold Cuba 15,000 tons of rice. A significant trade deficit with Cuba is expected to be reduced by the sale of Uruguayan industrial tallow, hides, and leather to Cuba.

Uruguay's agricultural imports probably declined in 1963 due to the currency devaluation and increased import surcharges. Imports of tobacco, sugar, and cotton accounted for 42 percent of total agricultural imports in 1962.

Agricultural exports may continue upward due in part to increased wool and wheat production. Imports may continue downward in 1964.

Other South America--The dependencies of British Guiana, Surinam, and French Guiana occupy 174,000 square miles and have a total population of less than 1 million people, increasing at an estimated rate of 4.0 percent per year. Their economies are integrated with the United Kingdom, Netherlands, and France. British Guiana is largest and most important as a trader. Sugar, rice, and citrus fruit are the principal farm products grown in the dependencies on a narrow coastal strip between Venezuela and Brazil. This production is not included in Western Hemisphere agricultural production indices.

In British Guiana, a prolonged general strike which lasted from April to July 1963 stymied the economy. The result was an estimated loss of one-eighth of the year's sugar and bauxite production. This cost the economy \$30 million in production and the Government about \$7.5 million in taxes. Domestic trade was very slow and shortages of essential materials appeared, especially flour and petroleum.

Ideal growing conditions in 1963 in British Guiana resulted in a bumper spring rice crop which forced the local Rice Marketing Board to restrict its purchases from farmers; the autumn rice crop was down by an estimated 30 percent because of late plantings caused by lack of motor fuel and by excess rainfall. The important spring sugar crop was down 36,000 tons, mainly because of the strike. A hoped-for increase of 16,000 tons in the autumn crop would partly offset this decline. Indications point to a significant decline in foreign trade during 1963. Trade with the United Kingdom was down 40 percent for the first 7 months of the year and rice and sugar exports were behind the 1962 volume.

Surinam's economy continued to exhibit strength and steady growth during 1963. The problem of Government finances was temporarily improved by short-term and medium-term borrowing. The opening of a new frozen concentrate plant should encourage increased production of oranges and grapefruit. Banana and sugarcane production likely increased in 1963 over the previous year's output as a result of Government encouragement. Foreign trade probably registered some gains in 1963. Little change occurred in French Guiana where production is mainly limited to crops grown for local consumption

British Guiana and Surinam this year should experience a moderate rate of agricultural and other development, typical of recent years. Limited progress is expected in French Guiana.

Table 1.--Western Hemisphere: Indices of total agricultural production by country, 1958/59 through 1963/64 1/

(1952/53 - 1954/55 = 100)

| Country | 1958/59 <u>2/</u> | 1959/60 <u>2/</u> | 1960/61 <u>2/</u> | 1961/62 <u>2/</u> | 1962/63 <u>3/</u> | 1963/64 <u>4/</u> |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| CANADA..... | 104 | 104 | 111 | 97 | 121 | 132 |
| UNITED STATES..... | 110 | 111 | 114 | 115 | 117 | <u>5/</u> 121 |
| LATIN AMERICA: | | | | | | |
| Argentina..... | 112 | 105 | 98 | 108 | 101 | 113 |
| Bolivia..... | 134 | 137 | 137 | 147 | 150 | 156 |
| Brazil..... | 127 | 143 | 142 | 152 | 148 | 145 |
| Chile..... | 116 | 120 | 122 | 118 | 124 | 120 |
| Colombia..... | 117 | 127 | 126 | 126 | 136 | 135 |
| Costa Rica..... | 118 | 117 | 131 | 129 | 134 | 137 |
| Cuba..... | 122 | 123 | 133 | 101 | 84 | 77 |
| Dominican Rep. .: | 136 | 135 | 138 | 142 | 137 | 141 |
| Ecuador..... | 143 | 165 | 173 | 175 | 175 | 185 |
| El Salvador..... | 134 | 127 | 136 | 167 | 180 | 198 |
| Guatemala..... | 125 | 131 | 135 | 151 | 175 | 189 |
| Haiti..... | 94 | 109 | 93 | 108 | 105 | 94 |
| Honduras..... | 125 | 125 | 128 | 138 | 143 | 147 |
| Mexico..... | 147 | 145 | 150 | 156 | 166 | 171 |
| Nicaragua..... | 140 | 121 | 134 | 165 | 186 | 193 |
| Panama..... | 123 | 126 | 112 | 124 | 124 | 130 |
| Paraguay..... | 105 | 101 | 101 | 103 | 113 | 111 |
| Peru..... | 103 | 113 | 109 | 118 | 115 | 121 |
| Uruguay..... | 83 | 73 | 94 | 92 | 95 | 98 |
| Venezuela..... | 120 | 130 | 145 | 146 | 163 | 168 |
| Jamaica <u>6/</u> | 104 | 114 | 116 | 116 | 126 | 125 |
| Trinidad & Tobago <u>6/</u> | 104 | 120 | 131 | 112 | 125 | 126 |
| Total Latin America: | 122 | 126 | 126 | 131 | 130 | 132 |

1/ Canada and Continental U.S. production on calendar year, i.e., first year shown in each column. 2/ Revised. 3/ Preliminary for Latin America. 4/ Preliminary United States and Canada; forecast Latin America. 5/ Revised upward from index in World Agricultural Situation based on December 1963 crop report. 6/ Not included in Latin America total.

Table 2.--Western Hemisphere: Indices of total agricultural production, per capita, by country, 1958/59 through 1963/64 1/

(1952/53 - 1954/55 = 100)

| Country | 1958/59 <u>2/</u> | 1959/60 <u>2/</u> | 1960/61 <u>2/</u> | 1961/62 <u>2/</u> | 1962/63 <u>3/</u> | 1963/64 <u>4/</u> |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| CANADA..... | 90 | 89 | 93 | 79 | 97 | 104 |
| UNITED STATES..... | 101 | 100 | 101 | 100 | 100 | <u>5/</u> 102 |
| LATIN AMERICA: | | | | | | |
| Argentina..... | 103 | 95 | 87 | 94 | 86 | 95 |
| Bolivia..... | 120 | 119 | 117 | 122 | 122 | 125 |
| Brazil..... | 109 | 119 | 115 | 119 | 112 | 107 |
| Chile..... | 104 | 104 | 103 | 98 | 101 | 95 |
| Colombia..... | 102 | 108 | 104 | 101 | 105 | 102 |
| Costa Rica..... | 98 | 93 | 100 | 95 | 95 | 93 |
| Cuba..... | 110 | 109 | 115 | 86 | 69 | 63 |
| Dominican Rep. . . | 114 | 110 | 109 | 108 | 101 | 100 |
| Ecuador..... | 122 | 136 | 138 | 136 | 133 | 135 |
| El Salvador..... | 117 | 108 | 112 | 135 | 141 | 151 |
| Guatemala..... | 108 | 110 | 110 | 119 | 135 | 141 |
| Haiti..... | 85 | 96 | 80 | 92 | 87 | 76 |
| Honduras..... | 108 | 104 | 103 | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| Mexico..... | 127 | 121 | 121 | 123 | 127 | 127 |
| Nicaragua..... | 119 | 99 | 106 | 126 | 137 | 138 |
| Panama..... | 106 | 106 | 91 | 98 | 95 | 97 |
| Paraguay..... | 94 | 89 | 86 | 87 | 93 | 90 |
| Peru..... | 92 | 98 | 93 | 98 | 93 | 96 |
| Uruguay..... | 76 | 66 | 84 | 81 | 82 | 83 |
| Venezuela..... | 99 | 103 | 111 | 107 | 116 | 115 |
| Jamaica <u>6/</u> | 98 | 106 | 106 | 105 | 112 | 111 |
| Trinidad & Tobago <u>6/</u> | 90 | 101 | 107 | 88 | 95 | 94 |
| Total Latin America: | 106 | 107 | 104 | 105 | 102 | 100 |

1/ Canada and Continental U.S. production on calendar year, i.e., first year shown in each column. 2/ Revised. 3/ Preliminary for Latin America. 4/ Preliminary United States and Canada, forecast Latin America. 5/ Revised upward from index in World Agricultural Situation based on December 1963 crop report. 6/ Not included in Latin America total.

Table 3.--Latin America: Indices of food production, 1958/59 through 1963/64

(1952/53 - 1954/55 = 100)

| Country | 1958/59 <u>1/</u> | 1959/60 <u>1/</u> | 1960/61 <u>1/</u> | 1961/62 <u>1/</u> | 1962/63 <u>2/</u> | 1963/64 <u>3/</u> |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Argentina..... | 113 | 102 | 93 | 105 | 96 | 111 |
| Bolivia..... | 134 | 137 | 137 | 147 | 151 | 156 |
| Brazil..... | 126 | 134 | 142 | 146 | 151 | 146 |
| Chile..... | 116 | 120 | 122 | 117 | 124 | 120 |
| Colombia..... | 114 | 119 | 123 | 119 | 133 | 131 |
| Costa Rica..... | 107 | 105 | 113 | 111 | 122 | 126 |
| Cuba..... | 122 | 123 | 133 | 100 | 83 | 76 |
| Dominican Republic.. | 142 | 139 | 142 | 143 | 138 | 142 |
| Ecuador..... | 144 | 164 | 171 | 171 | 172 | 182 |
| El Salvador..... | 95 | 98 | 101 | 99 | 117 | 117 |
| Guatemala..... | 116 | 119 | 122 | 127 | 133 | 135 |
| Haiti..... | 100 | 106 | 114 | 107 | 108 | 89 |
| Honduras..... | 125 | 126 | 133 | 138 | 142 | 148 |
| Mexico..... | 146 | 156 | 153 | 162 | 168 | 186 |
| Nicaragua..... | 130 | 135 | 141 | 150 | 156 | 154 |
| Panama..... | 125 | 129 | 114 | 125 | 127 | 132 |
| Paraguay..... | 112 | 111 | 104 | 105 | 107 | 105 |
| Peru..... | 98 | 110 | 105 | 109 | 103 | 111 |
| Uruguay..... | 80 | 70 | 96 | 90 | 94 | 99 |
| Venezuela..... | 123 | 133 | 153 | 153 | 171 | 178 |
| Jamaica <u>4/</u> | 104 | 115 | 118 | 117 | 126 | 126 |
| Trinidad & Tobago <u>4/</u> | 103 | 120 | 131 | 111 | 123 | 124 |
| Total Latin America: | 121 | 123 | 125 | 127 | 126 | 130 |

1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Forecast. 4/ Not included in Latin America total.

Table 4.--Latin America: Indices of food production, per capita, 1958/59 through 1963/64

(1952/53 - 1954/55 = 100)

| Country | 1958/59 <u>1/</u> | 1959/60 <u>1/</u> | 1960/61 <u>1/</u> | 1961/62 <u>1/</u> | 1962/63 <u>2/</u> | 1963/64 <u>3/</u> |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Argentina..... | 104 | 92 | 82 | 91 | 82 | 93 |
| Bolivia..... | 120 | 119 | 117 | 122 | 123 | 125 |
| Brazil..... | 108 | 112 | 115 | 114 | 114 | 107 |
| Chile..... | 104 | 104 | 103 | 98 | 101 | 95 |
| Colombia..... | 99 | 101 | 102 | 95 | 103 | 99 |
| Costa Rica..... | 88 | 83 | 86 | 82 | 87 | 86 |
| Cuba..... | 110 | 109 | 115 | 85 | 69 | 62 |
| Dominican Republic.. | 119 | 113 | 112 | 108 | 101 | 101 |
| Ecuador..... | 123 | 136 | 137 | 133 | 130 | 133 |
| El Salvador..... | 83 | 83 | 83 | 80 | 91 | 89 |
| Guatemala..... | 100 | 100 | 99 | 100 | 102 | 101 |
| Haiti..... | 90 | 93 | 98 | 91 | 89 | 72 |
| Honduras..... | 108 | 105 | 107 | 109 | 108 | 110 |
| Mexico..... | 126 | 130 | 123 | 128 | 128 | 138 |
| Nicaragua..... | 110 | 111 | 111 | 115 | 115 | 110 |
| Panama..... | 108 | 108 | 93 | 99 | 98 | 99 |
| Paraguay..... | 100 | 97 | 89 | 88 | 88 | 85 |
| Peru..... | 88 | 96 | 90 | 91 | 84 | 88 |
| Uruguay..... | 73 | 64 | 86 | 79 | 81 | 84 |
| Venezuela..... | 102 | 106 | 117 | 112 | 121 | 122 |
| Jamaica <u>4/</u> | 98 | 106 | 108 | 105 | 112 | 112 |
| Trinidad & Tobago <u>4/</u> | 89 | 101 | 107 | 87 | 94 | 93 |
| Total Latin America. | 105 | 104 | 103 | 102 | 98 | 98 |

1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Forecast. 4/ Not included in Latin America total.

Table 5.--Western Hemisphere: Population and food availability per capita, average 1956-58 and 1959-61, and selected years

| Country | Population <u>1/</u> | | | | Per capita food availability <u>2/</u> | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|--|--------------------|
| | average 1956-58 | average 1959-61 | 1962 | 1963 | average 1956-58 | average 1959-61 |
| | <u>1,000</u> | <u>1,000</u> | <u>1,000</u> | <u>1,000</u> | <u>calories</u> | <u>calories</u> |
| CANADA..... | 16,600 | 17,900 | 18,600 | 18,900 | 3,100 | 3,110 |
| UNITED STATES..... | 171,200 | 179,900 | 185,800 | 187,200 | 3,170 | 3,190 |
| LATIN AMERICA: | | | | | | |
| Argentina..... | 18,917 | 19,922 | 20,620 | 20,979 | 3,270 | 3,210 |
| Bolivia..... | 3,541 | 3,791 | 3,966 | 4,057 | 1,805 | 1,940 |
| Brazil..... | 64,371 | 70,551 | 74,970 | 77,294 | 2,610 | 2,710 |
| Chile..... | 7,076 | 7,586 | 7,944 | 8,130 | 2,670 | 2,610 |
| Colombia..... | 13,585 | 14,755 | 15,622 | 16,069 | 2,340 | 2,270 |
| Costa Rica..... | 1,048 | 1,176 | 1,269 | 1,319 | 2,570 | 2,480 |
| Cuba..... | 6,389 | 6,797 | 7,086 | 7,242 | 2,910 | 2,730 |
| Dominican Rep. . | 2,719 | 3,015 | 3,228 | 3,341 | 1,960 | 1,930 |
| Ecuador..... | 3,926 | 4,320 | 4,579 | 4,735 | 2,060 | 2,080 |
| El Salvador..... | 2,245 | 2,435 | 2,570 | 2,641 | 2,190 | 2,000 |
| Guatemala..... | 3,448 | 3,768 | 3,980 | 4,103 | 2,080 | 2,010 |
| Haiti..... | 3,904 | 4,161 | 4,340 | 4,433 | 1,870 | 1,780 |
| Honduras..... | 1,690 | 1,849 | 1,963 | 2,023 | 2,190 | 2,330 |
| Mexico..... | 31,893 | 34,934 | 37,108 | 38,251 | 2,480 | 2,580 |
| Nicaragua..... | 1,333 | 1,476 | 1,578 | 1,631 | 2,330 | 2,190 |
| Panama..... | 983 | 1,073 | 1,138 | 1,172 | 2,380 | 2,370 |
| Paraguay..... | 1,629 | 1,739 | 1,817 | 1,857 | 2,500 | 2,390 |
| Peru..... | 10,370 | 11,109 | 11,629 | 11,899 | 1,890 | 2,070 |
| Uruguay..... | 2,719 | 2,831 | 2,924 | 2,971 | 2,940 | 3,000 |
| Venezuela..... | 6,562 | 7,361 | 7,942 | 8,212 | 2,170 | 2,330 |
| Jamaica..... | 1,559 | 1,619 | 1,661 | 1,682 | 2,190 | 2,260 |
| Trinidad & Tobago..... | 778 | 850 | 902 | 929 | 2,390 | 2,470 |
| Others <u>3/</u> | 1,536 | 1,584 | 1,616 | 1,632 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Total Latin America | 192,220 | 208,702 | 220,452 | 226,652 | <u>4/2,520</u> | <u>4/2,560</u> |
| Total Hemisphere | 380,021 | 406,502 | 424,852 | 432,702 | <u>4/2,840</u> | <u>4/2,870</u> |

1/ Mid-year. 2/ Based on preliminary USDA estimates. 3/ Includes the Bahamas, Bermuda, Guadeloupe, Martinique, the Netherlands Antilles, St. Pierre and Miquelon, and the British West Indies. 4/ Weighted average for countries shown.

Table 6.--Western Hemisphere: Area and production of selected agricultural products by country, average 1955/56-1959/60, annual 1960/61, 1961/62, preliminary 1962/63, and forecast 1963/64 1/

| Commodity by country | Area 2/ | | | | | Production | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1,000 hectares | | | | | 1,000 metric tons | | | | |
| | Average 1955/56- 1959/60 | 1960/61 | 1961/62 | 1962/63 | 1963/64 | Average 1955/56- 1959/60 | 1960/61 | 1961/62 | 1962/63 | 1963/64 |
| Wheat | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada..... | 9,199 | 9,388 | 10,245 | 10,853 | 11,156 | 12,672 | 14,108 | 7,713 | 15,392 | 19,688 |
| United States..... | 19,882 | 21,002 | 20,863 | 17,635 | 18,010 | 29,810 | 36,938 | 33,604 | 29,735 | 30,961 |
| Mexico..... | 896 | 750 | 816 | 736 | 812 | 1,214 | 1,190 | 1,402 | 1,433 | 1,786 |
| Argentina..... | 4,694 | 3,599 | 4,198 | 3,438 | 3/ | 6,142 | 4,082 | 5,250 | 5,171 | 6,260 |
| Other..... | 2,901 | 2,631 | 2,329 | 2,907 | 3/ | 2,661 | 2,488 | 1,999 | 2,482 | 2,206 |
| Estimated total..... | 37,572 | 37,370 | 38,451 | 35,569 | 36,749 | 52,499 | 58,806 | 49,968 | 54,213 | 60,901 |
| Corn | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada..... | 209 | 208 | 162 | 170 | 202 | 782 | 745 | 742 | 813 | 832 |
| United States..... | 26,876 | 28,996 | 23,650 | 23,004 | 24,638 | 82,166 | 99,265 | 92,088 | 92,548 | 103,667 |
| Mexico..... | 5,784 | 5,564 | 6,390 | 6,400 | 6,800 | 4,842 | 5,423 | 5,588 | 5,450 | 6,400 |
| Central America..... | 1,423 | 1,236 | 1,456 | 1,590 | 1,558 | 1,129 | 1,473 | 1,219 | 1,381 | 1,349 |
| Argentina..... | 2,370 | 2,770 | 2,770 | 2,616 | 2,752 | 4,412 | 4,826 | 5,334 | 4,572 | 5,080 |
| Brazil..... | 6,132 | 6,886 | 7,200 | 7,326 | 7,203 | 7,595 | 8,992 | 9,398 | 10,160 | 8,890 |
| Other..... | 2,464 | 2,734 | 2,602 | 2,804 | 2,657 | 2,579 | 2,695 | 2,674 | 3,135 | 2,898 |
| Estimated total..... | 45,258 | 48,394 | 44,234 | 43,910 | 45,810 | 103,505 | 123,419 | 117,043 | 118,059 | 129,116 |
| Other coarse grains 4/ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada..... | 8,415 | 7,429 | 6,556 | 7,295 | 7,168 | 12,375 | 11,651 | 8,094 | 12,823 | 13,160 |
| United States..... | 25,888 | 23,417 | 20,010 | 19,805 | 19,463 | 39,409 | 42,744 | 36,179 | 38,305 | 38,512 |
| Argentina..... | 3,187 | 3,007 | 3,007 | 2,567 | 3,196 | 3,364 | 3,598 | 3,683 | 2,390 | 3,211 |
| Other..... | 1,285 | 1,566 | 1,497 | 3/ | 3/ | 1,319 | 1,597 | 1,543 | 1,731 | 1,700 |
| Estimated total..... | 38,775 | 35,419 | 31,070 | 3/ | 3/ | 56,467 | 59,590 | 49,499 | 55,249 | 56,583 |
| Rice | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States..... | 626 | 645 | 643 | 714 | 714 | 2,238 | 2,476 | 2,458 | 2,924 | 3,179 |
| Central America..... | 193 | 198 | 210 | 214 | 209 | 232 | 248 | 262 | 272 | 262 |
| Mexico..... | 115 | 142 | 147 | 133 | 135 | 240 | 328 | 333 | 304 | 309 |
| Brazil..... | 2,641 | 3,116 | 3,278 | 3,368 | 3,359 | 4,057 | 5,392 | 5,442 | 5,980 | 5,700 |
| Colombia..... | 194 | 227 | 237 | 257 | 243 | 361 | 450 | 407 | 555 | 511 |
| Other..... | 666 | 770 | 727 | 710 | 718 | 1,484 | 1,610 | 1,804 | 1,572 | 1,747 |
| Estimated total..... | 4,435 | 5,098 | 5,242 | 5,396 | 5,378 | 8,612 | 10,504 | 10,706 | 11,607 | 11,712 |

Footnotes at end of table.

Table 6.--Western Hemisphere: Area and production of selected agricultural products by country, average 1955/56-1959/60, annual 1960/61, 1961/62, preliminary 1962/63, and forecast 1963/64 1/

(continued)

| Commodity by country | Area 2/ | | | | Production | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------|---------|------------|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Average | 1960/61 | 1961/62 | 1962/63 | 1963/64 | 1960/61 | 1961/62 | 1962/63 | 1963/64 |
| | 1955/56- 1959/60 | | | | | 1955/56- 1959/60 | | | |
| | | - 1,000 hectares | | | | - 1,000 metric tons | | | |
| Potatoes, white and sweet | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada..... | 125 | 127 | 123 | 117 | 115 | 1,842 | 2,064 | 1,996 | 2,131 |
| United States..... | 672 | 644 | 684 | 648 | 642 | 11,972 | 12,376 | 14,002 | 12,960 |
| Argentina..... | 234 | 250 | 241 | 179 | 189 | 1,715 | 2,216 | 2,460 | 1,550 |
| Brazil..... | 303 | 323 | 360 | 305 | 308 | 2,064 | 2,396 | 3,198 | 2,700 |
| Peru..... | 236 | 253 | 251 | 252 | 3/ | 1,280 | 1,274 | 1,389 | 1,381 |
| Other..... | 3/ | 3/ | 3/ | 3/ | 3/ | 4,095 | 4,010 | 3,792 | 4,325 |
| Estimated total..... | 3/ | 3/ | 3/ | 3/ | 3/ | 22,970 | 24,336 | 26,837 | 25,061 |
| Beans | | | | | | | | | |
| United States..... | 598 | 582 | 583 | 603 | 655 | 789 | 813 | 907 | 854 |
| Mexico..... | 1,244 | 1,400 | 1,700 | 1,750 | 3/ | 430 | 528 | 617 | 650 |
| Brazil..... | 2,227 | 2,489 | 2,581 | 2,630 | 2,568 | 1,426 | 1,676 | 1,745 | 1,653 |
| Chile..... | 83 | 94 | 97 | 93 | 93 | 76 | 87 | 86 | 92 |
| Other..... | 3/ | 3/ | 3/ | 3/ | 3/ | 3/ | 456 | 445 | 518 |
| Estimated total..... | 3/ | 3/ | 3/ | 3/ | 3/ | 3/ | 3,560 | 3,800 | 3,767 |
| Yuca (cassava) | | | | | | | | | |
| Argentina..... | 21 | 18 | 20 | 20 | 22 | 266 | 225 | 244 | 243 |
| Brazil..... | 1,197 | 1,312 | 1,343 | 1,477 | 1,485 | 15,511 | 17,772 | 18,301 | 19,000 |
| Paraguay..... | 65 | 70 | 71 | 70 | 70 | 974 | 979 | 994 | 997 |
| Peru..... | 20 | 24 | 25 | 28 | 28 | 280 | 350 | 365 | 377 |
| Venezuela..... | 43 | 61 | 54 | 3/ | 3/ | 192 | 340 | 139 | 323 |
| Other..... | 3/ | 3/ | 3/ | 3/ | 3/ | 2,071 | 1,299 | 1,864 | 1,948 |
| Estimated total..... | 3/ | 3/ | 3/ | 3/ | 3/ | 19,294 | 20,980 | 21,910 | 22,888 |
| Soybeans | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada..... | 99 | 92 | 86 | 89 | 92 | 168 | 136 | 180 | 180 |
| United States..... | 8,638 | 9,573 | 10,930 | 11,274 | 11,766 | 13,170 | 15,113 | 18,495 | 18,376 |
| Brazil..... | 95 | 172 | 212 | 220 | 240 | 125 | 206 | 275 | 280 |
| Other..... | 10 | 26 | 20 | 26 | 80 | 10 | 33 | 28 | 47 |
| Estimated total..... | 8,842 | 9,863 | 11,248 | 11,609 | 12,178 | 13,473 | 15,488 | 18,978 | 18,883 |

Footnotes at end of table.

Table 6.--Western Hemisphere: Area and production of selected agricultural products by country, average 1955/56-1959/60, annual 1960/61, 1961/62, preliminary 1962/63, and forecast 1963/64 1/

(continued)

| Commodity by country | Area 2/ | | | Production | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|---|----------------------------------|--|---|--------|--------|--------|
| | Average : 1955/56- 1959/60 | 1960/61 : 1961/62 : 1962/63 : 1963/64 | 1966/61 : 1960/61 : 1961/62 : 1962/63 : 1963/64 | Average : 1955/56- 1959/60 | 1960/61 : 1961/62 : 1962/63 : 1963/64 | 1966/61 : 1960/61 : 1961/62 : 1962/63 : 1963/64 | | | |
| | 1,000 hectares | | | 1,000 metric tons | | | | | |
| Cotton 5/ | | | | | | | | | |
| United States..... | 5,914 | 6,196 | 6,327 | 6,301 | 5,769 | 3,107 | 3,117 | 3,237 | 3,385 |
| Central America..... | 153 | 140 | 204 | 253 | 301 | 94 | 148 | 200 | 237 |
| Brazil..... | 1,748 | 2,024 | 2,226 | 2,226 | 2,327 | 425 | 550 | 501 | 523 |
| Mexico..... | 919 | 904 | 817 | 835 | 785 | 442 | 434 | 528 | 430 |
| Peru..... | 238 | 250 | 247 | 269 | 275 | 113 | 143 | 147 | 147 |
| Other..... | 746 | 718 | 866 | 877 | 887 | 175 | 197 | 244 | 221 |
| Estimated total..... | 9,718 | 10,232 | 10,687 | 10,761 | 10,344 | 3,974 | 4,419 | 4,857 | 4,943 |
| Tobacco | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada..... | 51 | 55 | 56 | 53 | 46 | 75 | 97 | 92 | 91 |
| United States..... | 503 | 462 | 475 | 496 | 480 | 868 | 882 | 1,047 | 1,031 |
| Brazil..... | 180 | 174 | 183 | 200 | 206 | 139 | 147 | 138 | 159 |
| Cuba..... | 60 | 59 | 53 | 42 | 37 | 50 | 52 | 36 | 32 |
| Mexico..... | 36 | 45 | 47 | 36 | 38 | 34 | 43 | 48 | 34 |
| Other..... | 122 | 124 | 134 | 143 | 161 | 133 | 140 | 179 | 199 |
| Estimated total..... | 952 | 919 | 948 | 970 | 968 | 1,299 | 1,361 | 1,540 | 1,546 |
| Sugar, centrifugal (raw basis) | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (continental) | 454 | 564 | 631 | 609 | 693 | 2,413 | 2,795 | 3,131 | 3,901 |
| Brazil..... | 1,164 | 1,340 | 1,346 | 1,401 | 1,550 | 2,821 | 3,451 | 3,243 | 3,175 |
| Central America..... | 3/ | 3/ | 3/ | 3/ | 3/ | 243 | 323 | 387 | 507 |
| Mexico..... | 257 | 287 | 314 | 339 | 3/ | 1,252 | 1,454 | 1,696 | 1,808 |
| Cuba..... | 1,078 | 3/ | 3/ | 3/ | 3/ | 5,337 | 6,767 | 3,820 | 3,538 |
| Peru..... | 44 | 47 | 45 | 47 | 47 | 726 | 808 | 779 | 819 |
| Other..... | 3/ | 3/ | 3/ | 3/ | 3/ | 5,667 | 6,332 | 6,280 | 6,771 |
| Estimated total..... | 3/ | 3/ | 3/ | 3/ | 3/ | 18,459 | 21,930 | 19,418 | 20,519 |
| Hennequen | | | | | | | | | |
| Mexico..... | 158 | 169 | 175 | 3/ | 3/ | 122 | 149 | 154 | 160 |
| Other..... | 3/ | 3/ | 3/ | 3/ | 3/ | 13 | 15 | 13 | 3/ |
| Estimated total..... | 3/ | 3/ | 3/ | 3/ | 3/ | 135 | 164 | 167 | 3/ |
| Sisal | | | | | | | | | |
| Brazil..... | 110 | 129 | 141 | 3/ | 3/ | 117 | 164 | 165 | 170 |
| Other..... | 3/ | 3/ | 3/ | 3/ | 3/ | 45 | 31 | 37 | 3/ |
| Estimated total..... | 3/ | 3/ | 3/ | 3/ | 3/ | 162 | 195 | 202 | 3/ |

Footnotes at end of table.

Table 6.--Western Hemisphere: Area and production of selected agricultural products by country, average 1955/56-1959/60, annual 1960/61, 1961/62, preliminary 1962/63 and forecast 1963/64 1/

(continued)

| Commodity by country | Area 2/ | | | | | Production | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Average | 1960/61 | 1961/62 | 1962/63 | 1963/64 | Average | 1960/61 | 1961/62 | 1962/63 | 1963/64 |
| | 1955/56-1959/60 | : | : | : | : | 1955/56-1959/60 | : | : | : | : |
| | - - - - - 1,000 hectares | | | | | - - - - - 1,000 metric tons | | | | |
| <u>Sunflower seed</u> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Argentina..... | 1,063 | 898 | 1,197 | 748 | 3/ | 665 | 585 | 860 | 462 | 750 |
| Chile..... | 40 | 31 | 30 | 32 | 32 | 48 | 33 | 32 | 34 | 34 |
| Uruguay..... | 185 | 153 | 137 | 138 | 3/ | 79 | 56 | 80 | 83 | 87 |
| Canada..... | 15 | 14 | 14 | 9 | 15 | 9 | 13 | 11 | 8 | 15 |
| Estimated total..... | 1,303 | 1,096 | 1,378 | 927 | 3/ | 801 | 687 | 983 | 587 | 886 |
| <u>Cocoa beans</u> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brazil..... | | | | | | 173 | 122 | 118 | 111 | 125 |
| Colombia..... | | | | | | 12 | 14 | 14 | 16 | 18 |
| Dominican Republic..... | | | | | | 34 | 35 | 35 | 38 | 35 |
| Ecuador..... | | | | | | 32 | 42 | 39 | 40 | 43 |
| Mexico..... | | | | | | 14 | 16 | 21 | 26 | 28 |
| Venezuela..... | | | | | | 15 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 |
| Other..... | | | | | | 35 | 37 | 37 | 36 | 36 |
| Estimated total..... | | | | | | 315 | 278 | 276 | 280 | 298 |
| <u>Coffee</u> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brazil..... | | | | | | 1,698 | 1,740 | 2,100 | 1,620 | 1,560 |
| Colombia..... | | | | | | 442 | 462 | 468 | 450 | 462 |
| Central America..... | | | | | | 255 | 297 | 334 | 316 | 325 |
| Mexico..... | | | | | | 103 | 126 | 141 | 129 | 144 |
| Other..... | | | | | | 244 | 251 | 301 | 289 | 322 |
| Estimated total..... | | | | | | 2,742 | 2,876 | 3,344 | 2,804 | 2,813 |
| <u>Beef 6/</u> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada..... | | | | | | 596 | 629 | 651 | 648 | 670 |
| United States..... | | | | | | 6,902 | 7,183 | 7,412 | 7,399 | 7,897 |
| Argentina..... | | | | | | 2,379 | 1,883 | 2,079 | 2,216 | 2,300 |
| Brazil..... | | | | | | 1,341 | 1,359 | 1,369 | 1,382 | 1,385 |
| Colombia..... | | | | | | 306 | 307 | 339 | 341 | 351 |
| Mexico..... | | | | | | 385 | 412 | 435 | 444 | 465 |
| Uruguay..... | | | | | | 237 | 322 | 290 | 274 | 294 |
| Other..... | | | | | | 843 | 908 | 922 | 917 | 922 |
| Estimated total..... | | | | | | 12,989 | 13,003 | 13,497 | 13,621 | 14,284 |

Footnotes at end of table.

Table 6.--Western Hemisphere: Area and production of selected agricultural products by country, average 1955/56-1959/60, annual 1960/61, 1961/62, preliminary 1962/63, and forecast 1963/64 ^{1/}

(continued)

| Commodity by country | Area ^{2/} | | | | Production | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|---------|---------|---------|------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Average | 1960/61 | 1961/62 | 1962/63 | 1960/61 | 1961/62 | 1962/63 | 1963/64 |
| | 1955/56- 1959/60 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| | ----- 1,000 hectares ----- 1,000 metric tons ----- | | | | | | | |
| <u>Pork</u> ^{6/} | | | | | | | | |
| Canada..... | 444 | 469 | 468 | 444 | 469 | 468 | 444 | 442 |
| United States..... | 4,995 | 5,264 | 5,176 | 5,371 | 5,264 | 5,176 | 5,371 | 5,534 |
| Argentina..... | 188 | 184 | 164 | 154 | 184 | 164 | 154 | 170 |
| Brazil..... | 422 | 474 | 534 | 585 | 474 | 534 | 585 | 600 |
| Mexico..... | 184 | 183 | 183 | 195 | 184 | 183 | 195 | 205 |
| Other..... | 300 | 335 | 338 | 333 | 300 | 338 | 333 | 346 |
| Estimated total..... | 6,533 | 6,909 | 6,863 | 7,082 | 6,909 | 6,863 | 7,082 | 7,297 |
| <u>Milk</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Canada..... | 7,997 | 8,385 | 8,720 | 8,744 | 8,385 | 8,720 | 8,744 | 8,743 |
| United States..... | 56,125 | 55,703 | 56,900 | 57,120 | 55,703 | 56,900 | 57,120 | 56,836 |
| Argentina ^{7/} | 4,898 | 4,505 | 4,483 | 4,402 | 4,505 | 4,483 | 4,402 | 4,350 |
| Brazil..... | 4,389 | 5,045 | 5,308 | 5,492 | 5,045 | 5,308 | 5,492 | 5,400 |
| Colombia..... | 1,624 | 1,753 | 1,753 | 1,762 | 1,624 | 1,753 | 1,762 | 1,800 |
| Mexico ^{8/} | 2,384 | 2,718 | 2,960 | 3,177 | 2,384 | 2,960 | 3,177 | 3,398 |
| Other ^{8/} | 4,588 | 5,171 | 5,110 | 5,159 | 4,588 | 5,110 | 5,159 | 5,164 |
| Estimated total..... | 82,005 | 83,280 | 85,234 | 85,856 | 82,005 | 85,234 | 85,856 | 85,691 |
| <u>Wool</u> ^{9/} | | | | | | | | |
| United States..... | 138 | 146 | 145 | 136 | 138 | 145 | 136 | 132 |
| Argentina..... | 190 | 221 | 212 | 212 | 190 | 212 | 212 | 212 |
| Uruguay..... | 81 | 82 | 84 | 86 | 81 | 84 | 86 | 88 |
| Other..... | 72 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 72 | 78 | 79 | 78 |
| Estimated total..... | 481 | 526 | 519 | 513 | 481 | 519 | 513 | 510 |

^{1/} Generally includes crops harvested in last months of first year shown and first half second year shown. Data on livestock products for 12 months ending December of first year shown. U.S. and Canada data are for first year of split year shown. ^{2/} Harvested area where estimates are available. ^{3/} Not available. ^{4/} Includes mixed grains from Canada. ^{5/} Converted from bales of 480 pounds net weight. ^{6/} Carcass weight basis. ^{7/} Commercial use only. ^{8/} Includes goat's milk. ^{9/} Greasy basis.

Table 7.--Western Hemisphere: Exports and imports, selected commodities by principal countries
1961, 1962, forecast 1963

| Exports | 1961 | 1962 | Forecast 1963 | Imports | 1961 | 1962 | Forecast 1963 |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|------------------|
| - - - - 1,000 metric tons - - - - | | | | - - - - 1,000 metric tons - - - - | | | |
| <u>Wheat 1/</u> | | | | <u>Wheat 1/</u> | | | |
| United States..... | 18,993 | 17,081 | 19,200 | Brazil..... | 1,887 | 2,413 | 2,450 |
| Canada..... | 10,897 | 8,841 | 9,250 | Colombia..... | 143 | 129 | 100 |
| Argentina..... | 1,102 | 2,795 | 1,900 | Peru..... | 427 | 415 | 480 |
| | | | | Venezuela..... | 356 | 320 | 333 |
| | | | | Central America.. | 225 | 226 | 211 |
| <u>Corn</u> | | | | <u>Corn</u> | | | |
| United States..... | 7,451 | 10,784 | 10,200 | Canada..... | 577 | 883 | 500 |
| Argentina..... | 1,730 | 2,904 | 2,575 | | | | |
| <u>Cotton 2/</u> | | | | <u>Cotton 2/</u> | | | |
| United States..... | 1,493 | 1,101 | 730 | Chile..... | 25 | 24 | 25 |
| Brazil..... | 151 | 185 | 250 | Cuba..... | 12 | 9 | 10 |
| Peru..... | 104 | 125 | 128 | Canada..... | 64 | 87 | 72 |
| Mexico..... | 351 | 323 | 413 | | | | |
| Central America... | 81 | 127 | 187 | | | | |
| <u>Sugar, (raw value)</u> | | | | <u>Sugar, (raw value)</u> | | | |
| Brazil..... | 783 | 445 | 324 | United States.... | 3,988 | 4,238 | 4,170 |
| Peru..... | 555 | 479 | 522 | Canada..... | 689 | 755 | 755 |
| Mexico..... | 572 | 357 | 326 | Chile..... | 258 | 201 | 165 |
| Central America... | 82 | 127 | 157 | Uruguay..... | 52 | 53 | 56 |
| Cuba..... | 6,408 | 5,131 | 3,450 | | | | |
| Dominican Republic. | 748 | 846 | 700 | | | | |
| Other Caribbean... | 1,013 | 1,089 | 1,100 | | | | |
| <u>Cocoa beans</u> | | | | <u>Cocoa beans</u> | | | |
| Brazil..... | 104 | 55 | 70 | United States.... | 348 | 290 | 315 |
| Caribbean..... | 11 | 11 | 10 | | | | |
| Central America... | 12 | 13 | 12 | | | | |
| Ecuador..... | 33 | 32 | 38 | | | | |
| Venezuela..... | 10 | 11 | 11 | | | | |
| Dominican Republic: | 12 | 19 | 25 | | | | |
| <u>Coffee, green 3/</u> | | | | <u>Coffee, green 3/</u> | | | |
| Brazil..... | 1,018 | 982 | 1,060 | United States.... | 1,365 | 1,448 | 1,350 |
| Colombia..... | 339 | 394 | 370 | Canada..... | 67 | 74 | 75 |
| Central America... | 249 | 276 | 275 | | | | |
| <u>Bananas</u> | | | | <u>Bananas</u> | | | |
| Ecuador..... | 1,009 | 1,107 | 1,200 | United States.... | 1,805 | 1,524 | 1,620 |
| Colombia..... | 226 | 168 | 240 | Canada..... | 164 | 153 | 150 |
| Brazil..... | 246 | 216 | 240 | Argentina..... | 252 | 272 | 250 |
| Caribbean, except : | | | | Chile..... | 17 | 26 | 30 |
| Cuba..... | 667 | 708 | 715 | | | | |
| Central America... | 1,090 | 1,014 | 1,045 | | | | |
| <u>Tobacco</u> | | | | <u>Tobacco</u> | | | |
| United States..... | 227 | 213 | 229 | United States.... | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| Canada..... | 17 | 22 | 19 | Uruguay..... | 4 | 5 | 3 |
| Cuba 4/..... | 18 | 16 | 16 | | | | |
| Dominican Republic: | 22 | 18 | 20 | | | | |
| Brazil..... | 49 | 42 | 38 | | | | |
| Colombia..... | 9 | 10 | 12 | | | | |

Footnotes at end of table.

Table 7.--Western Hemisphere: Exports and imports, selected commodities by principal countries
1961, 1962, forecast 1963

(continued)

| Exports | 1961 | 1962 | Forecast 1963 | Imports | 1961 | 1962 | Forecast 1963 |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|------------------|--------------------------------|------|------|------------------|
| <u>1,000 metric tons</u> | | | | <u>1,000 metric tons</u> | | | |
| <u>Meat, excluding poultry</u> | | | | <u>Meat, excluding poultry</u> | | | |
| Argentina..... | 445 | 543 | 665 | United States.... | 602 | 839 | 1,000 |
| Brazil..... | 50 | 39 | 25 | Canada..... | 59 | 59 | 82 |
| Uruguay..... | 51 | 69 | 75 | | | | |
| United States..... | 51 | 47 | 70 | | | | |
| Canada..... | 44 | 37 | 40 | | | | |
| <u>Wool, (actual weight)</u> | | | | <u>Wool, (actual weight)</u> | | | |
| Argentina..... | 139 | 159 | 170 | United States.... | 153 | 164 | 165 |
| Uruguay..... | 71 | 46 | 50 | Canada..... | 9 | 8 | 8 |
| | | | | Mexico..... | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| <u>Soybean oil 5/</u> | | | | <u>Soybean oil 5/</u> | | | |
| United States..... | 303 | 622 | 600 | Canada..... | 10 | 9 | 10 |
| Canada..... | 15 | 23 | 20 | Chile 6/..... | 13 | 20 | 1 |
| | | | | Peru..... | 8 | 12 | 4 |
| | | | | Haiti 6/..... | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| <u>Soybeans</u> | | | | <u>Soybeans</u> | | | |
| Canada..... | 82 | 74 | 70 | Canada..... | 313 | 379 | 385 |
| United States..... | 3,634 | 4,378 | 4,450 | | | | |
| Brazil..... | 73 | 97 | 105 | | | | |
| <u>Cottonseed oil</u> | | | | <u>Cottonseed oil</u> | | | |
| United States..... | 179 | 198 | 180 | Canada..... | 19 | 15 | 15 |
| Argentina..... | 4 | 11 | 8 | | | | |
| <u>Cottonseed</u> | | | | <u>Cottonseed 7/</u> | | | |
| Nicaragua..... | 41 | 70 | 73 | | | | |
| United States..... | 6 | 10 | 8 | | | | |
| <u>Linseed oil</u> | | | | <u>Linseed oil 7/</u> | | | |
| United States..... | 9 | 3 | 10 | | | | |
| Canada..... | 9 | 2 | 3 | | | | |
| Argentina..... | 204 | 271 | 200 | | | | |
| Uruguay..... | 25 | 16 | 26 | | | | |
| <u>Flaxseed</u> | | | | <u>Flaxseed 7/</u> | | | |
| United States..... | 115 | 100 | 150 | | | | |
| Canada..... | 352 | 292 | 300 | | | | |

1/ Includes flour in grain equivalent. 2/ Marketing year August - July, 1960-61; 1961-62; 1962-63. Converted from bales of 480 pounds net weight. 3/ Converted from bags of 132.276 pounds. 4/ Estimated. 5/ Crude and refined combined as such. 6/ U.S. exports to the country listed. 7/ No significant importers in the hemisphere.

Table 8.--United States: Agricultural exports and imports, values by destination and source, total and Western Hemisphere, 1956-60 average, 1961, 1962, and January-June 1963

| Country | U.S. Exports | | | | U.S. Imports | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|---------|---------|----------|--------------|---------|---------|----------|
| | Average | 1961 | 1962 | Jan-June | Average | 1961 | 1962 | Jan-June |
| | 1956-60 | | | 1963 | 1956-60 | | | 1963 |
| - - - - - Million dollars - - - - - | | | | | | | | |
| CANADA..... | 371.3 | 490.7 | 511.7 | 262.9 | 204.6 | 193.8 | 188.3 | 81.1 |
| LATIN AMERICA: | | | | | | | | |
| Argentina..... | 6.1 | 3.9 | 2.8 | .7 | 102.2 | 87.6 | 89.6 | 55.0 |
| Bolivia..... | 8.3 | 8.2 | 9.5 | 6.3 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.5 | .7 |
| Brazil..... | 42.7 | 112.2 | 94.5 | 58.4 | 571.2 | 483.6 | 462.2 | 202.8 |
| Chile..... | 20.0 | 34.3 | 27.0 | 12.8 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 5.4 | 5.1 |
| Colombia..... | 27.4 | 25.1 | 24.0 | 10.6 | 311.5 | 232.6 | 234.0 | 82.0 |
| Costa Rica..... | 5.8 | 5.6 | 4.8 | 2.8 | 28.8 | 37.5 | 37.5 | 21.4 |
| Cuba..... | 127.3 | 9.7 | .3 | 13.0 | 391.9 | 29.1 | 15.1 | 4.1 |
| Dominican Rep.. | 5.3 | 2.5 | 9.9 | 10.9 | 67.1 | 73.2 | 139.8 | 61.1 |
| Ecuador..... | 6.0 | 7.1 | 6.1 | 3.4 | 52.2 | 47.4 | 63.1 | 25.2 |
| El Salvador.... | 5.5 | 5.3 | 7.4 | 3.1 | 42.7 | 30.8 | 38.8 | 19.8 |
| Guatemala..... | 9.2 | 9.5 | 10.5 | 4.6 | 64.0 | 54.7 | 56.8 | 37.5 |
| Haiti..... | 7.3 | 7.0 | 8.5 | 4.2 | 13.6 | 13.3 | 15.8 | 10.1 |
| Honduras..... | 3.8 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 2.5 | 25.4 | 27.5 | 27.7 | 16.5 |
| Mexico..... | 79.2 | 60.1 | 63.4 | 43.4 | 193.7 | 262.7 | 271.0 | 166.4 |
| Nicaragua..... | 3.3 | 3.5 | 4.8 | 1.9 | 17.6 | 23.0 | 23.5 | 22.5 |
| Panama..... | 10.0 | 10.3 | 10.3 | 4.9 | 15.9 | 13.6 | 10.6 | 7.4 |
| Paraguay..... | 1.0 | 5.2 | .4 | 3.2 | 4.5 | 6.2 | 5.1 | 3.3 |
| Peru..... | 18.3 | 25.5 | 22.4 | 6.9 | 34.4 | 91.0 | 89.2 | 33.9 |
| Uruguay..... | 10.0 | 5.7 | 3.7 | .9 | 13.3 | 18.5 | 18.5 | 11.4 |
| Venezuela..... | 84.0 | 89.6 | 65.0 | 29.2 | 32.0 | 19.6 | 16.1 | 10.6 |
| Jamaica..... | 8.5 | 10.8 | 11.7 | 6.3 | 4.2 | 16.1 | 13.9 | 12.0 |
| Trinidad & Tobago..... | 6.8 | 10.4 | 11.3 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 12.9 | 6.9 | 5.5 |
| Other Latin America..... | 29.9 | 35.3 | 35.7 | 17.7 | 6.6 | 21.9 | 18.7 | 14.6 |
| Total Western Hemisphere..... | 897.0 | 981.5 | 1,949.5 | 515.7 | 2,208.6 | 1,802.7 | 1,849.1 | 910.0 |
| Total World..... | 4,258.5 | 5,030.0 | 5,031.4 | 2,617.8 | 3,935.3 | 3,690.3 | 3,875.6 | 1,927.0 |

1/ Includes \$0.1 million for other Western Hemisphere not shown in the above figures.

