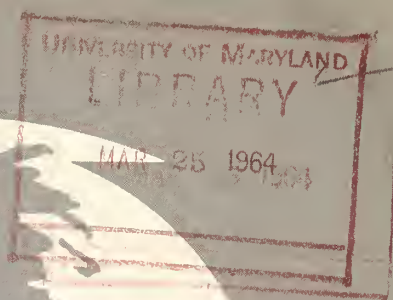


242-74
81.9
83



ERS - Foreign 74

THE 1964 FAR EAST, COMMUNIST CHINA, OCEANIA AGRICULTURAL SITUATION

Supplement No. 4 To The 1964 World Agricultural Situation

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Summary	1
Far East	1
Communist China	5
Oceania	5
Situation by Country	
Far East	
Japan	7
South Korea	10
Taiwan	11
Hong Kong	13
Philippines	14
Indonesia	16
South Vietnam	17
Cambodia	19
Malaysia	19
Thailand	21
Burma	23
Ceylon	24
India	25
Pakistan	27
Communist China	28
Oceania	
Australia	31
New Zealand	34
Appendix Tables	36 - 57

Prepared in the Far East Branch, Regional Analysis Division
 Clarence E. Pike, Chief
 Goodloe Barry, Boyd A. Chugg, William F. Hall,
 Riley H. Kirby, Marion R. Larsen, Mary E. Long, Hughes H. Spurlock

Issued March 1964

1964 Far East, Communist China, Oceania Agricultural Situation Summary



FAR EAST

The economies of most countries of the Far East continued to move ahead in 1963, but for several countries the tempo of progress showed some decline from the levels of recent years. Industrial output showed significant, although generally moderate, gains in almost all countries. In contrast, agriculture, which continues as the dominant force in the economies of most countries of the region, was practically stagnant.

In Japan, the major industrial country of the Far East, the index of industrial activity rose to 137 in mid-1963 contrasted with 130 a year earlier. This was, however, a somewhat reduced rate of growth compared with the previous year. In India, the next most important industrial country of the region, the rate of industrial output advanced from 6.4 percent in the financial year ended March 1962 to 8 percent in the year ended March 1963. In Hong Kong, where the economy is largely based on industry and trade, the rapid economic growth of recent years was continued. Taiwan's index of industrial production increased 25 percent from 1960 to 1962, but the Island's economy is still largely based on agriculture. Industrial production in South Korea accelerated in 1963 following an increase of 17 percent in 1962.

Gold and foreign exchange holdings are probably at an alltime high. At the end of September 1963, holdings totaled \$5.3 billion, up some 11 percent from \$4.8 billion at the close of the third quarter of 1962. With the exception of South Korea, all countries showed gains, but the biggest increases occurred for Japan and Taiwan. Others registering substantial gains include Thailand, India, and Pakistan. However, for the latter two countries the earning of sufficient foreign exchange to finance their imports continues to be a major problem. Foreign aid contributed substantially to the economies of India, Pakistan, South Vietnam, Taiwan, and South Korea.

World prices for certain commodities play a vital role in the economies of most Far Eastern countries. Except for Japan and Hong Kong, the countries of the region depend primarily upon exports of agricultural commodities for the major portion of their foreign exchange earnings. Sugar, copra, and coconut oil prices averaged higher than for the previous year, but lower average prices were received for rubber, tea, rice, and jute and jute products.

In India there was a rather sharp uptrend in the general price level beginning with the second quarter of 1962 and increasing rather sharply in the months following the Chinese invasion of India in October 1962. More fair price shops were opened for the sale of foodgrains in an effort to stem an uptrend in food prices, particularly for rice--the food commodity in the shortest supply position. Price inflation continued to be a problem in some countries, especially in Indonesia and South Korea.

Total agricultural production in the Far East showed almost no increase in 1963 (table 1). Gains in agricultural production in recent years have become smaller; for the last 2 years the increases have been below the rate of population growth (figure 1). This is a reversal of a trend of moderate per capita increases in production for several years in the 1950's. For most countries, changes in total agricultural production from the levels of the previous year were quite small. Countries showing some slight gains include India, Indonesia, Pakistan, the Philippines, and Taiwan. Japan's total production declined significantly due primarily to a poor harvest of winter wheat and barley following excessive rainfall in the spring and early summer months. Others showing declines in production include Thailand, Cambodia, and South Korea.

Total foodgrain production in the region showed some decline in 1963. This is particularly significant as grains account for about two-thirds or more of the calories consumed by the people of most Far Eastern countries. The outturn of rice, by far the most important foodgrain in the region, showed little change. Wheat production went down for the first time in many years, but much of this decline was accounted for by a drop in production in Japan and South Korea as the result of excessive rainfall in the spring and early summer. Barley production was also lower primarily due to the same reason. However, there is also a production downtrend for this crop reflecting a shift in consumer demand toward other grains. Corn production was higher again in 1963, continuing the uptrend of recent years.

Production of most export crops in 1963 was moderately higher, although there were several exceptions. Production increased for sugar, copra, rubber, tea, coffee, and spices. Moderate declines were registered for cotton, jute, and a few other commodities of lesser importance.

Exports from Far Eastern countries in 1963 were moderately above the 1962 level, according to preliminary estimates. Rubber is by far the leading agricultural export item with the Malay States and Indonesia being the principal sources. Other leading export commodities include tea, rice, sugar, jute and jute goods, coconuts and coconut products, tobacco, and spices.

Most Far Eastern farm exports are complementary to those of the United States; very few are directly competitive. For 11 Far Eastern countries for which data are available, the value of exports of food, beverages, and agricultural raw materials totaled \$3.6 billion in 1961 (table 4). Malaya and Singapore combined (the principal economic units of the Federation of Malaysia formed in 1963) led all countries in the value of such exports. India was the next most important, followed by Thailand and the Philippines.

Table 1.--Far East and Oceania: Indices of agricultural production, average 1935-39 and annual 1958 through 1963

(1952-54=100)

Region and country	Average 1935-39	Annual					
		1958	1959	1960	1961	1962 ^{2/}	1963 ^{3/}
<u>Far East</u>							
Afghanistan	^{4/} 91	111	114	114	112	118	122
Burma	107	108	114	112	115	120	119
Cambodia	88	117	128	136	134	156	135
Ceylon	74	113	114	120	126	132	130
India	83	114	119	126	130	128	129
Indonesia	93	112	115	117	117	122	126
Japan	83	132	139	143	152	161	157
Laos	70	113	102	98	98	98	76
Malay States	^{5/} 72	116	125	130	134	136	140
Pakistan	103	106	114	119	124	121	124
Philippines	73	130	130	137	143	155	162
Singapore	^{5/}	137	142	149	176	188	205
South Korea	101	124	126	125	142	131	129
South Vietnam	172	187	204	207	195	215	212
Taiwan	89	130	131	129	140	139	145
Thailand	58	112	115	136	146	156	146
Total	88	116	122	127	132	133	134
<u>Oceania ^{6/}</u>							
Australia	78	122	122	125	129	134	137
New Zealand	78	117	122	125	124	129	131
Total	78	121	122	125	128	133	135

^{1/} Agricultural production during stated calendar years, except for rice and some minor crops. The figures for these crops also include the production in the early months of the next year.

^{2/} Preliminary.

^{3/} Forecast.

^{4/} Prewar estimated for Afghanistan.

^{5/} Singapore included with Malay States for prewar period.

^{6/} Split year 1957/58 through 1962/63. Prewar average 1934/35-1938/39.

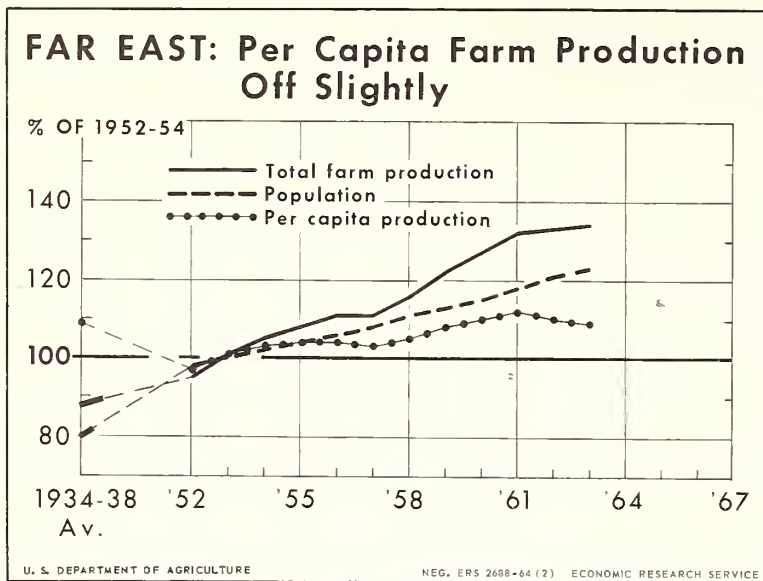


Figure 1

Imports of all commodities by Far Eastern countries totaled roughly \$16.5 billion in 1963, according to preliminary estimates. More than \$4.5 billion of this total was accounted for by food, beverages, and agricultural raw materials. Natural fibers, raw cotton being the leading item, account for about one-fourth of total imports of all items in the above classifications. Cereals are next in importance, followed by rubber and oilseeds.

Japan is by far the most important importer, taking \$1.9 billion in 1962. It imported \$2.0 billion in 1961 of the \$4.5 billion reported by the 11 Far East countries for which data are available (table 4). Raw cotton is the leading agricultural import into Japan, followed by cereals and oilseeds. Japan is followed in importance by India as an importer of food, beverages, and agricultural materials.

U. S. agricultural exports to the Far Eastern countries reached a record level in calendar year 1963 and were well above 1962, according to preliminary estimates. Total U. S. agricultural exports to 13 selected Far Eastern countries in 1962 totaled slightly over \$1.2 billion. This compares with a little under \$1.3 billion in 1961 and slightly over \$1.3 billion in 1960. Cereals are the most important category of U. S. agricultural exports to the Far East, accounting for 45 percent of the total in 1962. Cotton accounted for 18 percent and oilseeds for 10 percent. Japan is the leading destination for U. S. agricultural exports to the region, taking \$481 million or 39 percent in 1962. India, Pakistan, and South Korea follow in importance as destinations, but the bulk of shipments to those countries are financed under U. S. Government programs. The Philippines and Hong Kong follow Japan in importance as dollar markets.

U. S. agricultural imports from the 13 selected Far Eastern countries totaled \$676 million in 1962. This compares with \$670 million in 1961 and \$717 million in 1960. Rubber and sugar are the leading imports from the region. These are followed in importance by fats, oils, and oilseeds (principally coconut products) and fruits, vegetables, and nuts. The Philippines is the leading source of U. S. agricultural imports from the region, accounting for 38 percent of the 1962 total. Following in importance are the Malay States, India, and Pakistan.

COMMUNIST CHINA

Agricultural production, which accounts for about half of China's GNP, was little if any better in 1963 than in 1962 despite the new policy adopted by the National People's Congress in April 1962 giving first priority to agricultural development. Agriculture's continued stagnation reflects in general the state of the entire economy. The possible slight increase in the level of the economy is attributed mainly to increases in those industries (petroleum, chemical fertilizers, machinery, and certain light consumer industries) which support agriculture.

The economy appears still to be in a state of recovery. Unemployment is apparent in many areas. Imbalances exist within and between various categories of industries. Certain Government actions in the early part of 1963 to enhance Government procurement, restrict the free market, and establish a tighter grip on private plots have not accomplished the desired results.

Production of grains in 1963 was no better, and possibly slightly less, than in 1962. Industrial crops, including those used for food (oilseeds and sugar), were slightly better. Some increases also occurred for certain food items, principally vegetables, fruits, poultry, and pork. Nevertheless, per capita production of all food crops was less in 1963 and food shortages may occur prior to the first harvest in 1964. At best, for agriculture, 1963 appears to have been no better than a year of recuperation.

Communist China's international trade in 1962 reached its lowest point in a decade, and the country's trade with free world countries exceeded that with the Communist Bloc. The sharpest cutbacks in Bloc trade have been in machinery and equipment from the USSR, resulting in increased effort by the Chinese since 1961 to trade with industrial countries in the free world. The trend toward more trade with free world countries is expected to accelerate after China liquidates its indebtedness to the USSR in 1965.

Credit support by governments of exporting free world countries also is a boon to future Chinese trade. China's leaders are urgently seeking to revitalize agriculture so as to reduce the need for large imports of grain and to increase the amount of foreign exchange available for capital imports.

OCEANIA

The outlook for the 1963/64 season in Oceania is particularly bright. Agricultural output is expected to expand above the high levels obtained in both Australia and New Zealand last season (figure 2). Both countries' economies are currently benefiting from higher export prices and greater demand for their agricultural commodities. This trend is expected to continue in 1964. Australia's gold and foreign exchange holdings are at record levels. They totaled \$1.5 billion at the end of September 1963, up \$240 million from the same date in 1962. New Zealand's prospects for increasing its foreign exchange

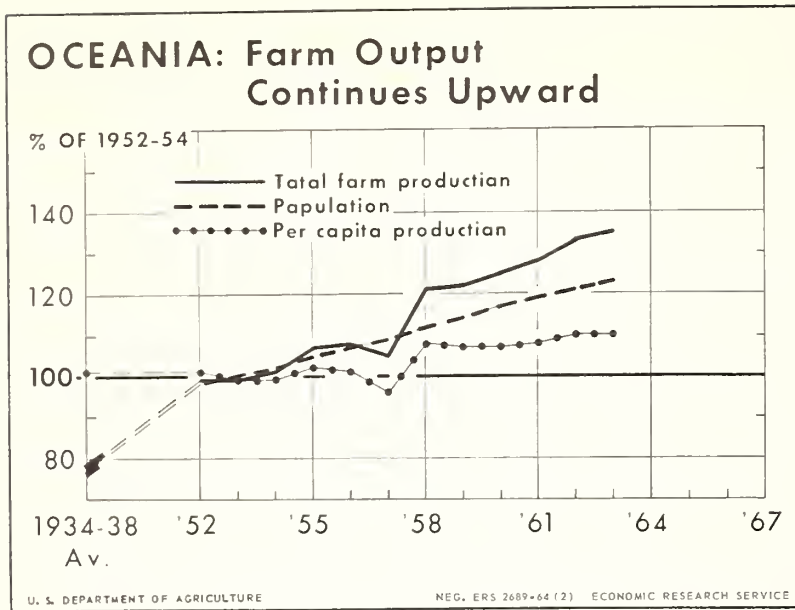


Figure 2

1962/63 but will still be well above 1961/62. Unusually good prospects are indicated for New Zealand's exports of wool, beef, mutton, and butter in 1963/64. As a result, production of all these commodities is expected to increase significantly.

U. S. agricultural imports from Oceania are roughly 8 times the level of American farm exports to the region. Australia takes more U. S. farm goods than New Zealand; unmanufactured tobacco and raw cotton are the principal commodities. U. S. imports of agricultural commodities from Australia and New Zealand in 1962 totaled \$360 million of which \$224 million came from Australia and \$136 million from New Zealand. Meat and wool are the principal commodities imported from both countries.

earnings are the brightest in several years. Its gold and foreign exchange holdings totaled \$183 million at the close of the third quarter of 1963 compared with \$163 million a year earlier.

Record wool clips are expected in both countries. Australia expects to harvest its second largest wheat crop and forecasts indicate record rice and cotton crops. Gains are also expected in tobacco and oilseed crops, while sugar production is expected to decline from the record level of

SITUATION

By Country



FAR EAST

Japan

Economic conditions: The Japanese economy in 1963 made a substantial recovery from the mild recession of the previous year. The rate of economic growth in 1962 is estimated at 5.7 percent in real terms, a substantial gain, but less than one-half of the booming rate achieved in the 1959-61 period. The gross national product in 1963 is estimated at 7 or 8 percent above the 1962 level. Since population increase has become less than 1 percent annually, the current high rate of economic growth is bringing a level of prosperity to the Japanese people that is unrivaled in Asia.

In the important area of balance of payments, 1963 found the Japanese economy in a much improved position compared to the last half of 1961 and the first few months of 1962. During 1962 the Japanese Government felt compelled to follow a retrenchment program to correct a drawdown of foreign exchange holdings. A policy which purposely puts the brakes on a booming economy to slow down the growth rate runs the risk of being unpopular.

This action met with little resistance, however, and considerable success. Foreign exchange holdings at the beginning of 1962 amounted to \$1.5 billion, but increased to over \$1.8 billion by the beginning of 1963. This improved situation marked the end of a restrictive economic policy, which had begun to relax even before the end of 1962.

With the foreign exchange situation eased, the Japanese authorities switched from a retrenchment policy to expansive economic policies. One of the major steps was to reverse monetary policy--interest rates were lowered and the money supply expanded. This reversed the "tight money" policy put into effect in the last half of 1961 and kept in effect through much of 1962. Then, the intent was to slow the economic pace and cut back imports to save foreign exchange while stepping up exports. In 1963 with this accomplished, policies and programs focused on stimulating business out of the recessionary phase.

These efforts were generally successful. Foreign exchange holdings in late 1963 were near the \$2.0 billion level. The economy is currently advancing at a strong pace; if the rate of growth can be kept between 7 and 8 percent as planned, this is less likely to create balance-of-payments difficulties of the kind that took place in 1962 when excessive growth and the associated increased imports forced the economy into a retrenchment period. The rate of increase for 1963 is believed to have been close to the planned rate of growth of 7 to 8 percent.

As the recessionary phase ended and a period of an increased rate of expansion took hold in 1963, certain problems came to the forefront. With an increased money supply and shortages of some items, maintaining price stability has become one of the most serious domestic problems. Wholesale prices in 1963 for foodstuffs and textiles continued to rise, a movement that began during 1962. Prices of both foodstuffs and textiles now average 6 to 7 percent higher than during 1962. On the other hand, wholesale prices of basic industrial products, steel, chemicals, machinery, and petroleum products have all shown a downtrend since 1960, and at present average 5 to 10 percent below 1960. The net result of this movement is a general wholesale price index that holds relatively constant, although it showed a slight uptrend in 1963. However, the important consumer price index, in which food and clothing are heavily weighted, has recently shown a strongly rising trend. Some setbacks on the agricultural front and markedly higher world sugar prices have contributed to making food more expensive.

Despite the price increases, Japanese consumers continue to make rapid progress and have already achieved a standard of living which is unprecedented for the Far East. However, rural people are lagging behind in the growing affluence. Farm people make up almost one-third of the population but receive less than one-tenth of the gross national product. Even considering income from nonfarm employment, returns to rural people are not proportionate to their numbers. As a result young farmers continue to migrate from the countryside to higher paying jobs in urban centers. Although the shift is desired from an economic point of view and is expected to continue, the transition is having an important impact on the rural areas of Japan and agriculture in general. People leaving the farm or engaging in nonfarm employment are causing labor shortages and forcing the pace toward consolidation of farms and mechanization.

Agricultural production: For the first time since 1956, Japanese agricultural production in 1963 declined. The index of agricultural production for 1962 increased 5.9 percent over the previous year, but the 1963 index declined an estimated 2.5 percent.

The downturn can be largely ascribed to weather conditions. Unusually heavy and prolonged rainfall during the spring and early summer brought the worst crop damage to summer harvested grains in at least 30 years. The wheat and barley crops, which are harvested in June, suffered particularly heavy damage. Production dropped from 3.4 million metric tons in 1962 to 1.5 million in 1963. An estimated 44 percent of the rapeseed crop was also lost. Vegetable crops were severely damaged by lack of sunshine and decay in the field.

together, the estimated loss to Japanese farmers was \$270 million. A loss of this size has a bearing on farm income even though the Government has raised the support prices paid to farmers for wheat, barley, and rice.

On the brighter side of the grain picture the rice crop, which accounts for about 40 percent of Japan's total agricultural production, turned out quite well after a slow start. After the early summer months the rice season was unusually favorable from July on until some unseasonably cold weather struck in September and early October. As of October 15, the 1963 crop was estimated at just over 13.0 million metric tons of brown rice, only a few thousand tons below the 1962 record. This excellent rice crop and other production gains helped Japan avert what threatened to become a serious agricultural situation.

Japan continues to stress the production of livestock products and fruits for which consumer demands are growing. Consequently, production of meat, milk, eggs, and fruits is increasing. Tobacco production in 1963 was up sharply again in response to strong domestic demand.

The gradual shifts in agriculture, underway for several years, continued in 1963. The trend is toward larger farms and larger enterprises with mechanization to compensate for farm laborers leaving the farms to seek better paying jobs in the cities. The shift from barley and rapeseed to more profitable crops has continued.

Agricultural trade: Japan's agricultural imports increased from about \$1.3 billion in 1950 to more than \$2.0 billion in 1961 before declining slightly in 1962. Much of this decline reflects smaller cotton imports from the United States.

During the first 9 months of 1963, arrivals in Japan of major agricultural imports increased by 15 percent over the first 9 months of 1962. Imports from the United States increased by only 10 percent, however. Imports from the United States of milo, wheat bran, miscellaneous feedstuffs, safflower seed, and lard increased sharply. Imports of nonfat dry milk, wheat, wheat flour, wheat bran, hides and skins, and beef tallow from the United States also showed good gains. On the other hand, imports of corn, raisins, and soybean cake and meal dropped during the first 9 months compared with a year earlier. The main reasons for some of the declines were lower prices and increased offerings from other sources. Corn imports from the United States were expected to pick up in the last 3 months of 1963 and equal the 1962 level by yearend.

The sharp decline in Japan's production of wheat, barley, and rapeseed in 1963 is believed to have raised import requirements sufficiently to push total imports of farm products to a new high. The uptrend is also strengthened by larger imports of feedgrains, oilseeds, and meat. Some of the increased imports of food items have been permitted in order to dampen increases in consumer prices.

Japan during 1963 continued to liberalize imports of farm products by transferring additional items from the Fund Allocation listing to the Automatic Approval category under the import licensing system. However, sugar was the only major agricultural import liberalized during the year. Some of the major

agricultural products are still under the more restrictive Fund Allocation system; of greatest interest to the United States are wheat, barley, tobacco, citrus fruits, and some livestock products.

South Korea

Economic conditions: In general, the economy of South Korea moved sideways in 1963 as good gains in the industrial sector were offset by a setback in the predominant agricultural area. Important long-run implications can be seen in the fact that the small industrial sector continued to achieve noteworthy successes in diversifying and expanding. Foreign capital is finding ways to invest in Korean enterprises and to introduce improved technology.

Industrial production was about 17 percent higher in 1962 than in 1961--up sharply for the second year in a row. This upswing continued in 1963 with another quarterly record established in the third quarter. Growth of industry is vitally important in order to cutback imports, expand exports, and provide employment.

In assessing the current situation, however, it should be kept in mind that the industrial sector is only a very small part of the economy. Manufacturing and mining together employ less than 10 percent of the working force and account for less than one-fifth of the gross national product. The country is still largely agricultural; thus, farm production weighs heavily in the total national product.

The Korean economy is not growing fast enough to improve its standard of living significantly. In the 1957-59 period, the growth rate averaged 7 percent. For the years 1960-62, however, it dropped and averaged less than 3 percent. This is too low when measured against the 1963 midyear population of 29.9 million growing at the rate of 2.5 percent annually. The per capita GNP in 1961 prices has remained virtually stable for the last several years at less than \$75 annually.

Despite monetary reforms and efforts to control prices, the wholesale price index continued to move up in 1963. The index for the third quarter of 1963 was 23 percent above that of the second quarter. Much of the inflation about midyear (July) was centered in the sharply increasing grain prices, but prices of other commodities increased also, especially imported items.

Gold and foreign exchange holdings at the beginning of 1963 stood at \$167 million compared with \$207 million a year earlier. Holdings declined further during the first 9 months of 1963 and amounted to only \$107 million at the end of September. Normally, South Korea runs a heavy deficit in trade and the difference is covered by U.S. aid. The trade balance in 1961 showed a deficit of \$275 million. This figure increased to \$367 million in 1962. Efforts are underway to reduce the gap by expanding exports and holding down imports. These efforts have met with some success.

Korea's exports for the first 9 months of 1963 totaled \$64 million, an amount well above exports in the full year of 1962. Exports of manufactured goods continue to increase as the list of items available for export increases and new markets open.

Agricultural production: The important agricultural sector of the economy suffered some serious reverses in the first half of 1963. At midyear, weather, food availabilities, and high prices became the center of attention. Adverse weather, heavy rains, and a June typhoon greatly reduced the summer harvest. Production of barley dropped from 1.1 million metric tons in 1962 to 470,000 tons. Wheat declined from 164,000 tons the previous year to 90,000 tons.

Growing conditions reversed in the second half of 1963, and as a result the autumn crops were exceptionally good. Rice and sweetpotato crops were excellent. A bountiful fall harvest of apples and vegetables was also gathered. On balance, however, agricultural production for the year is believed to have been down slightly from the previous year. The fall increases were not large enough to offset the earlier losses.

Agricultural trade: Korea is an insignificant exporter of farm products. Silk is the major item. Small quantities of rice are sometimes shipped in years of good harvest. Also, some hogs are being shipped, mostly to Hong Kong.

Agricultural imports are large. Cotton and wheat (including wheat flour) predominate. These items move into Korea primarily under U.S. Government programs. On November 7, 1962, an agreement was signed for fiscal year 1963. The market value of this agreement was \$54 million, with wheat and cotton accounting for most of this value. Faced with shortages in 1963, some additional grains were programmed. Also, the Korean Government purchased small quantities of wheat and barley in the world market.

Taiwan

Economic conditions: The past decade has been a period of rapid growth and progress in the economy of Taiwan. The uptrend continued in 1963. The gross national product in recent years has been increasing at a rate second only to Japan in the Far East. However, it is becoming increasingly difficult to maintain the high rate of growth.

Industry is the dynamic sector of the economy and accounts for more than one-fifth of the GNP. Textiles, wood items, ores and metals, cement, and glass are becoming important export items. The industrial production index increased 25 percent from 1960 to 1962. Agricultural output in the same period increased 8 percent. Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries account for about one-third of the GNP.

Taiwan has been running a foreign trade deficit in excess of \$100 million for the last several years. In the first 9 months of 1963, however, exports exceeded imports by more than \$11 million. The big improvement in the trade balance for the period was achieved by increasing exports by more than 50 percent and reducing imports by 16 percent. The export gains resulted largely from high world sugar prices. Sugar export earnings more than doubled in the

first 9 months of 1963 from a year earlier. With high export earnings, foreign exchange holdings nearly doubled in the first 3 quarters of 1963, reaching a level in excess of \$200 million.

Prices and wages continue to rise. The population is now estimated at 12.1 million and is increasing at an annual rate of 3.1 percent, a high rate even for the Far East. Cultivable land is scarce. Finding employment for the labor force is a serious problem. These are some of the difficulties in the economy that somewhat color an otherwise highly encouraging picture.

Agricultural production: The 1963 agricultural production index for Taiwan (1952-54 base period) stood at 145, up 6 points from the previous year. This gain was made despite some unusually severe weather damage in important agricultural areas.

A prolonged frost in January and a long drought in the spring season resulted in serious crop damage. Typhoon damage was also particularly destructive in 1963. Floods and high winds damaged farmland, destroyed crops, livestock, and irrigation and flood control facilities in important agricultural areas. The loss was most severe to the first rice crop. However, a good second rice crop was expected and gains were made in other farm enterprises. On balance, Taiwan's agriculture had another good year.

Agricultural trade: Taiwan has traditionally depended on the export of farm products for the major portion of its foreign exchange earnings. Such items as sugar, rice, fruits and vegetables, tea, live animals, and mushrooms still make up a large part of the export trade. However, with industry expanding and diversifying, manufactures are becoming increasingly important in the export trade and raw farm products are declining.

Sugar exports in 1962 were valued at about \$46 million and accounted for about 20 percent of total exports. In comparison, sugar exports in 1956 amounted to \$62 million and accounted for more than 52 percent of the total. Much of the decline in the relative importance of sugar is explained by the rapid increase in textile exports, which have grown from about \$3 million (less than 3 percent of total exports in 1956) to \$38 million in 1962 (almost 16 percent). The value of sugar exports in 1963 likely doubled the 1962 level because of the unusually high world prices.

Textiles also made gains in 1963 as well as several other items, including rice and canned mushrooms. The latter has grown rapidly in importance as an export item; it registered sales of almost \$14 million in the first 9 months of 1963.

Taiwan imports significant quantities of raw cotton and wheat and flour. These have been financed in large part under U.S. Government programs. Taiwan is becoming a commercial market for cotton. If the economy continues to improve, wheat and flour may also be imported on a commercial basis.

Hong Kong

Economic conditions: Hong Kong's rapid economic growth of recent years continued in 1963. The Colony's highly flexible economy registered growth in practically all sectors despite gloomy predictions occasioned by the worst drought since 1929. Despite the scarcity of water for drinking and industry, the tempo increased in such economic sectors as commerce, industry, banking, and insurance. A rise in bank deposits has increased the availability of loan capital at some reduction in interest rates, and the Colony's high level of new construction has been maintained.

The level of consumption continued upward in 1963, reflecting increases in the number of persons employed and boosts in wages for various categories of workers. The number of factory workers increased almost 10 percent during 1962, and a larger proportion of the Colony's exports (about 75 percent) were manufactured or processed locally. Foreign tourists continued to increase in number, and total trade turnover in 1962 was up 12 percent from 1961. Quota restrictions on certain manufactured textile goods shipped to the United States did not have the anticipated depressing effect on exports as originally expected.

Serious problems accompanied a rapid increase--over 9 percent--in population, composed mainly of Mainland China refugees. By the end of 1962, population--estimated at over 3.5 million--had been increased by 300,000 of which 209,000 were refugees. This heavy influx placed mounting pressures on the economy for new jobs, food, and housing.

Agricultural production: Hong Kong imports the bulk of its food. The value of total agricultural production in 1962 was only about 14 percent of the value of net agricultural imports. Traditional crops, particularly rice, are giving way to higher valued crops such as vegetables, sweetpotatoes, and pond fishing enterprises. Important livestock enterprises include poultry and pigs. Domestic production of vegetables in 1962 provided about 70 percent of local needs, and production of hogs accounted for 29 percent. There was an increase in the outturn of poultry, pond fish, and fruits. Total agricultural production in 1962 exceeded that in 1961 by 16 percent. Prospects for continued increases in 1963, however, were blighted by the drought during the first half of the year, resulting in the abandonment of the early rice crop.

Agricultural trade: Hong Kong is the third largest cash market--after Japan and the Philippines--for U.S. farm products in the Far East. The average annual value of imports of U.S. agricultural products into Hong Kong since 1954 exceeds \$43 million and represents about two-fifths of total imports from the United States. Principal imports of U.S. farm products include cotton, tobacco, meat and meat preparations, fruits and vegetables, vegetable oilseeds, and ginseng. Agricultural products have averaged 36 percent of Hong Kong's total imports from U.S. in recent years. This proportion, however, has declined since 1961--due in large measure to reduced imports of raw cotton (\$27 million in 1961 and \$12 million in 1962). However, the fact that such a reduction in one commodity resulted in an overall decrease of less than \$5 million in value of U.S. agricultural items indicates the otherwise generally strong and growing position of the United States as a supplier of Hong Kong farm imports.

Since 1961, Mainland China has been Hong Kong's main supplier of all commodities, including agricultural products. The strengthened position of Communist China as a supplier may affect U.S. farm exports to Hong Kong of such products as vegetables and preparations, fruits, meat, and vegetable oilseeds. These categories comprised about 35 percent of U.S. agricultural exports to Hong Kong during 1959-62. The United States is the leading importer of Hong Kong merchandise.

Philippines

Economic conditions: Available economic indicators suggest that the overall economy of the Philippines continued to inch ahead in 1963. In the 1950-55 period the economy grew at an annual rate of 7 percent, but it averaged only 4 percent from 1955 through 1962. With the population increasing at an annual rate of 3.2 percent, a 4 percent rate of growth holds little promise of materially improving the prevailing low per capita income. A more dynamic growth rate is required if the Filipino people are to be lifted above the poverty that grips much of the population.

A new administration, headed by President Diosdado Macapagal of the Liberal Party, took office on January 1, 1962. A program to accelerate economic growth was given top priority. The new administration announced a Five Year Integrated Socio-Economic Program for the Philippines (FY 1963-67) with the three-fold objective of: (1) restoring economic stability; (2) alleviating the plight of the common man; and (3) establishing a dynamic basis for future growth. The plan calls for an annual growth rate of 6 percent.

Certain economic improvement programs were pushed by the Government in 1962 and again in 1963 with some successes and some disappointments. One important constructive step was the essential completion of exchange decontrol, a move calculated to stimulate exports. The peso, formerly fixed at ₱2.00 per U.S. dollar has now stabilized at around ₱3.9 per dollar. Dismantling of foreign exchange controls, freeing the peso, and the transition period that followed proved less difficult than some observers had thought. It is important to note that this step has been taken without additional legislation; other important proposals in the administration's programs could not.

To further the three general national objectives the administration concentrated on the use of fiscal policies to stimulate economic growth and stability. Also, efforts were made to improve the business climate, eliminate graft, and attract private foreign capital. In the critical area of attracting foreign capital some of the measures proposed required legislative action, which it has not been possible to get enacted. However, some general progress has been made, especially in laying a base for more dynamic economic growth.

The year 1963 began on a note of cautious optimism and the mood continues. The Philippines have the resources for considerable economic growth, but will need capital investment from domestic savings and foreign sources plus leadership and technically trained people to exploit the opportunities.

The country continues to face some fairly serious problems. In 1963 an estimated 10 percent of the labor force was unemployed. Underemployment is also widespread and perhaps an equally serious problem. Sharp price increases occurred, with rice--a basic food item--leading the way. The increase became most noticeable in the September-November quarter, the usual period for rice shortages. Rice was imported by the Government and sold at reduced prices in an effort to drive the price down. A long dock strike created additional supply problems and difficulties in 1963. Gold and foreign exchange holdings are up moderately, but are still well below the levels of 1960 and early 1961.

Agricultural production: Progress is mixed for the agricultural sector of the Philippine economy. The 1963 production of leading export commodities such as copra, sugar, and abaca showed good gains and continued to provide much needed foreign exchange at a time when foreign spending is required for industrialization.

Food production, however, particularly rice and corn, fell short of requirements and expectations in 1963. A major aim of the Government is to achieve self-sufficiency in the production of both rice and corn to avoid spending scarce foreign exchange for these foodgrains. Rice had to be imported in the late months of 1963.

Prospects are that the 1963/64 rice and corn crops will be no better than in 1962/63 and may be down slightly. If so, supplies from domestic production will be inadequate and sizable imports will be necessary in the second half of 1964 if per capita consumption is to be maintained.

On August 8, 1963, President Macapagal signed into law a land reform bill with long-run implications for agriculture. It remains to be seen, however, whether the legislation can be implemented and what the effects will be on agricultural production.

Agricultural trade: The value of agricultural imports in 1962 remained at the 1961 level as agricultural exports increased about 1 percent. Wheat and wheat flour, cotton, and dairy products remained the major farm items imported. The United States supplied about 50 percent of the wheat, 88 percent of the cotton, and over 70 percent of the evaporated milk, the leading dairy product imported. Of the total principal agricultural imports, the United States supplied 44 percent in 1962, about the same percentage as in 1961. As a cash market for U.S. farm products, the Philippines rank second only to Japan in the region.

Farm exports consist primarily of coconut products, sugar, and abaca. In 1962 the United States took nearly all of the sugar exports, about 33 percent of the abaca, and 37 percent of the copra. Of the total principal agricultural commodities exported, the United States purchased 67 percent, down slightly from the previous year.

The United States remains the major trading partner followed by Japan, the Netherlands, and Indonesia. The Philippines has recently shown an interest in expanding trade with Western Europe.

Indonesia

Economic conditions: Already operating under a heavy load of economic adversities, Indonesia added to its burden in 1963 by banning trade with the new country of Malaysia. The costs to Indonesia--in terms of reduced or delayed foreign exchange earnings and disruption of traditional trade patterns--are expected to be high. Confrontation with Malaysia created an atmosphere favorable neither to sound domestic economic programs nor to large-scale foreign assistance.

Before the break, which came in September, the Indonesian Government had taken action that seemed to pave the way for basic economic progress. Anti-inflationary budgets were passed, and credit and trade regulations were rationalized to encourage needed imports and stimulate exports. Although income fell short of budget estimates and deficit spending continued, the rupiah strengthened its position and retail prices attained a remarkable degree of stability. (Rice was an outstanding exception; its price more than doubled in the first 3 quarters of 1963.)

Earlier in the year, many of the nation's economic woes were attributed to the military buildup for the West Irian struggle. These included mounting debts, inflation, and the dislocation of inter-island transport caused by use of commercial vessels for movement and support of troops. In addition to these unfavorable developments, tight Government controls and unrealistic pricing discouraged legitimate foreign trade and encouraged smuggling with a consequent loss of revenue. Imports of equipment required to maintain productive capacity lagged.

Fortunately for Indonesia, the economic picture was not all black. Contracts signed with three big oil companies, two American and one British, provided for transfer of \$45 million in foreign exchange to Indonesia and payment of 60 percent of operating profits. The Swiridjadja fertilizer plant, financed by an Import-Export Bank loan and built by an American firm, was completed and began trial runs in October. At full flow it will produce annually 100,000 tons of urea, which has been scheduled for use in increasing rice production. Poland reportedly has eased the schedule of repayments for Indonesia's existing debt and has granted a new line of credit for about \$30 million.

Agricultural production: With a very slight increase over record-setting 1962, Indonesia's 1963 production of agricultural commodities barely kept pace with the growth of the population, which is now estimated at more than 100 million. Rice, the main food crop, did not follow the uptrend. Its production slipped 4.7 percent while all other commodities together increased nearly 8 percent. Despite the decline, the volume of rice was substantially greater than the average of the preceding 5 years. Ideal weather favored the main (wet) crop, but rodents inflicted more than normal losses. Too little, then too much, rain plagued the second crop in some areas. Torrential downpours washed out thousands of acres of maturing rice in Sumatra.

Corn and cassava, consumed as staples in many parts of Indonesia, made good gains. The increased corn harvest was attributed to the Government's distribution of improved seed and its action in making more fertilizer available

to growers. The production of soybeans, which commanded relatively high prices in commodity markets, was up from 1962 and close to the 1960 peak. Indonesia's soybeans are not crushed for oil but processed into food items for domestic consumption.

Rubber, the leading commercial crop, showed a modest gain. A substantial rise occurred in copra production. Output of palm oil also was up. Although the demand for tobacco was strong, lack of moisture in some growing areas killed hopes for a much larger crop. With low official ceiling prices, growers made no effort to raise the production of sugar. Coffee output went up sharply, but tea changed very little.

Agricultural trade: Rubber normally provides two-thirds of the value of Indonesia's vital agricultural exports. A very large volume traditionally goes to Singapore for regrading or reprocessing to meet the standards of international trade, or for convenience. Indonesia's severance of commercial relations with Malaysia in September 1963 closed this important outlet. Hard hit in addition to rubber were exports of copra, sago flour, cut tobacco, peanuts, black pepper, tea, and coffee. Growers and shippers in Sumatra, Sulawesi, and other outlying areas soon complained that sales were withering away and asked the Government for financial aid. Development of an alternative distribution system would be a slow and difficult task. However, Indonesia has long wanted to eliminate the middleman and reprocessor in Singapore. The economic confrontation may give the Government an opportunity to attain this goal, even though the immediate consequences may be serious.

In one of its first moves to limit losses, Indonesia and the Philippines signed a memorandum indicating they would cooperate in shifting the Indonesia-Singapore trade to the Philippines. Later, Indonesia created a free port (Sabang at the northern tip of Sumatra), designated free trade zones in three ports, and authorized nine other ports to export directly to foreign countries. Although Indonesia lifted bans on Netherlands trade and shipping, Dutch businessmen adopted a cautious attitude toward resumption of operations in Indonesia.

Before the break with Malaysia, the Government enacted a series of measures to provide greater incentives to exporters. After an initial flurry of applications for export licenses, trade activities slipped back to normal, then declined further as the break with Malaysia was proclaimed. The new export program, a rather complicated one, was not well understood and some traders said the incentives were inadequate. Furthermore, the severance of commercial relations with Malaysia also cut off the flow of goods to or from traders elsewhere who operated through branches or agents in Singapore or Penang.

South Vietnam

Economic conditions: The Republic of Vietnam (South Vietnam), despite the war and coup d'etat, has managed fairly well to maintain agricultural production and keep the country's economy on a reasonably stable basis. The retail price index has risen about 18 points in the past 4 years.

Only a small deficit occurred in the national budget for 1962 and an even similar deficit was estimated for 1963. The Government's budget has allocated only 4 to 5 percent of expenditures to agriculture. About one-half is spent for fertilizer, improved seed, and other such agricultural inputs that can bring about higher yields. The remainder is used mostly for land and irrigation development.

The Government has organized a substantial part of the rural population into "hamlets" to improve Government-peasant communication and protect rural areas from insurgents. A policy of increased welfare and production in the rural area is looked upon as a necessity to counteract insurgency and insecurity that has brought many rural people to the cities only to swell the ranks of the urban poor.

Agricultural production: Although South Vietnam's total agricultural production has increased rather steadily since Vietnam was divided in 1954, the production per capita has declined in all but 1 year since 1959. Agricultural production per capita in 1963 is estimated to have been 7 percent less than in the more normal year of 1959 before the country was torn by internal strife. Population has been increasing by some 3 percent annually.

Price guarantees for rice, increased supplies of fertilizers, and more money made available for loans are expected to be continued as Government programs that will contribute toward increases in farm production. Rice is grown on about 80 percent of the land under cultivation, but only 10 to 15 percent of the rice area receives any significant quantity of fertilizer. Loans to peasants reached a high in 1960, when about 350,000 farm families were served. After a drop the following 2 years, loan value and the number of families served in 1963 again reached the 1960 level. However, it is estimated that only about 10 percent of peasant demands for farm credit is satisfied. In 1963, farm prices for rice at harvesttime averaged \$82.00 per metric ton, up an average of \$3.00 per ton from the 1960 crop.

Agricultural trade: Gold and foreign exchange holdings reached an alltime high of \$216 million at the end of 1960, later dropped to \$153 million, and as of August 1963 amounted to \$165 million. However, the value of South Vietnam's imports is roughly 3 times the value of exports. Foreign assistance has covered the foreign trade gap. Agricultural products make up 90 to 95 percent of the total value of all commodities exported. Rubber is by far the largest foreign exchange earner, accounting for over 60 percent of total exports. Lower world prices and insecurity within the country are bringing about a decline in rubber production and consequently lower foreign exchange earnings.

Exports of rice and hogs were resumed in 1963 following a nearly complete ban on shipments in 1962. About 250,000 metric tons of milled rice were shipped in 1963. This is the second largest volume exported since the country was divided in 1954.

France remains the largest foreign buyer of Vietnamese products, in 1962 purchasing 36 percent of the total value of all exports. U.S. imports from South Vietnam in 1962 were somewhat in excess of \$3 million, mostly agricultural products. U.S. exports to the country during the same year were valued at \$105 million. The United States has become the largest supplier of goods as a result of the U.S. aid program.

Cambodia

Total agricultural production in 1963 was at about the same level as 1960 and 1961 but 15 percent below 1962. Rice, the major crop, dropped 20 percent from 1962, which was a year of very favorable weather conditions for rice production. Rice available for export in 1964 should approach the 1960-62 average of 220,000 metric tons of milled rice. This would be about 100,000 metric tons less than was exported during 1963. Cambodia requires about 1 million tons of rice (rough) for internal consumption.

Cambodia runs a trade deficit with most of its foreign trade partners. In 1962, Japan displaced France as the country's major supplier. The United States slipped to fourth from second place while the Sino-Soviet Bloc increased its standing to third. A mounting trade deficit with the Sino-Soviet Bloc appears imminent as imports from Bloc countries are increased.

Nationalization of foreign trade became effective January 1, 1964, and banking is to be nationalized on July 1, 1964. Gold and foreign exchange holdings as of September 1, 1963, totaled \$97 million. This is just short of the value of all imports in 1962.

Retail price controls were imposed on many consumer items during the last half of 1963 in an effort to slow down the rapid increase in the general cost of living. At the request of the Government of Cambodia, U.S. military and economic assistance programs in the country were being closed out.

Malaysia

Economic conditions: The birth of Malaysia, a new nation formed by the union of 4 territories once under the British flag, triggered a destructive economic tempest in Southeast Asia. Partners in the new grouping are the Malay States, Singapore, Sarawak, and Sabah (North Borneo). Their union had hardly been proclaimed when Indonesia and the Philippines, both with territorial claims, broke off diplomatic ties. Indonesia quickly followed with a ban on trade and all commercial relations.

Hardest hit was Singapore, one of the world's great free ports to which a huge volume of Indonesia's rubber, copra, tobacco, coffee, and spices traditionally flowed for processing and grading before re-export to consuming countries. On a much smaller scale, Sarawak was hurt by a sharp decline in trade as well as by a series of armed clashes along its border with Indonesia. The Malay States, with the bulk of the population, was affected very little.

Dozens of coastal vessels, which normally carried the exports and imports of many Indonesian ports too shallow for ocean shipping, dropped anchor and lay idle in Singapore harbor. Their crews were the first to lose their jobs as a result of the economic conflict. Estimates of total job losses that might be anticipated if no settlement could be reached ranged from 5,000 to 25,000. Reports on smuggling, normally a lively activity, were contradictory. Some indicated it had increased substantially, others that it was withering away.

In mid-1963 the price of rubber, the mainstay of the Malaysian economy, dropped to the lowest level in 9 years. Ironically, the damaging price plunge was reversed temporarily by the slowdown of rubber shipments which followed Indonesia's embargo on trade. Production of tin, another major export, rose slightly.

Thanks to an accelerating development of new industries, Singapore and the Malay States were braced to withstand the strain imposed by the stoppage of trade with Indonesia. Encouraged by Government policies and financial assistance, more than 200 new privately-backed plants have been opened in recent years or are in various stages of construction or planning. Firms which process domestic raw materials or manufacture products needed in local markets are designated as pioneers, a status which gives them up to 5 years exemption from taxes. Recently completed were an iron and steel mill, an oil refinery, an aluminum rolling mill, a cement plant, and a flour mill.

Agricultural production: The estimated 1962/63 production of more than 1 million metric tons of rice was a record high, but a long dry spell threatened a sharp decline in the next crop. The good crop was attributed both to favorable weather and to a Government subsidy which encouraged the use of fertilizer. In an effort to attain self-sufficiency in rice, the Government is working on irrigation projects designed to provide enough water to grow two crops a year on 300,000 acres which presently produce but one crop.

Continuing its steady climb, the 1963 output of natural rubber was estimated at 781,000 tons. Higher yielding trees planted with Government financial assistance are beginning to come into production. Larger increases in output are anticipated beginning in 1965 when greater acreages of improved trees will be reaching maturity. While also seeking agricultural diversification, the Malay States have been pushing the rubber development program since 1955. The Government pays up to M\$400 (\$132 U.S.) an acre for replanting with improved varieties on estate land and up to M\$800 (\$264 U.S.) an acre on smallholder land. With higher yields, production costs are lowered.

Copra production was slightly above the low 1962 level, but the factory output of coconut oil declined when Indonesian shipments of copra were embargoed. The production of palm oil and kernels continued a steady climb. The current healthy condition of the oil palm industry is attributed to the good management and effective research of the estate operators. The output of canned pineapples which usually accounts for about three-fourths of the harvest, was expected to top the 1962 level.

Total agricultural production should be sharply stimulated when the Government completes development of 200,000 acres of new land and settles 16,000 farm families on it at a cost of M\$170 million (\$56 million U.S.).

Agricultural trade: Shipments of Malayan rubber, the most important export in 1963, climbed a little above the previous year's level. Re-exports of Indonesian rubber were estimated to be lower. Net earnings of foreign exchange continued but at a pace slightly below that of the year before.

The time and cost to move exports and imports were reduced by construction of new port facilities, improvement of highways leading to the ports, and expansion of the road network. More than 1,200 miles of new roads have been completed since the beginning of 1961. The number of vehicles on the roads has increased 75 percent in the same period.

With the loss of Indonesian supplies of copra, exports of coconut oil were limited to half of the previous year's level and exports of copra were forbidden. Timber exports rose 25 percent and the United States moved up from sixth to fourth place in the ranks of importing countries.

The increasing industrialization of the new nation has somewhat changed the nature of the items being imported. The demand for wheat flour, for example, has declined while the demand for wheat grain has increased.

The future of a burgeoning trade with Japan was temporarily clouded by stormy demands of Malaysian businessmen for payment of a M\$160 million (\$53 million U.S.) "blood debt" as restitution for wartime atrocities. The campaign started in a small way in Singapore's Chinese Chamber of Commerce but spread rapidly through Chinese, Malay, and Indian chambers in the Malay States. Singapore harbor workers boycotted Japanese ships 5 days and returned to work only when the Malaysian prime minister promised to seek a solution of the problem.

The value of U.S. agricultural commodities imported by the Malay States and Singapore increased 6 percent in 1962 and continued strong in 1963. The value of all U.S. products imported through Singapore in 1962 was more than 70 percent higher than in 1959.

Thailand

Economic conditions: Government of Thailand policies aim at strengthening and further diversifying the economy and maintaining economic stability. Development plans continue to emphasize the modernization of agriculture in its broadest aspects and the rapid industrialization of the country. A steady flow of foreign aid and loans in recent years has helped provide the financial resources needed for industrialization and general economic growth. As a further step in the economic development program, the Government now plans a site near Bangkok of about 800 acres for light industrial use. Such a site would provide investors with rental buildings, water, electricity, and transportation facilities at minimum costs.

By the end of July 1963, foreign exchange and gold reserves had steadily advanced to a high of \$538 million. Thailand in October 1963 fulfilled its obligation as a member of the International Monetary Fund by declaring an exchange rate of the Thai Baht at 20.80 per U.S. dollar. The exchange rate for Baht in the free market during the past 3 years has fluctuated within even narrower limits than the 1 percent allowed by the IMF. The par value of the Baht, declared by the Government, further endorses the policy of maintaining economic stability.

The contribution of agriculture to the gross national product has declined slightly in the past few years. Agriculture's share of GNP in 1962 was estimated at 36.5 percent, down from 39.5 percent in 1957.

Agricultural production: Total agricultural production in 1963 was lower than in the previous year but about the same as in 1961. However, with the exception of noticeably lower production of rice, rubber, and copra the outturn of most all other agricultural products continued to trend upward. The monsoon rains were late in 1963 resulting in a less favorable situation for the production of rice. The reduced output of rubber was a reflection of lower world prices for that product.

Agricultural production in 1963 was encouraged by improvements in the country's farm credit structure. Commercial banks began making 1- and 2-year loans to individual farmers or groups of farmers at an interest rate of 12 percent per annum--a very moderate rate for Thailand. A program for the use of a loan and its repayment is submitted to the lender by the borrower with the assistance of the lender's technical staff. Such a loan is based primarily on the ability of the farmer to repay and at the same time increase his production and produce higher quality farm products. Although various sources for agricultural credit have been available to farmers in the past, conditions for repayment and interest rates charged have been such as to often result in increasing indebtedness and loss of land.

Thailand continued in 1963 to expand domestic output of manufactured goods using Thai raw products such as gunny bags from Thai kenaf and refined sugar from locally produced cane.

Agricultural trade: The value of total imports exceeded that of total exports by an annual average of some \$46 million in the period 1960-62. Imports from the United States during the same period exceeded exports to the United States by an average of \$35 million annually. The United States share of Thai imports in 1962 was 17 percent while its share of Thai exports was only 9 percent.

Agricultural products still account for over 90 percent of the total value of all Thai exports. Rice, the largest single commodity, accounts for about one-third of the value of all exports. Exports of rice in 1963 are estimated to have reached 1.4 million metric tons of milled rice. This compares with 1.3 million shipped in 1962. Neighboring Asian countries provide 80 percent of the market for Thai rice. Other major agricultural exports are rubber, corn, kenaf, teak, and tapioca.

The value of Thai imports continued to rise in 1963. In 1962 the value of imports was \$546 million compared with \$485 million in 1961. Japan is the leading supplier of consumer goods while the United States and Europe are the principal sources of industrial and chemical goods. Dairy products, wheat flour, tobacco, and cotton are the major agricultural products imported by Thailand.

Approximately 50 percent of Government revenue is derived from import and export duties.

Burma

Economic conditions: The Revolutionary Council of the Union of Burma, which came to power in 1962, has adopted an economic program designed to bring about complete nationalization of all segments of the economy. However, private enterprise in agriculture, commerce, and industry will be permitted to continue until the goal of complete nationalization can be brought about. Except within strict limitations approved by the Government, no new private enterprises can be established.

All persons employed by or owning enterprises that are affected by the nationalization program are to be given an opportunity to work in state-owned organizations. Nevertheless, increased unemployment is reported. The imports and internal distribution of all goods are being consolidated in the Government's new Peoples Stores Corporation. All banks and tobacco manufacturing have already been taken over and are now being operated by the Government.

The purchase of rice from the grower is entirely in the hands of the state-controlled Union of Burma Agricultural Marketing Board (UBAMB). It sets prices paid to farmers and the rates paid to rice millers. Many other agricultural products, especially those for export, are to be similarly controlled.

At the end of September 1963, gold and foreign exchange reserves were \$176 million--some 10 percent above the level of the same month the previous year. The total value of exports slightly exceeded imports in both 1961 and 1962. This trade picture is believed to have continued through 1963.

Agricultural production: Less favorable weather for production of the 1963 rice crop resulted in a harvest estimated to equal that of 1961 but 5 percent lower than the 8.2 million metric tons of rough rice produced in the 1962 crop year. Very favorable weather during the 1962 growing season resulted in the largest rice crop in the postwar period. With the exception of tobacco, the outturn of other crops is expected to equal or exceed that of 1962.

The Government's policy of nationalization may adversely affect farm production and distribution. Farmers are now required to deliver their products for sale to Government depots, where previously they were often purchased at the farm by dealers and other middlemen. Prices offered to the grower by UBAMB are reported to be lower than those previously paid by private traders and millers. With UBAMB the sole purchaser of rice and many other agricultural products, private traders and rice mill owners have been eliminated as sources

of farm credit. Formerly these were the main sources of credit available to farmers, but now the Government is the principal source. Available funds are inadequate to meet the demand.

The agricultural policy of the new Burmese Government strongly emphasizes the need for expanding production of farm products. In consequence, land reclamation, irrigation, and increased use of fertilizers and machinery are all receiving greater emphasis, especially on state-owned farms.

Agricultural trade: The quantity of milled rice exported in 1963 is believed to be about 6 percent below the nearly 1.8 million metric tons shipped in 1962. Exports of other agricultural products in 1963 were also lower than in the previous year.

The change in procedure for purchasing and exporting agricultural products coupled with lower prices for high quality rice and the decline in the quantity of rice available for export will probably result in a slowdown in the accumulation of foreign exchange.

Burmese imports were curtailed in 1962 for the second straight year. The Government is expected to continue its restrictive control on imports and its denial of Open General Import Licenses to foreigners. The Government-controlled Civil Stores Corporation now handles the bulk of Burma's imports, and the remainder is reserved for Burmese nationals.

U. S. imports from Burma in 1962 were \$1.2 million; about one-half was agricultural products. U. S. exports to Burma in the same year were valued at \$7.5 million, with agricultural products accounting for only 6 percent.

Ceylon

Ceylon's agriculture suffered a reversal in 1963. Total agricultural production declined 1 percent in 1963 from 1962. Food production dropped 2 percent in the same period.

Ceylon is deficit in food production. Food is subsidized at both the producer and consumer level. The country must import about half its rice requirements. The rice subsidy is financed in part by profits derived from Government sales of flour and sugar. The net food subsidy for the financial year ending September 30, 1964, is estimated to total \$53 million.

Ceylon is largely dependent upon agricultural exports for its foreign exchange earnings. The country had a 1962 trade surplus of \$31 million compared with only \$6 million in 1961. The value of exports, at \$380 million, increased by 4.4 percent over the previous year, while the value of imports, at \$349 million, showed a decline of 2.5 percent. The increase in the value of exports was accounted for mainly by an increase in volume; average export prices declined slightly in 1962. Tea and rubber prices fell by 2 and 7 percent respectively, but receipts from exports of tea rose by \$7.1 million and those from exports of rubber by \$6.3 million. The expansion by \$5.3 million in receipts from exports of the principal coconut products occurred as a 12 percent increase in volume offset a decline of 1 percent in export prices.

The decline of \$9.0 million in imports in 1962 was largely a result of a drop in imports of rice, flour, sugar, and textiles. The total volume of imports increased 1.1 percent in 1962. Increases of 13.7 percent in investment goods and 11 percent in intermediate goods were largely offset by a decline of 6 percent in the volume of consumer goods. The increase in total volume was, however, more than compensated by a decline of 5.9 percent in import prices.

India

Economic conditions: As India enters the fourth year of the Third Five Year Plan (1961-66), important economic indicators are not encouraging that India can attain the major industrial and agricultural goals set for 1965/66. This outlook in large measure stems from developments in the agricultural sector. For the last 2 years farm production has failed to move upward.

In recent months the Government has taken several steps to inject renewed vigor into agricultural output. It has urged all state governments to defer some of the long-term measures for agricultural development and also to cut down as far as possible the expenditure of funds on buildings. The savings are to be diverted to high-priority projects designed to increase farm production over a short period. In addition, the Government has noticeably strengthened the price-support programs for wheat, rice, sugarcane, cotton, and jute to provide incentives for greater output. The program has been extended to include grain sorghum, cardamon, and lemongrass oil, and the Ministry of Food and Agriculture recently announced that it will cover all agricultural commodities within 4 or 5 years.

The Third Plan calls for a compound annual rate of increase of 11 percent in industrial production. Although the rate of increase in the last 3 years has been considerably less than this target, it did advance from 6.4 percent in the financial year ended March 1962 to 8 percent in the year ended March 1963. Shortage of foreign exchange and scarcity of imported raw materials and parts remain a restriction on expanding industrial output.

The consortium of governments and institutions interested in development assistance to India announced that for 1963/64 their pledge will total \$1.1 billion, subject as appropriate to legislative action or other necessary authorization.^{1/} At the beginning of the Third Plan India estimated that it would require \$5.5 billion in external assistance. Thus far, pledges for the 1961/62-1963/64 period total \$3.4 billion. U.S. pledges accounted for over 40 percent of the total.

Agricultural production: The index of agricultural production has remained at about 130 (1952-54=100) since 1961, reflecting the static condition of Indian agriculture during these years. The index of agricultural production was up only 1 percentage point in 1963 from 1962. The food production index remained at 128 in 1963, the same as 1962. Per capita agricultural production declined 1 percent and food production per capita was down 2 percent in 1963 from 1962.

^{1/} Includes the governments of Austria, Belgium, Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and the United States and the World Bank and the International Development Association.

This static level of farm output during the second and third years of the Third Five Year Plan has been due in part to relatively unfavorable weather, compared with unusually good conditions in 1961. In addition, however, the national Government claims poor performance--especially at state levels--in carrying out the Plan's agricultural programs.

Foodgrain output in 1963 was down 3 percent from the record level of 1961 and 1 percent less than in 1962. Even though rice output for 1963 is estimated up 3 percent over 1962, supplies continue to be short and prices rising, particularly in West Bengal. Latest reports indicate that prices are still trending upward, despite the arrival of the new autumn rice crop. State government officials are, however, hopeful that the situation will ease following the arrival of the main winter rice harvest.

The sharp decline in sugarcane production in 1962, down 9 percent from 1961, resulted in short supplies of refined sugar and rising prices throughout 1963. Sugarcane production for 1963 is estimated at about the 1961 level. The sugar situation probably was somewhat eased after October 1963 when production from the new season started reaching the markets. The Government has established a target of 3.3 million metric tons for the production of factory sugar during the 1963/64 season, which began November 1, 1963. To achieve this target, additional steps taken in recent months have included an increase in the minimum price payable by mills to sugarcane growers in the 1963/64 season.

Indian production of the six major oilseeds--peanuts (shelled), cottonseed, sesame, rape and mustard, linseed, and castorseed during 1963 totaled 7.9 million metric tons, down slightly from 1962. The small decline is attributed to unfavorable weather conditions.

The 1963 jute output is estimated at 1.0 million metric tons, up 4.2 percent from 1962. Government assurances of remunerative prices for jute and favorable weather at planting time apparently induced farmers to increase their plantings of jute. In view of the abundant available supplies of fiber from domestic sources, the total import of raw jute and mesta in the 1963/64 season (July-June) is expected to be considerably lower than in earlier years. Imports during the past season, 1962/63, totaled 304,000 bales compared with 464,000 in 1961/62. The main source for the import of jute continues to be East Pakistan, but in the last 2 or 3 years Thailand has emerged as an alternative source.

Estimated cotton output for 1963, at 1.0 million metric tons, was down 4 percent from 1962 due to incessant rains in September. Imports of foreign cotton increased to 911,000 bales last season compared with 820,000 in 1961/62 because of the short crop and the small carryover stocks on hand at the beginning of the marketing year that began August 1, 1962. Imports are expected to be somewhat smaller in 1963/64 and are currently estimated at 800,000 bales, based on a satisfactory opening-stocks level and prospects of a large new crop. Cotton prices last season were initially very firm; they fluctuated both up and down during the season and closed slightly lower. Although an overall increase is expected in the supply position in 1963/64, prices are expected to remain generally steady.

Agricultural trade: India's imports continue to exceed exports by a considerable margin. The country's trade deficit increased from \$878 million in 1961 to \$906 million in 1962. The deficit for January-June 1963 was \$319 million, indicating that the deficit in 1963 will approach the magnitudes of 1961 and 1962.

During the second quarter of 1963 the United States, for the first time in any 3-month period, emerged as the leading buyer of Indian export goods, replacing the United Kingdom. The United States maintained its position as the largest supplier of India's imports. The United Kingdom continued in second place.

India's imports of foodgrains totaled 3.7 million metric tons during calendar 1962 compared with 3.6 million a year earlier. Grain imports during the first half of 1963 are reported to have totaled about 2.4 million tons, consisting of 2.0 million tons of wheat, 360,000 tons of rice, and 47,000 tons of corn. As in 1962, the supplying countries in 1963 were the United States, Australia, and Canada for wheat, Burma for rice, and the United States for corn. Unless Indian foodgrain production improves considerably during 1964, no decline in the level of foodgrain imports can be expected.

Pakistan

Economic conditions: Pakistan's economy continues to move ahead although the tempo of progress has slowed. National income rose only 1.1 percent during 1962/63 compared with 5.9 percent the previous year. National income will have to rise by about 13 percent in the next 2 years if the target of a 24 percent increase during the Plan period is to be attained. This goal, while difficult to achieve, would provide only a modest rise in per capita income because of the rapid population growth, estimated at about 2.2 percent annually.

The country currently has an annual deficit of 1.5 million to 2.0 million tons of foodgrains. Gains in recent years in food crop production have not been enough to offset population growth; so imports have increased, mostly from the United States under Public Law 480. Even though the Government seems determined to increase substantially the country's agricultural production, gains during the years immediately ahead appear to be fairly limited.

Pakistan is aided in its development plans by the same Consortium of Governments and Institutions that provides aid to India. The Consortium met in Washington during the first quarter of 1963 to discuss aid for Pakistan during 1963/64. At this meeting a pledge was made of \$425 million for the country's Second Plan, subject as appropriate to legislative action or other necessary authorization by the Consortium Governments. The U.S. pledge accounts for one-half of the total. Aid previously pledged for the first 3 years of the Second Plan by Consortium members totaled about \$1.2 billion.

Agricultural production: The 1963 index of agricultural production is 124 (1952-54=100) compared with 121 in 1962. However, when reflected on a per capita basis, the population increase has nullified this gain.

The rise in agricultural production in 1963 is mainly attributable to a higher outturn of rice, forecast up 7 percent over 1962 notwithstanding a number of catastrophic weather disturbances during the year. The 1963 wheat crop was up 2 percent from 1962 for another record harvest. Pakistan's wheat output rose from 3.8 million metric tons in 1961 to 4.2 million in 1963. The harvests of barley and millet and sorghum were also up slightly in 1963. On the other hand, pulse production dropped by 10 percent.

Agricultural trade: Pakistan's foreign trade balance recorded a \$374 million deficit in fiscal 1962/63, some 40 percent more than the deficit for fiscal 1961/62. Exports of agricultural products in 1962/63 were up 10 percent over 1961/62, as also were total exports. Nevertheless, imports for 1962/63 were 87 percent higher than exports. Imports of grain, pulses, and flour for 1962/63 were up 23 percent. The United States is Pakistan's leading source of imports, accounting for some 40 percent of the country's total.

COMMUNIST CHINA

Economic conditions: The present depressed economic situation in Communist China is intricately tied to agriculture, which has experienced a 5-year period of stagnation and which shows few signs of immediate significant recovery. The drastic drop in farm output after 1958 resulted in near starvation conditions and was an important factor in the collapse of the Great Leap Forward in 1960. After 3 poor harvests in a row and a near catastrophic food shortage in 1961/62, crop production increased somewhat, and a slight improvement in economic conditions has occurred since 1961. Even so, for agriculture, 1963 appeared to be no better than a year of recuperation. The level of the economy, which depends on agriculture for about half its GNP, likely is not much higher than it was in 1957. On the other hand, the population has increased by over 60 million since then, or to an estimated 720 million by mid-1963.

To turn the tide of a collapsing economy the regime has adopted more realistic measures: It has faced up to the problems posed by overpopulation and agrarian backwardness; collectivization has been relaxed to stimulate peasant incentive; and priority within the economy has been shifted from development of heavy industry to the further and accelerated development of agriculture. This policy shift, however, has not brought the desired results, and under the Communist regime's policy of self-reliance, the problem of economic revival has been compounded. Agriculture, which has been the key sector of the Chinese economy historically, more than ever has now become the pivotal component.

Despite official pronouncements in 1962 that "things are improving day by day" and the followup in 1963 that "a new situation has emerged in which the whole economy has begun to take a turn toward all-round improvement," there is a lack of reinforcing evidence. Except for petroleum, machinery, chemical fertilizer, and some light consumer industries--singled out for special financial aid to help agriculture--overall industrial activity is still being "adjusted" and "consolidated" and probably does not yet utilize half of its production capacity. There is little evidence that industry has been able to provide more than marginal assistance to agriculture. Apparently, it is not keeping pace

with population growth. The response in agricultural production has been nil for staple crops; increases have occurred mainly in vegetables, fruit, and meat which have only augmented an otherwise inadequate diet.

Despite economic difficulties, the Communist regime has for political purposes continued its foreign aid program to many of its Far Eastern neighbors and to undeveloped countries in Africa and the Middle East. Since the recall of Soviet technicians in 1960, little if any economic and technical assistance has been forthcoming from Bloc countries. Loss of substantial aid from the USSR caused considerable cutbacks in developmental projects then underway and resulted in a curtailment of planned projects. This loss was the prime factor in forcing the regime to adopt a more deliberate, longer range program of economic development based on a new doctrine of national self-reliance--a factor which leaves little margin for mismanagement and continues to keep the economy at the mercy of the weather.

Agricultural production: Agricultural production in Mainland China has failed to keep pace with population growth since 1958, and the country has had a chronic food deficit since 1960. To prevent further deterioration of the food supply, peasants were allotted private plots and were encouraged to plant food crops and raise livestock. This action and moderately favorable weather in 1962 provided a small but significant increase in food crop production. Some adjustments in rations were made in 1962 in an effort to bring the level of consumption in rural areas more in line with that in urban areas. The most significant increase in agricultural production occurred in subsidiary foods (vegetables, fruits, poultry, and pork).

Total agricultural production in 1963 was little if any different from that in 1962. However, the production of livestock likely increased some, due mainly to an increase in numbers of hogs and poultry.

Small increases occurred in 1963 for vegetables, oilseeds (soybeans, peanuts, rapeseed, and cottonseed), sugar crops, potatoes, wheat, and miscellaneous grains (corn, barley, oats, kaoliang, millet, buckwheat, etc.) compared with 1962. However, the production of rice, the largest single crop in Mainland China, may be at its lowest point since 1958 because of the severe drought in South China, resulting in a decline in acreage. Miscellaneous grains and potatoes have grown in importance since the Great Leap because of their adaptability to areas and weather conditions which have been less favorable to traditional food crops such as rice and wheat. Revised estimates for grain production in 1962 and preliminary estimates for 1963 fall within a range of 175-180 million tons as follows by kinds of grain (in millions of tons):

	<u>Rice</u>	<u>Wheat</u>	<u>Misc. grains</u>	<u>Potatoes</u> ^{2/}	<u>Total</u>
1962	80	20	54	24	178
1963	77	21	55	24	177

If these figures are correct, production of grains, which comprise about 80 percent of the nation's food supply, in 1963 was about 25 million tons less than the amount needed to equal per capita production in 1957.

^{2/} Potatoes are included traditionally in China's statistics as grain on a grain equivalent of 4 units of potatoes to 1 unit of grain.

A special effort was made in 1963 to increase the production of industrial crops. In addition to increases of those used for food, higher production probably occurred for tobacco and cotton; but cotton production likely was considerably less than officially claimed because of widespread flooding of important cotton areas in late summer.

Because of a disappointing grain harvest and the continued population increase--probably between 10 million and 15 million per year--and an increase in livestock, per capita availability of food in 1963/64 likely will be less than in 1962/63. The Communist regime may find it necessary to slaughter some of the breeding animals and poultry during the winter and spring of 1964 and divert some animal feed into food channels.

Agricultural trade: Communist China's trade was still transitional in 1963 following radical changes during previous years. The main features included a continuing shift from Communist Bloc to Free World traders, an overall effort to keep imports below exports, an effort to restrain imports of industrial goods in line with agricultural development policies, and an apparent continued decline in total trade. However, complete trade figures for 1963 may show an upturn following 1962, China's poorest trade year in a decade.

The paradox of China's trade is that revenue from reduced exports of agricultural products is used to pay for necessary imports of grain to supplement deficient domestic supplies. This condition has continued since the collapse of the communes in 1960 and is likely to continue for several years. During the past three years these grain imports--from the Free World--have averaged over 5 million tons annually.

Unusual trade patterns have developed. China's favorable trade balance with non-bloc Asian neighbors is more than offset by the unfavorable balance with Western countries. The large one-sided trade arrangement with the USSR is designed to enable Communist China to repay debts incurred since 1950. The regime claims that these debts will be liquidated by the end of 1965. Meantime, Chinese trade delegations are attempting to develop new trade channels and strengthen those already set up with industrial countries in Western Europe and with Japan. China also is attempting to establish better trade relations with less developed countries in Africa, the Middle East, and Latin America. The bulk of China's exports include raw agricultural products and products manufactured from farm produce, notably textiles and clothing.

Attempts to obtain more liberal credit have not been very successful. However, a concession by Canada to extend credit for wheat purchases to 18 months and a credit extension of 5 years by Japan for an artificial fiber plant indicate some success. China's ability so far to meet payment commitments, even though it was necessary to use silver bullion, indicates a degree of stability which may be an important factor in assisting the Communist regime to further expand trade with the free world after liquidating its debt to the USSR. Furthermore, a substantial increase in grain production could lessen the need for continued imports of grain. In this event, substantially more exchange would become available for capital imports.

Australia

Economic conditions: The favorable economic situation which developed in 1962/63 is expected to continue in 1963/64. Higher prices for agricultural exports in 1962/63 moved the terms of trade to Australia's advantage. Foreign exchange reserves were at high levels at the end of fiscal 1963 and are expected to increase in 1964.

Growth in population continues steady; total population is just past the 11 million mark. Farmworkers remain a declining proportion of the total working force with 8 people in nonfarm employment to each 1 in agriculture.

The demand for Australia's agricultural products entering foreign trade in 1963/64 is good. Higher prices are predicted for certain key products. Greasy wool prices at November auctions were at the highest levels since the Suez-crisis boom of 1956/57. Markets for wheat, butter, wool, and certain other livestock products are particularly favorable because of adverse weather affecting European output and grain shortages in Communist areas. Canned fruit is the only commodity for which export prospects appear uncertain.

Forecasts of the gross value of farm production in 1963/64 total about £A1.5 billion (\$3.4 billion) or just slightly above 1962/63. Total net farm income for 1962/63 has been estimated at £A564 million (\$1.3 billion) or an increase of 17 percent over the previous year. This is the highest farm income recorded since 1952/53. Farm income in 1963/64 is not expected to show any substantial increase over 1962/63 due to the prospect of increased wages in 1964 and higher ocean freight rates for export commodities.

Agricultural production: Agricultural production in 1963/64 is expected to increase about 2 percent above last year, or more than 70 percent above pre-war levels. Most of this gain is expected in a record wool clip as well as increased slaughterings of all livestock, except hogs. Grazing and feed conditions were exceptionally good in 1963 and livestock numbers were either at record or near record levels. Numbers of sheep and lambs and beef cattle are at record levels. The wheat crop is expected to approach the record of nearly 8.4 million metric tons harvested in 1962/63. Rice production is forecast at record levels, while sugar output is expected to be lower because of storm damage to some cane areas. With the continuation of a price-support program and opening of new irrigation areas, cotton production is expected to increase sharply. The tobacco harvest is forecast at somewhat higher than 1962/63. Should the cotton and tobacco production increases be realized, it is believed that 1964 imports will decline, particularly from the United States.

Early dairy forecasts indicate a slight uptrend in fluid milk, butter, and cheese production. These trends reflect the present favorable price and market situation for butter in the United Kingdom, which is the largest export market for Australia's dairy products.

Production of wheat, cotton, and eggs are expected to be stimulated by revised Government price stabilization or subsidy programs enacted in 1963. A plan is also under consideration for production and marketing of dried fruits. Most of the programs are effective through 1968.

A guaranteed price of 14s5d (\$2.03) per bushel has been set for the portion of the 1963/64 wheat crop allocated to domestic consumption plus 150 million bushels for export. As of January 1, 1964, cotton growers began receiving a direct subsidy on ginned cotton; there was a guaranteed minimum return for seed cotton in past years. A revised stabilization program for eggs provides for an equalization of returns to producers from domestic and export sales so that losses incurred by exporters may be shared equitably by all commercial egg producers.

Some increase in agricultural output is expected in 1963/64 as the result of research. Technological advancement has been evidenced in increased crop yields resulting from new seed varieties and increased irrigation. Meat production has benefited from improved livestock management, newly established and modernized meatpacking facilities (particularly in the Northern Territory), and increased roadbuilding in the interior and northern parts of Queensland to facilitate movement of cattle to fattening areas and markets.

Australian farmers in 1963/64 will benefit from 3 types of direct Government financial assistance: (1) A subsidy of £A3 (\$6.72) per long ton on purchases of superphosphate to stimulate greater use of fertilizer and increased farm productivity; (2) revision of tax allowances to permit farmers to write off 40 percent of the value of all new plant and equipment (other than road vehicles) in the year of purchase; and (3) an increase in capitalization of the Commonwealth Development Bank by £A5 million (\$11.2 million) to facilitate loans to farmers.

New capital investment, both private and Government, have been particularly evidenced in the Northern Territory, Queensland, and northern Western Australia in the promotion of beef cattle, rice, and oilseed production. Some American capital investment has been noted in new sections of New South Wales in the expansion of cotton-growing areas and the establishment of gins, as well as in the cattle industry in Queensland.

The strong international demand for sugar has caused the Queensland Government to consider a long-term expansion program for sugar production. Over the next 6 years an effort will be made to reach a target of 2.5 million metric tons of sugar output, or an increase of 35 percent above the record production of 1962/63.

Agricultural trade: Exports of Australian produce in both 1961/62 and 1962/63 were valued at \$2.4 billion with such major items as wool, wheat and flour, meat, and sugar accounting for \$1.5 billion or 62 percent of the total trade. In total merchandise trade, the value of exports exceeded imports in 1961/62, but in 1962/63 imports were about 1 percent above exports. The adverse trade balance for 1962/63 was more than offset by a higher rate of foreign capital inflow into Australia for investment as well as increased tourist earnings.

Despite the rapid growth of industry and increased exports of lead, zinc, steel, and coal, Australia continues to depend on agricultural exports for its overseas earnings. Wool alone accounts for about 35 percent of all foreign exchange earnings.

The Commonwealth Government and private interests continue to emphasize greater diversification of foreign outlets for farm exports. These efforts are facilitated by market promotion programs financed jointly by the Government and special commodity interests in various foreign countries. Regions in which markets are being successfully established are South and Southeast Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East.

Australia in 1963 promoted trade relations with Japan by negotiating a protocol amendment to the bilateral trade agreement that originated between the two countries in 1957. In the new revision the main concession to Japan was Australia's granting of most-favored-nation tariff treatment to all imports from Japan through abandonment of Article XXXV of GATT. Through 1966 Australia is guaranteed certain marketing assurances for its exports to the Japanese market, particularly wool, wheat, and sugar.

During calendar year 1962, U.S. imports of Australian frozen beef and veal continued to rise. Valued at \$137 million, this trade amounted to nearly 50 percent of U.S. total imports from Australia. Chiefly frozen boneless beef and veal, the meat is utilized in the United States for the manufacture of processed meats. Wool is the second largest item of trade with the United States and during 1962 U.S. imports of this commodity were valued at \$45 million, or about 20 percent of the total value of agricultural imports from Australia.

On the export side, U.S. agricultural trade with Australia totaled \$38 million in 1962. Tobacco accounted for half of this total and cotton for a fifth. Sausage casings, vegetable oils, and grass and garden seeds were also included. The agricultural portion of U.S. exports comprises only about 10 percent of the total value of export trade; most of this consists of manufactures and raw materials.

The general trade outlook in 1964 for Australia's farm exports is bright. Practically all of the wheat crop now being harvested is either committed or sold on forward sales. Recent sales to Communist China and the USSR will be filled largely from the new crop. In addition, it is expected that about 3.3 million metric tons of this wheat will be reserved for traditional customers, such as the United Kingdom, Japan, African areas, and Western European countries. As in the past 2 years, carryover stocks are expected to be at low levels, or about 500,000 metric tons. Japan is expected to continue as the largest single market for wool. Exports of sugar are assured through commitments under the Commonwealth and International Sugar Agreements and quota sales to the United States. The United States is expected to continue as Australia's major market for beef.

New Zealand

Economic conditions: Considerable recent improvement has been noted in the country's economic situation. Higher export prices for the major commodities--wool, meat, and dairy products--developed in the latter part of 1962. This favorable trade situation continued in 1963 and was a major contributor to a rising level of output and income. Indications are that wool production and exports will continue to increase significantly in 1964 and that exports of dairy products and meat will show appreciable gains.

Gross national product in 1962/63 was 7 percent above 1961/62. Further increases are expected during the current year. Farm income rose sharply in 1962/63 to £175 million (\$486.5 million), or 17 percent above 1961/62. A further increase of about 6 to 7 percent in farm income is expected in 1963/64, providing export prices continue and production forecasts are realized. Gold and foreign exchange reserves fell off in the second half of 1963, totaling \$115 million at the end of December.

Population is now just over 2.5 million and is increasing about 2.5 percent annually. New Zealand has one of the highest rates of natural increase among the developed countries. Despite this increase and a high rate of immigration, New Zealand continues to suffer from a labor shortage in all sectors of its economy. Currently, about 15 percent of the total labor force is engaged in agriculture.

Agricultural production: Weather conditions in 1962/63 favored pastures and livestock production; but crop harvests in 1962/63, particularly wheat, oats, and apples, were below early forecasts. Overall volume of farm production registered a 4 percent increase in 1962/63 from the previous year and is expected to increase another 2 percent in 1963/64.

Wool production is expected to increase further during the 1963/64 season, which began July 1. Output is currently estimated at 2 percent above last year, but if favorable prices continue to prevail at wool auctions in 1964, it is possible that the 287,000 metric ton estimate of production may be conservative.

Production of butterfat, especially that portion utilized in butter manufacture, will probably increase significantly in 1963/64. A new dairy profit-sharing scheme recently authorized by the New Zealand Government and beneficial to producers could, together with the high price prevailing on the U.K. market for New Zealand butter, result in a considerable increase in financial returns to dairy farmers. The Government in September amended the Dairy Production and Marketing Board Act to permit the Minister of Agriculture to authorize distribution of 50 percent of the Board's annual profit to producers in 1963/64 as compared to 25 percent in previous years.

The outlook for meat in 1963/64 is not too clear, but some increase in lamb production is expected from increased slaughterings. Beef production is expected to be maintained at about the same level as in 1962/63.

Wheat acreage in 1963/64 is estimated at 218,000 acres, or about 4 percent above the area planted last year. A cool and wet spring season delayed plantings, and as a result, yields are for the second year expected to be below

normal. Total production, therefore, will probably be only slightly above last year. Australia, New Zealand's traditional supplier, will probably furnish New Zealand with about 165,000 metric tons of wheat in 1964 to satisfy domestic requirements.

The New Zealand Government in 1963 adopted 3 special tax and finance incentives to stimulate increases in farm production. The £400 (\$1,112) limitation on development costs to be charged against taxable income is set aside until 1966/67. During the next 3 years the total expenditures for fencing, drainage, irrigation, and other type of land development can be a legitimate charge against income for tax purposes. More liberal tax concessions are now granted to encourage the greater use of fertilizer and lime. Government loans are being made available to farmers in greater volume through the facilities of the State Advances Corporation and the Marginal Lands Bank.

Agricultural trade: Despite increased efforts to attract capital into industrial development, New Zealand's economy continues to be largely dependent upon its livestock production and the processing of livestock products for export. Total exports for calendar year 1962 were valued at £287 million (\$798 million). Of this total, wool, meat, and dairy products comprised 87 percent. Future growth and development of the economy will continue to depend upon expanded overseas outlets for exports of wool, meat, and dairy products for some time.

New Zealand is continuing its long-term objective of diversification of foreign markets for its exports and lessening of dependence on the United Kingdom. On a value basis, less than 50 percent of New Zealand's exports are now directed to the United Kingdom compared with 68 percent in 1953. Exports to the United States have expanded about 5 percent largely because of increased meat shipments since 1958. Increased exports to Japan have also been noted, mainly mutton, wool, tallow, and certain dairy products.

The New Zealand Dairy Marketing and Production Board and the New Zealand Meat Producers Board have been actively engaged in promoting markets for dairy products and meat. New outlets for dairy products were developed in Southeast Asia in 1962/63 while emphasis was also placed on development of a market for mutton in Japan and promotion of lamb in the United States and Canada.

U.S. imports of New Zealand agricultural products in 1962 were valued at \$136 million, or 96 percent of the total trade. Beef and veal were the largest items imported and totaled approximately \$67 million. U.S. exports of farm products to New Zealand in 1962 totaled \$7 million, or 12 percent of total exports, and consisted primarily of tobacco, sausage casings, and dried fruits.

Table 2.--Far East and Oceania: Indices of per capita agricultural production, average 1935-39 and annual 1958 through 1963 ^{1/}

(1952-54 = 100)

Region and country	Average 1935-39	Annual					
		1958	1959	1960	1961	1962 ^{2/}	1963 ^{3/}
<u>Far East</u>							
Afghanistan	^{4/} 103	101	101	99	96	98	100
Burma	134	98	102	98	99	101	98
Cambodia	124	106	114	118	115	131	110
Ceylon	106	100	98	101	102	105	102
India	102	104	105	110	110	106	105
Indonesia	112	101	102	101	98	101	102
Japan	102	125	130	134	139	148	143
Laos	75	103	91	86	84	82	63
Malay States	^{5/} 96	98	102	104	104	102	103
Pakistan	126	95	101	103	105	100	100
Philippines	104	111	107	110	111	117	118
Singapore	^{5/} 108	108	107	109	124	128	135
South Korea	144	111	110	106	117	106	101
South Vietnam	246	155	163	162	148	159	153
Taiwan	144	110	107	102	108	104	105
Thailand	75	99	99	114	119	123	111
Total	110	105	108	110	112	110	109
<u>Oceania ^{6/}</u>							
Australia	103	109	107	107	108	111	111
New Zealand	101	104	107	107	103	106	106
Total	101	108	107	107	108	110	110

^{1/} Agricultural production during stated calendar years, except for rice and some minor crops. The figures for these crops also include the production in the early months of the next year.

^{2/} Preliminary.

^{3/} Forecast.

^{4/} Prewar estimated for Afghanistan.

^{5/} Singapore included with Malay States for prewar period.

^{6/} Split year 1957/58 through 1962/63. Prewar average 1934/35-1938/39.

Table 3.--Far East and Oceania: Indices of population, 1937 and annual
1958 through 1963

(1953=100)

Region and country	Annual						
	1937	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
<u>Far East</u> ^{1/}							
Afghanistan	88	110	113	115	117	120	122
Burma	80	110	112	114	116	119	121
Cambodia	71	110	112	115	117	119	123
Ceylon	70	113	116	119	123	126	128
India	81	110	113	115	118	121	123
Indonesia	83	111	113	116	119	121	124
Japan	81	106	107	107	109	109	110
Laos	93	110	112	114	116	119	121
Malay States	78	118	122	125	129	133	136
Pakistan	82	111	113	116	118	121	124
Philippines	70	117	121	125	129	133	137
Singapore	55	127	133	137	142	147	152
South Korea	70	112	115	118	121	124	128
South Vietnam	70	121	125	128	132	135	139
Taiwan	62	118	123	126	130	134	138
Thailand	77	113	116	119	123	127	131
Total	80	111	113	115	118	121	123
<u>Oceania</u> ^{2/}							
Australia	^{3/} 76	112	114	117	119	121	123
New Zealand	^{3/} 77	112	114	117	120	122	124
Total	^{3/} 77	112	114	117	119	121	123

^{1/} Calculated from midyear data.

^{2/} Calculated from end-of-year data.

^{3/} December 31, 1936.

Table 4.--Far East and Oceania: Imports and exports of foods, beverages, and agricultural raw materials, selected countries, calendar years 1960-62

SITC code ^{1/}	Direction and commodity group	Burma			Ceylon			Hong Kong		
		1960	1961	1962 ^{2/}	1960	1961	1962	1960	1961	1962
----- Million U.S. dollars -----										
<u>EXPORTS</u>										
<u>Food (including feed)</u>										
00	Live animals	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.8	1.1	0.9
01	Meat	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.7	0.9	0.7
02	Dairy products and eggs	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.9	1.2	1.4
03	Fish	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	5.7	5.5	8.0
04	Cereals	148.4	147.9	—	0.1	0.1	—	6.4	9.8	14.3
05	Fruits and vegetables	8.8	10.2	—	15.2	10.4	12.2	22.1	16.8	18.6
06	Sugar	0.1	—	—	0.1	—	—	6.9	7.6	11.5
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	0.7	0.1	—	236.3	239.3	246.7	3.4	4.3	4.4
08	Animal feed	15.7	17.5	—	—	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.7
09	Misc. food preparation	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.9	6.3	5.9
11	<u>Beverages</u>	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	1.3	1.5
<u>Agricultural Raw Materials</u>										
121	Unmanufactured tobacco	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.9	0.6
21	Hides and skins	0.9	0.4	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.9	1.0
22	Oilseeds	0.1	0.1	—	6.8	10.0	12.4	3.3	3.4	4.3
231.1	Natural rubber	8.7	5.9	—	79.5	54.6	54.6	0.7	0.1	—
261-265	Natural fibers	7.9	6.1	—	11.3	8.4	8.0	4.1	3.7	5.5
29	Crude materials	0.2	0.2	—	0.2	0.3	0.3	21.2	16.7	17.2
4	Oils and fats	—	—	—	16.7	22.4	23.4	3.5	3.2	3.7
TOTAL		191.5	188.4	—	366.8	346.3	358.9	90.5	84.6	100.3
<u>IMPORTS</u>										
<u>Food (including feed)</u>										
00	Live animals	—	—	—	0.6	0.3	0.2	43.5	37.3	45.5
01	Meat	0.2	0.1	—	0.7	0.8	0.8	15.1	16.6	15.1
02	Dairy products and eggs	12.6	11.1	—	16.0	14.5	16.3	22.5	23.5	26.1
03	Fish	4.6	4.3	—	22.1	14.4	11.7	19.9	17.6	19.5
04	Cereals	2.8	3.3	—	65.6	61.2	57.0	55.6	62.6	81.0
05	Fruits and vegetables	2.0	1.7	—	21.4	21.4	21.8	46.3	45.9	50.2
06	Sugar	2.6	1.8	—	17.3	16.6	12.5	13.9	16.0	19.4
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	0.8	0.8	—	10.7	9.5	10.2	9.9	11.0	10.0
08	Animal feed	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.4	5.6	6.0
09	Misc. food preparation	1.1	1.4	—	1.3	1.1	1.4	7.3	8.6	8.6
11	<u>Beverages</u>	0.3	0.3	—	1.2	1.0	0.7	5.3	5.9	7.0
<u>Agricultural Raw Materials</u>										
121	Unmanufactured tobacco	0.4	0.5	—	1.9	1.6	1.2	4.3	6.3	8.4
21	Hides and skins	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.8	0.7	0.8
22	Oilseeds	1.0	0.9	—	0.1	0.2	0.4	6.4	8.1	7.2
231.1	Natural rubber	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.0	2.9	2.8
261-265	Natural fibers	4.9	5.3	—	0.7	0.9	1.2	58.6	75.0	75.7
29	Crude materials	0.8	1.4	—	0.9	1.2	0.9	27.2	21.6	21.3
4	Oils and fats	9.2	3.7	—	1.0	1.1	1.2	11.4	13.3	16.8
TOTAL		43.3	36.8	—	161.6	146.0	137.7	356.5	378.4	421.4

Footnotes at end of table.

India			Japan			Malay States			Philippines			SITC code ^{1/}
1960	1961	1962	1960	1961	1962	1960	1961	1962	1960	1961	1962	
----- Million U.S. dollars -----												
2.1	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	00
1.9	2.3	3.3	2.3	2.2	3.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	01
0.9	0.6	0.2	4.8	4.8	5.2	0.7	0.8	1.0	—	—	—	02
9.4	9.1	7.3	174.7	162.7	245.2	6.2	5.8	6.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	03
0.2	0.2	0.3	3.1	4.6	6.9	3.1	3.6	3.9	1.2	0.5	—	04
51.7	55.1	54.4	46.2	51.3	47.5	15.3	15.9	17.6	14.7	25.5	25.6	05
3.5	30.6	33.0	3.4	2.5	1.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	131.2	139.4	131.0	06
303.5	314.8	310.7	7.3	6.8	8.1	6.5	7.6	8.4	0.5	0.3	0.6	07
34.7	34.9	60.9	3.8	3.6	7.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.4	6.5	11.7	08
0.2	0.2	0.2	14.8	17.0	3.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	—	—	0.1	09
—	—	—	1.9	2.4	2.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	11
30.7	31.2	39.2	4.7	5.5	6.9	—	—	—	2.1	8.1	11.8	121
22.4	18.0	21.8	1.6	0.9	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	21
9.2	9.0	10.1	—	—	—	14.9	8.6	5.2	131.8	94.8	115.9	22
—	—	—	—	—	0.1	597.7	471.4	446.9	—	—	—	231.1
46.0	64.1	59.6	63.1	64.7	79.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	40.7	59.5	26.6	261-265
43.1	43.6	40.0	10.2	10.4	11.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	0.4	1.0	1.2	29
23.2	12.1	21.2	30.0	34.7	24.3	27.8	29.2	28.6	11.2	15.5	31.3	4
582.7	627.9	663.6	373.2	375.4	456.0	676.5	547.1	521.5	337.4	351.9	356.9	
0.7	1.3	1.4	3.5	4.7	3.4	5.5	4.9	4.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	00
0.4	0.1	—	14.2	14.5	14.6	5.6	5.2	5.3	6.2	4.4	7.5	01
10.8	17.0	20.8	17.2	12.8	16.2	31.9	33.7	29.6	25.5	24.5	24.8	02
7.8	6.8	12.2	4.2	10.6	13.9	9.3	9.5	9.8	21.9	16.4	8.5	03
^{2/} 431.3	^{2/} 385.2	^{2/} 312.1	291.1	329.3	373.4	63.9	62.6	67.0	24.1	28.4	27.7	04
39.8	37.8	30.2	33.3	43.8	56.2	20.6	21.3	22.5	3.4	3.5	3.8	05
0.2	—	—	121.2	135.3	135.2	22.1	22.4	15.9	0.6	0.3	0.1	06
4.9	3.4	4.5	24.0	37.7	47.5	10.8	11.0	11.6	3.1	1.5	2.6	07
—	—	—	17.8	44.2	34.8	9.1	9.5	12.6	2.3	3.3	2.7	08
0.5	0.5	0.4	5.5	10.2	6.5	1.8	1.8	2.2	0.2	0.2	1.1	09
1.2	0.8	0.6	2.5	3.3	2.6	12.4	12.9	11.8	0.3	0.3	0.6	11
0.5	1.9	2.8	13.6	21.0	32.3	3.0	6.9	6.0	0.4	0.1	1.5	121
5.4	4.6	5.2	41.4	58.6	63.7	—	—	—	0.4	0.2	0.1	21
25.3	20.2	20.2	187.4	197.5	205.7	8.8	9.3	7.8	0.1	0.2	—	22
17.2	13.5	15.1	143.0	111.5	108.9	45.4	31.4	31.0	7.6	3.2	2.7	231.1
200.0	138.1	157.9	757.3	946.9	737.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	39.2	22.0	24.7	261-265
7.3	5.6	4.8	22.6	26.3	28.9	4.7	4.5	4.4	2.3	1.1	0.6	29
11.3	11.6	17.2	38.0	38.3	31.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	7.0	4.0	3.5	4
^{2/} 764.4	^{2/} 698.4	^{2/} 605.6	1,737.7	2,046.7	1,912.2	259.3	251.6	246.9	144.9	113.9	113.0	

Footnotes at end of table.

Table 4.--Far East and Oceania: Imports and exports of foods, beverages, and agricultural raw materials, selected countries, calendar years 1960-62--Continued

SITC code 1/	Direction and commodity group	Singapore			South Korea			Taiwan		
		1960	1961	1962 ^{2/}	1960	1961	1962	1960	1961	1962
----- Million U.S. dollars -----										
<u>EXPORTS</u>										
<u>Food (including feed)</u>										
00	Live animals	5.1	5.1		0.7	2.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	1.4
01	Meat	3.1	2.9		—	—	—	0.1	—	0.1
02	Dairy products and eggs	12.9	13.4		—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.2
03	Fish	7.6	7.7		2.7	4.0	8.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
04	Cereals	28.4	27.2		3.8	0.5	8.9	4.7	9.7	6.8
05	Fruits and vegetables	22.1	24.3		1.4	1.3	1.0	16.2	28.9	34.0
06	Sugar	6.9	7.2		—	—	—	66.1	56.9	46.0
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	55.9	55.0		—	—	—	5.5	8.9	7.4
08	Animal feed	5.7	6.7		—	—	—	—	—	—
09	Misc. food preparation	1.5	1.6		—	—	—	0.4	1.8	2.7
11	<u>Beverages</u>	9.3	10.0		0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
<u>Agricultural Raw Materials</u>										
121	Unmanufactured tobacco	4.4	3.0		0.3	—	0.1	0.3	1.0	1.9
21	Hides and skins	1.6	2.8		0.2	0.1	0.1	—	—	—
22	Oilseeds	13.9	13.3		—	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
231.1	Natural rubber	467.8	372.5		—	—	—	—	—	—
265-265	Natural fibers	0.3	0.2		1.3	3.4	4.3	1.1	0.3	0.4
29	Crude materials	11.3	10.6		3.6	4.2	3.9	2.0	3.2	4.0
4	Oils and fats	16.4	15.3		0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
TOTAL		674.2	578.7		14.3	16.6	28.2	98.9	113.5	105.4
<u>IMPORTS</u>										
<u>Food (including feed)</u>										
00	Live animals	4.5	4.3		—	—	0.7	—	—	0.2
01	Meat	8.5	8.7		—	—	0.2	—	—	—
02	Dairy products and eggs	24.3	24.4		1.3	1.1	2.5	1.9	3.0	3.8
03	Fish	14.2	14.6		—	—	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.5
04	Cereals	51.8	61.8		20.6	30.2	33.6	20.8	28.1	22.8
05	Fruits and vegetables	38.7	41.4		0.2	0.2	0.3	0.8	1.0	1.3
06	Sugar	13.7	13.6		8.8	8.3	4.5	—	—	—
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	44.8	49.1		0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
08	Animal feed	18.4	17.8		—	—	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.7
09	Misc. food preparation	2.8	2.8		0.4	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.2
11	<u>Beverages</u>	5.8	7.4		—	—	0.1	—	—	—
<u>Agricultural Raw Materials</u>										
121	Unmanufactured tobacco	5.1	5.2		—	—	—	2.4	2.8	3.0
21	Hides and skins	1.0	1.8		0.5	0.4	0.4	1.1	1.2	1.3
22	Oilseeds	22.8	17.3		0.3	0.9	0.7	12.9	15.9	7.1
231.1	Natural rubber	444.5	321.5		6.3	5.2	5.5	1.4	3.0	3.2
261-265	Natural fibers	1.2	1.1		40.9	37.3	42.3	22.5	32.2	35.6
29	Crude materials	10.9	9.7		1.7	1.2	1.6	6.2	2.6	11.1
4	Oils and fats	12.8	11.5		2.5	3.9	3.9	4.3	4.8	4.4
TOTAL		725.9	613.9		83.8	89.0	96.6	76.1	97.0	95.4

Footnotes at end of table.

Thailand			Total of 11 countries			Australia			New Zealand			SITC code ^{1/}
1960	1961	1962	1960	1961	1962 ^{2/}	1960	1961	1962	1960	1961	1962 ^{2/}	
----- Million U.S. dollars -----												
6.7	8.2	8.8	19.9	22.7		4.6	3.3	3.3	0.2	0.2		00
—	0.1	0.1	8.2	8.5		198.5	162.0	200.8	225.7	214.8		01
6.1	6.2	1.9	27.6	27.2		108.3	87.8	97.4	206.9	177.1		02
1.6	2.0	2.0	208.2	197.2		9.4	10.0	14.7	4.0	3.3		03
151.5	203.5	182.5	350.8	407.7		227.3	337.3	430.1	0.2	0.2		04
17.5	26.2	25.1	231.2	265.9		74.4	70.9	85.2	9.5	9.8		05
1.3	1.3	2.9	219.7	245.8		60.4	79.2	76.6	1.1	1.3		06
1.8	1.5	1.7	621.4	638.7		1.4	1.2	1.4	—	—		07
0.8	0.6	0.5	63.6	70.9		6.0	3.8	6.5	0.8	1.0		08
0.9	0.9	0.8	24.6	28.7		5.1	4.1	4.6	1.9	2.0		09
—	—	—	13.3	14.5		5.0	5.1	5.4	0.2	0.3		11
1.0	0.6	1.5	44.4	50.4		—	0.1	0.1	—	—		121
4.0	4.0	3.4	32.0	27.5		71.2	60.9	72.0	37.0	33.8		21
8.2	9.6	12.3	188.3	149.6		—	—	0.1	—	—		22
124.0	102.4	101.5	1,278.4	1,007.0		—	0.1	0.1	—	—		231.1
11.1	30.2	28.0	186.9	240.7		865.2	749.5	834.2	285.0	279.0		261-265
8.1	9.0	9.5	102.3	101.2		5.1	5.5	6.3	8.9	7.9		29
0.1	0.5	0.8	129.3	133.2		15.1	11.0	15.9	7.7	7.7		4
344.7	406.9	383.2	3,750.2	3,637.4		1,656.9	1,591.7	1,854.6	789.2	738.4		
0.1	—	0.1	58.8	53.1		1.4	1.6	1.3	0.6	0.5		00
0.1	0.1	0.1	51.1	50.5		2.1	4.0	3.2	0.6	1.0		01
19.8	19.7	21.9	183.8	185.5		1.2	2.4	2.0	—	—		02
3.2	2.9	2.7	107.5	97.5		18.0	21.7	19.1	2.5	4.1		03
4.1	4.5	3.8	^{3/} 1,031.8	^{3/} 1,057.3		0.4	1.0	1.1	10.1	10.9		04
2.7	2.3	2.1	209.0	220.4		9.1	12.9	12.1	11.3	11.4		05
0.3	0.2	0.2	200.5	214.5		2.3	2.8	1.7	8.5	9.4		06
5.3	5.0	4.4	114.7	129.6		49.7	50.4	46.6	11.5	11.4		07
0.3	0.2	0.1	51.7	81.7		0.3	1.8	1.2	—	0.1		08
1.9	1.8	1.0	23.6	29.2		0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3		09
0.6	0.7	0.8	29.6	32.6		7.5	8.7	10.2	5.8	6.7		11
4.5	8.7	6.1	36.2	54.9		27.5	26.2	18.1	4.9	4.8		121
—	—	—	50.6	67.4		2.7	4.8	3.3	0.2	0.2		21
—	—	—	265.1	270.5		6.5	5.0	5.4	1.6	1.1		22
—	—	—	670.3	492.2		32.1	23.4	16.7	5.0	3.5		231.1
2.9	5.4	4.9	1,128.4	1,314.4		30.0	34.9	24.8	3.5	3.4		261-265
2.0	2.4	1.8	86.6	77.6		10.0	9.8	9.7	2.4	2.5		29
0.9	0.7	0.9	102.8	97.2		11.1	12.4	13.9	1.3	1.3		4
48.7	54.6	50.8	^{3/} 4,402.2	^{3/} 4,526.3		212.2	224.2	190.6	70.1	72.6		

^{1/} Most countries of the Far East now use the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) in reporting returns of foreign trade.

^{2/} Data for 1962 not available for Burma, Singapore, and New Zealand.

^{3/} Indian data for cereals adjusted to include quantities not reported in official trade returns.

Dash (—) indicates none or nil.

Table 5.--United States: Trade in agricultural products with selected countries of the Far East and Oceania, calendar years 1960-62

Direction and commodity group	Ceylon			Hong Kong		
	1960	1961	1962	1960	1961	1962
- - - - - Million dollars - - - - -						
<u>EXPORTS</u>						
Meat	—	—	—	2.8	3.9	3.2
Dairy products	1.7	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.9
Cereals	5.0	7.5	5.9	4.3	3.7	1.7
Fruits, vegetables, and nuts	0.1	—	—	5.7	6.1	8.3
Unmanufactured tobacco	0.7	0.6	0.3	2.4	4.3	4.1
Hides and skins	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oilseeds	—	—	—	0.5	0.6	0.9
Cotton	—	—	—	23.7	24.2	11.0
Oils and fats	—	—	—	0.9	2.0	6.3
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	5.0	5.5	5.7
Total	7.6	9.2	7.5	46.4	51.5	42.3
<u>IMPORTS</u>						
Dutiable cattle and meat	—	—	—	0.1	—	—
Dairy products	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cereals	—	—	—	0.3	0.3	0.3
Fruits, vegetables, and nuts	—	0.1	—	2.1	1.4	1.7
Sugar	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	25.9	22.7	24.7	0.3	0.2	0.3
Unmanufactured tobacco	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hides and skins	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fats, oils, and oilseeds	0.5	—	—	—	—	—
Crude rubber	10.9	7.2	6.8	—	—	—
Wool	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Total	37.7	30.3	31.8	3.0	2.0	2.5

India			Indonesia			Japan			South Korea		
1960	1961	1962	1960	1961	1962	1960	1961	1962	1960	1961	1962
----- Million dollars -----											
—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.3	—	—	—
4.7	9.0	6.8	0.6	1.5	1.6	6.0	6.4	9.5	3.7	3.7	3.2
330.5	183.2	240.7	15.9	14.2	34.0	72.2	94.9	132.2	26.4	36.5	41.7
0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.2	7.6	11.5	0.3	0.1	0.2
0.5	1.9	2.6	0.1	2.1	2.1	17.3	23.3	22.1	—	—	—
—	—	0.1	—	—	—	23.5	29.7	31.8	0.4	1.3	1.1
—	—	—	—	—	—	104.8	107.8	111.7	3.3	2.0	2.2
88.4	60.2	37.2	6.7	6.4	6.3	215.1	219.1	110.5	27.7	35.5	34.3
—	1.1	0.1	0.1	—	—	29.2	32.4	19.2	3.9	2.0	2.7
1.0	4.2	8.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	12.3	28.3	32.1	5.7	5.8	6.9
425.2	259.8	296.1	23.6	24.6	44.4	485.4	554.1	481.4	71.5	87.0	92.4
0.4	0.3	0.6	—	—	—	0.7	0.8	1.4	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.4	0.5	—	—	—
26.7	24.9	24.2	—	—	—	12.0	13.6	14.6	—	—	—
—	16.8	13.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24.4	22.7	24.2	20.8	22.8	22.2	0.8	0.7	0.9	—	—	—
—	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.9	5.3	5.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.3	—	0.1	0.4	2.7	1.4	0.3	0.6	1.9	—	—	—
0.1	0.3	—	108.0	65.6	44.7	—	—	0.1	—	—	—
4.0	2.9	0.9	—	—	—	0.7	1.2	0.3	—	—	—
11.0	11.2	10.5	2.4	2.2	2.3	28.4	27.3	27.8	1.7	2.9	2.4
79.8	84.4	78.8	132.0	93.7	71.5	43.3	44.7	47.5	1.7	2.9	2.4

Table 5.--United States: Trade in agricultural products with selected countries of the Far East and Oceania, calendar years 1960-62--Con.

Direction and commodity group	Malay States			Nansei Islands		
	1960	1961	1962	1960	1961	1962
	- - - - - <u>Million dollars</u> - - - - -					
<u>EXPORTS</u>						
Meat	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Dairy products	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.8	2.1	1.9
Cereals	0.7	0.4	1.3	5.6	3.6	5.2
Fruits, vegetables, and nuts	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.7
Unmanufactured tobacco	0.7	3.5	3.8	0.1	0.2	0.2
Hides and skins	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oilseeds	—	—	—	0.9	0.7	1.1
Cotton	—	0.2	—	—	0.9	—
Oils and fats	0.2	—	—	0.8	0.7	0.6
Other	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.3	1.0	1.1
Total	2.8	5.6	7.3	11.2	9.9	11.2
<u>IMPORTS</u>						
Dutiable cattle and meat	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dairy products	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cereals	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fruits, vegetables, and nuts	0.5	0.9	1.7	—	—	—
Sugar	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	0.2	0.5	0.2	—	—	—
Unmanufactured tobacco	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hides and skins	—	0.1	0.2	—	—	—
Fats, oils, and oilseeds	0.3	—	—	—	—	—
Crude rubber	91.6	66.4	97.8	—	—	—
Wool	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	0.6	0.7	0.6	—	—	—
Total	93.2	68.7	100.5	—	—	—

Pakistan			Philippines			Taiwan			Thailand		
1960	1961	1962	1960	1961	1962	1960	1961	1962	1960	1961	1962
-----Million dollars-----											
.1	—	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
.5	1.0	1.4	19.3	20.4	11.1	1.4	3.4	1.7	0.3	0.5	0.4
.8	76.9	49.3	13.7	21.9	13.2	19.5	20.8	21.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
.1	0.2	0.1	2.9	4.4	2.8	—	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
.4	1.8	1.9	0.8	4.9	—	1.8	2.4	3.1	3.2	9.2	5.3
—	—	—	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—	—
—	—	—	0.2	0.2	—	15.9	14.0	9.3	—	—	—
.6	1.5	7.3	21.3	17.1	20.9	17.5	26.1	30.6	2.1	4.0	3.3
.2	13.7	29.5	1.5	2.0	1.6	1.6	2.9	3.4	—	—	—
.3	0.7	1.3	5.1	4.8	5.7	0.6	1.0	2.3	0.7	0.7	0.8
.0	95.8	91.0	65.3	76.0	55.5	58.4	71.0	72.3	6.7	14.9	10.2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	25.7	22.6	17.6	3.0	4.2	8.5	6.8	8.5	4.8
—	—	—	123.7	151.5	150.5	1.3	18.0	11.9	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	2.1	1.7	1.7	—	—	—
—	—	—	3.1	3.3	3.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
.2	3.7	3.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.1
—	—	—	76.9	64.9	72.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38.8	21.9	23.0
.2	10.3	7.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.1	8.8	13.1	11.3	12.3	10.8	3.3	3.3	4.0	2.4	3.0	5.6
.6	22.9	24.2	240.8	254.7	254.1	9.7	27.2	26.2	48.1	33.4	33.5

Table 5.--United States: Trade in agricultural products with selected countries of the Far East and Oceania, calendar years 1960-62--Con.

Direction and commodity group	South Vietnam			Total preceding countries		
	1960	1961	1962	1960	1961	1962
	- - - - - Million dollars - - - - -					
<u>EXPORTS</u>						
Meat	0.1	—	—	4.1	4.5	4.4
Dairy products	9.8	11.4	11.4	52.0	61.7	51.5
Cereals	6.3	5.3	14.1	584.0	469.0	560.9
Fruits, vegetables, and nuts	0.3	0.2	0.3	15.1	20.5	25.6
Unmanufactured tobacco	2.2	2.4	2.2	31.2	56.6	47.7
Hides and skins	—	—	—	24.3	31.2	33.2
Oilseeds	—	—	—	125.6	125.3	125.2
Cotton	2.0	4.9	5.2	406.1	400.1	266.6
Oils and fats	0.1	0.2	0.7	48.5	57.0	64.1
Other	1.1	1.4	2.7	33.6	54.2	67.8
Total	22.0	25.8	36.6	1,325.1	1,285.2	1,248.2
<u>IMPORTS</u>						
Dutiable cattle and meat	—	—	—	1.2	1.1	2.0
Dairy products	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cereals	—	—	—	0.7	0.7	0.8
Fruits, vegetables, and nuts	—	—	—	76.8	76.2	73.1
Sugar	—	—	—	125.0	186.3	175.4
Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	0.8	1.0	0.4	75.3	72.3	74.6
Unmanufactured tobacco	—	—	—	3.2	3.5	3.7
Hides and skins	—	—	—	10.5	9.3	9.2
Fats, oils, and oilseeds	—	—	—	85.7	68.2	75.4
Crude rubber	3.2	3.4	2.3	252.6	164.8	174.7
Wool	—	—	—	12.9	14.4	9.0
Other	0.2	0.2	0.3	73.0	72.3	77.8
Total	4.2	4.6	3.0	717.1	669.5	676.0

Australia			New Zealand			Total Oceania		
1960	1961	1962	1960	1961	1962	1960	1961	1962
----- <u>Million dollars</u> -----								
0.6	0.3	0.1	—	—	—	0.6	0.3	0.1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
1.5	2.7	2.0	1.4	1.0	0.9	2.9	3.7	2.9
16.6	9.9	19.3	4.1	5.0	4.2	20.7	14.9	23.5
0.2	0.2	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.2	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.9	6.2	8.0	—	—	—	8.9	6.2	8.0
1.2	1.4	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.3	1.5	1.3
4.4	5.0	6.8	0.9	1.3	1.4	5.3	6.3	8.2
33.4	25.9	37.7	6.7	7.7	6.7	40.1	33.6	44.4
60.1	89.3	150.6	48.7	55.8	70.2	108.8	145.1	220.8
1.7	2.3	3.1	5.8	7.8	5.3	7.5	10.1	8.4
0.1	2.2	0.9	—	—	—	0.1	2.2	0.9
0.8	0.6	1.7	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.8	2.0
—	8.5	17.6	—	—	—	—	8.5	17.6
—	—	—	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.9
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.4	1.1	1.7	13.2	15.8	13.9	14.6	16.9	15.6
0.1	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.8
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23.7	25.2	44.6	40.7	43.2	41.0	64.4	68.4	85.6
3.4	2.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	4.1	6.7	5.6	7.4
91.3	131.9	223.9	113.1	126.9	136.2	204.4	258.8	360.1

Dash (—) indicates none or nil.

Table 6.--Far East and Oceania: Agricultural production, country by commodity, averages 1935-39 and 1952-54, annual 1958 through 1963

Region and country	Averages		Annual					
	1935-39	1952-54	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963 ^{1/}
----- 1,000 metric tons -----								
FAR EAST								
<u>Afghanistan ^{2/}</u>								
Rice, paddy *	--	440	430	485	490	500	500	500
Wheat *	--	2,030	2,175	2,300	2,175	2,175	2,300	2,395
Barley *	--	275	330	340	330	330	340	345
Corn *	--	645	635	635	610	635	660	670
Sugar, cent.*	--	6	5	5	6	7	7	7
Sugar, non-cent. *	--	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Oilseeds *	--	35	50	50	45	40	40	40
Fruits & nuts *	--	460	600	550	650	600	650	655
Cotton *	--	13	12	17	17	17	20	22
Wool *	--	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Karakul skins *	--	1	3	3	3	3	3	3
<u>Burma</u>								
Rice, paddy	7,853	6,890	7,416	7,847	7,575	7,800	8,200	7,800
Wheat *	5	6	10	12	15	14	15	28
Corn, shelled *	42	38	44	44	44	45	45	61
Millet *	58	80	80	86	86	86	86	86
Pulses *	122	193	210	214	239	249	240	276
White potatoes *	64	36	30	30	30	30	34	41
Sugar, cent.	25	20	43	40	41	43	63	82
Sugar, non-cent.	78	80	142	145	142	142	159	164
Peanuts, shelled	116	118	193	186	238	245	270	300
Sesame	45	45	53	67	67	65	78	79
Cottonseed *	49	54	33	44	38	40	41	40
Jute *	1	1	3	6	10	4	8	33
Cotton	21	22	14	18	16	21	20	21
Bananas *	305	203	112	117	117	118	132	140
Other fruit *	340	375	533	549	549	549	550	555
Vegetables *	917	850	889	914	914	914	925	940
Rubber *	12	12	17	18	20	18	17	17
Tobacco	35	44	33	39	40	49	46	41
Tea *	5	1	4	4	4	3	3	3
Milk *	260	250	353	359	358	361	362	366
Eggs *	80	90	90	97	97	98	102	105
Meat *	123	120	94	95	86	88	89	92

Footnotes at end of table.

Table 6.--Far East and Oceania: Agricultural production, country by commodity, averages 1935-39 and 1952-54, annual 1958 through 1963--Continued

Region and country	Averages		Annual					
	1935-39	1952-54	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963 1/
----- <u>1,000 metric tons</u> -----								
<u>Cambodia</u>								
Rice, paddy	900	1,216	1,350	1,470	1,543	1,300	1,686	1,350
Corn *	374	110	69	123	119	147	173	100
Pulses *	1	15	10	9	8	19	21	21
Sugar, non-cent. *	10	33	27	27	56	57	58	58
Soybeans *	5	6	5	5	3	9	15	15
Peanuts, shelled *	2	3	2	3	2	5	11	12
Sesame *	2	2	3	3	4	8	10	11
Cottonseed *	3/	3/	3/	3/	4	20	5	6
Cotton *	3/	3/	3/	3/	2	10	3	3
Kapok *	3	4	4	5	5	7	7	7
Rubber *	15	22	37	38	40	39	42	43
Tobacco *	2	6	7	7	6	6	6	6
Pepper *	4	1	2	2	2	1	2	1
Meat *	17	24	38	40	42	49	50	51
<u>Ceylon</u>								
Rice, paddy	499	566	781	851	916	967	1,000	930
Corn *	6	9	8	8	9	9	9	10
Millet *	12	14	18	15	18	19	20	20
Sweet potatoes *	15	44	32	27	28	30	32	32
Cassava *	150	219	169	146	160	160	170	175
Copra * 4/	400	453	451	506	480	565	611	620
Sesame *	4	6	7	10	6	6	8	8
Tobacco	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
Rubber *	58	98	102	93	99	98	104	100
Tea	105	155	187	187	197	206	212	213
Cacao *	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Spices *	20	30	27	23	26	26	26	26
Meat *	19	22	26	26	30	30	31	32
<u>India</u>								
Rice, paddy	33,958	39,546	46,303	47,232	51,344	51,201	48,048	49,550
Wheat	7,133	7,233	7,893	9,934	10,252	10,992	11,807	11,132
Barley	1,965	2,749	2,274	2,715	2,717	2,866	3,116	2,474
Corn	2,223	2,961	3,435	4,070	4,015	4,015	4,520	4,500
Millet and sorghum *	10,775	15,145	16,310	15,890	15,129	15,439	15,330	15,330
Pulses *	7,400	9,553	9,832	13,050	11,645	12,726	11,705	11,600
White potatoes *	1,089	1,887	1,997	2,356	2,766	2,747	2,767	2,800
Sweet potatoes *	800	1,308	1,063	1,555	1,281	1,600	1,600	1,650
Cassava *	3,500	4,207	4,209	4,370	4,096	4,427	4,425	4,425
Sugarcane *	45,880	51,380	71,583	76,408	104,127	99,853	91,505	100,000

Footnotes at end of table.

Table 6.--Far East and Oceania: Agricultural production, country by commodity, averages 1935-39 and 1952-54, annual 1958 through 1963--Continued

	Averages		Annual					
	1935-39	1952-54	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963 ^{1/}
----- 1,000 metric tons -----								
<u>India - Cont'd</u>								
Peanuts, shelled	2,093	2,478	3,422	2,805	3,123	3,280	3,214	3,220
Copra ^{4/}	560	635	671	670	668	630	650	650
Sesame	398	545	519	365	321	379	453	450
Cottonseed	1,631	1,902	2,130	1,687	2,055	2,060	2,486	2,402
Flaxseed	493	363	253	454	438	395	456	427
Rape and mustard	792	891	933	1,042	1,064	1,356	1,337	1,300
Castor beans	116	106	83	114	108	90	101	103
Jute	345	632	936	825	722	1,152	974	1,016
Cotton	700	812	914	724	1,008	882	1,067	1,023
Bananas *	1,300	1,674	1,856	1,900	2,000	2,200	2,200	2,200
Chillie *	250	314	368	331	344	372	359	370
Rubber *	17	21	25	24	27	27	31	30
Tobacco	345	242	241	265	286	312	344	320
Tea	194	283	324	324	316	354	345	370
Coffee	17	25	44	47	48	68	46	54
Spices *	125	160	162	166	169	162	165	155
<u>Indonesia</u>								
Rice, paddy	9,585	10,743	11,803	12,269	13,138	12,849	14,044	13,385
Corn	2,235	2,058	2,634	2,092	2,486	2,298	3,237	3,500
White potatoes *	53	63	80	85	90	95	98	96
Sweet potatoes *	1,182	2,193	2,813	2,719	2,709	2,525	3,623	3,600
Cassava *	8,500	8,625	11,278	12,697	11,376	12,106	11,068	12,000
Sugar, cent.	1,095	586	775	855	676	643	588	600
Sugar, non-cent.	75	218	289	264	303	313	315	325
Soybeans	265	331	422	431	443	426	389	435
Peanuts, shelled	175	206	229	255	256	252	252	265
Copra * ^{4/}	1,321	1,107	1,064	1,100	1,166	1,249	1,186	1,350
Palm kernel *	41	41	35	33	33	34	33	34
Palm oil *	198	158	148	137	141	146	141	150
Kapok *	22	14	31	31	36	32	27	30
Sisal ^{5/}	83	30	26	22	20	17	10	12
Rubber *	353	742	678	705	670	682	669	700
Tobacco	108	65	67	75	74	85	73	80
Tea *	77	65	70	63	67	66	69	71
Coffee	118	57	66	89	91	117	90	120
Spices *	65	24	57	53	56	46	39	45

Footnotes at end of table.

Table 6.--Far East and Oceania: Agricultural production, country by commodity, averages 1935-39 and 1952-54, annual 1958 through 1963--Continued

Region and country	Averages		Annual					
	1935-39	1952-54	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963 ^{1/}
----- 1,000 metric tons -----								
<u>Japan</u>								
Rice, paddy	11,700	11,804	14,991	15,626	16,074	15,524	16,261	16,054
Wheat	1,360	1,476	1,281	1,415	1,531	1,780	1,630	716
Barley	1,592	2,277	2,066	2,308	2,301	1,976	1,726	759
Corn	56	64	111	104	113	116	104	103
Millet and sorghum *	169	121	104	88	83	73	58	52
Other grains * ^{6/}	246	191	240	220	214	212	189	193
Pulses *	264	227	349	364	355	373	289	324
White potatoes *	1,745	2,558	3,396	3,251	3,594	3,848	3,678	3,323
Sweet potatoes *	3,134	5,607	6,370	6,981	6,277	6,333	6,217	6,500
Sugar, cent.	42	41	132	156	158	165	209	203
Sugar, non-cent.	18	24	22	25	34	21	17	18
Soybeans	336	442	391	426	418	387	336	338
Peanuts, shelled	9	22	56	63	88	99	100	100
Flaxseed	5	4	4	4	4	3	4	4
Rape and mustard	122	264	267	262	264	274	247	109
Fruit *	1,266	1,538	2,509	2,698	2,975	3,213	3,225	3,270
Tobacco	67	104	138	129	121	126	139	155
Tea	52	60	75	80	78	81	77	79
Milk	309	742	1,548	1,715	1,887	2,114	2,437	2,810
Eggs	197	279	435	448	531	715	803	875
Meat *	167	205	356	406	337	446	587	593
<u>Laos</u>								
Rice, paddy	288	460	520	470	450	450	450	350
Corn *	40	11	12	12	11	11	11	10
<u>Malay States ^{7/}</u>								
Rice, paddy	552	677	714	903	976	926	926	1,006
Sweet potatoes *	57	79	75	108	113	117	127	142
Copra * ^{8/}	206	159	110	127	176	165	136	142
Palm kernel *	7	13	19	19	24	25	28	30
Palm oil *	42	50	61	73	92	95	108	117
Pineapples *	122	58	180	182	195	229	224	229
Bananas *	280	220	322	327	345	356	341	345
Rubber *	398	589	672	707	720	749	764	781
Tobacco *	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Tea	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	3
Coffee *	5	3	3	4	3	4	3	4
Milk *	15	16	15	16	15	20	19	19
Eggs *	10	10	22	22	23	25	26	26
Meat *	30	40	54	54	55	55	61	62

Footnotes at end of table.

Table 6.--Far East and Oceania: Agricultural production, country by commodity, averages 1935-39 and 1952-54, annual 1953 through 1963--Continued

Region and country	Averages		Annual					
	1935-39	1952-54	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963 ^{1/}
----- 1,000 metric tons -----								
<u>Pakistan</u>								
Rice, paddy	11,057	12,860	12,030	14,412	16,046	16,132	14,493	15,500
Wheat	3,184	3,044	3,729	3,932	3,938	3,847	4,064	4,165
Barley	153	124	176	143	151	137	135	139
Corn	364	401	490	488	446	495	493	490
Millet and sorghum *	759	709	623	665	645	736	758	760
Pulses *	1,052	850	1,048	1,026	1,204	1,169	1,155	1,041
Sugarcane *	7,522	12,177	16,386	14,332	15,660	18,846	19,461	20,000
Sesame	42	37	35	35	32	35	38	36
Cottonseed	978	623	586	627	647	669	784	757
Flaxseed	15	13	6	14	14	14	14	15
Rape and mustard	228	272	300	379	323	335	279	367
Peanuts, shelled	10	8	8	9	9	11	13	14
Cotton	460	293	275	295	304	317	368	376
Jute	1,154	913	1,089	973	816	1,264	1,180	998
Tobacco	147	82	99	102	91	86	91	94
Tea	16	23	24	25	19	26	23	24
Milk *	1,500	933	1,016	1,118	1,017	1,000	1,050	1,050
Eggs *	25	26	30	30	41	40	41	40
Meat *	400	500	565	565	600	589	589	600
<u>Philippines</u>								
Rice, paddy	2,179	3,176	3,684	3,740	3,705	3,910	3,885	3,846
Corn	427	758	1,016	1,168	1,209	1,194	1,214	1,300
Pulses *	8	38	48	49	42	34	33	35
White potatoes *	Neg.	7	10	7	7	10	11	10
Sweet potatoes *	202	644	852	849	827	739	769	761
Cassava *	95	234	307	318	442	547	495	550
Other root crops *	55	138	171	173	135	160	120	150
Sugar, cent.	897	1,152	1,372	1,387	1,446	1,468	1,491	1,600
Sugar, non-cent.	55	47	71	58	65	37	47	48
Peanuts, shelled *	4	12	13	12	11	9	8	7
Desiccated coconut *	31	44	50	50	57	60	60	64
Copra * <u>8/</u>	650	925	1,153	1,000	1,143	1,057	1,385	1,524
Abaca * <u>9/</u>	170	107	88	109	110	99	112	115
Kapok and Ramie *	2	3	4	6	6	6	5	6
Citrus *	13	26	36	37	43	54	58	60
Bananas *	147	247	341	336	307	349	490	540
Other fruit *	211	253	337	319	368	352	410	440
Vegetables *	106	155	184	184	179	183	232	250

Footnotes at end of table.

Table 6.--Far East and Oceania: Agricultural production, country by commodity, averages 1935-39 and 1952-54, annual 1958 through 1963--Continued

Region and country	Averages		Annual					
	1935-39	1952-54	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963 <u>1/</u>
	----- 1,000 metric tons -----							
<u>Philippines - Cont'd</u>								
Rubber *	1	1	3	2	3	4	2	3
Tobacco *	35	27	50	52	64	60	70	72
Coffee *	1	6	10	11	26	32	42	44
Cacao *	1	1	2	2	4	4	3	3
Milk *	22	18	24	25	26	27	28	30
Eggs *	42	55	76	82	65	82	85	87
Meat *	68	98	195	190	209	263	294	310
<u>Singapore 7/</u>								
Sweet potatoes *	--	8	7	5	8	6	7	7
Copra * <u>4/</u>	--	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Fruit *	--	8	10	11	11	12	12	13
Vegetables *	--	14	21	30	43	45	48	50
Rubber *	--	2	2	2	2	3	3	2
Milk *	--	2	3	3	3	3	4	4
Eggs *	--	10	19	19	20	28	30	35
Meat *	--	22	26	27	28	29	31	33
<u>South Korea</u>								
Rice, paddy	2,908	3,094	3,254	3,255	3,127	3,706	3,125	3,587
Wheat *	108	101	120	144	139	171	164	90
Barley *	784	765	915	1,049	1,054	1,128	1,078	470
Corn *	9	12	14	14	14	16	18	20
Millet and sorghum *	151	120	122	93	87	106	108	115
Other grain *	46	40	37	37	36	37	36	30
Pulses *	27	20	21	19	19	24	24	25
White potatoes *	203	260	317	289	316	347	309	293
Sweet potatoes *	153	328	397	401	443	526	645	672
Soybeans	208	141	153	138	130	165	156	160
Cottonseed	62	32	15	16	11	17	12	13
Cotton	31	16	8	8	6	9	6	7
Hemp *	10	6	7	7	6	6	6	6
Fruit *	100	108	152	167	166	151	195	200
Vegetables *	920	988	1,112	1,010	1,088	1,191	1,050	1,300
Tobacco *	20	20	28	29	29	32	35	37
Meat *	35	29	136	146	150	156	158	160

Footnotes at end of table.

Table 6.--Far East and Oceania: Agricultural production, country by commodity, averages 1935-39 and 1952-54, annual 1958 through 1963--Continued

Region and country	Averages		Annual					
	1935-39	1952-54	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963 1/
----- 1,000 metric tons -----								
<u>South Vietnam</u>								
Rice, paddy	4,200	2,300	4,600	5,100	5,000	4,600	5,200	5,100
Corn *	33	19	29	26	28	32	33	34
Pulses * <u>10/</u>	5	3	8	9	11	16	13	14
Root crops *	300	163	298	384	440	490	505	520
Sugar, cent. *	2	1	5	9	10	13	11	10
Sugar, non-cent. *	8	4	21	26	26	32	35	34
Copra * <u>4/</u>	24	18	20	21	34	29	30	30
Rubber *	51	50	72	75	78	79	78	77
Tobacco *	10	6	7	5	8	8	8	9
Tea *	4	2	3	4	4	5	5	5
Meat *	70	40	63	64	73	70	75	75
<u>Taiwan</u>								
Rice, paddy	1,746	2,143	2,481	2,432	2,505	2,641	2,768	2,670
Wheat *	2	15	40	43	46	44	43	42
Corn *	2	9	12	17	21	27	32	35
Millet and sorghum *	3	7	8	9	9	10	10	11
Pulses *	5	12	21	21	16	21	21	22
White potatoes *	2	2	3	4	7	7	8	8
Sweet potatoes *	1,624	2,308	2,958	2,894	2,979	3,234	3,068	3,220
Cassava *	92	116	155	147	159	226	292	250
Sugarcane *	9,292	6,528	7,522	8,093	6,736	7,922	6,050	7,500
Soybeans	4	17	42	44	53	54	55	56
Peanuts, shelled	20	41	64	65	68	70	65	78
Sesame *	1	2	3	3	4	5	5	6
Jute	9	13	17	24	21	14	11	10
Citrus *	34	28	42	43	53	55	65	76
Pineapples *	113	66	137	146	167	174	188	200
Bananas *	200	100	111	104	114	130	130	190
Other fruit *	33	27	48	50	55	63	65	68
Vegetables *	414	626	741	749	803	814	832	850
Tobacco	3	10	17	16	16	16	16	17
Tea	12	12	16	17	17	18	20	20
Citronella oil *	Neg.	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
Meat *	98	149	235	232	220	246	259	265

Footnotes at end of table.

Table 6.--Far East and Oceania: Agricultural production, country by commodity, averages 1935-39 and 1952-54, annual 1958 through 1963--Continued

Region and country	Averages		Annual					
	1935-39	1952-54	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963 <u>1/</u>
----- 1,000 metric tons -----								
<u>Thailand</u>								
Rice, paddy	4,349	6,850	7,053	6,770	7,789	8,246	9,158	8,242
Corn, shelled	5	53	185	317	544	600	680	750
Pulses *	11	57	92	101	110	91	96	102
Sugar, cent.	19	35	69	100	138	180	159	180
Sugar, non-cent.	54	68	97	97	115	126	142	145
Soybeans	5	21	22	21	25	24	25	26
Peanuts, shelled	6	49	72	73	91	65	79	84
Copra * <u>4/</u>	40	162	209	227	210	230	216	203
Sesame	1	9	17	17	18	13	13	14
Cottonseed *	4	17	24	24	30	26	27	30
Castor beans	7	12	29	36	43	33	37	39
Cotton	2	7	11	12	18	13	14	15
Kenaf *	7	12	30	50	181	339	250	250
Rubber *	47	105	140	173	183	184	195	180
Tobacco	9	19	27	27	28	29	30	31
<u>OCEANIA <u>11/</u></u>								
<u>Australia</u>								
Rice, paddy	42	81	124	128	114	132	133	143
Wheat	3,360	4,077	4,684	4,322	5,959	5,382	6,682	6,532
Barley	175	639	1,142	621	1,234	753	712	786
Oats	77	165	394	212	345	250	267	272
Corn	37	26	34	33	32	38	29	36
Sugarcane *	5,206	8,829	10,377	9,147	9,314	9,731	12,941	12,700
Potatoes, white	306	436	520	524	408	476	505	506
Vegetables, other	--	454	496	468	471	591	605	615
Flaxseed	--	5	10	25	12	12	24	29
Peanuts, unshelled	5	13	31	18	22	14	17	19
Fruits:								
Dried <u>12/</u>	76	92	89	68	82	97	69	87
Citrus	113	146	156	193	175	211	196	186
Deciduous	319	385	416	454	471	566	566	566
Tropical	84	128	205	205	185	185	194	194
Hops	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Cotton, ginned	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
Tobacco	2	3	6	9	14	11	13	14
Milk	5,326	5,765	6,354	6,527	6,209	6,620	6,868	6,961
Eggs *	89	113	111	116	123	124	127	128
Wool	451	576	722	762	737	771	758	788
Meat: <u>13/</u>								
Beef and veal	559	739	958	794	669	836	956	961
Mutton and lamb	333	403	519	604	605	619	626	627
Pork	91	93	104	110	112	126	121	111
Poultry	30	42	44	45	46	47	48	49

Footnotes at end of table.

Table 6.--Far East and Oceania: Agricultural production, country by commodity, averages 1935-39 and 1952-54, annual 1958 through 1963--Continued

Region and country	Averages		Annual					
	1935-39	1952-54	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963 ^{1/}
----- 1,000 metric tons -----								
<u>New Zealand</u>								
Wheat	117	78	105	152	162	136	161	165
Oats	16	9	9	10	12	11	9	8
Barley	.4	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Corn	2	3	4	4	4	6	6	5
Potatoes, white	78	87	99	104	125	126	148	139
Peas, dry *	9	13	15	16	14	13	14	14
Onions *	5	11	10	13	15	12	14	13
Flaxseed	.7	4	3	4	4	7	7	9
Fruits:								
Citrus	3	4	4	4	4	4	6	5
Deciduous	48	69	77	74	79	99	79	95
Hops	.4	.4	.5	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4
Seeds ^{14/}	6	15	15	18	25	18	19	18
Tobacco	1	2	3	3	3	4	4	4
Milk	4,499	4,962	5,270	5,200	5,341	5,253	5,331	5,387
Eggs	18	25	30	34	28	32	37	38
Honey	<u>2/</u>	6	4	5	6	6	6	6
Wool	136	196	245	262	267	266	281	287
Meat: ^{13/}								
Beef and veal	173	213	249	252	251	298	279	287
Mutton and lamb	238	353	447	466	474	489	493	494
Pork	44	41	45	42	42	41	40	42
Poultry	2	3	4	4	4	4	5	5

^{1/} Forecast.

^{2/} Prewar not available.

^{3/} Less than 500 metric tons.

^{4/} Copra equivalent of all coconuts produced.

^{5/} Includes manila hemp.

^{6/} Oats, rye, and buckwheat.

^{7/} Prewar production of Singapore included in the Malay States.

^{8/} Commercial production only.

^{9/} Government inspected baled fiber only.

^{10/} Includes soybeans.

^{11/} Production is adjusted for seed, feed, and waste. Production shown in given calendar year for most commodities includes production of split year beginning July 1 of year shown. Prewar average 1934/35-1938/39.

^{12/} Raisins and currants.

^{13/} Adjusted to include offals.

^{14/} Grass and clover.

* ERS estimates.

Table 7.--Far East: Agricultural production by commodity, averages
1935-39 and 1952-54, annual 1958 through 1963

Commodity	Averages		Annual					
	1935-39	1952-54	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963 ^{1/}
	- - - - - 1,000 metric tons - - - - -							
Rice, paddy	91,774	102,765	117,410	122,862	130,678	130,752	129,744	129,920
Wheat	11,792	13,905	15,248	17,780	18,096	19,023	20,023	18,568
Barley	4,494	6,190	5,761	6,555	6,553	6,437	6,395	4,187
Corn	5,816	7,148	8,694	9,118	9,669	9,640	11,229	11,583
Millet and sorghum	11,927	16,196	17,265	16,846	16,057	16,469	16,370	16,374
Other grains	292	231	277	257	250	249	225	223
Pulses	8,895	10,968	11,639	14,862	13,649	14,722	13,597	13,460
White potatoes	3,156	4,813	5,833	6,022	6,810	7,084	6,905	6,571
Sweet potatoes	7,167	12,519	14,567	15,539	14,665	15,110	16,088	16,584
Cassava	12,337	13,401	16,118	17,678	16,233	17,466	16,450	17,400
Other root crops	355	301	469	557	575	650	625	670
Sugar, cent. ^{2/}	4,385	1,841	2,401	2,552	2,475	2,519	2,528	2,682
Sugar, non-cent. ^{2/}	3,651	477	672	645	744	731	776	795
Sugarcane ^{3/}	62,694	70,085	95,491	98,833	126,523	126,621	117,016	127,500
Castor beans	123	118	117	150	151	123	138	142
Copra	3,201	3,462	3,681	3,654	3,880	3,978	4,217	4,522
Flaxseed	513	380	263	472	456	412	474	446
Palm kernel	48	54	54	52	57	59	61	64
Palm oil	240	208	209	210	233	241	249	267
Peanuts, shelled	2,425	2,937	4,059	3,471	3,886	4,036	4,012	4,080
Rape and mustard	1,142	1,427	1,500	1,683	1,651	1,965	1,863	1,776
Sesame	493	646	637	500	452	511	605	604
Soybeans	823	958	1,035	1,065	1,072	1,065	976	1,030
Cottonseed	2,724	2,628	2,788	2,398	2,785	2,832	3,355	3,248
Desiccated coconut	31	44	50	50	57	60	60	64
Cotton	1,214	1,163	1,234	1,074	1,371	1,269	1,498	1,467
Jute	1,509	1,559	2,045	1,828	1,569	2,434	2,173	2,057
Other fibers	297	176	190	230	364	506	417	426
Tobacco	787	629	720	752	769	815	864	868
Rubber	952	1,642	1,748	1,837	1,842	1,883	1,905	1,933
Tea	466	603	705	706	705	762	757	788
Coffee	141	91	123	151	168	221	181	222
Cacao	5	4	5	5	7	7	6	6
Spices	214	215	248	244	253	235	232	237
Citronella oil	Neg.	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
Chillies	250	314	368	331	344	372	369	370
Fruits	4,464	5,391	7,326	7,536	8,115	8,605	8,935	9,181
Vegetables	2,357	2,633	2,947	2,887	3,027	3,147	3,087	3,390

^{1/} Forecast.

^{2/} Excludes India, Pakistan, and Taiwan.

^{3/} Includes only India, Pakistan, and Taiwan.

